Georgia Transmission

GRIDOVATION

Investing Today for a Brighter Tomorrow

2024 ANNUAL REPORT

As technology advances, it takes more energy to power homes, fuel industries and generate economic prosperity. Georgia Transmission's Gridovation is a historic investment in energy infrastructure to ensure Georgia communities have access to resilient, cost-effective power you can rely on today, tomorrow and beyond.

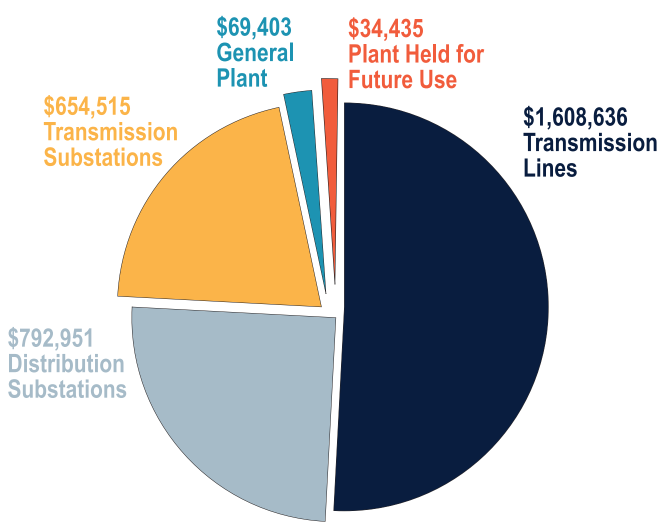
Georgia Transmission partners with 38 electric membership corporations (EMCs) to deliver energy to more than 4.7 million Georgians across 70% of the state's land area. Together, we're always moving forward to meet Georgia's ever-growing need for safe, reliable and cost-effective electricity.

Contents

Financial and Operating Highlights

(dollars in thousands)

Transmission Lines	$1,608,636
Distribution Substations	$ 792,951
Transmission Substations	$ 654,515
General Plant	$ 69,403
Plant Held for Future Use	$ 34,435



(dollars in thousands)

Total Assets	**$3,896,618**
Total Operating Revenues	**$ 447,494**
Net Margin	**$ 40,072**
Patronage Capital and Membership Fees	**$ 450,070**


JSJS
JAHNS STRUCTURE JACKING SYSTEMS

A Message from our Officers

At Georgia Transmission, we believe progress is only made when you keep pushing forward. That's why we ask our talented team of problem-solvers to bring their biggest and most innovative ideas to the table every day. As we look to the future of energy, we know it's going to take more than a step of progress at a time to keep meeting the growing energy demands of our community. So, instead of steps, we're asking our team to take leaps. That is why in 2024 we launched Gridovation, our multiyear innovation and grid investment initiative. By making consistent investments and leading with innovative solutions, we're positioning ourselves to continue to deliver on our mission of providing the best in reliable, cost-effective service our members expect, and on which millions of Georgians rely.

In 2024, this meant Georgia Transmission:

- Invested $669 million, completing 104 capital projects, including a historic purchase of existing assets to support parity in the Integrated Transmission System (ITS) and the construction of new facilities to support commercial/industrial customer-choice loads for our member systems;
- Advanced approximately $602 million on a Rural Utility Service (RUS) loan for post-construction funding of transmission projects;
- Awaiting final approval for a $244 million loan from the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) for strategic operational support and post-construction funding of transmission projects;
- Continued to monitor cybersecurity developments and comply with federal reliability standards;
- Incurred no environmental violations for the 11th consecutive year; and
- Maintained a focus on safety, health and well-being.

In addition to these current year investments, we also took steps to ready our business for the demands of tomorrow:

- We moved to new corporate headquarters, adding space for collaboration and room to support our evolving workforce needs.
- We received approval for additional funding from federal grant programs that will allow us to deploy new technology and infrastructure to support greater grid resiliency.
- We continued to expand our business intelligence program, bot-automation activities and knowledge-transfer initiative to ensure we are leveraging the best of technology and data to work efficiently and bridge our workforce transition.
- We launched innovative internal programs, such as our Ask GTC chatbot, aimed at streamlining common, everyday tasks.
- Additionally, we participated in an audit of our safety programs, ensuring we continue to put the safety of our people and those with whom we interact first in everything we do.

We believe the best progress happens when we solve problems collaboratively – that principle is something we've held true to since our inception in 1997. We put this into practice every day by partnering with our 38 member systems to meet their unique needs, and, together, we deliver the safe, reliable and cost-effective electricity that helps add light to the stories of more than 4.7 million Georgians. We look forward to sharing more details about these milestones, our continued financial strength and strategic initiatives in the pages ahead.

Charles R. Fendley
Chairman

Steve Rawl Sr.
Vice Chairman

Otis P. Jones
Secretary-Treasurer

For the Moments that Count

Today, having electricity at the flip of a switch goes without thought as we move through our daily routines. At Georgia Transmission, we like the thought of that — it means that together, with our members, we're reliably keeping your stories illuminated. Sometimes Mother Nature likes to challenge that standard of reliability, but our dedicated teams of associates and partners are always willing to answer that challenge.

In September, Hurricane Helene carved a path of destruction throughout the Southeast. In Georgia, we saw the storm's devastating impacts from Valdosta to Augusta, and everywhere in between. For many, Hurricane Helene brought back memories of Hurricanes Irma and Michael. For others, the devastation from this storm was unrelatable to anything their areas of the state had seen.

At the peak of the storm, our members saw more than 435,000 EMC members without power. This rivaled the record of 550,000 EMC outages Hurricane Irma caused. For Georgia Transmission, at the peak of the storm, we had 152 transmission lines out, with another 62 lines that experienced some momentary outages. We also had 196 EMC load-serving substations offline at one time — roughly a quarter of our substations.

Despite the devastation, the restoration was swift. Our teams jumped into action in the wake of Hurricane Helene's destruction Sept. 26 to have all our substations and transmission lines restored by Oct. 4. We then shifted our resources to support our members in their efforts to restore power to the homes and businesses that could safely receive electricity.

The response to Hurricane Helene exemplified the cooperative difference. Our associates call communities throughout Georgia home, and many opened their homes and kitchens to be places of respite to line crews, colleagues and others responding to the storm. Our support teams worked around the clock to help remove the logistical barriers our field teams were experiencing — from needing access to fuel and navigating communication outages to finding food and shelter.

Additionally, Hurricane Helene put our training and technology investments to the test. We were able to showcase the success of our investment in grid monitoring and automation technology. We also highlighted the nimbleness of our team, which comes as the result of their expertise and consistent training. While those actions helped our restoration time, having the goal of being better every day means there's no finish line in our opportunity for improvements. To that end, our associates took a retrospective look to find opportunities to be better prepared. As a result, our research and development teams are looking at new technology that could help our field associates remain better connected in disaster situations. We're also partnering with our members to make sure we're working even closer together to better benefit from each other's expertise. And, we're continuing our investments in new and emerging technology that adds greater grid resiliency.

Georgia's EMCs joined with crews from other states to make repairs to the distribution system after Hurricane Helene. Tent cities were set up around the state to support the numerous crews that made the repairs.

More than Innovation

Meeting the complex energy demands of tomorrow will take more than just pursuing traditional infrastructure, it will require an innovative leap forward. That's why we launched our Gridovation initiative in 2024. This initiative is a significant, multiyear investment in energy infrastructure to ensure communities across Georgia have access to resilient, cost-effective power they can rely on today, tomorrow and beyond. Using this initiative to renew our always forward-thinking mindset, we're taking time to explore and implement new technology throughout our system. And, in 2024, we already saw some innovative ideas add light.

In the summer, we commissioned our Middle Fork SVS. This dynamic system is designed to help ensure the power grid continues to deliver resilient and quality electricity throughout north Georgia. With the addition of more low-inertia energy sources to the generation mix, more generation being based in south Georgia and the demand for energy continuing to grow in the northern part of the state, voltage and power quality could become an issue in north Georgia. The technology we deployed with the Middle Fork SVS works as a safety net to prevent those issues from occurring.

The technology goes by many names — STATCom, static synchronous compensator or simply static var system, but the magic it produces is all the same. The Middle Fork SVS makes sure the voltage is not too low and not too high. It injects reactive power (vars) to raise the voltage, and it can absorb reactive power from the transmission system to lower the voltage. A unique aspect of this system is it can do all of this without human intervention. It constantly monitors the grid and can instantly react to situations of high or low voltage.

We're also continuing our investment and research activities around modern microgrid and battery energy storage technology. In 2025, we look forward to welcoming our member systems for education and training at our microgrid research center. This center will allow us to explore, alongside our members and education partners, the capabilities of modern microgrid technology. Greater grid resilience and energy demand support for our commercial customers are among the exciting opportunities we're exploring. We're also working to deploy our first grid-scale use of this technology to support greater grid resilience in a rural portion of the state.

Additionally, we continue to partner with the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) on a wide range of research projects. These research activities will not only benefit our members but our industry. As part of our research partnership, we joined as founding members of two new EPRI initiatives in 2024 — DC Flex and GET SET. DC Flex (Data Center Flexibility) is an initiative looking at how the rapid growth of data centers, driven by advancements and adoption of AI, can serve as a way to support and stabilize the grid, while also improving efficiency and interconnection. The GET SET (Grid Enhancing Technologies for a Smart Energy Transition) initiative builds on EPRI's more than a decade in progress grid enhancing technology research program to add a further focus on how these technologies can support the energy transition.

When it comes to adding light to the stories of tomorrow, we think it will take a collaborative approach. And, we can't wait to see where tomorrow takes us, together.

The Middle Fork SVS makes sure that the voltage is not too low and it's not too high. It injects reactive power (vars) to raise the voltage, or it can absorb reactive power from the transmission system in order to lower the voltage. A unique aspect of this system is the fact that it can do all of this without human intervention.

GRIDOVATION

Investing Today for a Brighter Tomorrow

Financial Stewardship

As a not-for-profit electric cooperative, owned by those we serve, we look at how we manage our finances a little differently. Our members entrust us with capital, and it is our privilege to be good stewards of the resources they provide. Today, our stewardship involves $3.9 billion in assets. As we look to build on the future of energy, we look forward to building momentum through our commitment to a member-minded stewardship philosophy.

Lending institutions consistently point to Georgia Transmission's long-term, stable relationships with our member systems as a primary reason for awarding low-cost financing. In 2024, Georgia Transmission continued to navigate uncertain economic conditions, rising interest rates and inflation while responsibly delivering value to our members. To support our capital project work, the cooperative received approximately $600 million in funding from the FFB for post-construction funding of transmission projects. Additionally, Georgia Transmission is awaiting final approval for a $244 million federal loan to support long-term financing of future capital construction projects and asset purchases. The cooperative increased its $300 million syndicated agreement in 2024 and extended the maturity for 5 years. This facility supports our commercial paper program. During the 2024 rating agencies review, S&P, Moody's and Fitch, all affirmed their ratings for Georgia Transmission.

Our members continue to welcome new neighbors, and our daily routines depend on easy access to safe, reliable and cost-effective electricity more and more every day. Delivering on that ever-growing need for electricity requires the type of momentum electric cooperatives are well-positioned to deliver. And, with our $477 million capital budget for 2025, we're committed to supporting our members by building the momentum for a brighter tomorrow, together.

$3.9 Billion in assets

$244 Million for construction of future projects and asset purchases

$602 Million for post-construction funding

$477 Million capital budget for 2025

Georgia Transmission Corporation Credit Ratings

	S&P	Moody's	Fitch
Long-term Rating	AA-	A2	A+
Short-term Rating (commercial paper)	A1+	P1	F1+

2024 Completed Projects

8 New Substations

3 New Transmission Lines

7 Low-side Projects

44 Substation Modifications

39 Transmission Line Modifications

1 Existing Asset Acquisition

2 Advanced Land Purchases

104 Total Projects

6 Miles of New Transmission Lines

$669 Million Capital Investment

People-Centric Energy

Georgia Transmission designed a new corporate headquarters with collaboration and the evolving needs of the workforce of tomorrow in mind.

At Georgia Transmission, it's more than just delivering safe, reliable and cost-effective electricity. We're in the business of connecting people to the energy that helps power their daily routines and the moments that matter. It's our focus on our members, the communities we serve and our associates that helps us build the momentum that moves us to Gridovation.

In 2024, as we prepared for our associates to transition to our new corporate headquarters, we took time to help create our new space with the workforce needs of tomorrow in mind. We implemented technology solutions that will help foster collaboration and streamline workflows. We also ensured our department location assignments keep departments that work closely together located together. And, to support those moments of cross-team collaboration, we created flexible spaces that provide greater opportunities for more face time.

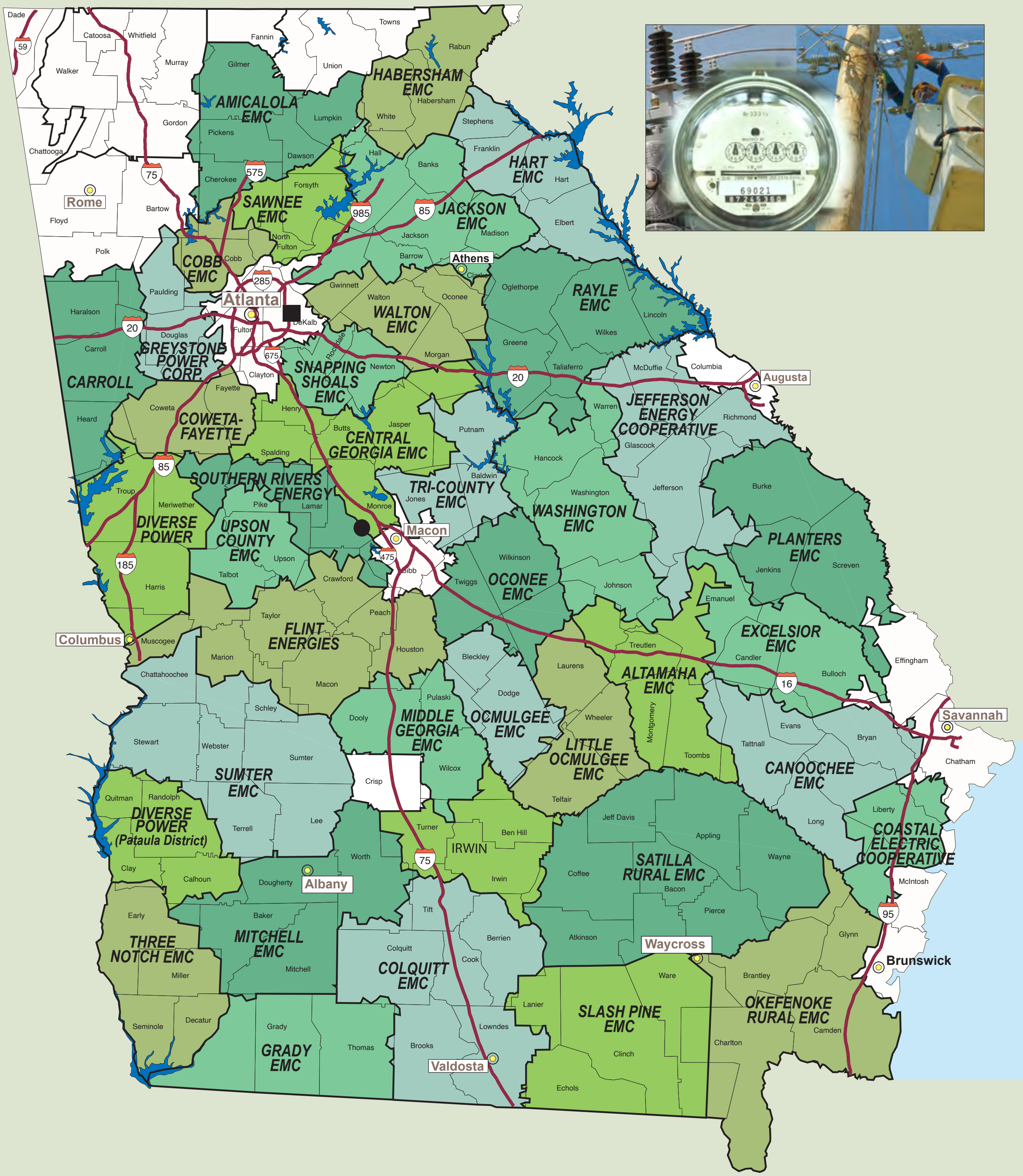
As we look toward the workforce of tomorrow, we continued our commitment to investing in the rising generation — from our internal leadership development program and associate continuing education opportunities to our partnerships with regional universities and technical schools and our support of K-12 STEM programs throughout the state. Some of this commitment came in the form of hosting college and career academies on our campus for experiential learning days. It also took the form of taking a portion of that experience to universities, technical schools and local middle and high schools.

A commitment to better tomorrows also means doing our part to help keep Georgia a great place to call home. Our associates give back to the local community by contributing time and resources to the United Way, The Salvation Army, Boys & Girls Clubs of America and the American Red Cross. Through our ongoing investments and research, we also continue to provide wildlife habitat opportunities in our rights of way.

Our associates are mission-driven people, committed to delivering the best in reliable, cost-effective service to our members, today and for generations to come. We're able to continue delivering on that mission every day by keeping people in focus with everything we do. We know when we all work together — our members, our associates and our communities — we're able to deliver our best to Georgia.


College of Engineering
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
EMPLOYER OF THE DAY
A History of the EMCs
How We Work Together

Member Systems



Oglethorpe Power is a Georgia Transmission member and power supplier that serves 38 member systems.

■ Georgia EMC, Georgia System Operations, Georgia Transmission and Oglethorpe Power, Tucker, Ga.

● Electric Cooperative Training Center, Smarr, Ga.

Board of Directors


Charles R. Fendley
Chairman
Member Director


Steve Rawl Sr.
Vice Chairman
Member Director

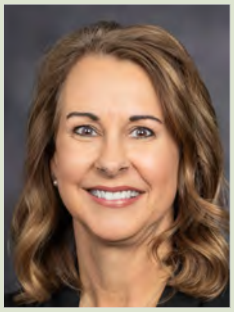

Otis P. Jones
Secretary-Treasurer
Member Director

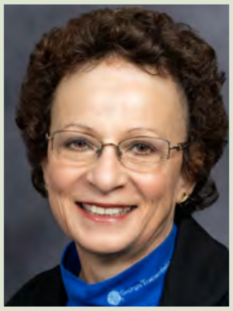

David Dunaway
Member Director


Bobby Lewis
Member Director


Ron Marshall
Manager Director


Michael McMillan
Manager Director


Wendy Sellers
Manager Director


Jill Tietjen
Outside Director


Tony Tucker
Manager Director


Arthur White
Member Director

Executive Management Team

Barbara Hampton
President and
Chief Executive Officer

Dustin Zubke
Sr. Vice President
and Chief Financial
Officer

Keith Daniel
Sr. Vice President
Transmission Policy

John Raese
Sr. Vice President
Project Services

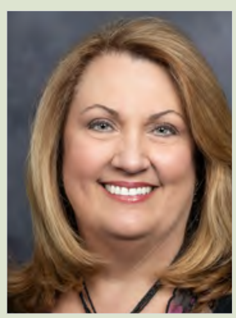
David Van Winkle
Sr. Vice President
Operations and
Maintenance

Jenny Buttrey
Vice President and
Controller

Camron Carden
Vice President
Transmission Projects

Chan Caudell
Vice President
General Counsel

Angie Farsee
Vice President
Human Resources



Angela Sheffield
Vice President
General Auditor/
Chief Regulatory
Compliance Officer

Joe Sowell
Vice President
System Planning

The executive management team profile is current at the time of publication (March 31, 2025). During 2024, Jenny Buttrey was promoted to serve as vice president and controller — a new position on the executive management team. In early 2025, Chan Caudell was hired to serve as vice president and general counsel — also a new position on the executive team.

Financial Information

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

This selected financial data should be read in conjunction with the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this annual report. The selected financial data as of the end of and for each of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, have been derived from our audited financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES DATA

(dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022
Operating revenues:			
Network services revenues	$ 395,858	$ 364,130	$ 329,035
Other transmission revenues	51,636	47,895	48,603
Total operating revenues	447,494	412,025	377,638
Operating expenses:			
Operation and maintenance	131,776	114,319	103,201
Parity expense, net.	25,574	55,056	53,792
Control center services	28,654	26,980	25,830
Administrative and general	21,367	20,175	17,581
Depreciation and amortization	98,749	86,558	79,645
Taxes	949	830	825
Total operating expenses	307,069	303,918	280,874
Operating margin	140,425	108,107	96,764
Total other income, net	8,847	7,288	2,980
Total interest charges, net	109,200	90,518	76,439
Net margin	$ 40,072	$ 24,877	$ 23,305

BALANCE SHEET DATA

	2024	2023	2022
Electric plant, net:			
In service	$ 3,159,940	$ 2,748,558	$2,556,229
Plant acquisition adjustments, at amortized cost	163,234	75,329	59,038
Construction work in progress	264,798	154,812	152,108
Total electric plant, net	$ 3,587,972	$ 2,978,699	$2,767,375
Total assets	$ 3,896,618	$ 3,267,070	$2,954,027
Capitalization:			
Long-term debt, excluding amounts due within one year	$ 2,894,296	$ 2,382,436	$2,174,457
Patronage capital and membership fees	450,070	409,998	385,121
Total capitalization	$ 3,344,366	$ 2,792,434	$2,559,578

OTHER DATA

	2024	2023	2022
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 156,544	$ 123,778	$ 105,095
Margins-for-interest ratio[(1)]	1.31	1.32	1.33
Equity ratio[(2)]	13.5%	14.7%	15.0%
Property additions[(3)]	$ 668,659	$ 297,022	$ 292,233

(1) Our Indenture obligates us to establish and collect rates that, subject to any necessary regulatory approvals, are reasonably expected, together with other revenues, to yield a margins-for-interest (MFI) ratio equal to at least 1.10 for each fiscal year. The MFI ratio is the quotient of our MFI over our interest charges as calculated under the Indenture. See "Margins and Patronage Capital" and "Rates and Regulation" for further discussion of the MFI ratio.

(2) Our equity ratio is calculated by dividing patronage capital and membership fees by total capitalization.

(3) Property additions consist of assets obtained through the construction, acquisition, expansion and upgrading of facilities and systems. Also included are cash property additions related to storm Helene. See supplemental information section on cash flow statement.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains forward-looking statements regarding matters that could have an impact on our business, financial condition and future operations. These include statements regarding: (i) anticipated capital expenditures, (ii) anticipated trends in our business and the regulation of the electric utility industry, (iii) anticipated availability of financing sources and (iv) other statements using terms such as "may," "will," "expects," "anticipates," "believes," "intends," "projects," "plans" or similar terms. These statements, which are based on our expectations and estimates, are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include the following factors, among others:

- an evolving grid system undergoing transformation due to large load demand growth;
- a rapidly growing capital program;
- federal requirements related to cyber security, reliability and transmission access;
- changes in environmental laws and policies and other governmental regulations;
- changes to the economy resulting in higher inflation and interest rate volatility;
- changes to market conditions affecting our ability to access the debt capital markets and other sources of liquidity;
- the availability of federal loan and grant programs; and
- weather and other natural phenomena, including the economic, operational and other effects of storms.

Any forward-looking statement is based on assumptions or information known or believed to be accurate only as of the date of this annual report. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement or statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this annual report, even if new information becomes available or other events occur in the future.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

Georgia Transmission Corporation (Georgia Transmission) is a not-for-profit cooperative electric transmission services provider headquartered in Tucker, Georgia. We provide transmission services to our members in the state of Georgia. Our members consist of 38 of the 41 electric distribution cooperatives in Georgia (the Member Systems) as well as Oglethorpe Power Corporation (Oglethorpe Power). We have no rights to the assets or responsibility for the liabilities of the Member Systems. Oglethorpe Power provides wholesale electric power to the Member Systems through our electric power transmission facilities.

Our Member Systems serve approximately 2.1 million electric consumers (meters) representing approximately 4.7 million people. Our Member Systems serve a region covering approximately 40,000 square miles, which is approximately 70% of the land area in the state of Georgia, a small portion of the northern end of the state of Florida and a small portion of the eastern side of the state of Alabama. In 2023, the most recent year for which we have consolidated data, sales by the Member Systems amounted to approximately 40 million megawatt hours (MWh), with approximately 64% to residential consumers, 32% to commercial and industrial consumers and 4% to other consumers. The Member Systems are the principal suppliers for the power needs of rural Georgia. While our Member Systems do not serve any major cities, portions of their service territories are in close proximity to urban areas and have experienced varying degrees of growth in previous years due to the expansion of urban areas, including metropolitan Atlanta, into suburban areas and the growth of suburban areas into neighboring rural areas. From 2021 through 2023, our Member Systems experienced an average annual compound growth rate of 1.8% in number of consumers. MWh sales increased by 2.0% and operating revenues increased by 9.7%.

Currently, we have a Member Transmission Service Agreement (MTSA) with each Member System that extends through December 31, 2085, subject to certain options that allow a Member System to reduce service if it so chooses. Under the MTSA, each Member System is jointly and severally liable for all of the obligations relating to our transmission business, including the payment of principal and interest on our indebtedness and is required to pay us rates for the provision of transmission services in accordance with our Transmission Service Tariff (the Tariff). In addition, the MTSAs contain express covenants requiring the Member Systems to set and collect retail rates sufficient to meet their respective obligations under the MTSAs.

We coordinate transmission service planning and operational issues in Georgia through the Integrated Transmission System Agreements (ITSAs), which are bilateral contracts executed between Georgia Power Company (Georgia Power) and three other transmission owners in the state, including Georgia Transmission. Under the ITSA, we incur parity expense to the extent our percentage use of the Integrated Transmission System (ITS) exceeds our percentage investment in the assets that are part of the ITS. We receive parity revenue to the extent our percentage use of the ITS is less than our percentage investment in ITS assets. The owners of the ITS (the ITS Owners) are Georgia Transmission, Georgia Power, the Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia (MEAG Power) and the City of Dalton, Georgia (Dalton Utilities). Currently, we are planning and constructing new transmission projects to increase our percentage investment in ITS assets.

Our transmission assets consist primarily of the transmission lines and substations located throughout Georgia comprising our share of the ITS. As of December 31, 2024, we owned 5,381 miles of transmission lines and 788 substations. In addition to the assets we own, we have access to jointly use the entire system, including the assets of the other ITS Owners, pursuant to the ITSA. The assets we own can be categorized as follows:

Transmission Lines	
46 kV lines	1,325 miles
69 kV lines	64 miles
115 kV lines	2,078 miles
230 kV lines	1,379 miles
500 kV lines	535 miles
Total lines	5,381 miles

Substations	
Transmission substations	78
Distribution substations	623
Combined transmission & distribution substations	87
Total substations	788

As of December 31, 2024, we had total assets of approximately $3.9 billion and total long-term debt, including amounts due within one year, of approximately $3.0 billion. We have 374 approved full-time employees.

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

Grid Transformation and Large Load Integration

Georgia's transmission system is seeing unprecedented growth due to large load integration from heavy energy consumers like data centers and electric vehicle manufacturers, as well as from native load growth due to robust economic development. In response to this growth, we are making significant investments in transmission infrastructure and integrating innovative technologies designed to help improve efficiency, add capacity and enhance reliability. Examples of these innovative technologies include utility and distribution-scale solar facilities, to replace legacy fossil-fuel generation, Grid Enhancing Technologies (GETs) that use digital technology to monitor and manage energy flows more efficiently, and the development of microgrids using Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), which are localized grids that can operate independently from the main grid and enhance resilience and reliability, especially in remote or disaster-prone areas.

To evaluate potential reliability impacts of these technologies on Georgia's transmission grid, Georgia Transmission is implementing a new cloud-based modeling software platform that will increase our capabilities to perform transmission studies associated with new generation and load interconnections more efficiently. Efforts are also underway to establish large load interconnection and operation requirements for Georgia's transmission grid that will standardize the methods of service provided to large loads and define operational parameters that are key to grid reliability. We are also actively engaged with industry research and trade organizations to monitor data center load behavior under normal and transient conditions to validate modeling assumptions and identify aggregate impacts for high concentrations of similar load types.

Georgia Transmission is also planning individual GETs pilot projects to better evaluate and demonstrate the benefits of these technologies. These pilot projects include implementing battery storage microgrids to address poor-performing, radially-fed substations. This effort is partially funded by a Department of Energy Grid Resilience and Innovation Partnerships (GRIP) program grant awarded to Georgia Transmission, Oglethorpe Power and Georgia System Operations Corporation (Georgia System Operations) in October 2023.

Georgia's transmission grid is evolving, prompting the need for vigilant monitoring and strategic investments. Georgia Transmission's initiative-taking approach ensures that the reliability of Georgia's transmission grid remains robust and adaptable to the dynamic landscape these innovative technologies bring.

Expanding Capital Program

Georgia Transmission's capital program remains focused on flexibility and meeting the evolving needs of our Member Systems. 2024 was the first time annual capital improvements, excluding purchases, surpassed $250 million. We successfully completed 10 transmission line projects and 10 substation projects and major initiatives began on two large-scale 500kV transmission line projects.

The State of Georgia and our Member Systems are experiencing unprecedented load growth. This growth is driven by changes in power generation, large customer choice projects, and infrastructure expansion fueled by economic development. Our Member Systems continue to secure customer choice projects, including manufacturing facilities, hydrogen production sites, and AI-driven data centers. Many of these customers require extensive transmission line construction at the 115kV and 230kV levels, along with the construction of large transmission-class substations.

To meet future demands, Georgia Transmission's capital program intends to enhance efficiency in design and develop faster construction methods. Our engineering team is evaluating the use of tubular steel structures for future 500kV transmission line projects, along with advanced conductors that increase ampacity and reduce sag. Additionally, we are testing new substation technologies, such as digital substation connections to streamline design time. Our capital program is well-positioned and well-staffed to meet the evolving needs of our Member Systems and support Georgia's projected load growth. With a strong focus on flexibility, innovation and emerging technologies, Georgia Transmission is prepared to meet the increasing demands of a rapidly growing program.

Cyber and Physical Security

Cyber and physical security continue to remain top priorities for Georgia Transmission. We focus on all aspects of security, including technology, process and people. We provide periodic cyber security training to our entire staff. We regularly exercise and refine our processes to govern, identify, protect, detect, respond and recover from security events. In 2024, we completed the implementation of our 3-year plan to align cyber security controls with the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cyber Security Framework, fostering development within multiple cyber programs such as vulnerability management, threat intelligence, supply chain security, configuration management and incident response. Additionally, we developed a new 3-year implementation plan to continue improving our cyber programs. Our proactive approach to enhancing our security posture includes third-party penetration testing, operational security exercises, regular security assessments and incident response exercises including participation in GridEx, the largest grid security exercise in North America. These activities heighten risk awareness and assist us in prioritizing and addressing potential security vulnerabilities.

In addition, we are actively involved in industry activities aimed at bolstering the security and reliability of the industry as a whole. Within our threat intelligence program, we monitor security alerts from the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Electricity Information Sharing and Analysis Center, the Electricity Subsector Coordinating Council, the FBI, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, the Department of Homeland Security and public and private partners. We are informed about security incidents, such as ransomware attacks and attacks of our supply chain partners, that occur at other organizations and we proactively enhance our systems based on lessons learned from those events. We are proactive in sharing timely and relevant threat intelligence information with our Member Systems to bring awareness of potential vulnerabilities and active cyber threats. Moreover, we are focused on building a transmission system that is inherently resilient and capable of adapting and rerouting electricity, when faced with any threat or disruption, whether from natural or human causes.

Parity

In accordance with the ITSAs, each party to the ITS receives transmission parity revenue or incurs transmission parity expense according to its use of the ITS and related transmission interfaces. Since 2000, Georgia Transmission has incurred transmission parity expense, meaning Georgia Transmission's percentage use of the system exceeds its percentage investment in the ITS. In 2024, as part of a long-term plan to achieve transmission investment parity in the ITS, Georgia Transmission acquired transmission assets from Georgia Power valued at $343 million. Moving forward, we intend to build assets to achieve investment parity in the ITS.

Staffing and Supply Chain

Having an appropriately sized and properly credentialed staff is critical for us. Accordingly, we have adopted a staff development focus to encourage mentoring, cross-training and new skills development within our organization. Externally, we are focused on attracting and recruiting skilled job applicants to proactively fill positions as a growing percentage of our workforce moves toward retirement. We actively manage a broad network of vendors and service providers to support our construction and maintenance initiatives. However, the current labor shortage and growing demand for infrastructure upgrades nationwide have made it increasingly difficult to secure skilled teams quickly. These challenges, coupled with ongoing disruptions in material availability and transportation, have led to extended project timelines and higher expenses. To address these issues, we are making dedicated efforts to expand our pool of contractors and suppliers, strengthening our ability to meet project demands efficiently.

Long-Term Financing

We fund our capital expenditures primarily through loans from the Rural Utilities Service (RUS). The continued availability of these loan funds is subject to uncertainty because of congressional budgetary pressures and competition for RUS funds from other borrowers. We, therefore, cannot predict the future availability or amount of RUS loans. However, we intend to continue to submit loan applications to RUS for the long-term financing of our capital projects for as long as such loan programs are available and it is economically feasible for us to borrow from RUS. In addition, we have long-term and intermediate-term financing in place provided by the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation (CFC) and CoBank, ACB (CoBank). Future financings may include loans from RUS; the Federal Financing Bank (FFB), which are guaranteed and administered by RUS; various banks, as well as public and private debt offerings.

Grants

Georgia Transmission's commitment to providing reliable, cost-effective service for our Member Systems is reflected through our continued pursuit of cost-saving funding from federal programs such as the Investment Infrastructure and Jobs Act (IIJA) and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). In 2024, the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority, Georgia Transmission, Oglethorpe Power, and Georgia System Operations were awarded approximately $249 million in IIJA federal cost share dollars under the DOE GRIP program. Georgia Transmission expects to use approximately $150 million of the total for grid reliability and efficiency projects. Georgia Transmission also collaborated with the National Rural Electric Cooperatives Association (NRECA) to secure an additional $98 million in IIJA federal cost chare dollars, also under the DOE GRIP program. These funds are set to be distributed amongst a consortium of twelve cooperatives and various industry experts nationwide, including approximately $13.5 million for Georgia Transmission. The intent of the grant is to promote the research and implementation of advanced overhead conductors within the cooperative industry.

Liquidity and Credit Facilities

We continue to maintain a strong liquidity position comprised of a diversified mix of cash and short-term instruments and $745 million in borrowing capacity through our credit facilities and commercial paper program, of which $578 million was available at December 31, 2024. We will continue to monitor economic conditions and take appropriate actions to ensure ongoing access to liquidity as well as to short-term and long-term funding opportunities for our capital requirements.

Reliability Standards

We continue to demonstrate compliance with applicable mandatory reliability standards. The body of standards continues to evolve as new requirements are added to address emerging risks to the reliable operation of the bulk power system and existing standards are modified to improve the quality and content of the requirements. We are focused on being prepared for any new or revised standards applicable to us. As such, we continue to participate in technical committees, standards drafting teams, working groups and other efforts to ensure any new or revised requirements tangibly improve reliability and security in a cost-effective manner.

FERC Regulation

We continue to monitor energy legislative efforts in Congress and the regulatory efforts of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). FERC issued a Final Rule in 2024 regarding changes to transmission planning and cost allocation regulations. FERC previously required in Order No.1000 that public utility transmission providers implement changes in regional transmission planning processes to address planning and cost allocation requirements. Utilities in the Southeast have implemented these changes. In Order No. 1920, FERC continued to evolve their transmission planning and cost allocation requirements. While not under FERC's jurisdiction for Order No. 1920, we are working with other utilities in the Southeast to modify the Order No.

1000 process to meet the requirements of Order No. 1920. In general, we support a cost allocation approach that requires grid improvements be paid for by only those customers who directly benefit from them. We also believe a regional approach to the grid, such as the ITS and local decision-making, provide the most effective means of meeting the needs of our Member Systems. Dozens of entities, including NRECA, have submitted appeals to federal court on certain issues from Order Nos. 1920 and 1920-A.

Environmental Regulation

Generation emission regulations, new technologies and economic development contribute to transmission project planning uncertainty. While emissions proposals and rules by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) generally do not directly address transmission providers, such requirements and proposals could affect generation resource retirements and the construction of new generation resources, which in turn may lead to transmission project planning uncertainty. Our efforts to plan and build much-needed transmission projects within critical time frames are influenced by economic growth and generation resource decisions of our Member Systems as well as those of other parties that use the ITS. In addition, we expect regulatory requirements and restrictions from the EPA and other federal agencies to increase over the long-term. Therefore, we will continue to monitor existing and proposed changes in environmental laws and their effects in order to provide input to and better inform our planning and construction processes.

SUMMARY OF COOPERATIVE OPERATIONS

Tax Status

We are a 501(c)(12) cooperative and are exempt from federal and state income taxes, provided revenues from our Member Systems and Oglethorpe Power constitute 85% or more of our total revenues. For all years since Georgia Transmission began operation, we have met this requirement. Currently, we have no reason to believe we will not meet this requirement in future years.

Indenture

The Indenture constitutes a first lien on substantially all of our tangible and some of our intangible property and secures, equally and ratably, all of our indebtedness issued under the Indenture. All of our outstanding long-term debt was issued under the Indenture, as of December 31, 2024.

Margins and Patronage Capital

We operate on a not-for-profit basis and, accordingly, seek only to generate revenues sufficient to recover our cost of service and to generate margins sufficient to establish reasonable reserves and meet certain financial coverage requirements set forth in our Indenture. Revenues in excess of current period costs in any year are designated as net margin in our statements of revenues and expenses. Retained net margins are designated on our balance sheets as patronage capital. Patronage capital is allocated to each of our Member Systems and Oglethorpe Power on the basis of certain transmission service purchases from us.

Currently, our equity consists of our patronage capital and membership fees. Patronage capital constitutes our principal equity. As of December 31, 2024, we had $450 million in patronage capital and membership fees, of which $187 million is related to land recovery. Our equity ratio (patronage capital and membership fees divided by total capitalization) was 13.5% at December 31, 2024, compared to 14.7% at December 31, 2023.

Any distributions of patronage capital are made at the discretion of our Board of Directors and are subject to Indenture requirements. The Indenture prohibits us from making any distribution, payment, or retirement of patronage capital to our Member Systems and Oglethorpe Power if we are in default under the Indenture. Otherwise, we are permitted to make distributions to our Member Systems and Oglethorpe Power if, after the distribution: (1)(a) our aggregate margins and equity as of the end of the most recent fiscal quarter would be equal to, or greater than, 20% of our total long-term debt and equity and (b) the aggregate amount of all distributions after the date on which our aggregate margins and equity first reached 20% of total long-term debt and equity does not exceed 35% of our aggregate net margins earned after that date; or (2) our aggregate margins and equity as of the end of the most recent fiscal quarter would be equal to, or greater than, 30% of our total long-term debt and equity. If so, then 100% of the current year margin, upon Board approval, could be returned to the Member Systems.

Rates and Regulation

We have entered into an MTSA with each of the Member Systems under which we provide transmission services. (See "Corporate Overview" for further discussion.) We have also entered into a transmission service agreement with Oglethorpe Power to provide transmission service to Oglethorpe Power's headquarters and certain generating facilities. This agreement is substantially similar to the other MTSAs except Oglethorpe Power, unlike the Member Systems, is not obligated to cover any revenue shortfall resulting from a payment default by a Member System or any other transmission customer. Oglethorpe Power also makes point-to-point purchases from Georgia Transmission under this arrangement.

All of our Member Systems, Oglethorpe Power and any other transmission customers are required to pay us for transmission service furnished under a transmission service agreement in accordance with the rate formulas established and reflected in the Tariff. The Tariff includes formulary rates for network and point-to-point service, with minor differences, applicable to the Member Systems, Oglethorpe Power and other customers. The rate formulas set forth in the Tariff are intended to recover all of our costs and expenses paid or incurred. The rate formulas expressly include, in the description of costs to be recovered, all principal and interest on our indebtedness.

We review our annual budget and rates at such intervals as we deem appropriate, but we are required to do so at least once every year. We are required to update our network service rates as necessary so the revenues derived from such rates, together with our revenues from all other sources, will be sufficient to pay operating costs, including the purchase of land and land rights and the payment of principal and interest on all indebtedness and to provide for the establishment and maintenance of reasonable reserves as required under the Indenture. If necessary, we may modify the charges to our Member Systems during the year through an adjustment to our annual budget.

Substantially all of our network services revenue requirements are based on fixed costs and, thus, these revenues do not vary during the year based on use. We determine the network services revenue requirements by subtracting point-to-point service revenues and other revenues from total revenue requirements. Network services revenue requirements are allocated to the Member Systems and Oglethorpe Power annually based primarily on each network customer's use during the prior year's peaks, with a smaller component based on distribution investment.

Under the Indenture, we are required, subject to any necessary regulatory approval, to establish rates and collect network services revenues that are reasonably expected, together with other revenues, to yield a margins-for-interest (MFI) ratio for each fiscal year equal to at least 1.10. The MFI ratio is the ratio of margins to total interest charges (as defined below) for a given period. The Indenture defines MFI as the sum of:

- our net margins (including our revenues subject to refund at a later date but excluding provisions for (i) non-recurring charges to income, including the non-recoverability of assets or expenses, except to the extent we recover such charges in rates and (ii) refunds of revenues collected or accrued subject to refund); plus
- interest charges, whether capitalized or expensed, on all indebtedness secured under the Indenture or by a lien equal to or prior to the lien of the Indenture, including amortization of debt discount and expense or premium; plus
- any amount included in net margins for accruals for federal or state income taxes imposed on income after deduction of interest expense.

The network service rate formula also includes a prior period adjustment mechanism designed to ensure we achieve the minimum 1.10 MFI ratio. Amounts, if any, by which we fail to achieve a minimum 1.10 MFI ratio would be accrued as of December 31 of the applicable year and collected from the Member Systems and Oglethorpe Power during the period April through December of the following year. Prior to 2023, amounts within a range of a 1.10 MFI ratio to a maximum of 1.20 MFI ratio were retained as patronage capital, subject to approval by the Board of Directors. Effective 2023, the Board of Directors approved an increase in the maximum MFI ratio from 1.20 to 1.60. Amounts, if any, by which we exceed the maximum MFI ratio, after excluding amounts for land recovery, would be charged against revenues as of December 31 of the applicable year and offset against amounts owed by the Member Systems and Oglethorpe Power during the period April through December of the following year. The rate formula is intended to provide for the collection of revenues that, together with revenues from all other sources, are equal to all costs and expenses we record, plus amounts necessary to achieve a minimum 1.10 MFI ratio.

We achieved an MFI ratio, including land recovery, of 1.40 in 2024, 1.32 in 2023 and 1.33 in 2022. Because land and land rights are not depreciable items, the land recovery component in our rate formula allows us to collect costs related to land purchases over a certain recovery period. This recovery period has been periodically adjusted to better match the lives of the long-term loans associated with our projects. Additional revenues associated with land recovery have resulted in, and are expected to continue to result in, an MFI ratio in excess of 1.20.

Changes to the rate formula and our formulary rate must be approved by RUS. Under the Indenture and related loan contract with RUS, adjustments to our rates to reflect changes in our budgets are not subject to RUS approval, but RUS approval or a notice to RUS with the opportunity for RUS to object may apply under certain circumstances, such as a reduction in rates in a fiscal year following a fiscal year in which we have failed to meet the minimum 1.10 MFI ratio set forth in the Indenture. Our rates are approved by our Board of Directors and not subject to approval by any other federal or state agency or authority, including FERC or the Georgia Public Service Commission.

Composition of the Board of Directors

Our Board of Directors consists of 11 directors: six Member Directors, four Manager Directors and one independent Outside Director. Each Member Director must be a director of a Member System. One Member Director must come from each of five Scheduling Member Groups. Generally, the Scheduling Member Groups consist of certain Member Systems that have chosen to partner together in transactions for their generation supply. One Member Director serves as a Member At-Large Director. Each Manager Director must be a general manager of a Member System. The Manager Directors also represent different Scheduling Member Groups. The Outside Director may not be a director, officer or employee of Oglethorpe Power, Georgia System Operations or any Member System. Our bylaws provide for staggering the terms of the directors by dividing the number of directors into three groups. Directors are elected for a term of three years.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting

We follow accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and the practices prescribed in the FERC Uniform System of Accounts as modified and adopted by RUS.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the period reported.

We have determined the accounting policy below is critical to understanding and evaluating Georgia Transmission's financial condition and results of operations and requires assumptions or estimates about matters that were uncertain at the time of the preparation of our financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Changes in our estimates and assumptions could materially impact our results of operations and financial condition.

Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

We are subject to the provisions of authoritative guidance regarding Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation. Regulatory assets represent certain costs we expect to recover from the Member Systems and Oglethorpe Power in the future through the ratemaking process. Regulatory liabilities represent probable future revenues associated with amounts that are to be credited to the Member Systems and Oglethorpe Power through the ratemaking process. At December 31, 2024, we had regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities totaling $55 million and $11 million, respectively. (See Note 1(j) in "Notes to Financial Statements" for further discussion.) We do not foresee any event related to competition or other factors that will make it improbable for us to recover these costs from the Member Systems and Oglethorpe Power through rates under the MTSAs.

Other Significant Policies

Our other significant policies and estimates include those related to depreciation and parity. (See Note 1(e) in "Notes to Financial Statements" for a discussion of our accounting for depreciation expense and Note 1(k) in "Notes to Financial Statements" for a discussion of our accounting for parity under the ITSA.)

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

Operating Revenues

We collect revenues for network services from the Member Systems and Oglethorpe Power pursuant to the transmission agreements discussed under "Corporate History and Information" and "Rates and Regulation." Such revenues are in the form of fixed payments based on our expected net costs and the net margins required under the Indenture. Network services revenues were 8.7% higher in 2024 compared to 2023. This was due in part to increased operation and maintenance expenses, interest expense and depreciation expense. Network services revenues were 10.7% higher in 2023 compared to 2022 and were also due to increased operation and maintenance expenses, interest expense and depreciation expense.

Members with contributions that are greater than or equal to 10% of our total operating revenue as well as their contribution percentages for the last three years are listed in the table on the right. Revenues from non-members accounted for approximately 1.0%, 1.0% and 1.4% of our total operating revenues for years 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Contribution to Total Operating Revenue	2024	2023	2022
Jackson EMC	11.8%	11.5%	11.5%
Oglethorpe Power	10.6%	10.8%	11.5%

Other transmission revenues primarily include transmission rental revenues. Transmission rental revenues consist of revenues from Oglethorpe Power and third parties for point-to-point transmission service. Other transmission revenues increased 7.8% in 2024 compared to 2023 primarily due to higher point-to-point transmission rates. Other transmission revenues decreased 1.5% in 2023 compared to 2022 due to lower revenue received from third parties for point-to-point transmission service.

Operating Expenses

In 2024, operation and maintenance expenses increased by 15.3% compared to 2023 due to purchased transmission assets, higher costs associated with routine operation and maintenance activities, increased property taxes and storm-related costs. Operation and maintenance expenses increased 10.8% in 2023 compared to 2022 due to purchased transmission assets, higher costs related to both internal and external labor and operation and maintenance costs.

Net parity expenses decreased by 53.5% in 2024 compared to 2023 due to our asset purchase from Georgia Power and due to increased non-territorial transactions from Georgia Power. Net parity expense increased 2.3% in 2023 compared to 2022 primarily due to an increase in our load responsibility and higher investment additions from other ITS participants offset by higher non-territorial transactions by Georgia Power.

The expenses for control center services provided by Georgia System Operations increased by 6.2% during 2024 compared to 2023 primarily due to an increase in associated related expenses. Expenses for control room services were 4.5% higher in 2023 compared to 2022. The change was due to an increase in the number of control room associates and higher costs related to professional services.

Administrative and general expenses increased 5.9% in 2024 compared to 2023. This change was due to an increase in labor related costs as well as higher costs related to professional services. Administrative and general expenses increased 14.8% in 2023 compared to 2022 due to increased labor related costs as well as Georgia Transmission's portion of allocated costs from Georgia System Operations.

In 2024, depreciation and amortization expenses were 14.1% higher than 2023 due to additions to plant that resulted in a larger depreciable fixed asset base. Depreciation and amortization expenses increased by 8.7% in 2023 compared to 2022 due to similar circumstances.

Other Income, Net

Investment income increased 6.4% in 2024 compared to 2023 primarily due to higher interest rates and increased borrowings. Investment income increased by 250.7% in 2023 compared to 2022 due to similar factors.

Allowance for equity funds used during construction was 21.5% higher in 2024 than in 2023 and 71.7% higher in 2023 than in 2022. In both cases, increases were caused by higher average construction work in progress (CWIP) balances relative to the previous year.

Other, net increased by 60.2% in 2024 compared to 2023 due to higher patronage capital received. Other, net increased 55.0% in 2023 compared to 2022 due to higher patronage capital received as well.

Interest Charges, Net

Interest charges on long-term debt increased 22.1% in 2024 compared to 2023 primarily due to increased borrowings. Interest charges on long-term debt for 2023 increased by 12.1% in comparison to 2022, due to similar factors.

Other interest charges, which consist largely of interest on short-term borrowings, were 16.8% higher in 2024 in comparison to 2023 primarily due to an increase in commercial paper rates as well as an increase in outstanding commercial paper balances. Other interest charges were 170.9% higher in 2023 than in 2022 due to similar factors.

Allowance for debt funds used during construction was 25.8% higher in 2024 than in 2023 and 64.7% higher in 2023 compared to 2022. In both cases, increases were caused by higher average CWIP balances relative to the previous year.

Net Margin

As discussed under "Rates and Regulation," our rates through December 31, 2024, were designed to provide a net margin that is adequate to meet the financial requirements of the Indenture. Historically, we set rates to achieve a minimum net margin that was based on 10% of interest expenses on debt secured under the Indenture equal to an MFI ratio of 1.10 plus an amount to recover the principal and interest payments on debt related to the purchase of land and land rights. For 2024, 2023 and 2022, this provision for land produced an additional $9.0 million, $9.1 million and $9.0 million of net margin, respectively. Starting in 2022, net margins reflected a new target of 20% for interest expense on debt secured under the Indenture equal to an MFI ratio of 1.20 as approved by the Board of Directors. Total net margins for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, were $40.0 million, $24.9 million and $23.3 million, respectively.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

General

The principal changes in our financial condition from 2024 compared to 2023 resulted from additions to transmission and distribution assets and additional long-term debt. The average interest rate on our long-term debt was 3.7% and 3.5% respectively for December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Liquidity and Sources of Capital

In general, we fund our operations, including property additions and other capital expenditures, using revenues from operations, revolving credit facilities, commercial paper issuances, financing from either RUS or the FFB (guaranteed and administered through RUS), various banks and other lending institutions and public and private debt offerings. We expect these same sources to provide future funding of our capital requirements.

To meet short-term cash needs and liquidity requirements, we had approximately $87 million in cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2024. In addition, as described in the table on the right, as of December 31, 2024, we had short-term and intermediate-term committed and uncommitted credit facilities totaling $745 million, of which $578 million was available.

We have a $425 million revolving credit agreement with CoBank that matures in September 2026. The purpose of this facility is to provide liquidity and to fund project construction or acquisitions as well as for general corporate purposes. The agreement may also be used to support our commercial paper program. At year-end, no unpaid balance was outstanding on the CoBank agreement.

Short-/Intermediate-Term Credit Facilities	Authorized Amount	Available Amount
As of December 31, 2024	*(dollars in thousands)*	
Committed		
CoBank credit agreement	$425,000	$425,000
Syndicated bank credit facility	300,000	300,000
Less commercial paper outstanding	–	(167,000)
Total commitment	$725,000	$558,000
Uncommitted		
CFC line of credit	20,000	20,000
Total	$745,000	$578,000

We have a committed revolving credit facility provided by a group of banks syndicated by CFC that matures in October 2029. This facility was established to fund general corporate purposes and to serve as a backup for our commercial paper program. The table on the right lists the participant banks and the amount of their commitments under the facility.

Syndicated Bank Credit Facility Participant Banks	Commitment into 2029
As of December 31, 2024	*(dollars in thousands)*
CFC, administrative agent	$100,000
Bank of America	75,000
Royal Bank of Canada	75,000
CoBank	50,000
Total	$300,000

We have a $300 million commercial paper program that is primarily used for short-term project financing during construction. As of December 31, 2024, we had $167 million outstanding in commercial paper issuances. Because we use our committed credit facilities to fully back our commercial paper program, our available borrowing capacity under those facilities is reduced by the amount of commercial paper outstanding.

We have an uncommitted, one-year revolving line of credit for $20 million from CFC that matures in July 2025. This line functions as another potential liquidity resource; although, we have never accessed it. We expect to renew the line of credit each year by its renewal date in April.

We have a $230 million long-term shelf loan facility with CFC. The main purpose of the shelf loan is to fund a portion of our capital expenditures, primarily those that are not eligible for RUS funding. As of December 31, 2024, the outstanding balance on the facility is $86 million. Funds may be drawn from the facility through 2026.

During 2024, we advanced approximately $602 million from RUS loans to fund our project construction and asset acquisitions from Georgia Power. This includes one purchase of assets which was the largest ever made in Georgia Transmission's history, totaling $343 million dollars. In addition, we assembled and submitted a new $244 million dollar loan application to RUS to fund our 2024 construction work plan.

We may issue additional indebtedness secured under our Indenture upon certification of (i) our achievement of an MFI ratio of at least 1.10 for the immediately preceding fiscal year and (ii) a basis for issuance of additional obligations under the Indenture, including either retired principal payments or new property additions pledged under the Indenture with a value in an amount of 110% of the additional secured indebtedness to be issued. Our rates for the provision of transmission services are designed to ensure we achieve the required MFI ratio. (See "Rates and Regulation" for further discussion of MFI and our rates.) Based on carry-forwards of property additions from prior years, internally generated funds, unsecured sources of indebtedness available to us and the availability of retired debt as a basis for the issuance of additional secured indebtedness, we do not foresee the property additions requirement as an impediment to raising the aggregate financing required for our current operating and proposed capital expenditure needs.

Capital Requirements

Capital Expenditures

Property additions, which consist primarily of substations and transmission lines, totaled approximately $669 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. As part of our ongoing planning, we forecast capital expenditures required for transmission facilities, which we may either construct or purchase. The table on the right details these expenditure forecasts for 2025 through 2027, which are based on the 2024 Board-approved financial forecast.

Year	Capital Expenditures
	(dollars in thousands)
2025	$ 355,985
2026	528,084
2027	512,619
Total	$ 1,396,688

Actual costs may vary from the estimates listed because of factors such as changes in business conditions; fluctuations in load growth; litigation; design changes; delays in receiving the necessary federal or other regulatory approvals; construction delays; changes in the cost of capital, equipment, material and labor; and decisions regarding the ultimate timing to construct planned facilities.

Environmental Matters

Based on the current status of regulatory requirements, we do not anticipate that any capital expenditures or other expenses associated with our compliance with environmental laws and regulations will have a material adverse effect on our operating results or financial condition.

Contractual Obligations

We incur transmission parity expense or receive transmission parity revenue for use of the ITS and related transmission interfaces. We receive revenues from the other ITS Owners to the extent our percentage of investment in the ITS exceeds our percentage use of the ITS. We incur transmission parity expense if our percentage use of the system exceeds our percentage investment therein. For the year ended December 31, 2024, we incurred parity expense of approximately $25.6 million.

We have agreements with Oglethorpe Power and Georgia System Operations for certain administrative, general and control center operations services. (See Note 9 in "Notes to Financial Statements" for further discussion.) For the year ended December 31, 2024, we paid Oglethorpe Power and Georgia System Operations $5.4 million and $41.7 million for these services, respectively.

Contractual Obligations
(dollars in thousands)

As of 12/31/24	2025	2026 – 2029	2030 and beyond	Total
Long-term debt:				
Principal	$ 89,643	$387,893	$2,506,403	$2,983,939
Interest (1)	110,002	399,022	1,194,628	1,703,652
O&M agreements (2)	21,305	44,958	–	66,263
Dedicated crews/others	19,724	–	–	19,724
Total	$240,674	$831,873	$3,701,031	$4,773,575

Note: Table does not include commercial paper.
(1) Includes an interest rate assumption for variable rate debt.
(2) Represents minimum payment obligations to Georgia Power under our four operation and maintenance contracts with escalation rates in future years remaining constant, and assumes a hypothetical termination notice is given at year-end 2024.

We have four contracts with Georgia Power covering certain operation services, maintenance services, spare parts and equipment requirements and planning services. Either party may cancel one or more of these contracts upon two years' notice. As of December 31, 2024, neither party had issued a cancellation notice. Our purchases and uses of the services offered under the contracts are optional. However, each contract is subject to a minimum annual payment. Future charges are tied to escalation factors based on Bureau of Labor statistics indices and changes to our investment percentage in the ITS.

We have contracts for dedicated crew and other vendors pertaining to transmission project construction and maintenance. Several of these contracts contain guaranteed minimum amounts to be paid to the service providers for work conducted in 2025. These payments total approximately $19.7 million.

The table above reflects, as of December 31, 2024, our contractual obligations for the periods indicated. These are known commitments for future expenditures. The amount of other expenses we expect to incur that are unknown at this time, such as parity expense, are not included.

Credit Rating Risk

The table on the right, shows our current credit ratings.

Georgia Transmission Ratings	S&P	Moody's	Fitch
Long-term rating*	AA-	A2	A+
Short-term rating (commercial paper)	A1+	P1	F1+

*The Moody's rating shown here is its "Issuer Rating" for Georgia Transmission. The Fitch rating is its "Senior Secured" rating for Georgia Transmission.

Provisions in our loan contract with RUS and certain other loan or credit agreements contain covenants based on credit ratings that could result in higher rates, restrictions on issuing debt or increased RUS oversight but would not result in acceleration of any debt if those covenants are not met.

Given our present ratings, we do not currently expect a rating downgrade that would trigger the restrictions in these loan agreements. However, the ratings reflect the views of the rating agencies, not ours; therefore, we cannot give any assurance that our ratings will be maintained at their current levels for any period of time. Any future downgrades of our credit ratings could limit our ability to access the capital markets, including the commercial paper markets. In addition, we likely would be required to pay higher interest rates on renewed lines of credit and debt from future public and private debt offerings.

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES

For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

(dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022
Operating revenues:			
Network services revenues	$ 395,858	$ 364,130	$ 329,035
Other transmission revenues	51,636	47,895	48,603
Total operating revenues	447,494	412,025	377,638
Operating expenses:			
Operation and maintenance	131,776	114,319	103,201
Parity expense, net	25,574	55,056	53,792
Control center services	28,654	26,980	25,830
Administrative and general	21,367	20,175	17,581
Depreciation and amortization	98,749	86,558	79,645
Taxes	949	830	825
Total operating expenses	307,069	303,918	280,874
Operating margin	140,425	108,107	96,764
Other income, net:			
Investment income	4,928	4,633	1,321
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	1,045	860	501
Other, net	2,874	1,795	1,158
Total other income, net	8,847	7,288	2,980
Interest charges:			
Interest on long-term debt	99,922	81,841	73,023
Other interest	13,411	11,480	4,238
Allowance for debt funds used during construction	(6,267)	(4,983)	(3,024)
Amortization of debt expense, net of gain	2,134	2,180	2,202
Total interest charges, net	109,200	90,518	76,439
Net margin	$ 40,072	$ 24,877	$ 23,305

STATEMENTS OF PATRONAGE CAPITAL AND MEMBERSHIP FEES

For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

(dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022
Patronage capital and membership fees, beginning of period	$ 409,998	$ 385,121	$ 361,816
Net margin	40,072	24,877	23,305
Patronage capital and membership fees, end of period	$ 450,070	$ 409,998	$ 385,121

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEETS

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023

(dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023
Assets		
Electric plant:		
In service	$ 4,749,466	$ 4,173,582
Less: Accumulated provision for depreciation.	(1,589,526)	(1,425,024)
	3,159,940	2,748,558
Plant acquisition adjustments, at amortized cost	163,234	75,329
Construction work in progress	264,798	154,812
	3,587,972	2,978,699
Investments:		
Investment in associated organizations	23,534	24,319
	23,534	24,319
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	86,989	111,780
Designated cash	9,962	9,962
Receivables	67,116	49,915
Inventories, at weighted average cost	52,302	46,720
Prepaid commercial paper discount	593	840
Prepayments and other current assets	8,503	8,007
	225,465	227,224
Deferred charges and other assets:		
Premium and loss on reacquired debt, being amortized	11,324	12,292
FEMA assistance	23,836	294
Deferred debt expense, being amortized	4,704	4,565
Deferred loss on interest rate hedges, being amortized	14,411	15,261
Special deposits – deferred compensation	5,372	4,416
	59,647	36,828
	$ 3,896,618	$ 3,267,070

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

(dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023
Equity and liabilities		
Capitalization (see accompanying statements):		
Patronage capital and membership fees	$ 450,070	$ 409,998
Long-term debt, excluding amount due within one year	2,894,296	2,382,436
	3,344,366	2,792,434
Commitments and contingencies:		
Current liabilities:		
Long-term debt due within one year	89,643	99,043
Commercial paper, recorded gross	167,000	143,000
Accounts payable	111,670	92,295
Accrued taxes	27,316	25,248
Accrued interest	1,809	21,514
Accrued current year budget adjustment for members	13,000	17,300
Other current liabilities	124,472	59,860
	534,910	458,260
Deferred credits and other liabilities:		
Accumulated provision for benefits	5,909	4,750
Deferred revenue	9,962	9,962
Deferred gain on interest rate hedges, being amortized	1,471	1,664
	17,342	16,376
	$ 3,896,618	$ 3,267,070

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CAPITALIZATION

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023

(dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023
Long-term debt:[1]		
Mortgage notes payable to the Federal Financing Bank (FFB), weighted average rate of 3.11% due in quarterly installments through 2055	$ 1,645,652	$1,711,122
Mortgage notes payable to the Rural Utilities Service (RUS), weighted average rate of 4.48% due in monthly installments through 2059	756,599	155,096
Mortgage notes issued in conjunction with the sale by public authorities of pollution control revenue bonds:		
• Series 2012 Fixed at 2.75%; final maturity date of January 1, 2052	94,465	94,465
Private Placement notes payable:		
• 2009 mortgage notes payable: fixed at 5.59% due in quarterly installments through June 30, 2030.	58,500	71,500
• 2010 mortgage notes payable: fixed at 4.81% due in quarterly installments beginning March 30, 2025, through December 30, 2039.	135,000	135,000
• 2019 mortgage notes payable: fixed at 3.30% due in quarterly installments through December 31, 2050.	64,423	66,665
• 2023 mortgage notes payable: fixed at 5.64% due in quarterly installments through September 30, 2053.	143,750	150,000
National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation (CFC) notes payable:		
• Mortgage notes payable: weighted average rate of 2.91%, due in quarterly installments through January 31, 2035.	85,550	89,650
• Mortgage notes payable: weighted average rate of 3.31%, due in quarterly installments through October 31, 2024.	–	7,981
Long-term debt	2,983,939	2,481,479
Less: Long-term debt due within one year	89,643	99,043
Long-term debt, excluding amounts due within one year	2,894,296	2,382,436
Patronage capital and membership fees	450,070	409,998
Total capitalization	$ 3,344,366	$ 2,792,434

(1) Weighted average rate calculated as of December 31, 2024 when applicable

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

(dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net margin	$ 40,072	$ 24,877	$ 23,305
Adjustments to reconcile net margin to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	100,883	88,738	81,847
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(1,045)	(860)	(501)
Accumulated provision for benefits	1,159	1,061	(727)
Net change in net current assets and liabilities, excluding long-term debt due within one year and commercial paper:			
Receivables	(17,202)	(6,412)	(6,200)
Inventories	(5,582)	(16,257)	(9,622)
Prepayments and other current assets	(495)	(1,234)	432
Prepaid commercial paper discount.	247	(410)	(428)
Accounts payable	19,375	(6,279)	26,807
Accrued taxes	2,067	6,385	4,116
Accrued interest	(19,705)	4,786	1,301
Accrual for current year budget adjustment to members	(4,300)	15,300	(6,700)
Deferred revenue	–	9,962	–
Other current liabilities	2,752	4,121	(8,535)
Total adjustments.	78,154	98,901	81,790
Net cash provided by operating activities	118,226	123,778	105,095
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Property additions	(668,659)	(297,022)	(292,233)
Net change in investment in associated organizations	785	191	132
Special deposits – deferred compensation	(956)	(937)	787
Net cash used in investing activities	(668,830)	(297,768)	(291,314)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of notes and bonds.	601,841	365,144	164,220
Payments for long-term debt of maturities and refinancings.	(99,380)	(173,108)	(65,445)
Changes in commercial paper	24,000	61,000	35,000
Debt issuance cost	(648)	(728)	–
Net cash provided by financing activities	525,813	252,308	133,775
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.	(24,791)	78,318	(52,444)
Cash and cash equivalents and designated cash – beginning of period	121,742	43,424	95,868
Cash and cash equivalents and designated cash – end of period	$ 96,951	$ 121,742	$ 43,424
Cash paid for interest (net of amounts capitalized).	$ 109,133	$ 93,125	$ 75,538
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Accrued property additions and other current liabilities.	$ 61,860	$ –	$ –
FEMA assistance.	$ (23,542)	$ –	$ –
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents:			
Cash and cash equivalents.	$ 86,989	$ 111,780	$ 43,424
Designated cash	$ 9,962	$ 9,962	$ –
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 96,951	$ 121,742	$ 43,424

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

a. Business description

Georgia Transmission Corporation (Georgia Transmission) is a Georgia electric membership corporation headquartered in Tucker, Georgia. Georgia Transmission was formed in 1996 pursuant to a corporate restructuring of Oglethorpe Power Corporation (Oglethorpe) that occurred in 1997. The corporate restructuring divided Oglethorpe into three separate operating companies with Oglethorpe retaining the wholesale generation business. Georgia Transmission purchased the transmission assets and operates the transmission business previously owned and operated by Oglethorpe. Georgia System Operations Corporation (Georgia System Operations), which was also formed in connection with the corporate restructuring of Oglethorpe, acquired the system operations business previously owned by Oglethorpe and currently provides system operations service to Georgia Transmission and Oglethorpe. Georgia Transmission commenced operations effective April 1, 1997. The members of Georgia Transmission are 38 of the 41 retail electric distribution cooperative members in Georgia (the Member Systems) and Oglethorpe. The Member Systems are entirely owned by their retail consumers.

Georgia Transmission's principal business is providing transmission services to the Member Systems for delivery of the Member Systems' power purchases from Oglethorpe and other power suppliers. Georgia Transmission also provides transmission services to Oglethorpe and third parties. At December 31, 2024, Georgia Transmission owned 5,381 miles of transmission lines and 788 substations of various voltages. Georgia Transmission succeeded to all of Oglethorpe's rights and obligations with respect to the Integrated Transmission System (ITS), consisting of transmission facilities owned by Georgia Transmission, Georgia Power Company (Georgia Power), the Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia (MEAG Power) and the City of Dalton, Georgia (Dalton Utilities). Through agreements, common access to the combined facilities that comprise the ITS enables the owners to use their combined resources to make deliveries to, or for, their respective customers and to provide transmission services to third parties.

b. Basis of accounting

Georgia Transmission follows accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and the practices prescribed in the Uniform System of Accounts of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) as modified and adopted by the Rural Utilities Service (RUS).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

c. Patronage capital and membership fees

Georgia Transmission is organized and operates as a cooperative. At its inception, the Member Systems and Oglethorpe made a one-time aggregate payment of $195 in membership fees to Georgia Transmission. At December 31, 2024, patronage capital consisted of a $49 million special patronage contribution from the Member Systems, cumulative net margins and $187 million related to land recovery. As provided in Georgia Transmission's Bylaws, any excess of revenue over expenses from operations is treated as advances of capital by the Member Systems and Oglethorpe and is allocated to each of them on the basis of their transmission services purchased from Georgia Transmission. Under the Georgia Transmission Indenture, Georgia Transmission is required to achieve a margins-for-interest (MFI) ratio for each fiscal year equal to at least 1.10.

Any distributions of patronage capital are subject to the requirements under Georgia Transmission's Indenture and the discretion of the Board of Directors. Under the Indenture, Georgia Transmission is prohibited from making any distribution of patronage capital to the Member Systems and Oglethorpe if, at the time thereof or after giving effect to the distribution: (i) an event of default exists under the Indenture, (ii) Georgia Transmission's equity as of the end of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter is less than 20% of Georgia Transmission's total capitalization, or (iii) the aggregate amount expended for distributions on or after the date on which Georgia Transmission's equity first reaches 20% of Georgia Transmission's total capitalization exceeds 35% of Georgia

Transmission's aggregate net margins earned after such date. The restrictions set forth in (ii) and (iii), however, will not apply if, after giving effect to such distribution, Georgia Transmission's equity as of the end of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter is not less than 30% of Georgia Transmission's total capitalization. If so, then 100% of the current year margin, upon Board approval, could be returned to the Member Systems.

d. Operating revenues

Operating revenues are derived primarily from sales of transmission services pursuant to Member Transmission Service Agreements (MTSA) with each of the Member Systems under which Georgia Transmission provides transmission services to the Member System. These MTSAs state Member Systems are responsible, on a joint-and-several basis, for all of Georgia Transmission's obligations relating to the transmission business. The MTSAs extend to December 31, 2085. These transmission contracts obligate each of the Member Systems to pay Georgia Transmission for transmission service furnished to it in accordance with rates Georgia Transmission establishes.

Network services revenues include transmission services revenues from the Member Systems and Oglethorpe and are recognized in accordance with the Transmission Service Tariff (the Tariff) discussed below.

Other transmission revenues include revenues from transmission services provided to Oglethorpe and certain third parties and are recognized as those services are provided. Other transmission revenues also include revenues from the performance of operation and maintenance services for certain generation interconnection facilities and storm-related repairs. These revenues are also recognized as services are provided. Georgia Transmission constructs certain generation interconnection facilities for the Member Systems, Oglethorpe and third parties. Georgia Transmission bills the user for Georgia Transmission's costs for construction and enters into an interconnection and operation and maintenance agreement for the facility. (See Notes 1(f) and 6 for a discussion of the accounting for the construction of the facilities.)

Rates charged for transmission services are described in the Tariff and are designed to recover all of Georgia Transmission's costs and expenses. These rates expressly include, in the description of costs to be recovered, all principal and interest on Georgia Transmission's indebtedness, including the principal and interest payments on debt related to the purchase of land and land rights. The rates further provide for the accumulation of net margins to satisfy an MFI ratio for each fiscal year equal to at least 1.10 as required in the Indenture. In addition, the Tariff requires that any amount by which Georgia Transmission exceeds a 1.60 MFI ratio, after reduction for recovery of land costs, will be refunded to the Member Systems and Oglethorpe. Amounts between 1.10 and 1.60 may be retained, after reduction for recovery of land costs, subject to approval by the Board of Directors. For this reason, Georgia Transmission reviews its annual budget and rates at least once every year and at such intervals as it deems appropriate. In addition, from time to time, the Board of Directors may approve budget adjustments to achieve targeted margin levels. In October 2024, the Board approved an MFI ratio of 1.322 as part of Georgia Transmission's 2025 budget. In October 2023, the Board approved an MFI ratio of 1.20 as part of Georgia Transmission's 2024 budget.

Georgia Transmission has also entered into a transmission service agreement with Oglethorpe to provide network service to Oglethorpe's headquarters and certain generating facilities. This agreement is substantially similar to the other MTSAs except Oglethorpe, unlike the Member Systems, is not obligated to cover any revenue shortfall resulting from a payment default by a Member System or any other transmission customer. Oglethorpe also makes point-to-point purchases from Georgia Transmission under this arrangement.

Members with contributions that are greater than or equal to 10% of our total operating revenue for the last three years are listed in the table on the right. Revenues from non-members accounted for approximately 1.0%, 1.0% and 1.4% of our total operating revenues for years 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Contribution to Total Operating Revenue	2024	2023	2022
Jackson EMC	11.8%	11.5%	11.5%
Oglethorpe Power	10.6%	10.8%	11.5%

e. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on eligible assets when they are placed in service using the composite straight-line method. In 2021, Georgia Transmission conducted a depreciation study that proposed new depreciation rates and quantified the cost of removal. The study results were subsequently approved by RUS and the new rates were implemented in 2022. As shown in the table on the right, annual depreciation rates in effect in 2024 and 2023 were based on the depreciation study and rates for 2021 used RUS-prescribed rates. Georgia Transmission's depreciation rates include a component that addresses the cost of removal and salvage. Provisions for these are included in accumulated depreciation.

	2024	2023	2022
Transmission	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%
Distribution	2.46%	2.46%	2.46%
General plant and other	1.74-33.33%	1.74-33.33%	1.74-33.33%

f. Electric plant

Electric plant is stated at original cost, which is the cost of the plant when first placed in service plus the cost of any subsequent additions. Electric plant includes direct labor and materials, allocated overheads and contract labor and is reduced by any contribution in aid of construction. Original cost includes an allowance for the cost of equity and debt funds used during construction. Georgia Transmission calculates the weighted cost of equity and debt funds at the embedded cost of all such funds. The allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC) rates computed in accordance with the prescribed regulatory formula are shown in the table on the right.

AFUDC Rates	2024	2023
Equity	1.07%	1.08%
Debt	3.00%	2.82%
Total	4.07%	3.90%

The plant acquisition adjustments represent the accumulated depreciation at the time of asset acquisition and any excess paid over the seller's original cost. The acquisition adjustments are amortized over periods ranging from 10 to 40 years.

Maintenance and repairs of property as well as replacements and renewals of items determined to be minor units are charged to expense. Replacements and renewals of items considered to be major units are charged to the plant accounts. When properties are disposed of, the original cost plus the cost of removal, less any salvage of such property, is charged to the accumulated provision for depreciation.

g. Cash, designated cash and cash equivalents

Georgia Transmission considers all temporary cash investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Georgia Transmission maintains substantially all of its cash and cash equivalents in commercial paper with short-term maturities. The commercial paper is deposited with CFC and held to maturity and Georgia Transmission determined there is no allowance for credit losses. Such investments are at times in excess of FDIC coverage resulting in a degree of credit concentration risk. Cash and cash equivalents, as presented in the statement of cash flows, includes cash and cash equivalents.

When the Board designates certain cash for specific purposes, GTC considers the amounts to be designated. The Board may un-designate the amounts in the future. Designated cash consists of funds reserved for deferred revenue.

h. Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable includes Georgia Transmission's members' outstanding monthly billings as well as charges for wheeling revenues, which are carried at invoiced amounts. As a result of our historical experiences, the short duration lifetime of our receivables and the short time horizon over which to consider expectations of future economic conditions, we have assessed that non-collection of the cost basis of our receivables is remote. During 2024, no credit losses were recognized on any receivables that arose from contracts with members or non-members.

i. Inventories

Georgia Transmission maintains inventories of new and replacement parts for its transmission network. These inventories are stated at their weighted average cost on the accompanying balance sheets. Obsolete items are written off as identified.

j. Regulatory assets and liabilities

The table on the right represents Georgia Transmission's regulatory assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. Georgia Transmission is subject to the provisions of Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation. Regulatory assets represent probable future expenses that are expected to be recoverable by Georgia Transmission from the Member Systems, Oglethorpe and third parties through the ratemaking process. Regulatory liabilities represent probable future revenues associated with amounts to be credited to the Member Systems, Oglethorpe and third parties through the ratemaking process. Regulatory assets include unamortized losses on reacquired debt, unamortized and unrealized losses on interest rate hedges, accruals for paid time off (PTO) and FEMA assistance. Regulatory liabilities include accrued revenues in relation to the Transmission Control Center Cost Settlement, unamortized gains on reaquired debt and unamorized gains on interest rate hedges.

(dollars in thousands)	12/31/24	12/31/23
Regulatory assets:		
Unamortized loss - reacquired debt	$11,324	$12,292
Loss on interest rate hedges, being amortized	14,411	15,261
PTO accrual	5,571	5,148
FEMA assistance	23,836	294
Total assets	$55,142	$32,995
Regulatory liabilities:		
Deferred revenue	9,962	9,962
Gain on interest rate hedges, being amortized	1,471	1,664
Total liabilities	$ 11,433	$ 11,626

k. Parity

Georgia Transmission either receives transmission parity revenue or incurs transmission parity expense according to its use of the ITS and related transmission interfaces in accordance with an ITS Agreement between Georgia Transmission and Georgia Power. Georgia Transmission earns parity revenues from other ITS participants to the extent Georgia Transmission's percentage of investment in the ITS exceeds its percentage use of the system. Georgia Transmission incurs transmission parity expense if its percentage use of the system exceeds its percentage investment in the ITS. Since 2000, Georgia Transmission has incurred parity expense. Amounts billed or received for parity for the contract year are subject to adjustment, based on review by the ITS Joint Committee for Planning and Operations, of actual investment in the ITS and the investment responsibility of each party. Based upon such review, payments and credits are adjusted for the contract year. Georgia Transmission records the actual amounts billed (or paid) for the period as parity revenue (expense), net and adjusts this amount for its estimate of the ultimate amount receivable or payable for the period.

l. Asset retirement obligations

Georgia Transmission has processes in place to review all potential Asset Retirement Obligations. Georgia Transmission has concluded it does not have any significant legal obligations that require accrual under the related guidance.

m. Leases

Georgia Transmission has processes in place to review all potential lease agreements. Georgia Transmission has determined there are no material lease agreements that need to be recorded in compliance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ASC 842.

n. Segment reporting

Georgia Transmission is a member-owned electric cooperative engaged solely in the transmission of electricity to its members. Our President and CEO serves as the chief operating decision-maker (CODM) who manages and reviews our operating results as one operating and therefore one reportable segment.

o. Government Assistance

Georgia Transmission accounts for proceeds from grants from the government by analogy to International Accounting Standard (IAS) 20. Grants from the government are recognized when all conditions of such grants are fulfilled or there is reasonable assurance as defined by IAS 20 or probable as compared to U.S. GAAP that they will be fulfilled. Grants related to property and equipment are deducted from the carrying value of the related asset. These grants are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis as an offset to depreciation expense over the expected lives of the related assets.

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, Georgia Transmission had incurred approximately $28.8 million and $0.3 million, respectively, of expenditures related to storm damage, which are included as FEMA assistance in the accompanying balance sheets. Georgia Transmission did receive a reimbursement from FEMA as part of a cost reimbursement plan related to 2023 of $0.3 million. No reimbursements have been received in relation to the 2024 storm damage. FEMA reimbursements are accounted for as a reduction of utility plant in service.

During 2024, Georgia Transmission, in conjunction with its application partners, were awarded a $250 million grant from the United States Department of Energy under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act under the Grid Resilience and Innovation Partnerships (GRIP) Program. Georgia Transmission expects to utilize approximately $150 million of the grant for grid resilience which will include new transmission and micro grids. As of December 31, 2024, Georgia Transmission had incurred approximately $0 of reimbursable costs related to this grant. Receipt of any grant proceeds is subject to meeting program requirements. Reimbursements under this grant are accounted for as a reduction of utility plant in services. The period of the grant expires in 2031.

2. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

a. Fair value measurements

Fair value measurements are based on inputs of observable and unobservable market data that a market participant would use in the pricing of an asset or liability. Through a three-tier hierarchy that separates inputs into valuation categories, observable inputs are maximized and unobservable inputs are minimized for fair value measurement.

- Level 1 consists of observable market data in an active market for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 consists of observable market data other than those included in Level 1 that are either directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 consists of unobservable market data. The input may reflect the assumptions by a corporation of what a market participant would use in pricing an asset or liability. If there is little available market data, then the corporation's own assumptions are considered the best available information. Georgia Transmission has no assets or liabilities that are categorized as Level 3.

In the case of multiple inputs being used in a fair value measurement, the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement represents the level in the fair value hierarchy at which the fair value measurement is reported.

The tables on the right summarize Georgia Transmission's assets and liabilities aggregated by levels within the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2024			
	Reported Value	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets and Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable (Level 2)
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 86,989	$ 86,989	$ 86,989	$ –
Designated cash	9,962	9,962	9,962	–
Total assets	$ 96,951	$ 96,951	$ 96,951	$ –
Liabilities:				
Commercial paper	$ 167,000	$ 167,000	$ 167,000	$ –
Long-term debt	2,983,939	2,476,723	–	2,476,723
Total liabilities	$3,150,939	$2,643,723	$ 167,000	$2,476,723

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2023			
	Reported Value	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets and Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable (Level 2)
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 111,780	$ 111,780	$ 111,780	$ –
Designated cash	9,962	9,962	9,962	–
Total assets	$ 121,742	$ 121,742	$ 121,742	$ –
Liabilities:				
Commercial paper	$ 143,000	$ 143,000	$ 143,000	$ –
Long-term debt	2,481,479	2,149,114	–	2,149,114
Total liabilities	$2,624,479	$2,292,114	$ 143,000	$2,149,114

The following methods were used to estimate fair value of all other financial instruments recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet at amounts other than fair value.

- Cash, designated cash, and cash equivalents: the carrying amount approximates the fair value.
- Commercial paper and Long-term debt: fair value is estimated based on the borrowing rate and currently available to Georgia Transmission for loans with similar terms and maturities and determined through the use of discounted cash flow model.

b. Derivative instruments and hedging activities

Cash settlements related to interest rate derivatives from previous years are accumulated in deferred charges and deferred credits. They are amortized as a component of interest expense during the life of the associated debt. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the remaining unamortized balance in deferred charges were $14.4 million and $15.3 million, respectively and the remaining unamortized balances in the deferred credits were $1.4 million and $1.7 million, respectively.

3. INVESTMENTS:

Investments in associated organizations include equities allocated to Georgia Transmission in the form of patronage capital and capital term certificates. The patronage capital and capital term certificates investments are a result of Georgia Transmission's membership in various organizations. Investments at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are shown in the table on the right.

(dollars in thousands)	2024	2023
CFC	$16,214	$17,708
CoBank	5,278	5,180
Gresco Utility Supply	1,644	1,029
Federated Insurance	398	402
Total	$23,534	$24,319

The investments in CFC include $10 million in CFC Member Capital Securities. These securities have an interest rate of 5.0% payable semi-annually with a maturity date of April 23, 2044. The remaining investments in CFC and CoBank, ACB (CoBank) are similar to compensating bank balances in that they are required to maintain current financing arrangements. Federated Insurance and Gresco Utility Supply investments consist of patronage capital.

All investments in associated organizations are accounted for using the cost method for investments because there is no market for these investments and it is not practicable to estimate their fair values. Under this method, the fair value of an investment is not estimated if there are no identified events or changes in circumstances that may have a significant adverse effect on its fair value. Georgia Transmission annually reviews all of its "cost method investments" to determine if there are any other than temporary impairments that need to be recognized. During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no identified events or changes in circumstances that were determined to have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of these investments or that resulted in other than temporary impairments.

4. INCOME TAXES:

Georgia Transmission is a 501(c)(12) cooperative and is exempt from federal and state income taxes, provided revenues from its Member Systems and Oglethorpe are at least 85% of Georgia Transmission's total revenues.

Georgia Transmission has processes presently in place to ensure the maintenance of its tax-exempt status, to identify and report unrelated income and to identify and evaluate other matters that may be considered tax positions. Georgia Transmission has determined that there are no material uncertain tax positions that require recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

5. DEBT:

Long-term debt consists of mortgage notes payable to the United States of America acting through FFB and the RUS, mortgage notes payable issued in conjunction with the sale by public authorities of pollution control revenue bonds (PCBs) and notes payable to CFC and private placement debt holders. In connection with the corporate restructuring of Oglethorpe, Georgia Transmission assumed responsibility for payment of a portion of Oglethorpe's mortgage notes issued in conjunction with the sale by public authorities of PCBs. Substantially all of the owned tangible and certain of the intangible assets of Georgia Transmission are pledged as collateral under the Indenture for FFB and RUS notes, CFC notes, private placement notes and the notes issued in conjunction with the sale of PCBs. The detail of the notes is included in the Statements of Capitalization.

Georgia Transmission has RUS and RUS-guaranteed FFB notes under which the outstanding principal amounts were $1.6 billion and $1.7 billion at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, with rates ranging from 1.15% to 4.77%.

In 2024, Georgia Transmission advanced approximately $602 million from its existing RUS loans to fund construction costs and to acquire assets from Georgia Power. An RUS loan of approximately $141 million was fully drawn for the construction costs for 2022 transmission projects. Georgia Transmission has another RUS loan for approximately $550 million to fund the construction costs related to 2023 transmission projects and to acquire assets from Georgia Power. As of year-end, there is another $89 million remaining to be drawn on the loan.

Georgia Transmission has executed four private placement debt transactions; a $150 million transaction in 2023, a $73 million transaction in 2019, a $135 million transaction in 2010, and another $150 million transaction in 2009. As of December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, Georgia Transmission had outstanding balances of $402 million and $423 million on its combined private placement debt, respectively.

Georgia Transmission has debt related to the issuance of the Development Authority of Burke County PCBs (Georgia Transmission Corporation Vogtle Project), Series 2012, in the principal amount of approximately $94.5 million. Georgia Transmission is the sole obligor with respect to the debt associated with these refinanced PCBs, which have a final maturity date of January 1, 2052 and a fixed interest rate of 2.75%. As of both December 31, 2024 and 2023, Georgia Transmission had an outstanding balance of $94.5 million on its PCB debt.

Georgia Transmission has a $230 million shelf loan facility from CFC. The main purpose of the shelf loan is to fund a portion of Georgia Transmission's projected capital expenditures, primarily those that are not eligible for RUS funding. Advances under the facility are available through 2026. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, Georgia Transmission had outstanding balances of $85.5 million and $97.6 million on its combined CFC debt, respectively.

Georgia Transmission has a $425 million revolving credit agreement with CoBank, scheduled to terminate in 2026. This agreement's purpose is to provide liquidity and funding for project construction as well as for general corporate purposes. The agreement may also be used as support for Georgia Transmission's commercial paper program. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, Georgia Transmission had no balances outstanding on the CoBank agreement.

Georgia Transmission has a committed $300 million credit facility provided by a group of banks led by CFC. Like the CoBank-led credit agreement, the facility was established to fund general corporate purposes and as a backup for Georgia Transmission's commercial paper program. Because Georgia Transmission uses both committed credit facilities to fully back its commercial paper program, the combined borrowing capacity for both facilities is reduced by the amount of commercial paper outstanding. As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, outstanding commercial paper amounts were $167 million and $143 million, respectively. There were no outstanding amounts on the CFC-led facility as of December 31, 2024, or 2023.

Georgia Transmission has a $20 million uncommitted short-term line of credit with CFC with no outstanding amounts as of December 31, 2024, or 2023.

Maturities for long-term and short-term debt through 2029, excluding commercial paper, are as shown in the table on the right.

Maturity Schedule

(dollars in thousands)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Thereafter	Total
FFB/RUS	$ 56,523	$ 63,735	$ 52,934	$ 68,660	$ 86,721	$2,073,670	$2,402,244
CFC	4,123	4,170	4,187	4,222	4,257	64,599	85,558
PCB	–	–	–	–	–	94,465	94,465
Private placement	28,997	26,303	19,607	24,856	28,238	273,673	401,673
Total	$ 89,643	$ 94,208	$ 76,728	$ 97,738	$119,216	$2,506,407	$2,983,939

6. ELECTRIC PLANT AND RELATED AGREEMENTS:

A summary of Georgia Transmission's transmission and distribution investments and related accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, is shown in the table on the right.

Georgia Transmission remains committed to ongoing construction initiatives to meet both current and future load demands for its members. In 2024, Georgia Transmission acquired transmission assets worth $343 million as part of its long-term plan to achieve ITS investment parity and infrastructure expansion. Additionally, Georgia Transmission has established multiple interconnection agreements with generation facility owners to construct, operate, and maintain various switching stations, providing these facilities access to the ITS network. While Georgia Transmission is fully reimbursed for the costs of building and maintaining these interconnection facilities, it retains legal ownership of all the interconnection facilities. See Note 1(d) for further discussion.

In 2024, Georgia Transmission invested $707 million in property additions. These investments supported a series of major infrastructure enhancements, including the successful completion of 10 new transmission lines and 10 new substations operating at 115kV and 230kV levels. These initiatives are aimed at consistent and efficient energy delivery

(dollars in thousands)

Plant	2024 Investment	2023 Investment
In service		
Transmission lines	$ 2,447,084	$ 2,005,247
Transmission substations	939,508	880,406
Distribution substations	1,210,248	1,156,340
General plant and other	118,191	97,154
Plant held for future use	34,435	34,435
Total utility plant in service	$ 4,749,466	$ 4,173,582
Construction work in progress		
Transmission lines	$ 84,799	$ 53,341
Transmission substations	89,947	58,914
Distribution substations	53,032	24,569
General plant and other	37,020	17,988
Total construction work in progress	$ 264,798	$ 154,812

Plant	2024 Accumulated Depreciation & Amortization	2023 Accumulated Depreciation & Amortization
In service		
Transmission lines	$ 838,448	$ 720,330
Transmission substations	284,993	266,022
Distribution substations	417,297	396,356
General plant and other	48,788	42,316
Total in service	$ 1,589,526	$ 1,425,024

As of December 31, 2024, Georgia Transmission owned 5,381 miles of transmission lines operating at voltages ranging from 46 kV to 500 kV, efficiently delivering electricity at high voltages over long distances. Additionally, Georgia Transmission owned 788 substations which functioned as the central distribution points for electricity to its members.

7. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:

The Georgia Transmission Retirement Plan 401(k) covers substantially all employees. An employee may contribute, subject to Internal Revenue Service (IRS) limitations, up to 60% of their annual compensation. Georgia Transmission has the discretion to match a portion of the first 6% of the employee's contribution and has done so each year of the plan's existence. Georgia Transmission's current policy is to match the employee's contribution as long as there is sufficient margin to do so. The match, which is calculated each pay period, may be equal to as much as three-quarters of the first 6% of the employee's annual contribution, depending on the amount and timing of the employee's contribution.

Under the Georgia Transmission Retirement Plan's employer retirement contribution feature of the 401(k) plan, Georgia Transmission contributes 11%, subject to IRS limitations, of each employee's eligible annual compensation.

Georgia Transmission also sponsors three deferred compensation plans for eligible employees. Eligible employees are defined as highly compensated individuals within the definition of Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 414(q). The three plans consist of the Georgia Transmission Deferred Compensation Plan

Contributions to Employee Benefit Plans

(dollars in thousands)	2024	2023	2022
401(k) 6%	$2,071	$1,966	$1,750
401(k) 11%	$5,616	$5,153	$4,521
Deferred compensation	$5,878	$4,720	$3,659

for Employees administered by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA), the Georgia Transmission Deferred Compensation Plan offering investment options from Fidelity Investments (Fidelity) and administered by Fidelity and the Georgia Transmission 457(f) Deferred Compensation Plan administered in-house. The Georgia Transmission deferred compensation plans offer investment options to all eligible participants without regard to salary limits under IRC section 401(a)(17). In addition, the Fidelity plan also enables Georgia Transmission to continue contributions via its employer retirement contribution to the highly compensated employees who exceed the IRS salary limits on retirement plan contributions under IRC section 401(a)(17).

The annual deferral to the two deferred compensation plans is calculated in accordance with IRC section 457, subject to changes under IRS section 457(b). The 457(f) Plan enables Georgia Transmission to continue company contributions that exceed the annual limit of the 457(b) Plan.

8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

Georgia Transmission has entered into four contracts with Georgia Power covering certain operation services, maintenance services, spare parts and equipment requirements and planning services. Either party may cancel one or more of these contracts upon two years' notice. As of December 31, 2024, neither party had issued a cancellation notice. Purchases and uses of the services by Georgia Transmission under each of these contracts are optional. However, each contract is subject to a minimum annual payment. Future charges are tied to escalation factors based on Bureau of Labor statistics indices and changes to Georgia Transmission's investment percentage in the ITS.

Georgia Transmission also has agreements with Oglethorpe and Georgia System Operations for certain administrative, general and control center services, as discussed further in Note 9.

Georgia Transmission has agreements with certain executive officers that provide for severance compensation upon termination following a change of control. These agreements contain certain automatic renewal provisions.

Georgia Transmission is subject to legal claims arising in the ordinary course of business. Georgia Transmission does not believe any legal claims exist that would have a material adverse effect on its operating results, financial position, or cash flows. As a result, no provision is made in the financial statements for any contingent liabilities.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

Georgia Transmission is party to certain agreements with Oglethorpe and Georgia System Operations for the recovery of certain costs incurred by them on behalf of Georgia Transmission. Oglethorpe charges Georgia Transmission for use of office space (under a lease renewable annually), use of certain facilities and equipment and other services. These costs are allocated to Georgia Transmission based on square footage.

Georgia System Operations performs certain administrative, general and control center services on behalf of Georgia Transmission. Georgia System Operations bills Georgia Transmission for such services at its cost plus a required margin. The table on the right shows payments made to Oglethorpe and Georgia System Operations along with amounts due respectively as of December 31, 2024.

(dollars in thousands)	2024	2023	2022
Paid to:			
Oglethorpe Power	$ 5,435	$ 6,475	$ 5,696
Georgia System Operations	$41,729	$38,724	$35,919
Payable to:			
Oglethorpe Power	$ 820	$ 935	$ 934
Georgia System Operations	$ 2,951	$ 3,336	$ 2,825

The agreement with Oglethorpe renews each year, unless terminated by either party by giving 180 days' notice. See Note 6 for additional information on related party transactions with Oglethorpe. The Georgia System Operations shared services agreement renews each year, unless terminated by either party giving 180 days' notice. The Georgia System Operations operations agreement has a one-year notice provision.

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

Subsequent events have been evaluated through March 28, 2025, which is the date the consolidated financial statements were issued. On January 13, 2025, a consortium directed by National Rural Utilities Cooperative Association, along with cooperatives in 11 different states, including Georgia Transmission, was awarded a $98 million GRIP grant for $198 million in reconductoring projects over the 11 states. Georgia Transmission expects to utilize approximately $13.5 million of the grant for advanced transmission conductor projects. Receipt of any grant proceeds is subject to meeting program requirements.

Through the USDA's Rural Utilities Service (RUS) Empowering Rural American (New ERA) program, Georgia Transmission obtained a commitment letter with contingencies in January 2025 for 2% interest loans targeted to help rural communities improve the reliability and affordability of rural electric systems. The final amount and availability of any award is subject to entering into binding agreements with the RUS and meeting program requirements.

On January 27, 2025, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued M 25-13, pausing all activities related to obligation or disbursement of all federal financial assistance with certain exceptions. The memo has since been rescinded; however, it is unclear whether future government assistance, including Georgia Transmission's grants and loan, are at risk. The potential impacts of the executive orders on Georgia Transmission's future federal financial assistance have not yet been evaluated.

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

The management of Georgia Transmission Corporation has prepared this report and is responsible for the financial statements and related information. These statements were prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and appropriate in the circumstances and necessarily include amounts that are based on best estimates and judgments of management. Financial information throughout this annual report is consistent with the financial statements.

Georgia Transmission maintains a system of internal accounting controls to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and that the books and records reflect only authorized transactions. Limitations exist in any system of internal controls based upon the recognition that the cost of the system should not exceed its benefits. Georgia Transmission believes that its system of internal accounting controls, together with an internal auditing function, maintains appropriate cost/benefit relations.

Georgia Transmission's system of internal controls is evaluated on an ongoing basis by its qualified internal audit staff. Georgia Transmission's independent public accountants also consider certain elements of the internal controls system in order to determine their auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the financial statements; however, this report of management is not required to be, and was not, subject to attestation by our independent public accountants.

The independent public accountants also provide an objective assessment of how well management meets its responsibility for fair financial reporting. Management believes that its policies and procedures provide reasonable assurance that Georgia Transmission's operations are conducted with a high standard of business ethics. In management's opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of Georgia Transmission.

Barbara Hampton
President and Chief Executive Officer

Dustin Zubke
Sr. Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors and Members
Georgia Transmission Corporation
Tucker, Georgia

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Georgia Transmission Corporation (GTC), which comprise the balance sheet and statement of capitalization as of December 31, 2024 and the related statements of revenues and expenses, patronage capital and membership fees, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of GTC as of December 31, 2024 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of GTC and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Prior Years Audited by Other Auditors

The 2023 and 2022 financial statements were audited by other auditors, and their report thereon, dated March 22, 2024, expressed an unmodified opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about GTC's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that these financial statements are issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and, therefore, is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of GTC’s internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about GTC’s ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other Information Included in the Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the Forward section, Selected Financial Data, Management & Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition, and Results of Operations and Report of Management but does not include the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon. Our opinion on the 2024 financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our 2024 audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we concluded that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Forvis Mazars, LLP

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
March 28, 2025

Georgia Transmission

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