
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

— OR —

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from ___ to ___

Commission File Number 001-38086

Vistra Corp.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

36-4833255
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

6555 Sierra Drive, Irving, Texas 75039
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(214) 812-4600
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

| Title of Each Class | Trading Symbol(s) | Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered |
|--|-------------------|---|
| Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share | VST | New York Stock Exchange |
| Warrants | VST.WS.A | New York Stock Exchange |

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of August 3, 2021, there were 482,518,768 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01, outstanding of Vistra Corp.

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Vistra Corp.'s (Vistra) annual reports, quarterly reports, current reports and any amendments to those reports are made available to the public, free of charge, on the Vistra website at <http://www.vistracorp.com>, as soon as reasonably practicable after they have been filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Additionally, Vistra posts important information, including press releases, investor presentations, sustainability reports, and notices of upcoming events on its website and utilizes its website as a channel of distribution to reach public investors and as a means of disclosing material non-public information for complying with disclosure obligations under Regulation FD. Investors may be notified of posting to the website by signing up for email alerts and RSS feeds on the "Investor Relations" page of Vistra's website. The information on Vistra's website shall not be deemed a part of, or incorporated by reference into, this quarterly report on Form 10-Q. The representations and warranties contained in any agreement that we have filed as an exhibit to this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, or that we have or may publicly file in the future, may contain representations and warranties that may (i) be made by and to the parties thereto at specific dates, (ii) be subject to exceptions and qualifications contained in separate disclosure schedules, (iii) represent the parties' risk allocation in the particular transaction, or (iv) be qualified by materiality standards that differ from what may be viewed as material for securities law purposes.

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q and other Securities and Exchange Commission filings of Vistra and its subsidiaries occasionally make references to Vistra (or "we," "our," "us" or "the Company"), Luminant, TXU Energy, Ambit, Value Based Brands, Dynegy Energy Services, Homefield Energy, TriEagle Energy, Public Power or U.S. Gas & Electric, when describing actions, rights or obligations of their respective subsidiaries. These references reflect the fact that the subsidiaries are consolidated with, or otherwise reflected in, the Vistra financial statements for financial reporting purposes. However, these references should not be interpreted to imply that the parent company is actually undertaking the action or has the rights or obligations of the relevant subsidiary company or vice versa.

GLOSSARY

When the following terms and abbreviations appear in the text of this report, they have the meanings indicated below.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 2020 Form 10-K | Vistra's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020, filed with the SEC on February 26, 2021 |
| Ambit or Ambit Energy | Ambit Holdings, LLC, and/or its subsidiaries (d/b/a Ambit), depending on context |
| ARO | asset retirement and mining reclamation obligation |
| CAISO | The California Independent System Operator |
| CARES Act | Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act |
| CCGT | combined cycle gas turbine |
| CCR | coal combustion residuals |
| CFTC | U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission |
| CME | Chicago Mercantile Exchange |
| CO₂ | carbon dioxide |
| CPUC | California Public Utilities Commission |
| Crius | Crius Energy Trust and/or its subsidiaries, depending on context |
| Dynegy | Dynegy Inc., and/or its subsidiaries, depending on context |
| Dynegy Energy Services | Dynegy Energy Services, LLC and Dynegy Energy Services (East), LLC (each d/b/a Dynegy, Better Buy Energy, Brighten Energy, Honor Energy and True Fit Energy), indirect, wholly owned subsidiaries of Vistra, that are REPs in certain areas of MISO and PJM, respectively, and are engaged in the retail sale of electricity to residential and business customers. |
| EBITDA | earnings (net income) before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization |
| Effective Date | October 3, 2016, the date our predecessor completed its reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code |
| Emergence | emergence of our predecessor from reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code as subsidiaries of a newly formed company, Vistra, on the Effective Date |
| EPA | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency |
| ERCOT | Electric Reliability Council of Texas, Inc. |
| ESS | energy storage system |
| Exchange Act | Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended |
| FERC | U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission |
| GAAP | generally accepted accounting principles |
| GHG | greenhouse gas |
| GWh | gigawatt-hours |
| Homefield Energy | Illinois Power Marketing Company (d/b/a Homefield Energy), an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Vistra, a REP in certain areas of MISO that is engaged in the retail sale of electricity to municipal customers |
| ICE | Intercontinental Exchange |
| IEPA | Illinois Environmental Protection Agency |
| IPCB | Illinois Pollution Control Board |
| IRC | Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended |
| IRS | U.S. Internal Revenue Service |
| ISO | independent system operator |
| ISO-NE | ISO New England Inc. |
| LIBOR | London Interbank Offered Rate, an interest rate at which banks can borrow funds, in marketable size, from other banks in the London interbank market |
| load | demand for electricity |
| LTSA | long-term service agreements for plant maintenance |
| Luminant | subsidiaries of Vistra engaged in competitive market activities consisting of electricity generation and wholesale energy sales and purchases as well as commodity risk management |

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| market heat rate | Heat rate is a measure of the efficiency of converting a fuel source to electricity. Market heat rate is the implied relationship between wholesale electricity prices and natural gas prices and is calculated by dividing the wholesale market price of electricity, which is based on the price offer of the marginal supplier (generally natural gas plants), by the market price of natural gas. |
| Merger | the merger of Dynegy with and into Vistra, with Vistra as the surviving corporation |
| Merger Date | April 9, 2018, the date Vistra and Dynegy completed the transactions contemplated by the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of October 29, 2017, by and between Vistra and Dynegy |
| MISO | Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. |
| MMBtu | million British thermal units |
| Moody's | Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (a credit rating agency) |
| MSHA | U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration |
| MW | megawatts |
| MWh | megawatt-hours |
| NELP | Northeast Energy, LP, a joint venture between Dynegy Northeast Generation GP, Inc. and Dynegy Northeast Associates LP, Inc., both indirect subsidiaries of Vistra, and certain subsidiaries of NextEra Energy, Inc. Prior to the NELP Transaction, NELP indirectly owned Bellingham NEA facility and the Sayreville facility. |
| NELP Transaction | a transaction among Dynegy Northeast Generation GP, Inc., Dynegy Northeast Associates LP, Inc. and certain subsidiaries of NextEra Energy, Inc. wherein the indirect subsidiaries of Vistra redeemed their ownership interest in NELP partnership in exchange for 100% ownership interest in NJEA, the entity which owns the Sayreville facility |
| NERC | North American Electric Reliability Corporation |
| NJEA | North Jersey Energy Associates, A Limited Partnership |
| NO_x | nitrogen oxide |
| NRC | U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission |
| NYISO | New York Independent System Operator, Inc. |
| NYMEX | the New York Mercantile Exchange, a commodity derivatives exchange |
| OPEB | postretirement employee benefits other than pensions |
| Parent | Vistra Corp. |
| PJM | PJM Interconnection, LLC |
| Plan of Reorganization | Third Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization filed by the parent company of our predecessor in August 2016 and confirmed by the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware in August 2016 solely with respect to our predecessor |
| PrefCo | Vistra Preferred Inc. |
| PrefCo Preferred Stock Sale | as part of the tax-free spin-off from Energy Future Holdings Corp., executed pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization on the Effective Date by our predecessor, the contribution of certain of the assets of our predecessor and its subsidiaries by a subsidiary of TEX Energy LLC to PrefCo in exchange for all of PrefCo's authorized preferred stock, consisting of 70,000 shares, par value \$0.01 per share |
| Public Power | Public Power, LLC (d/b/a Public Power), an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Vistra, a REP in certain areas of PJM, ISO-NE, NYISO and MISO that is engaged in the retail sale of electricity to residential and business customers |
| PUCT | Public Utility Commission of Texas |
| REP | retail electric provider |
| RCT | Railroad Commission of Texas, which among other things, has oversight of lignite mining activity in Texas, and has jurisdiction over oil and natural gas exploration and production, permitting and inspecting intrastate pipelines, and overseeing natural gas utility rates and compliance |
| RTO | regional transmission organization |
| S&P | Standard & Poor's Ratings (a credit rating agency) |
| SEC | U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission |
| Securities Act | Securities Act of 1933, as amended |

| | |
|--|---|
| SG&A | selling, general and administrative |
| SO₂ | sulfur dioxide |
| Tax Matters Agreement | Tax Matters Agreement, dated as of the Effective Date, by and among Energy Future Holdings Corp. (EFH Corp.), Energy Future Intermediate Holding Company LLC, EFIH Finance Inc. and EFH Merger Co. LLC |
| TCEH | Texas Competitive Electric Holdings Company LLC, a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Energy Future Competitive Holdings Company LLC, and, prior to the Effective Date, the parent company of our predecessor, depending on context, that were engaged in electricity generation and wholesale and retail energy market activities, and whose major subsidiaries included Luminant and TXU Energy |
| TCEQ | Texas Commission on Environmental Quality |
| TRA | Tax Receivables Agreement, containing certain rights (TRA Rights) to receive payments from Vistra related to certain tax benefits, including benefits realized as a result of certain transactions entered into at Emergence (see Note 7 to the Financial Statements) |
| TRE | Texas Reliability Entity, Inc., an independent organization that develops reliability standards for the ERCOT region and monitors and enforces compliance with NERC standards and monitors compliance with ERCOT protocols |
| TriEagle Energy | TriEagle Energy, LP (d/b/a TriEagle Energy, TriEagle Energy Services, Eagle Energy, Energy Rewards, Power House Energy and Viridian Energy), an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Vistra, a REP in certain areas of ERCOT and PJM that is engaged in the retail sale of electricity to residential and business customers |
| TWh | terawatt-hours |
| TXU Energy | TXU Energy Retail Company LLC (d/b/a TXU), an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Vistra that is a REP in competitive areas of ERCOT and is engaged in the retail sale of electricity to residential and business customers |
| U.S. | United States of America |
| U.S. Gas & Electric | U.S. Gas and Electric, Inc. (d/b/a USG&E, Illinois Gas & Electric and ILG&E), an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Vistra, a REP in certain areas of PJM, ISO-NE, NYISO and MISO that is engaged in the retail sale of electricity to residential and business customers |
| Value Based Brands | Value Based Brands LLC (d/b/a 4Change Energy, Express Energy and Veteran Energy), an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Vistra that is a REP in competitive areas of ERCOT and is engaged in the retail sale of electricity to residential and business customers |
| Vistra | Vistra Corp. and/or its subsidiaries, depending on context. Effective July 2, 2020, Vistra Energy Corp. changed its name to Vistra Corp. |
| Vistra Intermediate | Vistra Intermediate Company LLC, a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Vistra |
| Vistra Operations | Vistra Operations Company LLC, an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Vistra that is the issuer of certain series of notes (see Note 10 to the Financial Statements) and borrower under the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities |
| Vistra Operations Credit Facilities | Vistra Operations Company LLC's senior secured financing facilities (see Note 10 to the Financial Statements) |

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

VISTRA CORP.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited) (Millions of Dollars, Except Per Share Amounts)

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Operating revenues (Note 4) | \$ 2,565 | \$ 2,509 | \$ 5,772 | \$ 5,367 |
| Fuel, purchased power costs and delivery fees | (1,320) | (1,029) | (6,065) | (2,362) |
| Operating costs | (429) | (412) | (801) | (792) |
| Depreciation and amortization | (464) | (455) | (887) | (875) |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | (252) | (236) | (502) | (488) |
| Impairment of long-lived assets (Note 17) | (38) | — | (38) | (84) |
| Operating income (loss) | 62 | 377 | (2,521) | 766 |
| Other income (Note 17) | 36 | 5 | 92 | 12 |
| Other deductions (Note 17) | (2) | (4) | (7) | (35) |
| Interest expense and related charges (Note 17) | (135) | (141) | (164) | (440) |
| Impacts of Tax Receivable Agreement (Note 7) | (41) | (6) | (4) | (14) |
| Equity in earnings of unconsolidated investment | — | 1 | — | 4 |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | (80) | 232 | (2,604) | 293 |
| Income tax (expense) benefit (Note 6) | 115 | (68) | 600 | (84) |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 35 | \$ 164 | \$ (2,004) | \$ 209 |
| Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interest | 1 | 2 | (2) | 13 |
| Net income (loss) attributable to Vistra | \$ 36 | \$ 166 | \$ (2,006) | \$ 222 |
| Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding: | | | | |
| Basic | 486,022,633 | 488,680,442 | 485,364,606 | 488,312,503 |
| Diluted | 487,366,226 | 490,468,735 | 485,364,606 | 490,709,932 |
| Net income (loss) per weighted average share of common stock outstanding: | | | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.07 | \$ 0.34 | \$ (4.13) | \$ 0.45 |
| Diluted | \$ 0.07 | \$ 0.34 | \$ (4.13) | \$ 0.45 |

See Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Unaudited) (Millions of Dollars)

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|
| | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 35 | \$ 164 | \$ (2,004) | \$ 209 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax effects: | | | | |
| Effects related to pension and other retirement benefit obligations (net of tax (expense) benefit of \$(1), \$—, \$(1) and \$7) | 1 | 1 | 3 | (22) |
| Total other comprehensive income (loss) | 1 | 1 | 3 | (22) |
| Comprehensive income (loss) | \$ 36 | \$ 165 | \$ (2,001) | \$ 187 |
| Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interest | 1 | 2 | (2) | 13 |
| Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Vistra | \$ 37 | \$ 167 | \$ (2,003) | \$ 200 |

See Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

VISTRA CORP.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited) (Millions of Dollars)

| | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|---------------------------|--------|
| | 2021 | 2020 |
| Cash flows — operating activities: | | |
| Net income (loss) | \$ (2,004) | \$ 209 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to cash provided by (used in) operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 969 | 1,022 |
| Deferred income tax expense (benefit), net | (626) | 73 |
| Impairment of long-lived assets (Note 17) | 38 | 84 |
| Loss on disposal of investment in NELP (Note 17) | — | 29 |
| Unrealized net (gain) loss from mark-to-market valuations of commodities | 182 | (123) |
| Unrealized net (gain) loss from mark-to-market valuations of interest rate swaps | (79) | 192 |
| Asset retirement obligation accretion expense | 19 | 23 |
| Impacts of Tax Receivable Agreement (Note 7) | 4 | 14 |
| Stock-based compensation | 25 | 30 |
| Other, net | 56 | 55 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Margin deposits, net | (240) | 58 |
| Accrued interest | 8 | (6) |
| Accrued taxes | (75) | (59) |
| Accrued employee incentive | (107) | (70) |
| Other operating assets and liabilities | 773 | (222) |
| Cash provided by (used in) operating activities | (1,057) | 1,309 |
| Cash flows — investing activities: | | |
| Capital expenditures, including nuclear fuel purchases and LTSA prepayments | (546) | (588) |
| Proceeds from sales of nuclear decommissioning trust fund securities (Note 17) | 267 | 224 |
| Investments in nuclear decommissioning trust fund securities (Note 17) | (277) | (234) |
| Proceeds from sales of environmental allowances | 64 | 88 |
| Purchases of environmental allowances | (173) | (173) |
| Insurance proceeds | 63 | 15 |
| Other, net | 27 | 15 |
| Cash used in investing activities | (575) | (653) |
| Cash flows — financing activities: | | |
| Issuances of long-term debt (Note 10) | 1,250 | — |
| Borrowings under Term Loan A (Note 10) | 1,250 | — |
| Repayment under Term Loan A (Note 10) | (1,250) | — |
| Proceeds from forward capacity agreement (Note 10) | 500 | — |
| Repayments/repurchases of debt (Note 10) | (101) | (756) |
| Net borrowings under accounts receivable financing (Note 9) | 361 | — |
| Borrowings under Revolving Credit Facility (Note 10) | 1,300 | 925 |
| Repayments under Revolving Credit Facility (Note 10) | (1,300) | (725) |
| Share repurchases (Note 12) | (175) | — |
| Dividends paid to stockholders (Note 12) | (147) | (132) |
| Debt tender offer and other financing fees (Note 10) | (13) | (10) |
| Other, net | (4) | — |
| Cash provided by (used in) financing activities | 1,671 | (698) |

VISTRA CORP.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited) (Millions of Dollars)

| | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|---------------------------|---------------|
| | 2021 | 2020 |
| Net change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash | 39 | (42) |
| Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash — beginning balance | 444 | 475 |
| Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash — ending balance | <u>\$ 483</u> | <u>\$ 433</u> |

See Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

VISTRA CORP.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited) (Millions of Dollars)

| | June 30, 2021 | December 31, 2020 |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 444 | \$ 406 |
| Restricted cash (Note 17) | 23 | 19 |
| Trade accounts receivable — net (Note 17) | 1,352 | 1,279 |
| Inventories (Note 17) | 486 | 515 |
| Commodity and other derivative contractual assets (Note 14) | 1,687 | 748 |
| Margin deposits related to commodity contracts | 507 | 257 |
| Prepaid expense and other current assets | 250 | 205 |
| Total current assets | <u>4,749</u> | <u>3,429</u> |
| Restricted cash (Note 17) | 16 | 19 |
| Investments (Note 17) | 1,912 | 1,759 |
| Property, plant and equipment — net (Note 17) | 13,327 | 13,499 |
| Operating lease right-of-use assets | 42 | 45 |
| Goodwill (Note 5) | 2,583 | 2,583 |
| Identifiable intangible assets — net (Note 5) | 2,290 | 2,446 |
| Commodity and other derivative contractual assets (Note 14) | 332 | 258 |
| Accumulated deferred income taxes | 1,464 | 838 |
| Other noncurrent assets | 300 | 332 |
| Total assets | <u>\$ 27,015</u> | <u>\$ 25,208</u> |
| LIABILITIES AND EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts receivable financing (Note 9) | 661 | 300 |
| Long-term debt due currently (Note 10) | 511 | 95 |
| Trade accounts payable | 1,078 | 880 |
| Commodity and other derivative contractual liabilities (Note 14) | 2,044 | 789 |
| Margin deposits related to commodity contracts | 43 | 33 |
| Accrued income taxes | 8 | 16 |
| Accrued taxes other than income | 143 | 210 |
| Accrued interest | 138 | 131 |
| Asset retirement obligations (Note 17) | 103 | 103 |
| Operating lease liabilities | 7 | 8 |
| Other current liabilities | 487 | 471 |
| Total current liabilities | <u>5,223</u> | <u>3,036</u> |

VISTRA CORP.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited) (Millions of Dollars)

| | June 30, 2021 | December 31, 2020 |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Long-term debt, less amounts due currently (Note 10) | 10,484 | 9,235 |
| Operating lease liabilities | 38 | 40 |
| Commodity and other derivative contractual liabilities (Note 14) | 537 | 624 |
| Accumulated deferred income taxes | 1 | 1 |
| Tax Receivable Agreement obligation (Note 7) | 451 | 447 |
| Asset retirement obligations (Note 17) | 2,346 | 2,333 |
| Other noncurrent liabilities and deferred credits (Note 17) | 1,867 | 1,131 |
| Total liabilities | <u>20,947</u> | <u>16,847</u> |
| Commitments and Contingencies (Note 11) | | |
| Total equity (Note 12): | | |
| Common stock (par value — \$0.01; number of shares authorized — 1,800,000,000) (shares outstanding: June 30, 2021 — 482,468,556; December 31, 2020 — 489,305,888) | 5 | 5 |
| Treasury stock, at cost (shares: June 30, 2021 — 49,701,377; December 31, 2020 — 41,043,224) | (1,148) | (973) |
| Additional paid-in-capital | 9,816 | 9,786 |
| Retained deficit | (2,552) | (399) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (45) | (48) |
| Stockholders' equity | 6,076 | 8,371 |
| Noncontrolling interest in subsidiary | (8) | (10) |
| Total equity | <u>6,068</u> | <u>8,361</u> |
| Total liabilities and equity | <u>\$ 27,015</u> | <u>\$ 25,208</u> |

See Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

VISTRA CORP.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Description of Business

References in this report to "we," "our," "us" and "the Company" are to Vistra and/or its subsidiaries, as apparent in the context. See *Glossary* for defined terms.

Vistra is a holding company operating an integrated retail and electric power generation business primarily in markets throughout the U.S. Through our subsidiaries, we are engaged in competitive energy market activities including power generation, wholesale energy sales and purchases, commodity risk management and retail sales of electricity and natural gas to end users.

Vistra has six reportable segments: (i) Retail, (ii) Texas, (iii) East, (iv) West, (v) Sunset and (vi) Asset Closure. See Note 16 for further information concerning reportable business segments.

Winter Storm Uri

In February 2021, a severe winter storm with extremely cold temperatures affected much of the U.S., including Texas. Winter Storm Uri had a material adverse impact on our results of operations and operating cash flows. This severe weather resulted in surging demand for power, gas supply shortages, operational challenges for generators, and a significant load shed event that was ordered by ERCOT beginning on February 15, 2021 and continuing through February 18, 2021. The final financial impact of Winter Storm Uri continues to be subject to the completion of customer billing activities, receipt of final settlement data from ERCOT, the outcome of potential litigation and legislative actions arising from the event, or any corrective action taken by the State of Texas, ERCOT, the RCT or the PUCT to resettle pricing across any portion of the supply chain (i.e. fuel supply, wholesale pricing of generation, or allocating the financial impacts of market-wide load shed ratably across all retail market participants), that is currently being considered or may be considered by any such parties. Additionally, we have disputes over certain gas invoices that are not anticipated to have a material impact.

COVID-19 Pandemic

In March 2020, the World Health Organization categorized the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) as a pandemic, and the U.S. Government declared the COVID-19 outbreak a national emergency. The U.S. government has deemed electricity generation, transmission and distribution as "critical infrastructure" providing essential services during this global emergency. As a provider of critical infrastructure, Vistra has an obligation to provide critically needed power to homes, businesses, hospitals and other customers. Vistra remains focused on protecting the health and well-being of its employees and the communities in which it operates while assuring the continuity of its business operations.

The Company's condensed consolidated financial statements reflect estimates and assumptions made by management that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods presented. The Company considered the impact of COVID-19 on the assumptions and estimates used and determined that there have been no material adverse impacts on the Company's results of operations for the three or six months ended June 30, 2021.

In response to the global pandemic related to COVID-19, the CARES Act was signed into law in March 2020. See Note 6 for a summary of certain anticipated tax-related impacts of the CARES Act to the Company.

Basis of Presentation

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and on the same basis as the audited financial statements included in our 2020 Form 10-K. The condensed consolidated financial information herein reflects all adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to fairly state the results for the interim periods presented. All such adjustments are of a normal nature. All intercompany items and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. Because the condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP, they should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and related notes contained in our 2020 Form 10-K. The results of operations for an interim period may not give a true indication of results for a full year. All dollar amounts in the financial statements and tables in the notes are stated in millions of U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Use of Estimates

Preparation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the reporting of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet dates and the reported amounts of revenue and expense, including fair value measurements, estimates of expected obligations, judgments related to the potential timing of events and other estimates. In the event estimates and/or assumptions prove to be different from actual amounts, adjustments are made in subsequent periods to reflect more current information.

Recent Developments

Finalization of Plant's Planned Retirement Date — In July 2021, we announced we would retire the Zimmer coal generation facility by May 31, 2022 due to the inability to secure capacity revenues for the plant in the latest PJM capacity auction held in May 2021. We had previously announced that Zimmer would retire no later than the end of 2027.

Accounts Receivable Financing — In July 2021, certain subsidiaries of the Company entered into amendments to the Receivables Facility and Repurchase Facility, respectively, extending the terms of such facilities to July 2022 and August 2021, respectively. In August 2021, the Repurchase Facility was further amended to extend the term of such facility to July 2022 (see Note 9).

2. DEVELOPMENT OF GENERATION FACILITIES

Texas Segment Solar Generation and Energy Storage Projects

In September 2020, we announced the planned development of up to 668 MW of solar photovoltaic power generation facilities and 260 MW of battery ESS in Texas. Estimated commercial operation dates for these facilities range from Fall 2021 to Fall 2023. At June 30, 2021, we had accumulated approximately \$133 million in construction-work-in-process for these Texas segment solar generation and battery ESS projects.

West Segment Energy Storage Projects

Oakland — In June 2019, East Bay Community Energy (EBCE) signed a ten-year contract to receive resource adequacy capacity from the planned development of a 20 MW battery ESS at our Oakland Power Plant site in California. In April 2020, the project received necessary approvals from EBCE and from Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). The contract was amended to increase the capacity of the planned development to a 36.25 MW battery ESS. In April 2020, the concurrent Local Area Reliability Service (LARS) agreement to ensure grid reliability as part of the Oakland Clean Energy Initiative was signed, but required California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) approval. PG&E did not receive CPUC approval as of April 15, 2021. On April 16, 2021, Vistra terminated the LARS agreement with PG&E. We are continuing development of the Oakland battery ESS project while seeking another contractual arrangement that will allow the investment to move forward.

Moss Landing — In June 2018, we announced that, subject to approval by the CPUC, we would enter into a 20-year resource adequacy contract with PG&E to develop a 300 MW battery ESS at our Moss Landing Power Plant site in California (Moss Landing Phase I). PG&E filed its application with the CPUC in June 2018 and the CPUC approved the resource adequacy contract in November 2018. Under the contract, PG&E will pay us a fixed monthly resource adequacy payment, while we will receive the energy revenues and incur the costs from dispatching and charging the ESS. Moss Landing Phase I commenced commercial operations in May 2021.

In May 2020, we announced that, subject to approval by the CPUC, we would enter into a 10-year resource adequacy contract with PG&E to develop an additional 100 MW battery ESS at our Moss Landing Power Plant site (Moss Landing Phase II). PG&E filed its application with the CPUC in May 2020 and the CPUC approved the resource adequacy contract in August 2020. At June 30, 2021, we had accumulated approximately \$130 million in construction work-in-process for Moss Landing Phase II. Moss Landing Phase II commenced commercial operations in July 2021.

3. RETIREMENT OF GENERATION FACILITIES

In September and December 2020, we announced our intention to retire all of our remaining coal generation facilities in Illinois and Ohio, one coal generation facility in Texas and one natural gas facility in Illinois no later than year-end 2027 due to economic challenges, including incremental expenditures that would be required to comply with the CCR rule and ELG rule (see Note 11), and in furtherance of our efforts to significantly reduce our carbon footprint. Expected plant retirement expenses of \$43 million, driven by severance cost, were accrued in the three months ended September 30, 2020 in operating costs of our Sunset segment. In April 2021, we announced we would retire the Joppa generation facilities by September 1, 2022 in order to settle a complaint filed with the Illinois Pollution Control Board (IPCB) by the Sierra Club in 2018 (see Note 11). We had previously announced that Joppa would retire no later than the end of 2027. In July 2021, we announced we would retire the Zimmer coal generation facility by May 31, 2022 due to the inability to secure capacity revenues for the plant in the latest PJM capacity auction held in May 2021. We had previously announced that Zimmer would retire no later than the end of 2027.

In September 2019, we announced the settlement of a lawsuit alleging violations of opacity and particulate matter limits at our Edwards coal generation facility in Illinois. As part of the settlement, which was approved by the U.S. District Court for the Central District of Illinois in November 2019, we will retire the Edwards facility by the end of 2022.

Operational results for plants with planned retirements are included in our Sunset segment beginning in the quarter when a retirement plan is announced. See Note 17 for discussion of impairments recorded in connection with these announcements.

| Name | Location | ISO/RTO | Fuel Type | Net Generation Capacity (MW) | Expected Retirement Date (a) |
|---------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Baldwin | Baldwin, IL | MISO | Coal | 1,185 | By the end of 2025 |
| Coletto Creek | Goliad, TX | ERCOT | Coal | 650 | By the end of 2027 |
| Edwards | Bartonville, IL | MISO | Coal | 585 | By the end of 2022 |
| Joppa | Joppa, IL | MISO | Coal | 802 | By September 1, 2022 |
| Joppa | Joppa, IL | MISO | Natural Gas | 221 | By September 1, 2022 |
| Kincaid | Kincaid, IL | PJM | Coal | 1,108 | By the end of 2027 |
| Miami Fort | North Bend, OH | PJM | Coal | 1,020 | By the end of 2027 |
| Newton | Newton, IL | MISO/PJM | Coal | 615 | By the end of 2027 |
| Zimmer | Moscow, OH | PJM | Coal | 1,300 | By May 31, 2022 |
| Total | | | | <u>7,486</u> | |

(a) Generation facilities may retire earlier than expected dates if economic or other conditions dictate.

In December 2020, we announced the retirement of our 83 MW Wharton natural gas facility in Texas due to its age, cost profile and small scale, as well as low power prices, limited operational windows and substantial costs to repair, maintain and upgrade the facility. Operational results for the Wharton facility are included in the Asset Closure segment. The previously announced retirement of our 244 MW Trinidad natural gas facility in Texas was rescinded in April 2021.

4. REVENUE

| | Three Months Ended June 30, 2021 | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Retail | Texas | East | West | Sunset | Asset Closure | Eliminations | Consolidated |
| Revenue from contracts with customers: | | | | | | | | |
| Retail energy charge in ERCOT | \$ 1,417 | \$— | \$— | \$— | \$— | \$— | \$— | 1,417 |
| Retail energy charge in Northeast/Midwest | 504 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 504 |
| Wholesale generation revenue from ISO/RTO | — | 128 | 96 | 31 | 185 | — | — | 440 |
| Capacity revenue from ISO/RTO (a) | — | — | 2 | — | 43 | — | — | 45 |
| Revenue from other wholesale contracts | — | 56 | 130 | 24 | 44 | — | — | 254 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers | <u>1,921</u> | <u>184</u> | <u>228</u> | <u>55</u> | <u>272</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>2,660</u> |
| Other revenues: | | | | | | | | |
| Intangible amortization | (2) | — | 73 | — | (2) | — | — | 69 |
| Hedging and other revenues (b) | — | (8) | 131 | (7) | (280) | — | — | (164) |
| Affiliate sales (c) | — | (644) | 73 | — | (38) | — | 609 | — |
| Total other revenues | <u>(2)</u> | <u>(652)</u> | <u>277</u> | <u>(7)</u> | <u>(320)</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>609</u> | <u>(95)</u> |
| Total revenues | \$ <u>1,919</u> | \$ <u>(468)</u> | \$ <u>505</u> | \$ <u>48</u> | \$ <u>(48)</u> | \$ <u>—</u> | \$ <u>609</u> | \$ <u>2,565</u> |

(a) Represents net capacity sold (purchased) in each ISO/RTO.

(b) Includes \$343 million of unrealized net losses from mark-to-market valuations of commodity positions. See Note 16 for unrealized net gains (losses) by segment.

(c) Texas segment includes \$952 million of affiliated unrealized net losses from mark-to-market valuations of commodity positions with the Retail segment.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2020

| | Retail | Texas | East | West | Sunset | Asset Closure | Eliminations | Consolidated |
|---|----------|--------|--------|-------|--------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Revenue from contracts with customers: | | | | | | | | |
| Retail energy charge in ERCOT | \$ 1,411 | \$— | \$— | \$— | \$— | \$— | \$— | 1,411 |
| Retail energy charge in Northeast/Midwest | 540 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 540 |
| Wholesale generation revenue from ISO/RTO | — | 61 | 38 | 13 | 66 | 1 | — | 179 |
| Capacity revenue from ISO/RTO (a) | — | — | (12) | — | 41 | — | — | 29 |
| Revenue from other wholesale contracts | — | 63 | 163 | 21 | 54 | — | — | 301 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers | 1,951 | 124 | 189 | 34 | 161 | 1 | — | 2,460 |
| Other revenues: | | | | | | | | |
| Intangible amortization | (5) | — | — | — | (7) | — | — | (12) |
| Licensing and other revenues (b) | 10 | 53 | (8) | 11 | (6) | 1 | — | 61 |
| Affiliate sales | — | 664 | 284 | — | 73 | — | (1,021) | — |
| Total other revenues | 5 | 717 | 276 | 11 | 60 | 1 | (1,021) | 49 |
| Total revenues | \$ 1,956 | \$ 811 | \$ 465 | \$ 45 | \$ 221 | \$ 2 | \$ (1,021) | \$ 2,509 |

- (a) Represents net capacity sold (purchased) in each ISO/RTO. The East segment includes net purchases of capacity in the PJM market and the Sunset segment includes net sales of capacity in the PJM market.
- (b) Includes \$69 million of unrealized net losses from mark-to-market valuations of commodity positions. See Note 16 for unrealized net gains (losses) by segment.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2021

| | Retail | Texas | East | West | Sunset | Asset Closure | Eliminations | Consolidated |
|---|----------|---------|----------|-------|--------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Revenue from contracts with customers: | | | | | | | | |
| Retail energy charge in ERCOT | \$ 2,565 | \$— | \$— | \$— | \$— | \$— | \$— | 2,565 |
| Retail energy charge in Northeast/Midwest | 1,091 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,091 |
| Wholesale generation revenue from ISO/RTO | — | 3,374 | 252 | 69 | 908 | — | — | 4,603 |
| Capacity revenue from ISO/RTO (a) | — | — | (2) | — | 82 | — | — | 80 |
| Revenue from other wholesale contracts | — | 2,084 | 293 | 46 | 102 | — | — | 2,525 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers | 3,656 | 5,458 | 543 | 115 | 1,092 | — | — | 10,864 |
| Other revenues: | | | | | | | | |
| Intangible amortization | (3) | — | 74 | — | (8) | — | — | 63 |
| Licensing and other revenues (b) | 16 | (4,450) | 195 | (36) | (880) | — | — | (5,155) |
| Affiliate sales (c) | — | (393) | 418 | 2 | 26 | — | (53) | — |
| Total other revenues | 13 | (4,843) | 687 | (34) | (862) | — | (53) | (5,092) |
| Total revenues | \$ 3,669 | \$ 615 | \$ 1,230 | \$ 81 | \$ 230 | \$— | \$ (53) | \$ 5,772 |

- (a) Represents net capacity sold (purchased) in each ISO/RTO. The East segment includes net purchases of capacity in the PJM market and the Sunset segment includes net sales of capacity in the PJM market.
- (b) Includes \$285 million of unrealized net losses from mark-to-market valuations of commodity positions. See Note 16 for unrealized net gains (losses) by segment.

- (c) Texas segment includes \$1.625 billion of affiliated unrealized net losses from mark-to-market valuations of commodity positions with the Retail segment.

| | Six Months Ended June 30, 2020 | | | | | | | | Consolidated |
|---|--------------------------------|----------|----------|--------|--------|---------------|--------------|------|--------------|
| | Retail | Texas | East | West | Sunset | Asset Closure | Eliminations | | |
| Revenue from contracts with customers: | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail energy charge in ERCOT | \$ 2,665 | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — | \$ 2,665 |
| Retail energy charge in Northeast/Midwest | 1,180 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,180 |
| Wholesale generation revenue from ISO/RTO | — | 156 | 98 | 46 | 142 | 1 | — | — | 443 |
| Capacity revenue from ISO/RTO (a) | — | — | (9) | — | 83 | — | — | — | 74 |
| Revenue from other wholesale contracts | — | 113 | 326 | 25 | 103 | — | — | — | 567 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers | 3,845 | 269 | 415 | 71 | 328 | 1 | — | — | 4,929 |
| Other revenues: | | | | | | | | | |
| Intangible amortization | (8) | — | — | — | (11) | — | — | — | (19) |
| Hedging and other revenues (b) | 27 | 301 | (43) | 54 | 117 | 1 | — | — | 457 |
| Affiliate sales | — | 1,132 | 817 | 2 | 144 | — | (2,095) | — | — |
| Total other revenues | 19 | 1,433 | 774 | 56 | 250 | 1 | (2,095) | — | 438 |
| Total revenues | \$ 3,864 | \$ 1,702 | \$ 1,189 | \$ 127 | \$ 578 | \$ 2 | \$ (2,095) | \$ — | \$ 5,367 |

- (a) Represents net capacity sold (purchased) in each ISO/RTO. The East segment includes net purchases of capacity in the PJM market and the Sunset segment includes net sales of capacity in the PJM market.
- (b) Includes \$131 million of unrealized net gains from mark-to-market valuations of commodity positions. See Note 16 for unrealized net gains (losses) by segment.

Performance Obligations

As of June 30, 2021, we have future performance obligations that are unsatisfied, or partially unsatisfied, relating to capacity auction volumes awarded through capacity auctions held by the ISO/RTO or contracts with customers. Therefore, an obligation exists as of the date of the results of the respective ISO/RTO capacity auction or the contract execution date. These obligations total \$464 million, \$661 million, \$245 million, \$147 million and \$98 million that will be recognized, in the balance of the year ended December 31, 2021 and the years ending December 31, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively, and \$484 million thereafter. Capacity revenues are recognized as capacity is made available to the related ISOs/RTOs or counterparties.

Accounts Receivable

The following table presents trade accounts receivable (net of allowance for uncollectible accounts) relating to both contracts with customers and other activities:

| | June 30, 2021 | December 31, 2020 |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| Trade accounts receivable from contracts with customers — net | \$ 1,266 | \$ 1,169 |
| Other trade accounts receivable — net | 86 | 110 |
| Total trade accounts receivable — net | \$ 1,352 | \$ 1,279 |

5. GOODWILL AND IDENTIFIABLE INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Goodwill

At both June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the carrying value of goodwill totaled \$2.583 billion, including \$2.461 billion allocated to our Retail reporting unit and \$122 million allocated to our Texas Generation reporting unit. Goodwill of \$1.944 billion is deductible for tax purposes over 15 years on a straight line basis.

Identifiable Intangible Assets and Liabilities

Identifiable intangible assets are comprised of the following:

| Identifiable Intangible Asset | June 30, 2021 | | | December 31, 2020 | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Gross Carrying Amount | Accumulated Amortization | Net | Gross Carrying Amount | Accumulated Amortization | Net |
| Retail customer relationship | \$ 2,082 | \$ 1,532 | \$ 550 | \$ 2,082 | \$ 1,434 | \$ 648 |
| Software and other technology-related assets | 434 | 215 | 219 | 414 | 186 | 228 |
| Retail and wholesale contracts | 248 | 197 | 51 | 272 | 204 | 68 |
| Contractual service agreements (a) | 32 | — | 32 | 51 | 1 | 50 |
| Other identifiable intangible assets (b) | 83 | 20 | 63 | 96 | 19 | 77 |
| Total identifiable intangible assets subject to amortization | <u>\$ 2,879</u> | <u>\$ 1,964</u> | 915 | <u>\$ 2,915</u> | <u>\$ 1,844</u> | 1,071 |
| Retail trade names (not subject to amortization) | | | 1,374 | | | 1,374 |
| Mineral interests (not currently subject to amortization) | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Total identifiable intangible assets | | | <u>\$ 2,290</u> | | | <u>\$ 2,446</u> |

(a) At June 30, 2021, amounts related to contractual service agreements that have become liabilities due to amortization of the economic impacts of the intangibles have been removed from both the gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization.

(b) Includes mining development costs and environmental allowances (emissions allowances and renewable energy certificates).

Identifiable intangible liabilities are comprised of the following:

| Identifiable Intangible Liability | June 30, 2021 | December 31, 2020 |
|--|---------------|-------------------|
| Contractual service agreements | \$ 125 | \$ 129 |
| Purchase and sale of power and capacity | 11 | 87 |
| Fuel and transportation purchase contracts | 16 | 73 |
| Total identifiable intangible liabilities | <u>\$ 152</u> | <u>\$ 289</u> |

Expense related to finite-lived identifiable intangible assets and liabilities (including the classification in the condensed consolidated statements of operations) consisted of:

| Identifiable Intangible Assets and Liabilities | Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Retail customer relationship | Depreciation and amortization | \$ 50 | \$ 77 | \$ 98 | \$ 151 |
| Software and other technology-related assets | Depreciation and amortization | 20 | 21 | 38 | 38 |
| Retail and wholesale contracts/purchase and sale/fuel and transportation contracts | Operating revenues/fuel, purchased power costs and delivery fees | (69) | 13 | (61) | 15 |
| Other identifiable intangible assets | Operating revenues/fuel, purchased power costs and delivery fees/depreciation and amortization | 48 | 44 | 105 | 96 |
| Total intangible asset expense (a) | | \$ 49 | \$ 155 | \$ 180 | \$ 300 |

(a) Amounts recorded in depreciation and amortization totaled \$70 million and \$99 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively and \$138 million and \$190 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020. Amounts exclude contractual services agreements. Amounts include all expenses associated with environmental allowances including expenses accrued to comply with emissions allowance programs and renewable portfolio standards which are presented in fuel, purchased power costs and delivery fees on our condensed consolidated statements of operations. Emissions allowance obligations are accrued as associated electricity is generated and renewable energy certificate obligations are accrued as retail electricity delivery occurs.

Estimated Amortization of Identifiable Intangible Assets and Liabilities

As of June 30, 2021, the estimated aggregate amortization expense of identifiable intangible assets and liabilities for each of the next five fiscal years is as shown below.

| Year | Estimated Amortization Expense |
|------|--------------------------------|
| 2021 | \$ 210 |
| 2022 | \$ 190 |
| 2023 | \$ 136 |
| 2024 | \$ 87 |
| 2025 | \$ 62 |

6. INCOME TAXES

Income Tax Expense

The calculation of our effective tax rate is as follows:

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | \$ (80) | \$ 232 | \$ (2,604) | \$ 293 |
| Income tax (expense) benefit | \$ 115 | \$ (68) | \$ 600 | \$ (84) |
| Effective tax rate | 143.8 % | 29.3 % | 23.0 % | 28.7 % |

For the three months ended June 30, 2021, the effective tax rate of 143.8% was higher than the U.S. federal statutory rate of 21% due primarily to nondeductible impacts of the TRA and state income taxes, including the impact of a decrease in our state valuation allowances primarily due to newly enacted state tax legislation. For the six months ended June 30, 2021, the effective tax rate of 23.0% was higher than the U.S. federal statutory rate of 21% due primarily to nondeductible impacts of the TRA and state income taxes.

For the three months ended June 30, 2020, the effective tax rate of 29.3% was higher than the U.S. federal statutory rate of 21% due primarily to nondeductible impacts of the TRA and state income taxes. For the six months ended June 30, 2020, the effective tax rate of 28.7% was higher than the U.S. federal statutory rate of 21% due primarily to nondeductible impacts of the TRA and state income taxes.

Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) and Final Section 163(j) Regulations

In response to the global pandemic related to COVID-19, the CARES Act was signed into law in March 2020. The CARES Act provides numerous relief provisions for corporate taxpayers, including modification of the utilization limitations on net operating losses, favorable expansion of the deduction for business interest expense under IRC Section 163(j) (Section 163(j)), the ability to accelerate timing of refundable alternative minimum tax (AMT) credits and the temporary suspension of certain payment requirements for the employer portion of social security taxes. Additionally, the final Section 163(j) regulations were issued in July 2020 and provided a critical correction to the proposed regulations with respect to the computation of adjusted taxable income. Vistra expects to receive an approximate \$298 million increase in interest expense deduction in the 2021 tax year under the final Section 163(j) regulations. We do not anticipate a material impact to the effective tax rate from this impact. Vistra also utilized the CARES Act payroll deferral mechanism to defer the payment of approximately \$20 million from 2020 to 2021 and 2022. We expect to pay approximately half of the previously deferred taxes in December 2021.

Liability for Uncertain Tax Positions

Vistra and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in U.S. federal, state and foreign jurisdictions and are, at times, subject to examinations by the IRS and other taxing authorities. In February 2021, Vistra was notified that the IRS had opened a federal income tax audit for tax years 2018 and 2019 and an employment tax audit for tax year 2018. Crius is currently under audit by the IRS for the tax years 2015 and 2016. Uncertain tax positions totaled \$40 million and \$39 million at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.

7. TAX RECEIVABLE AGREEMENT OBLIGATION

On the Effective Date, Vistra entered into a tax receivable agreement (the TRA) with a transfer agent on behalf of certain former first-lien creditors of TCEH. The TRA generally provides for the payment by us to holders of TRA Rights of 85% of the amount of cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal and state income tax that we realize in periods after Emergence as a result of (a) certain transactions consummated pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization (including the step-up in tax basis in our assets resulting from the PrefCo Preferred Stock Sale), (b) the tax basis of all assets acquired in connection with the acquisition of two CCGT natural gas-fueled generation facilities in April 2016 and (c) tax benefits related to imputed interest deemed to be paid by us as a result of payments under the TRA, plus interest accruing from the due date of the applicable tax return.

Pursuant to the TRA, we issued the TRA Rights for the benefit of the first-lien secured creditors of TCEH entitled to receive such TRA Rights under the Plan of Reorganization. Such TRA Rights are entitled to certain registration rights more fully described in the Registration Rights Agreement (see Note 15).

The following table summarizes the changes to the TRA obligation, reported as other current liabilities and Tax Receivable Agreement obligation in our condensed consolidated balance sheets, for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020:

| | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|---------------------------|--------|
| | 2021 | 2020 |
| TRA obligation at the beginning of the period | \$ 450 | \$ 455 |
| Accretion expense | 32 | 34 |
| Changes in tax assumptions impacting timing of payments (a) | (28) | (20) |
| Impacts of Tax Receivable Agreement | 4 | 14 |
| TRA obligation at the end of the period | 454 | 469 |
| Less amounts due currently | (3) | (1) |
| Noncurrent TRA obligation at the end of the period | \$ 451 | \$ 468 |

(a) During the three months ended June 30, 2021, we recorded an increase to the carrying value of the TRA obligation totaling \$26 million as a result of adjustments to forecasted taxable income. During the six months ended June 30, 2021, we recorded a decrease to the carrying value of the TRA obligation totaling \$28 million as a result of adjustments to

forecasted taxable income including the financial impacts of Winter Storm Uri. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, we recorded decreases of \$11 million and \$20 million, respectively, to the carrying value of the TRA obligation as a result of adjustments to forecasted taxable income, including the impacts of the CARES Act and changes to Section 163(j) percentage limitation amount.

As of June 30, 2021, the estimated carrying value of the TRA obligation totaled \$454 million, which represents the discounted amount of projected payments under the TRA. The projected payments are based on certain assumptions, including but not limited to (a) the federal corporate income tax rate of 21%, (b) estimates of our taxable income in the current and future years and (c) additional states that Vistra now operates in, including the relevant tax rate and apportionment factor for each state. Our taxable income takes into consideration the current federal tax code, various relevant state tax laws and reflects our current estimates of future results of the business. These assumptions are subject to change, and those changes could have a material impact on the carrying value of the TRA obligation. As of June 30, 2021, the aggregate amount of undiscounted federal and state payments under the TRA is estimated to be approximately \$1.4 billion, with more than half of such amount expected to be paid during the next 15 years, and the final payment expected to be made around the year 2056 (if the TRA is not terminated earlier pursuant to its terms).

The carrying value of the obligation is being accreted to the amount of the gross expected obligation using the effective interest method. Changes in the amount of this obligation resulting from changes to either the timing or amount of TRA payments are recognized in the period of change and measured using the discount rate inherent in the initial fair value of the obligation.

8. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share available to common stockholders are based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated using the treasury stock method and includes the effect of all potential issuances of common shares under stock-based incentive compensation arrangements.

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Net income (loss) attributable to common stock — basic | \$ 36 | \$ 166 | \$ (2,006) | \$ 222 |
| Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding — basic | 486,022,633 | 488,680,442 | 485,364,606 | 488,312,503 |
| Net income (loss) per weighted average share of common stock outstanding — basic | \$ 0.07 | \$ 0.34 | \$ (4.13) | \$ 0.45 |
| Dilutive securities: Stock-based incentive compensation plan | 1,343,593 | 1,788,293 | — | 2,397,429 |
| Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding — diluted | 487,366,226 | 490,468,735 | 485,364,606 | 490,709,932 |
| Net income (loss) per weighted average share of common stock outstanding — diluted | \$ 0.07 | \$ 0.34 | \$ (4.13) | \$ 0.45 |

Stock-based incentive compensation plan awards excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share because the effect would have been antidilutive totaled 14,433,851 and 13,978,168 in the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and 15,734,553 and 12,123,691 shares for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

9. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FINANCING

Accounts Receivable Securitization Program

TXU Energy Receivables Company LLC (RecCo), an indirect subsidiary of Vistra, has an accounts receivable financing facility (Receivables Facility) provided by issuers of asset-backed commercial paper and commercial banks (Purchasers). The Receivables Facility was renewed in July 2021, extending the term of the Receivables Facility to July 2022, with the ability to borrow \$600 million beginning with the settlement date in July 2021 until the settlement date in August 2021, \$725 million from the settlement date in August 2021 until the settlement date in November 2021 and \$600 million from the settlement date in November 2021 and thereafter for the remaining term of the Receivables Facility.

In connection with the Receivables Facility, TXU Energy, Dynegy Energy Services, Ambit Texas, Value Based Brands and TriEagle Energy, each indirect subsidiaries of Vistra and originators under the Receivables Facility (Originators), each sell and/or contribute, subject to certain exclusions, all of its receivables (other than any receivables excluded pursuant to the terms of the Receivables Facility), arising from the sale of electricity to its customers and related rights (Receivables), to RecCo, a consolidated, wholly owned, bankruptcy-remote, direct subsidiary of TXU Energy. RecCo, in turn, is subject to certain conditions, and may draw under the Receivables Facility up to the limits described above to fund its acquisition of the Receivables from the Originators. RecCo has granted a security interest on the Receivables and all related assets for the benefit of the Purchasers under the Receivables Facility and Vistra Operations has agreed to guarantee the obligations under the agreements governing the Receivables Facility. Amounts funded by the Purchasers to RecCo are reflected as short-term borrowings on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Proceeds and repayments under the Receivables Facility are reflected as cash flows from financing activities in our condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. Receivables transferred to the Purchasers remain on Vistra's balance sheet and Vistra reflects a liability equal to the amount advanced by the Purchasers. The Company records interest expense on amounts advanced. TXU Energy continues to service, administer and collect the Receivables on behalf of RecCo and the Purchasers, as applicable.

As of June 30, 2021, outstanding borrowings under the Receivables Facility totaled \$536 million and were supported by \$831 million of RecCo gross receivables. As of December 31, 2020, outstanding borrowings under the Receivables Facility totaled \$300 million and were supported by \$735 million of RecCo gross receivables.

Repurchase Facility

In October 2020, TXU Energy and the other originators under the Receivables Facility entered into a \$125 million repurchase facility (Repurchase Facility) that is provided on an uncommitted basis by a commercial bank as buyer (Buyer). In July 2021, the Repurchase Facility was renewed until August 2021 and increased from \$125 million to \$150 million. In August 2021, the Repurchase Facility was renewed until July 2022 and the facility size was decreased from \$150 million to \$125 million. The Repurchase Facility is collateralized by a subordinated note (Subordinated Note) issued by RecCo in favor of TXU Energy for the benefit of Originators under the Receivables Facility and representing a portion of the outstanding balance of the purchase price paid for the Receivables sold by the Originators to RecCo under the Receivables Facility. Under the Repurchase Facility, TXU Energy may request that Buyer transfer funds to TXU Energy in exchange for a transfer of the Subordinated Note, with a simultaneous agreement by TXU Energy to transfer funds to Buyer at a date certain or on demand in exchange for the return of the Subordinated Note (collectively, the Transactions). Each Transaction is expected to have a term of one month, unless terminated earlier on demand by TXU Energy or terminated by Buyer after an event of default.

TXU Energy and the other Originators have each granted Buyer a first-priority security interest in the Subordinated Note to secure its obligations under the agreements governing the Repurchase Facility, and Vistra Operations has agreed to guarantee the obligations under the agreements governing the Repurchase Facility.

As of June 30, 2021, outstanding borrowings under the Repurchase Facility totaled \$125 million. There were no outstanding borrowings at December 31, 2020.

10. LONG-TERM DEBT

Amounts in the table below represent the categories of long-term debt obligations incurred by the Company.

| | June 30, 2021 | December 31, 2020 |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| Vistra Operations Credit Facilities | \$ 2,557 | \$ 2,572 |
| Vistra Operations Senior Secured Notes: | | |
| 3.550% Senior Secured Notes, due July 15, 2024 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 3.700% Senior Secured Notes, due January 30, 2027 | 800 | 800 |
| 4.300% Senior Secured Notes, due July 15, 2029 | 800 | 800 |
| Total Vistra Operations Senior Secured Notes | 3,100 | 3,100 |
| Vistra Operations Senior Unsecured Notes: | | |
| 5.500% Senior Unsecured Notes, due September 1, 2026 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 5.625% Senior Unsecured Notes, due February 15, 2027 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| 5.000% Senior Unsecured Notes, due July 31, 2027 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| 4.375% Senior Secured Notes, due May 15, 2029 | 1,250 | — |
| Total Vistra Operations Senior Unsecured Notes | 4,850 | 3,600 |
| Other: | | |
| Forward Capacity Agreements | 473 | 45 |
| Equipment Financing Agreements | 92 | 68 |
| 8.82% Building Financing due semiannually through February 11, 2022 (a) | 6 | 10 |
| Other | 3 | 3 |
| Total other long-term debt | 574 | 126 |
| Unamortized debt premiums, discounts and issuance costs (b) | (86) | (68) |
| Total long-term debt including amounts due currently | 10,995 | 9,330 |
| Less amounts due currently | (511) | (95) |
| Total long-term debt less amounts due currently | \$ 10,484 | \$ 9,235 |

(a) Obligation related to a corporate office space finance lease. This obligation will be funded by amounts held in an escrow account that is reflected in current assets in our condensed consolidated balance sheets.

(b) Includes impact of recording debt assumed in the Merger at fair value.

Vistra Operations Credit Facilities

At June 30, 2021, the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities consisted of up to \$5.282 billion in senior secured, first-lien revolving credit commitments and outstanding term loans, which consisted of revolving credit commitments of up to \$2.725 billion, including a \$2.35 billion letter of credit sub-facility (Revolving Credit Facility) and term loans of \$2.557 billion (Term Loan B-3 Facility).

In March 2021, Vistra Operations borrowed \$1.0 billion principal amount under the Term Loan A Facility. In April 2021, Vistra Operations borrowed an additional \$250 million principal amount under the Term Loan A Facility. Proceeds from the Term Loan A Facility, together with cash on hand, were used to repay certain amounts outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility. Borrowings under the Term Loan A Facility were reported in short-term borrowings in our condensed consolidated balance sheet. In May 2021, Vistra Operations used the proceeds from the issuance of the Vistra Operations 4.375% senior unsecured notes due 2029 (described below), together with cash on hand, to repay the \$1.250 billion borrowings under the Term Loan A Facility. We recorded an extinguishment loss of \$1 million on the transaction in the six months ended June 30, 2021.

In March 2020, Vistra Operations repurchased and cancelled \$100 million principal amount of Term Loan B-3 Facility borrowings at a weighted average price of \$93.875. We recorded an extinguishment gain of \$6 million on the transaction in the six months ended June 30, 2020.

During the six months ended June 30, 2021, we borrowed \$1.3 billion and repaid \$1.3 billion under the Revolving Credit Facility, with proceeds from the borrowings used for general corporate purposes.

The Vistra Operations Credit Facilities and related available capacity at June 30, 2021 are presented below.

| Vistra Operations Credit Facilities | Maturity Date | June 30, 2021 | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Facility Limit | Cash Borrowings | Letters of Credit Outstanding | Available Capacity |
| Revolving Credit Facility (a) | June 14, 2023 | \$ 2,725 | \$ — | \$ 832 | \$ 1,893 |
| Term Loan B-3 Facility (b) | December 31, 2025 | 2,557 | 2,557 | — | — |
| Total Vistra Operations Credit Facilities | | \$ 5,282 | \$ 2,557 | \$ 832 | \$ 1,893 |

- (a) Revolving Credit Facility used for general corporate purposes. The Facility includes a \$2.35 billion letter of credit sub-facility. Letters of credit outstanding reduce our available capacity. Cash borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility are reported in short-term borrowings in our condensed consolidated balance sheets.
- (b) Cash borrowings under the Term Loan B-3 Facility are subject to a required scheduled quarterly payment in annual amount equal to 1.00% of the original principal amount with the balance paid at maturity. Amounts paid cannot be reborrowed.

At June 30, 2021, cash borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility would bear interest based on applicable LIBOR rates, plus a fixed spread of 1.75%, and there were no outstanding borrowings. Letters of credit issued under the Revolving Credit Facility bear interest of 1.75%. Amounts borrowed under the Term Loan B-3 Facility bears interest based on applicable LIBOR rates plus fixed spreads of 1.75%. At June 30, 2021, the weighted average interest rates before taking into consideration interest rate swaps on outstanding borrowings was 1.85%. The Vistra Operations Credit Facilities also provide for certain additional fees payable to the agents and lenders, including fronting fees with respect to outstanding letters of credit and availability fees payable with respect to any unused portion of the available Revolving Credit Facility.

Obligations under the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities are secured by a lien covering substantially all of Vistra Operations' (and its subsidiaries') consolidated assets, rights and properties, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities, provided that the amount of loans outstanding under the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities that may be secured by a lien covering certain principal properties of the Company is expressly limited by the terms of the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities.

The Vistra Operations Credit Facilities also permit certain hedging agreements to be secured on a pari-passu basis with the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities in the event those hedging agreements met certain criteria set forth in the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities.

The Vistra Operations Credit Facilities provide for affirmative and negative covenants applicable to Vistra Operations (and its restricted subsidiaries), including affirmative covenants requiring it to provide financial and other information to the agents under the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities and to not change its lines of business, and negative covenants restricting Vistra Operations' (and its restricted subsidiaries') ability to incur additional indebtedness, make investments, dispose of assets, pay dividends, grant liens or take certain other actions, in each case, except as permitted in the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities. Vistra Operations' ability to borrow under the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities is subject to the satisfaction of certain customary conditions precedent set forth therein.

The Vistra Operations Credit Facilities provide for certain customary events of default, including events of default resulting from non-payment of principal, interest or fees when due, material breaches of representations and warranties, material breaches of covenants in the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities or ancillary loan documents, cross-defaults under other agreements or instruments and the entry of material judgments against Vistra Operations. Solely with respect to the Revolving Credit Facility, and solely during a compliance period (which, in general, is applicable when the aggregate revolving borrowings and issued revolving letters of credit (in excess of \$300 million) exceed 30% of the revolving commitments), the agreement includes a covenant that requires the consolidated first lien net leverage ratio, which is based on the ratio of net first lien debt compared to an EBITDA calculation defined under the terms of the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities, not to exceed 4.25 to 1.00. Although the period ended June 30, 2021 was not a compliance period, we would have been in compliance with this financial covenant if it was required to be tested at such time. Upon the existence of an event of default, the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities provide that all principal, interest and other amounts due thereunder will become immediately due and payable, either automatically or at the election of specified lenders.

Interest Rate Swaps — Vistra employs interest rate swaps to hedge our exposure to variable rate debt. As of June 30, 2021, Vistra has entered into the following series of interest rate swap transactions.

| | Notional Amount | Expiration Date | Rate Range |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Swapped to fixed | \$3,000 | July 2023 | 3.67 % - 3.91% |
| Swapped to variable | \$700 | July 2023 | 3.20 % - 3.23% |
| Swapped to fixed | \$720 | February 2024 | 3.71 % - 3.72% |
| Swapped to variable | \$720 | February 2024 | 3.20 % - 3.20% |
| Swapped to fixed (a) | \$3,000 | July 2026 | 4.72 % - 4.79% |
| Swapped to variable (a) | \$700 | July 2026 | 3.28 % - 3.33% |

(a) Effective from July 2023 through July 2026.

During 2019, Vistra entered into \$2.12 billion of new interest rate swaps, pursuant to which Vistra will pay a variable rate and receive a fixed rate. The terms of these new swaps were matched against the terms of certain existing swaps, effectively offsetting the hedge of the existing swaps and fixing the out-of-the-money position of such swaps. These matched swaps will settle over time, in accordance with the original contractual terms. The remaining existing swaps continue to hedge our exposure on \$2.30 billion of debt through July 2026.

Secured Letter of Credit Facilities

In 2020, Vistra entered into uncommitted standby letter of credit facilities (Secured LOC Facilities) that are each secured by a first lien on substantially all of Vistra Operations' (and its subsidiaries') assets (which ranks pari passu with the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities). The facility is to be used for general corporate purposes. At June 30, 2021, \$323 million of letters of credit were outstanding under the Secured LOC Facilities.

Alternate Letter of Credit Facility

At June 30, 2021, \$250 million of letters of credit were outstanding under a \$250 million alternate letter of credit facility. The facility is to be used for general corporate purposes and matures in December 2021.

Vistra Operations Senior Secured Notes

In 2019, Vistra Operations issued and sold \$3.1 billion aggregate principal amount of senior secured notes in offerings to eligible purchasers under Rule 144A and Regulation S under the Securities Act. The indenture (as may be amended or supplemented from time to time, the Vistra Operations Senior Secured Indenture) governing the 3.550% senior secured notes due 2024, the 3.700% senior secured notes due 2027 and the 4.300% senior secured notes due 2029 (collectively, as each may be amended or supplemented from time to time, the Senior Secured Notes) provides for the full and unconditional guarantee by certain of Vistra Operations' current and future subsidiaries that also guarantee the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities. The Senior Secured Notes are secured by a first-priority security interest in the same collateral that is pledged for the benefit of the lenders under the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities, which consists of a substantial portion of the property, assets and rights owned by Vistra Operations and certain direct and indirect subsidiaries of Vistra Operations as subsidiary guarantors (collectively, the Guarantor Subsidiaries) as well as the stock of Vistra Operations held by Vistra Intermediate. The collateral securing the Senior Secured Notes will be released if Vistra Operations' senior, unsecured long-term debt securities obtain an investment grade rating from two out of the three rating agencies, subject to reversion if such rating agencies withdraw the investment grade rating of Vistra Operations' senior, unsecured long-term debt securities or downgrade such rating below investment grade. The Vistra Operations Senior Secured Indenture contains certain covenants and restrictions, including, among others, restrictions on the ability of Vistra Operations and its subsidiaries, as applicable, to create certain liens, merge or consolidate with another entity, and sell all or substantially all of their assets.

Vistra Operations Senior Unsecured Notes

In May 2021, Vistra Operations issued and sold \$1.250 billion aggregate principal amount of 4.375% senior unsecured notes due 2029 in an offering to eligible purchasers under Rule 144A and Regulation S under the Securities Act. The 4.375% senior unsecured notes due 2029 were sold pursuant to a purchase agreement by and among Vistra Operations, the Guarantor Subsidiaries and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, as representative of the several initial purchasers. The 4.375% senior unsecured notes mature in May 2029, with interest payable in arrears on May 1 and November 1 beginning November 1, 2021 with interest accrued from May 10, 2021. Net proceeds, together with cash on hand, were used to repay all amounts outstanding under the Term Loan A Facility and to pay fees and expenses of \$15 million related to the offering.

Since 2018, Vistra Operations has issued and sold \$4.85 billion aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes in offerings to eligible purchasers under Rule 144A and Regulation S under the Securities Act. The indentures governing the 5.500% senior unsecured notes due 2026, the 5.625% senior unsecured notes due 2027, the 5.000% senior unsecured notes due 2027 and the 4.375% senior unsecured notes due 2029 (collectively, as each may be amended or supplemented from time to time, the Vistra Operations Senior Unsecured Indentures) provide for the full and unconditional guarantee by the Guarantor Subsidiaries of the punctual payment of the principal and interest on such notes. The Vistra Operations Senior Unsecured Indentures contain certain covenants and restrictions, including, among others, restrictions on the ability of Vistra Operations and its subsidiaries, as applicable, to create certain liens, merge or consolidate with another entity, and sell all or substantially all of their assets.

Debt Repurchase Program

In April 2020, the Company's board of directors (Board) authorized up to \$1.0 billion to repay or repurchase additional outstanding debt. Through February 2021, approximately \$666 million had been repurchased under the authorization. In March 2021, the Board authorized up to \$1.8 billion to repay or repurchase additional outstanding debt, which authorization superseded any amounts that remained outstanding under any previous authorizations. Through June 30, 2021, no debt had been repurchased under the March 2021 authorization.

Vistra Senior Unsecured Notes

June 2020 Redemption — In June 2020, Vistra redeemed the entire \$500 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of 5.875% senior notes at a redemption price equal to 100.979% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the date of redemption. We recorded an extinguishment gain of \$3 million on the transaction in the six months ended June 30, 2020.

January 2020 Redemption — In January 2020, Vistra redeemed the entire \$81 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of 8.000% senior notes at a redemption price equal to 104.0% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the date of redemption. We recorded an extinguishment gain of \$2 million on the transaction in the six months ended June 30, 2020.

Other Long-Term Debt

Forward Capacity Agreements — In March 2021, the Company sold a portion of the PJM capacity that cleared for Planning Years 2021-2022 to a financial institution (2021-2022 Forward Capacity Agreement). The buyer in this transaction will receive capacity payments from PJM during the Planning Years 2021-2022 in the amount of approximately \$515 million. We will continue to be subject to the performance obligations as well as any associated performance penalties and bonus payments for those planning years. As a result, this transaction is accounted for as a debt issuance with an implied interest rate of approximately 4.25%.

On the Merger Date, the Company assumed the obligation of Dynegy's agreements under which a portion of the PJM capacity that cleared for Planning Years 2018-2019, 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 was sold to a financial institution (Legacy Forward Capacity Agreements, and, together with the 2021-2022 Forward Capacity Agreement, the Forward Capacity Agreements). In May 2021, the final capacity payment from PJM during the Planning Years 2020-2021 was paid, and the terms of the Legacy Forward Capacity were fulfilled.

Maturities

Long-term debt maturities at June 30, 2021 are as follows:

| | June 30, 2021 |
|---|----------------------|
| Remainder of 2021 | \$ 291 |
| 2022 | 257 |
| 2023 | 40 |
| 2024 | 1,540 |
| 2025 | 2,470 |
| Thereafter | 6,483 |
| Unamortized premiums, discounts and debt issuance costs | (86) |
| Total long-term debt, including amounts due currently | <u>\$ 10,995</u> |

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**Guarantees**

We have entered into contracts that contain guarantees to unaffiliated parties that could require performance or payment under certain conditions. Material guarantees are discussed below.

Letters of Credit

At June 30, 2021, we had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$1.405 billion as follows:

- \$1.067 billion to support commodity risk management collateral requirements in the normal course of business, including over-the-counter and exchange-traded transactions and collateral postings with ISOs/RTOs;
- \$172 million to support battery and solar development projects;
- \$34 million to support executory contracts and insurance agreements;
- \$74 million to support our REP financial requirements with the PUCT, and
- \$58 million for other credit support requirements.

Surety Bonds

At June 30, 2021, we had outstanding surety bonds totaling \$513 million to support performance under various contracts and legal obligations in the normal course of business.

Litigation and Regulatory Proceedings

Our material legal proceedings and regulatory proceedings affecting our business are described below. We believe that we have valid defenses to the legal proceedings described below and intend to defend them vigorously. We also intend to participate in the regulatory processes described below. We record reserves for estimated losses related to these matters when information available indicates that a loss is probable and the amount of the loss, or range of loss, can be reasonably estimated. As applicable, we have established an adequate reserve for the matters discussed below. In addition, legal costs are expensed as incurred. Management has assessed each of the following legal matters based on current information and made a judgment concerning its potential outcome, considering the nature of the claim, the amount and nature of damages sought, and the probability of success. Unless specified below, we are unable to predict the outcome of these matters or reasonably estimate the scope or amount of any associated costs and potential liabilities, but they could have a material impact on our results of operations, liquidity, or financial condition. As additional information becomes available, we adjust our assessment and estimates of such contingencies accordingly. Because litigation and rulemaking proceedings are subject to inherent uncertainties and unfavorable rulings or developments, it is possible that the ultimate resolution of these matters could be at amounts that are different from our currently recorded reserves and that such differences could be material.

Gas Index Pricing Litigation — We, through our subsidiaries, and other companies are named as defendants in several lawsuits claiming damages resulting from alleged price manipulation through false reporting of natural gas prices to various index publications, wash trading and churn trading from 2000-2002. The plaintiffs in these cases allege that the defendants engaged in an antitrust conspiracy to inflate natural gas prices during the relevant time period and seek damages under the respective state antitrust statutes. We remain as defendants in two consolidated putative class actions (Wisconsin) and one individual action (Kansas) both pending in federal court in those states. In the Kansas action, in June 2021, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit affirmed the district court's 2019 denial of summary judgment (for reasons different from those of the district court), but also limited the type of damages the plaintiff in that action might be able to recover and remanded the case for further proceedings.

Wood River Rail Dispute — In November 2017, Dynegy Midwest Generation, LLC (DMG) received notification that BNSF Railway Company and Norfolk Southern Railway Company were initiating dispute resolution related to DMG's suspension of its Wood River Rail Transportation Agreement with the railroads. In March 2018, BNSF Railway Company (BNSF) and Norfolk Southern Railway Company (NS) filed a demand for arbitration. In March 2021, the parties entered into a confidential settlement to resolve this matter and the Coffeen matter discussed below. In connection with that settlement, BNSF and NS dismissed with prejudice their arbitration disputes for Wood River and Coffeen and these matters are fully resolved.

Coffeen and Duck Creek Rail Disputes — In April 2020, IPH, LLC (IPH) received notification that BNSF and NS were initiating dispute resolution related to IPH's suspension of its Coffeen Rail Transportation Agreement with the railroads, and Illinois Power Resources Generating, LLC (IPRG), received notification that BNSF was initiating dispute resolution related to IPRG's suspension of its Duck Creek Rail Transportation Agreement with BNSF. In November 2019, IPH and IPRG sent suspension notices to the railroads asserting that the Illinois Multi-Pollutant Standards (MPS) rule requirement to retire at least 2,000 megawatts of generation (see discussion below) was a change-in-law under the agreement that rendered continued operation of the plants no longer economically feasible. In addition, IPH and IPRG asserted that the MPS rule's retirement requirement also qualified as a *force majeure* event under the agreements excusing performance. In March 2021, we entered into a confidential settlement agreement with BNSF to resolve the Duck Creek matter and a separate confidential settlement agreement with BNSF and NS to resolve the Coffeen and Wood River matter discussed above. BNSF has dismissed with prejudice the Duck Creek arbitration dispute and this matter is now fully resolved. The settlement of these rail disputes did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

Winter Storm Uri Legal Proceedings

Repricing Challenges — In March 2021, we filed an appeal in the Third Court of Appeals in Austin, Texas (Third Court of Appeals), challenging the PUCT's February 15 and February 16, 2021 orders governing ERCOT's determination of wholesale power prices during load-shedding events. We filed our opening brief in June 2021. In our brief, we argue that the prior PUCT rushed to adopt a rule that dramatically raised the price of electricity in ERCOT, but in doing so failed to follow any of the rulemaking procedures required for the PUCT to undertake an emergency rulemaking, and we have asked the court to vacate this rule. Other parties also filed briefs in support of our challenge to the PUCT's orders. In addition, we have also submitted settlement disputes with ERCOT over power prices and other issues during Winter Storm Uri. Following an appeal of the PUCT's March 5, 2021 verbal order and other statements made by the PUCT, the Texas Attorney General, on behalf of the PUCT, its client, represented in a letter agreement filed with the Third Court of Appeals that the PUCT has not prejudged or made a final decision on whether to reprice and that we and other parties may continue disputing the pricing through the ERCOT process.

Koch Disputes — In March 2021, we filed a lawsuit in Texas state court against Odessa-Ector Power Partners, L.P., Koch Resources, LLC, Koch AG & Energy Solutions, LLC, and Koch Energy Services, LLC (Koch) seeking equitable relief in which we contested the amount of the February 2021 earnout payment under the terms of the 2017 asset purchase agreement (APA) with Koch pursuant to which we purchased our Odessa gas power plant for \$350 million. Koch subsequently filed its own related lawsuit in Delaware Chancery Court. The APA dispute will now proceed in Delaware Chancery Court which will consider all our equitable and other claims, including our claim contesting Koch's demand for \$286 million for the February 2021 earnout payment as an unjust windfall and inconsistent with the parties' intent when they entered into the APA in 2017. Because Koch is seeking a \$286 million payment in the lawsuit, we have recorded a liability of that amount in other noncurrent liabilities and deferred credits in our condensed consolidated balance sheets. However, we will defend the case vigorously and believe that it is reasonably possible we will prevail in litigation and will not be required to pay Koch this amount.

In addition, in March 2021, we filed a lawsuit in New York state court against Koch for breach of contract and ineffective force majeure for Koch's failure to deliver gas during the event pursuant to a gas supply contract with them, as well as a claim for unjust enrichment by selling gas to others at higher prices rather than fulfilling their contract obligations to us. Koch has removed that case to New York federal court.

Regulatory Investigations and Other Litigation Matters — Following the events of Winter Storm Uri, various regulatory bodies, including ERCOT, the ERCOT Independent Market Monitor, the Texas Attorney General, the FERC and the NRC initiated investigations or issued requests for information of various parties related to the significant load shed event that occurred during the event as well as operational challenges for generators arising from the event, including performance and fuel and supply issues. We are responding to all those investigatory requests. In addition, a number of personal injury and wrongful death lawsuits related to Winter Storm Uri have been filed in various Texas state courts against us and numerous generators, transmission and distribution utilities, retail and electric providers, as well as ERCOT. We and other defendants requested that all pretrial proceedings in these personal injury cases be consolidated and transferred to a single multi-district litigation (MDL) pretrial judge. In June 2021, the MDL panel granted the request to consolidate all these cases into a MDL for pretrial proceedings.

Climate Change

In January 2021, the Biden administration issued a series of Executive Orders, including one titled *Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis* (the Environment Executive Order) which directed agencies, including the EPA, to review various agency actions promulgated during the prior administration and take action where the previous administration's action conflicts with national objectives. Several of the EPA agency actions discussed below are now subject to this review.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

In August 2015, the EPA finalized rules to address GHG emissions from electricity generation units, referred to as the Clean Power Plan, including rules for existing facilities that would establish state-specific emissions rate goals to reduce nationwide CO₂ emissions. Various parties filed petitions for review in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (D.C. Circuit Court). In July 2019, petitioners filed a joint motion to dismiss in light of the EPA's issuance of the rule that replaced the Clean Power Plan, the Affordable Clean Energy rule, discussed below. In September 2019, the D.C. Circuit Court granted petitioners' motion to dismiss and dismissed all of the petitions challenging the Clean Power Plan as moot.

In July 2019, the EPA finalized a rule to repeal the Clean Power Plan, with new regulations addressing GHG emissions from existing coal-fueled electric generation units, referred to as the Affordable Clean Energy (ACE) rule. The ACE rule developed emission guidelines that states must use when developing plans to regulate GHG emissions from existing coal-fueled electric generating units. The ACE rule set a deadline of July 2022 for states to submit their plans for regulating GHG emissions from existing facilities. States where we operate coal plants (*i.e.*, Texas, Illinois and Ohio) began to develop their state plans to comply with the rule. Environmental groups and certain states filed petitions for review of the ACE rule and the repeal of the Clean Power Plan in the D.C. Circuit Court, and the D.C. Circuit Court heard argument on those issues in October 2020. In January 2021, the D.C. Circuit Court vacated the ACE rule and remanded the rule to the EPA for further action. In its decision, the D.C. Circuit Court concluded that the EPA's basis for repealing the Clean Power Plan and adopting the ACE rule was not supported by the Clean Air Act. In April 2021, the State of West Virginia and certain other parties filed a petition for writ of certiorari with the U.S. Supreme Court of the D.C. Circuit Court's decision, and in June 2021, the State of North Dakota also filed a petition for writ of certiorari. Additionally, in December 2018, the EPA issued proposed revisions to the emission standards for new, modified and reconstructed units. Vistra submitted comments on that proposed rulemaking in March 2019. In January 2021, the EPA, just prior to the transition to the Biden administration, issued a final rule setting forth a significant contribution finding for the purpose of regulating GHG emissions from new, modified, or reconstructed electric utility generating units. The final rule excludes sectors from future regulation where GHG emissions make up less than three percent of U.S. GHG emissions. The final rule did not set any specific emission limits for new, modified, or reconstructed electric utility generating units. In April 2021, the D.C. Circuit Court granted the EPA's unopposed motion for voluntary vacatur and remand of the GHG significant contribution rule. The ACE rule and the rule on significant contribution are subject to the Environment Executive Order discussed above.

Regional Haze — Reasonable Progress and Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) for Texas

In October 2017, the EPA issued a final rule addressing BART for Texas electricity generation units, with the rule serving as a partial approval of Texas' 2009 State Implementation Plan (SIP) and a partial Federal Implementation Plan (FIP). For SO₂, the rule established an intrastate Texas emission allowance trading program as a "BART alternative" that operates in a similar fashion to a CSAPR trading program. The program includes 39 generating units (including our Martin Lake, Big Brown, Monticello, Sandow 4, Coletto Creek, Stryker 2 and Graham 2 plants). The compliance obligations in the program started on January 1, 2019. The retirements of our Monticello, Big Brown and Sandow 4 plants have enhanced our ability to comply with this BART rule for SO₂. For NO_x, the rule adopted the CSAPR's ozone program as BART and for particulate matter, the rule approved Texas's SIP that determines that no electricity generation units are subject to BART for particulate matter. Various parties filed a petition challenging the rule in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (Fifth Circuit Court) as well as a petition for reconsideration filed with the EPA. Luminant intervened on behalf of the EPA in the Fifth Circuit Court action. In March 2018, the Fifth Circuit Court abated its proceedings pending conclusion of the EPA's reconsideration process. In August 2020, the EPA issued a final rule affirming the prior BART final rule but also included additional revisions that were proposed in November 2019. In October 2020, environmental groups petitioned for review of this rule in both the D.C. Circuit Court and the Fifth Circuit Court. In December 2020, a panel of the Fifth Circuit Court consolidated the challenges to the BART final rule and issued an order transferring the case to the D.C. Circuit Court, but we have challenged that decision. We are in compliance with the rule. The BART rule is subject to the Environment Executive Order discussed above, and the EPA has stated it is starting a proceeding for reconsideration of the BART rule.

Affirmative Defenses During Malfunctions

In May 2015, the EPA finalized a rule requiring 36 states, including Texas, Illinois and Ohio, to remove or replace either EPA-approved exemptions or affirmative defense provisions for excess emissions during upset events and unplanned maintenance and startup and shutdown events, referred to as the SIP Call. Various parties (including Luminant, the State of Texas and the State of Ohio) filed petitions for review of the EPA's final rule, and all of those petitions were consolidated in the D.C. Circuit Court. In April 2017, the D.C. Circuit Court ordered the case to be held in abeyance. In April 2019, the EPA Region 6 proposed a rule to withdraw the SIP Call with respect to the Texas affirmative defense provisions. We submitted comments on that proposed rulemaking in June 2019. In February 2020, the EPA issued the final rule withdrawing the Texas SIP Call. In April 2020, a group of environmental petitioners, including the Sierra Club, filed a petition in the D.C. Circuit Court challenging the EPA's action with respect to Texas. In October 2020, the EPA issued new guidance on the inclusion of startup, shutdown and malfunction (SSM) provisions in SIPs, which is intended to supersede the policy in the multi-state SIP Call. The guidance provides that the SIPs may contain provisions for SSM events if certain conditions are met. The EPA SSM guidance is subject to the Environment Executive Order discussed above. On April 12, 2021, environmental groups petitioned the EPA for reconsideration and rulemaking regarding the EPA's rules withdrawing the SSM SIP Call for certain states, including Texas.

Illinois Multi-Pollutant Standards (MPS)

In August 2019, changes proposed by the Illinois Pollution Control Board to the MPS rule, which places NO_x, SO₂ and mercury emissions limits on our coal plants located in MISO went into effect. Under the revised MPS rule, our allowable SO₂ and NO_x emissions from the MISO fleet are 48% and 42% lower, respectively, than prior to the rule changes. The revised MPS rule requires the continuous operation of existing selective catalytic reduction (SCR) control systems during the ozone season, requires SCR-controlled units to meet an ozone season NO_x emission rate limit, and set an additional, site-specific annual SO₂ limit for our Joppa Power Station. Additionally, in 2019, the Company retired its Havana, Hennepin, Coffeen and Duck Creek plants thereby fully complying with the MPS rule's requirement to retire at least 2,000 MW of our generation in MISO.

SO2 Designations for Texas

In November 2016, the EPA finalized its nonattainment designations for counties surrounding our Big Brown, Monticello and Martin Lake generation plants. The final designations require Texas to develop nonattainment plans for these areas. In February 2017, the State of Texas and Luminant filed challenges to the nonattainment designations in the Fifth Circuit Court. Subsequently, in October 2017, the Fifth Circuit Court granted the EPA's motion to hold the case in abeyance considering the EPA's representation that it intended to revisit the nonattainment rule. In December 2017, the TCEQ submitted a petition for reconsideration to the EPA. In August 2019, the EPA issued a proposed Error Correction Rule for all three areas, which, if finalized, would revise its previous nonattainment designations and each area at issue would be designated unclassifiable. In September 2019, we submitted comments in support of the proposed Error Correction Rule. In April 2020, the Sierra Club filed suit to compel the EPA to issue a Finding of Failure to submit an attainment plan with respect to the three areas in Texas. In August 2020, the EPA issued a Finding of Failure for Texas to submit an attainment plan. In September 2020, the EPA proposed a "Clean Data" determination for the areas surrounding the retired Big Brown and Monticello plants, which, if finalized, would redesignate those areas as attainment based on monitoring data supporting an attainment designation. In June 2021, the EPA published two notices; one that it was withdrawing the August 2019 Error Correction Rule and a second separate notice denying petitions from Luminant and the State of Texas to reconsider the original nonattainment designations. We expect the TCEQ to develop a SIP for Texas and submit to the EPA for approval.

Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs)

In November 2015, the EPA revised the ELGs for steam electricity generation facilities, which will impose more stringent standards (as individual permits are renewed) for wastewater streams, such as flue gas desulfurization (FGD), fly ash, bottom ash and flue gas mercury control wastewaters. Various parties filed petitions for review of the ELG rule, and the petitions were consolidated in the Fifth Circuit Court. In April 2017, the EPA granted petitions requesting reconsideration of the ELG rule and administratively stayed the rule's compliance date deadlines. In August 2017, the EPA announced that its reconsideration of the ELG rule would be limited to a review of the effluent limitations applicable to FGD and bottom ash wastewaters and the agency subsequently postponed the earliest compliance dates in the ELG rule for the application of effluent limitations for FGD and bottom ash wastewaters from November 1, 2018 to November 1, 2020. Based on these administrative developments, the Fifth Circuit Court agreed to sever and hold in abeyance challenges to effluent limitations. The remainder of the case proceeded, and in April 2019 the Fifth Circuit Court vacated and remanded portions of the EPA's ELG rule pertaining to effluent limitations for legacy wastewater and leachate. In November 2019, the EPA issued a proposal that would extend the compliance deadline for FGD wastewater to no later than December 31, 2025 and maintains the December 31, 2023 compliance date for bottom ash transport water. The proposal also creates new sub-categories of facilities with more flexible FGD compliance options, including a retirement exemption to 2028 and a low utilization boiler exemption. The proposed rule also modified some of the FGD final effluent limitations. We filed comments on the proposal in January 2020. The EPA published the final rule in October 2020. The final rule extends the compliance date for both FGD and bottom ash transport water to no later than December 2025, as negotiated with the state permitting agency. Additionally, the final rule allows for a retirement exemption that exempts facilities certifying that units will retire by December 2028 provided certain effluent limitations are met. Notification to the state agency on the retirement exemption is due by October 2021. In November 2020, environmental groups petitioned for review of the new ELG revisions, and Vistra subsidiaries filed a motion to intervene in support of the EPA in December 2020. The final rule is subject to the Environment Executive Order discussed above.

Coal Combustion Residuals/Groundwater

In July 2018, the EPA published a final rule, which became effective in August 2018, that amends certain provisions of the CCR rule that the agency issued in 2015. Among other changes, the 2018 revisions extended closure deadlines to October 31, 2020, related to the aquifer location restriction and groundwater monitoring requirements. Also, in August 2018, the D.C. Circuit Court issued a decision that vacates and remands certain provisions of the 2015 CCR rule, including an applicability exemption for legacy impoundments. In December 2019, the EPA issued a proposed rule containing a revised closure deadline for unlined CCR impoundments and new procedures for seeking extensions of that revised closure deadline. We filed comments on the proposal in January 2020. In August 2020, the EPA issued a rule finalizing the December 2019 proposal, establishing a deadline of April 11, 2021 to cease receipt of waste and initiate closure at unlined CCR impoundments. The final rule allows a generation plant to seek the EPA's approval to extend this deadline if no alternative disposal capacity is available and either a conversion to comply with the CCR rule is underway or retirement will occur by either 2023 or 2028 (depending on the size of the impoundment at issue). Prior to the November 2020 deadline, we submitted applications to the EPA requesting compliance extensions under both conversion and retirement scenarios. In November 2020, environmental groups petitioned for review of this rule in the D.C. Circuit Court, and Vistra subsidiaries filed a motion to intervene in support of the EPA in December 2020. Also, in November 2020, the EPA finalized a rule that would allow an alternative liner demonstration for certain qualifying facilities. In November 2020, we submitted an alternate liner demonstration for one CCR unit at Martin Lake. In October 2020, the EPA published an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking requesting information to inform the EPA in the development of a rule to address legacy impoundments that existed prior to the 2015 CCR regulation as required by the August 2018 D.C. Circuit Court decision. We filed comments on this proposal in February 2021. The EPA has completed its review under the Environmental Executive Order of the rules on revised closure deadlines and alternative liner demonstrations. The EPA determined that the most environmentally protective course is to implement the rules.

MISO — In 2012, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) issued violation notices alleging violations of groundwater standards onsite at our Baldwin and Vermilion facilities' CCR surface impoundments. These violation notices remain unresolved; however, in 2016, the IEPA approved our closure and post-closure care plans for the Baldwin old east, east, and west fly ash CCR surface impoundments. We are working towards implementation of those closure plans.

At our retired Vermilion facility, which was not subject to the EPA's 2015 CCR rule until the aforementioned D.C. Circuit Court decision in August 2018, we submitted proposed corrective action plans involving closure of two CCR surface impoundments (*i.e.*, the old east and the north impoundments) to the IEPA in 2012, and we submitted revised plans in 2014. In May 2017, in response to a request from the IEPA for additional information regarding the closure of these Vermilion surface impoundments, we agreed to perform additional groundwater sampling and closure options and riverbank stabilizing options. In May 2018, Prairie Rivers Network (PRN) filed a citizen suit in federal court in Illinois against DMG, alleging violations of the Clean Water Act for alleged unauthorized discharges. In August 2018, we filed a motion to dismiss the lawsuit. In November 2018, the district court granted our motion to dismiss and judgment was entered in our favor. In June 2021, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit affirmed the district court's dismissal of the lawsuit, but stated that PRN may refile. In April 2019, PRN also filed a complaint against DMG before the IPCB, alleging that groundwater flows allegedly associated with the ash impoundments at the Vermilion site have resulted in exceedances both of surface water standards and Illinois groundwater standards dating back to 1992. In July 2021, we answered that complaint, and this matter is in the very early stages.

In 2012, the IEPA issued violation notices alleging violations of groundwater standards at the Newton and Coffeen facilities' CCR surface impoundments. We are addressing these CCR surface impoundments in accordance with the federal CCR rule. In June 2018, the IEPA issued a violation notice for alleged seep discharges claimed to be coming from the surface impoundments at our retired Vermilion facility, which is owned by our subsidiary DMG, and that notice was referred to the Illinois Attorney General. In June 2021, the Illinois Attorney General and the Vermilion County State Attorney filed a complaint in Illinois state court with an agreed interim consent order which the court subsequently entered. Given the violation notices and the enforcement action, the unique characteristics of the site, and the proximity of the site to the only national scenic river in Illinois, we agreed to enter into the interim consent order to resolve this matter. Per the terms of the agreed interim consent order, DMG is required to evaluate the closure alternatives under the requirements of the newly implemented Illinois Coal Ash regulation (discussed below) and close the site by removal. In addition, the interim consent order requires that during the impoundment closure process, impacted groundwater will be collected before it leaves the site or enters the nearby Vermilion river and, if necessary, DMG will be required to install temporary riverbank protection if the river migrates within a certain distance of the impoundments. These proposed closure costs are reflected in the ARO in our condensed consolidated balance sheets (see Note 17).

In December 2018, the Sierra Club filed a complaint with the IPCB alleging the disposal and storage of coal ash at the Coffeen, Edwards and Joppa generation facilities are causing exceedances of the applicable groundwater standards. In April 2021, we entered into a settlement agreement with the Sierra Club to resolve this matter. As part of that agreement, we agreed to close the Joppa Power Plant by September 1, 2022. This matter is now fully resolved.

In July 2019, coal ash disposal and storage legislation in Illinois was enacted. The legislation addresses state requirements for the proper closure of coal ash ponds in the state of Illinois. The law tasks the IEPA and the IPCB to set up a series of guidelines, rules and permit requirements for closure of ash ponds. In March 2020, the IEPA issued its proposed rule. Under the proposed rule, coal ash impoundment owners would be required to submit a closure alternative analysis to the IEPA for the selection of the best method for coal ash remediation at a particular site. The proposed rule does not mandate closure by removal at any site. Public hearings for the proposed rule were held in August 2020 and September 2020. The rule was finalized and became effective in April 2021. In May 2021, we filed an appeal in the Illinois Fourth Judicial District over certain provisions of the final rule. We expect to file our opening brief in September 2021. Other parties have also filed appeals of certain provisions of the final rule.

For all of the above matters, if certain corrective action measures, including groundwater treatment or removal of ash, are required at any of our coal-fueled facilities, we may incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. The Illinois coal ash rule was finalized in April 2021 and does not require removal. However, the rule will require us to undertake further site specific evaluations which are underway. We will not know the full range of decommissioning costs, including groundwater remediation, if any, that ultimately may be required under the Illinois rule until permit applications have been submitted and approved by the IEPA. However, the currently anticipated CCR surface impoundment and landfill closure costs, as contained in our AROs, reflect the costs of closure methods that meet the requirements and that our operations and environmental services teams believe are appropriate and protective of the environment for each location.

MISO 2015-2016 Planning Resource Auction

In May 2015, three complaints were filed at FERC regarding the Zone 4 results for the 2015-2016 planning resource auction (PRA) conducted by MISO. Dynegy is a named party in one of the complaints. The complainants, Public Citizen, Inc., the Illinois Attorney General and Southwestern Electric Cooperative, Inc. (Complainants), challenged the results of the PRA as unjust and unreasonable, requested rate relief/refunds, and requested changes to the MISO planning resource auction structure going forward. Complainants also alleged that Dynegy may have engaged in economic or physical withholding in Zone 4 constituting market manipulation in the PRA. The Independent Market Monitor for MISO (MISO IMM), which was responsible for monitoring the PRA, determined that all offers were competitive and that no physical or economic withholding occurred. The MISO IMM also stated, in a filing responding to the complaints, that there is no basis for the remedies sought by the Complainants. We filed our answer to these complaints explaining that we complied fully with the terms of the MISO tariff in connection with the PRA and disputing the allegations. The Illinois Industrial Energy Consumers filed a related complaint at FERC against MISO in June 2015 requesting prospective changes to the MISO tariff. Dynegy also responded to this complaint with respect to Dynegy's conduct alleged in the complaint.

In October 2015, FERC issued an order of nonpublic, formal investigation (the investigation) into whether market manipulation or other potential violations of FERC orders, rules and regulations occurred before or during the PRA.

In December 2015, FERC issued an order on the complaints requiring a number of prospective changes to the MISO tariff provisions effective as of the 2016-2017 planning resource auction. The order did not address the arguments of the Complainants regarding the PRA and stated that those issues remained under consideration and would be addressed in a future order.

In July 2019, FERC issued an order denying the remaining issues raised by the complaints and noted that the investigation into Dynegy was closed. FERC found that Dynegy's conduct did not constitute market manipulation and the results of the PRA were just and reasonable because the PRA was conducted in accordance with MISO's tariff. With the issuance of the order, this matter has been resolved in Dynegy's favor. The request for rehearing was denied by FERC in March 2020. The order was appealed by Public Citizen, Inc. to the D.C. Circuit Court in May 2020, and Vistra, Dynegy and Illinois Power Marketing Company intervened in the case in June 2020. Oral argument was heard by the D.C. Circuit Court in May 2021 and the appeal remains pending.

Other Matters

We are involved in various legal and administrative proceedings and other disputes in the normal course of business, including disputes over certain gas invoices, the ultimate resolutions of which, in the opinion of management, are not anticipated to have a material effect on our results of operations, liquidity or financial condition.

12. EQUITY

Share Repurchase Programs

In September 2020, we announced that the Board authorized a new share repurchase program (Share Repurchase Program) under which up to \$1.5 billion of our outstanding shares of common stock may be repurchased. The Share Repurchase Program became effective on January 1, 2021.

Under the Share Repurchase Program, shares of the Company's common stock may be repurchased in open market transactions at prevailing market prices, in privately negotiated transactions, pursuant to plans complying with the Exchange Act, or by other means in accordance with federal securities laws. The actual timing, number and value of shares repurchased under the Share Repurchase Program or otherwise will be determined at our discretion and will depend on a number of factors, including our capital allocation priorities, the market price of our stock, general market and economic conditions, applicable legal requirements and compliance with the terms of our debt agreements.

No shares were repurchased in the three months ended June 30, 2021. In the six months ended June 30, 2021, 8,658,153 shares of our common stock were repurchased under the Share Repurchase Program for approximately \$175 million (including related fees and expenses) at an average price of \$20.21 per share of common stock. As of June 30, 2021, approximately \$1.325 billion was available for additional repurchases under the Share Repurchase Program.

Dividends

In November 2018, Vistra announced the Board adopted a dividend program which we initiated in the first quarter of 2019. Each dividend under the program is subject to declaration by the Board and, thus, may be subject to numerous factors in existence at the time of any such declaration including, but not limited to, prevailing market conditions, Vistra's results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, Delaware law and any contractual limitations.

In February 2020, April 2020, July 2020 and October 2020, the Board declared quarterly dividends of \$0.135 per share that were paid in March 2020, June 2020, September 2020 and December 2020, respectively.

In February 2021 and April 2021, the Board declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.15 per share that was paid in March 2021 and June 2021, respectively. In July 2021, the Board declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.15 per share that will be paid in September 2021.

Dividend Restrictions

The Credit Facilities Agreement generally restricts the ability of Vistra Operations to make distributions to any direct or indirect parent unless such distributions are expressly permitted thereunder. As of June 30, 2021, Vistra Operations can distribute approximately \$6.4 billion to Parent under the Credit Facilities Agreement without the consent of any party. The amount that can be distributed by Vistra Operations to Parent was partially reduced by distributions made by Vistra Operations to Parent of approximately \$100 million and \$740 million during the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and \$330 million and \$850 million during the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Additionally, Vistra Operations may make distributions to Parent in amounts sufficient for Parent to make any payments required under the TRA or the Tax Matters Agreement or, to the extent arising out of Parent's ownership or operation of Vistra Operations, to pay any taxes or general operating or corporate overhead expenses. As of June 30, 2021, all of the restricted net assets of Vistra Operations may be distributed to Parent.

In addition to the restrictions under the Credit Facilities Agreement, under applicable Delaware law, we are only permitted to make distributions either out of "surplus," which is defined as the excess of our net assets above our capital (the aggregate par value of all outstanding shares of our stock), or out of net profits for the fiscal year in which the distribution is declared or the prior fiscal year.

Warrants

At the Merger Date, the Company entered into an agreement whereby the holder of each outstanding warrant previously issued by Dynegy would be entitled to receive, upon paying an exercise price of \$35.00 (subject to adjustment from time to time), the number of shares of Vistra common stock that such holder would have been entitled to receive if it had held one share of Dynegy common stock at the closing of the Merger, or 0.652 shares of Vistra common stock. Accordingly, upon exercise, a warrant holder would effectively pay \$53.68 (subject to adjustment of the exercise price from time to time) per share of Vistra common stock received. In July 2021, in accordance with the terms of the warrant agreement, the exercise price of each warrant was adjusted downward to \$34.54 (subject to further adjustment from time to time), or \$52.98 (subject to adjustment of the exercise price from time to time) per share of Vistra common stock received. As of June 30, 2021, nine million warrants expiring in 2024 were outstanding. The warrants were included in equity based on their fair value at the Merger Date.

Equity

The following table presents the changes to equity for the three months ended June 30, 2021:

| | Common Stock (a) | Treasury Stock | Additional Paid-in Capital | Retained Earnings (Deficit) | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Total Stockholders' Equity | Noncontrolling Interest | Total Equity |
|---|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Balance at March 31, 2021 | \$ 5 | \$ (1,148) | \$ 9,805 | \$ (2,516) | \$ (46) | \$ 6,100 | \$ (7) | \$ 6,093 |
| Stock repurchases | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dividends declared on common stock | — | — | — | (73) | — | (73) | — | (73) |
| Effects of stock-based incentive compensation plans | — | — | 10 | — | — | 10 | — | 10 |
| Net income (loss) | — | — | — | 36 | — | 36 | (1) | 35 |
| Change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Other | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Balance at June 30, 2021 | <u>\$ 5</u> | <u>\$ (1,148)</u> | <u>\$ 9,816</u> | <u>\$ (2,552)</u> | <u>\$ (45)</u> | <u>\$ 6,076</u> | <u>\$ (8)</u> | <u>\$ 6,068</u> |

The following table presents the changes to equity for the six months ended June 30, 2021:

| | Common Stock (a) | Treasury Stock | Additional Paid-in Capital | Retained Earnings (Deficit) | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Total Stockholders' Equity | Noncontrolling Interest in Subsidiary | Total Equity |
|---|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Balance at December 31, 2020 | \$ 5 | \$ (973) | \$ 9,786 | \$ (399) | \$ (48) | \$ 8,371 | \$ (10) | \$ 8,361 |
| Stock repurchases | — | (175) | — | — | — | (175) | — | (175) |
| Dividends declared on common stock | — | — | — | (147) | — | (147) | — | (147) |
| Effects of stock-based incentive compensation plans | — | — | 27 | — | — | 27 | — | 27 |
| Net income (loss) | — | — | — | (2,006) | — | (2,006) | 2 | (2,004) |
| Change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | 3 |
| Other | — | — | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| Balance at June 30, 2021 | <u>\$ 5</u> | <u>\$ (1,148)</u> | <u>\$ 9,816</u> | <u>\$ (2,552)</u> | <u>\$ (45)</u> | <u>\$ 6,076</u> | <u>\$ (8)</u> | <u>\$ 6,068</u> |

(a) Authorized shares totaled 1,800,000,000 at June 30, 2021. Outstanding common shares totaled 482,468,556 and 489,305,888 at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively. Treasury shares totaled 49,701,377 and 41,043,224 at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.

The following table presents the changes to equity for the three months ended June 30, 2020:

| | Common Stock | Treasury Stock | Additional Paid-in Capital | Retained Earnings (Deficit) | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Total Stockholders' Equity | Noncontrolling Interest | Total Equity |
|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Balance at March 31, 2020 | \$ 5 | \$ (973) | \$ 9,737 | \$ (780) | \$ (53) | \$ 7,936 | \$ (10) | \$ 7,926 |
| Dividends declared on common stock | — | — | — | (66) | — | (66) | — | (66) |
| Effects of stock-based incentive compensation plans | — | — | 16 | — | — | 16 | — | 16 |
| Net income | — | — | — | 166 | — | 166 | (2) | 164 |
| Change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Other | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| Balance at June 30, 2020 | <u>\$ 5</u> | <u>\$ (973)</u> | <u>\$ 9,754</u> | <u>\$ (678)</u> | <u>\$ (52)</u> | <u>\$ 8,056</u> | <u>\$ (12)</u> | <u>\$ 8,044</u> |

The following table presents the changes to equity for the six months ended June 30, 2020:

| | Common Stock (a) | Treasury Stock | Additional Paid-in Capital | Retained Earnings (Deficit) | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Total Stockholders' Equity | Noncontrolling Interest in Subsidiary | Total Equity |
|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Balance at December 31, 2019 | \$ 5 | \$ (973) | \$ 9,721 | \$ (764) | \$ (30) | \$ 7,959 | \$ 1 | \$ 7,960 |
| Dividends declared on common stock | — | — | — | (132) | — | (132) | — | (132) |
| Effects of stock-based incentive compensation plans | — | — | 30 | — | — | 30 | — | 30 |
| Net income (loss) | — | — | — | 222 | — | 222 | (13) | 209 |
| Adoption of accounting standard | — | — | — | (4) | — | (4) | — | (4) |
| Change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | — | — | — | — | (22) | (22) | — | (22) |
| Other | — | — | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| Balance at June 30, 2020 | <u>\$ 5</u> | <u>\$ (973)</u> | <u>\$ 9,754</u> | <u>\$ (678)</u> | <u>\$ (52)</u> | <u>\$ 8,056</u> | <u>\$ (12)</u> | <u>\$ 8,044</u> |

(a) Authorized shares totaled 1,800,000,000 at June 30, 2020. Outstanding common shares totaled 488,772,572 and 487,698,111 at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. Treasury shares totaled 41,043,224 at both June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

13. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

We utilize several different valuation techniques to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities, relying primarily on the market approach of using prices and other market information for identical and/or comparable assets and liabilities for those items that are measured on a recurring basis. We use a mid-market valuation convention (the mid-point price between bid and ask prices) as a practical expedient to measure fair value for the majority of our assets and liabilities and use valuation techniques to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Our valuation policies and procedures were developed, maintained and validated by a centralized risk management group that reports to the Vistra Chief Financial Officer.

Fair value measurements of derivative assets and liabilities incorporate an adjustment for credit-related nonperformance risk. These nonperformance risk adjustments take into consideration master netting arrangements, credit enhancements and the credit risks associated with our credit standing and the credit standing of our counterparties (see Note 14 for additional information regarding credit risk associated with our derivatives). We utilize credit ratings and default rate factors in calculating these fair value measurement adjustments.

We categorize our assets and liabilities recorded at fair value based upon the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 valuations use quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that are accessible at the measurement date. Our Level 1 assets and liabilities include CME or ICE (electronic commodity derivative exchanges) futures and options transacted through clearing brokers for which prices are actively quoted. We report the fair value of CME and ICE transactions without taking into consideration margin deposits, with the exception of certain margin amounts related to changes in fair value on certain CME transactions that are legally characterized as settlement of derivative contracts rather than collateral.
- Level 2 valuations utilize over-the-counter broker quotes, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities that are corroborated by correlations or other mathematical means, and other valuation inputs such as interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals. We attempt to obtain multiple quotes from brokers that are active in the markets in which we participate and require at least one quote from two brokers to determine a pricing input as observable. The number of broker quotes received for certain pricing inputs varies depending on the depth of the trading market, each individual broker's publication policy, recent trading volume trends and various other factors.
- Level 3 valuations use unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs are used to the extent observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date. We use the most meaningful information available from the market combined with internally developed valuation methodologies to develop our best estimate of fair value. Significant unobservable inputs used to develop the valuation models include volatility curves, correlation curves, illiquid pricing delivery periods and locations and credit-related nonperformance risk assumptions. These inputs and valuation models are developed and maintained by employees trained and experienced in market operations and fair value measurements and validated by the Company's risk management group.

With respect to amounts presented in the following fair value hierarchy tables, the fair value measurement of an asset or liability (*e.g.*, a contract) is required to fall in its entirety in one level, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis consisted of the following at the respective balance sheet dates shown below:

| | June 30, 2021 | | | | | December 31, 2020 | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 (a) | Reclass (b) | Total | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 (a) | Reclass (b) | Total |
| Assets: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commodity contracts | \$ 1,133 | \$ 449 | \$ 335 | \$ 59 | \$ 1,976 | \$ 452 | \$ 201 | \$ 205 | \$ 76 | \$ 934 |
| Interest rate swaps | — | 43 | — | — | 43 | — | 72 | — | — | 72 |
| Nuclear decommissioning trust – equity securities (c) | 686 | — | — | — | 686 | 623 | — | — | — | 623 |
| Nuclear decommissioning trust – debt securities (c) | — | 639 | — | — | 639 | — | 618 | — | — | 618 |
| Sub-total | <u>\$ 1,819</u> | <u>\$ 1,131</u> | <u>\$ 335</u> | <u>\$ 59</u> | <u>3,344</u> | <u>\$ 1,075</u> | <u>\$ 891</u> | <u>\$ 205</u> | <u>\$ 76</u> | <u>2,247</u> |
| Assets measured at net asset value (d): | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nuclear decommissioning trust – equity securities (c) | | | | | 499 | | | | | 433 |
| Total assets | | | | | <u>\$ 3,843</u> | | | | | <u>\$ 2,680</u> |
| Liabilities: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commodity contracts | \$ 1,412 | \$ 525 | \$ 289 | \$ 59 | \$ 2,285 | \$ 578 | \$ 172 | \$ 183 | \$ 76 | \$ 1,009 |
| Interest rate swaps | — | 296 | — | — | 296 | — | 404 | — | — | 404 |
| Total liabilities | <u>\$ 1,412</u> | <u>\$ 821</u> | <u>\$ 289</u> | <u>\$ 59</u> | <u>\$ 2,581</u> | <u>\$ 578</u> | <u>\$ 576</u> | <u>\$ 183</u> | <u>\$ 76</u> | <u>\$ 1,413</u> |

(a) See table below for description of Level 3 assets and liabilities.

(b) Fair values are determined on a contract basis, but certain contracts result in a current asset and a noncurrent liability, or vice versa, as presented in our condensed consolidated balance sheets.

(c) The nuclear decommissioning trust investment is included in the other investments line in our condensed consolidated balance sheets. See Note 17.

(d) The fair value amounts presented in this line are intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the amounts presented in our condensed consolidated balance sheets. Certain investments measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy.

Commodity contracts consist primarily of natural gas, electricity, coal and emissions agreements and include financial instruments entered into for economic hedging purposes as well as physical contracts that have not been designated as normal purchases or sales. Interest rate swaps are used to reduce exposure to interest rate changes by converting floating-rate interest to fixed rates. See Note 14 for further discussion regarding derivative instruments.

Nuclear decommissioning trust assets represent securities held for the purpose of funding the future retirement and decommissioning of our nuclear generation facility. These investments include equity, debt and other fixed-income securities consistent with investment rules established by the NRC and the PUCT.

The following tables present the fair value of the Level 3 assets and liabilities by major contract type and the significant unobservable inputs used in the valuations at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020:

| June 30, 2021 | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| Contract Type (a) | Fair Value | | | Valuation Technique | Significant Unobservable Input | Range (b) | Average (b) | | |
| | Assets | Liabilities | Total | | | | | | |
| Electricity purchases and sales | \$ 233 | \$ (109) | \$ 124 | Income Approach | Hourly price curve shape (c) | \$ — to \$70 MWh | \$34 | | |
| | | | | | Illiquid delivery periods for hub power prices and heat rates (d) | \$ 15 to \$140 MWh | \$76 | | |
| Options | 10 | (155) | (145) | Option Pricing Model | Gas to power correlation (e) Power and gas volatility (e) | 10 % to 100% 5 % to 500% | 55% 252% | | |
| Financial transmission rights | 73 | (16) | 57 | Market Approach (f) | Illiquid price differences between settlement points (g) | \$ (30) to \$50 MWh | \$9 | | |
| Natural gas | 8 | — | 8 | Income Approach | Gas basis (h) | \$ — to \$10 MMBtu | \$3 | | |
| Other (i) | 11 | (9) | 2 | | | | | | |
| Total | <u>\$ 335</u> | <u>\$ (289)</u> | <u>\$ 46</u> | | | | | | |

| December 31, 2020 | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| Contract Type (a) | Fair Value | | | Valuation Technique | Significant Unobservable Input | Range (b) | Average (b) | | |
| | Assets | Liabilities | Total | | | | | | |
| Electricity purchases and sales | \$ 61 | \$ (90) | \$ (29) | Income Approach | Hourly price curve shape (c) | \$ — to \$85 MWh | \$43 | | |
| | | | | | Illiquid delivery periods for ERCOT hub power prices and heat rates (d) | \$ 25 to \$125 MWh | \$75 | | |
| Options | 38 | (56) | (18) | Option Pricing Model | Gas to power correlation (e) Power and gas volatility (e) | 30 % to 100% 5 % to 665% | 64% 336% | | |
| Financial transmission rights | 92 | (16) | 76 | Market Approach (f) | Illiquid price differences between settlement points (g) | \$ (5) to \$50 MWh | \$22 | | |
| Natural gas | 7 | (14) | (7) | Income Approach | Gas basis (h) | \$ (1) to \$— MMBtu | \$— | | |
| Other (i) | 7 | (7) | — | | | | | | |
| Total | <u>\$ 205</u> | <u>\$ (183)</u> | <u>\$ 22</u> | | | | | | |

(a) Electricity purchase and sales contracts include power and heat rate positions in ERCOT, PJM, ISO-NE, NYISO and MISO regions. The forward purchase contracts (swaps and options) used to hedge electricity price differences between settlement points are referred to as congestion revenue rights (CRRs) in ERCOT and financial transmission rights (FTRs) in PJM, ISO-NE, NYISO and MISO regions. Options consist of physical electricity options, spread options, swaptions and natural gas options.

(b) The range of the inputs may be influenced by factors such as time of day, delivery period, season and location. The average represents the arithmetic average of the underlying inputs and is not weighted by the related fair value or notional amount.

(c) Primarily based on the historical range of forward average hourly ERCOT North Hub prices.

(d) Primarily based on historical forward ERCOT and PJM power prices and ERCOT heat rate variability.

(e) Primarily based on the historical forward correlation and volatility within ERCOT and PJM.

(f) While we use the market approach, there is insufficient market data to consider the valuation liquid.

(g) Primarily based on the historical price differences between settlement points within ERCOT hubs and load zones.

(h) Primarily based on the historical forward Northeast gas basis prices.

(i) Other includes contracts for coal and emissions.

See the table below for discussion of transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

The following table presents the changes in fair value of the Level 3 assets and liabilities for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------|
| | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Net asset (liability) balance at beginning of period | \$ 204 | \$ 28 | \$ 22 | \$ (74) |
| Total unrealized valuation gains (losses) | (16) | 104 | 174 | 98 |
| Purchases, issuances and settlements (a): | | | | |
| Purchases | 23 | 34 | 40 | 89 |
| Issuances | (4) | (3) | (10) | (6) |
| Settlements | (146) | (34) | (166) | (47) |
| Transfers into Level 3 (b) | — | (2) | 2 | (1) |
| Transfers out of Level 3 (b) | (15) | (13) | (16) | 55 |
| Net change (c) | (158) | 86 | 24 | 188 |
| Net asset balance at end of period | \$ 46 | \$ 114 | \$ 46 | \$ 114 |
| Unrealized valuation gains (losses) relating to instruments held at end of period | \$ 3 | \$ 123 | \$ 49 | \$ 137 |

- (a) Settlements reflect reversals of unrealized mark-to-market valuations previously recognized in net income. Purchases and issuances reflect option premiums paid or received, including CRRs and FTRs.
- (b) Includes transfers due to changes in the observability of significant inputs. All Level 3 transfers during the periods presented are in and out of Level 2. For the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, transfers out of Level 3 primarily consist of gas and power derivatives where forward pricing inputs have become observable. For the six months ended June 30, 2020, transfers out of Level 3 primarily consist of gas, power and coal derivatives where forward pricing inputs have become observable.
- (c) Activity excludes change in fair value in the month positions settle. Substantially all changes in values of commodity contracts (excluding the net liabilities assumed in connection with the Merger) are reported as operating revenues in our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

14. COMMODITY AND OTHER DERIVATIVE CONTRACTUAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Strategic Use of Derivatives

We transact in derivative instruments, such as options, swaps, futures and forward contracts, to manage commodity price and interest rate risk. See Note 13 for a discussion of the fair value of derivatives.

Commodity Hedging and Trading Activity — We utilize natural gas and electricity derivatives to reduce exposure to changes in electricity prices primarily to hedge future revenues from electricity sales from our generation assets and to hedge future purchased power costs for our retail operations. We also utilize short-term electricity, natural gas, coal, and emissions derivative instruments for fuel hedging and other purposes. Counterparties to these transactions include energy companies, financial institutions, electric utilities, independent power producers, fuel oil and gas producers, local distribution companies and energy marketing companies. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivative instruments as well as realized gains and losses upon settlement of the instruments are reported in our condensed consolidated statements of operations in operating revenues and fuel, purchased power costs and delivery fees.

Interest Rate Swaps — Interest rate swap agreements are used to reduce exposure to interest rate changes by converting floating-rate interest rates to fixed rates, thereby hedging future interest costs and related cash flows. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the swaps as well as realized gains and losses upon settlement of the swaps are reported in our condensed consolidated statements of operations in interest expense and related charges. During 2019, Vistra entered into \$2.12 billion of new interest rate swaps, pursuant to which Vistra will pay a variable rate and receive a fixed rate. The terms of these new swaps were matched against the terms of certain existing swaps, effectively offsetting the hedge of the existing swaps and fixing the out-of-the-money position of such swaps. These matched swaps will settle over time, in accordance with the original contractual terms. The remaining existing swaps continue to hedge our exposure on \$2.30 billion of debt through July 2026.

Financial Statement Effects of Derivatives

Substantially all derivative contractual assets and liabilities are accounted for under mark-to-market accounting consistent with accounting standards related to derivative instruments and hedging activities. The following tables provide detail of derivative contractual assets and liabilities as reported in our condensed consolidated balance sheets at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020. Derivative asset and liability totals represent the net value of the contract, while the balance sheet totals represent the gross value of the contract.

| | June 30, 2021 | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------|--|
| | Derivative Assets | | Derivative Liabilities | | Total | |
| | Commodity Contracts | Interest Rate Swaps | Commodity Contracts | Interest Rate Swaps | | |
| Current assets | \$ 1,631 | \$ 19 | \$ 37 | \$ — | \$ 1,687 | |
| Noncurrent assets | 308 | 24 | — | — | 332 | |
| Current liabilities | (7) | — | (1,966) | (71) | (2,044) | |
| Noncurrent liabilities | (15) | — | (297) | (225) | (537) | |
| Net assets (liabilities) | \$ 1,917 | \$ 43 | \$ (2,226) | \$ (296) | \$ (562) | |

| | December 31, 2020 | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------|--|
| | Derivative Assets | | Derivative Liabilities | | Total | |
| | Commodity Contracts | Interest Rate Swaps | Commodity Contracts | Interest Rate Swaps | | |
| Current assets | \$ 665 | \$ 19 | \$ 64 | \$ — | \$ 748 | |
| Noncurrent assets | 197 | 53 | 8 | — | 258 | |
| Current liabilities | (1) | — | (717) | (71) | (789) | |
| Noncurrent liabilities | (3) | — | (288) | (333) | (624) | |
| Net assets (liabilities) | \$ 858 | \$ 72 | \$ (933) | \$ (404) | \$ (407) | |

At June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, there were no derivative positions accounted for as cash flow or fair value hedges.

The following table presents the pre-tax effect of derivative gains (losses) on net income, including realized and unrealized effects. Amount represents changes in fair value of positions in the derivative portfolio during the period, as realized amounts related to positions settled are assumed to equal reversals of previously recorded unrealized amounts.

| Derivative (condensed consolidated statements of operations presentation) | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------|---------------------------|--------|
| | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Commodity contracts (Operating revenues) | \$ (183) | \$ 6 | \$ (98) | \$ 263 |
| Commodity contracts (Fuel, purchased power costs and delivery fees) | 74 | 48 | 115 | (58) |
| Interest rate swaps (Interest expense and related charges) | (22) | (29) | 53 | (207) |
| Net gain (loss) | \$ (131) | \$ 25 | \$ 70 | \$ (2) |

Balance Sheet Presentation of Derivatives

We elect to report derivative assets and liabilities in our condensed consolidated balance sheets on a gross basis without taking into consideration netting arrangements we have with counterparties to those derivatives. We maintain standardized master netting agreements with certain counterparties that allow for the right to offset assets and liabilities and collateral in order to reduce credit exposure between us and the counterparty. These agreements contain specific language related to margin requirements, monthly settlement netting, cross-commodity netting and early termination netting, which is negotiated with the contract counterparty.

Generally, margin deposits that contractually offset these derivative instruments are reported separately in our condensed consolidated balance sheets, with the exception of certain margin amounts related to changes in fair value on CME transactions that are legally characterized as settlement of forward exposure rather than collateral. Margin deposits received from counterparties are primarily used for working capital or other general corporate purposes.

The following tables reconcile our derivative assets and liabilities on a contract basis to net amounts after taking into consideration netting arrangements with counterparties and financial collateral:

| | June 30, 2021 | | | | December 31, 2020 | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------|
| | Derivative Assets and Liabilities | Offsetting Instruments (a) | Cash Collateral (Received) Pledged (b) | Net Amounts | Derivative Assets and Liabilities | Offsetting Instruments (a) | Cash Collateral (Received) Pledged (b) | Net Amounts |
| Derivative assets: | | | | | | | | |
| Commodity contracts | \$ 1,917 | \$ (1,620) | \$ (34) | \$ 263 | \$ 858 | \$ (667) | \$ (11) | \$ 180 |
| Interest rate swaps | 43 | (43) | — | — | 72 | (72) | — | — |
| Total derivative assets | 1,960 | (1,663) | (34) | 263 | 930 | (739) | (11) | 180 |
| Derivative liabilities: | | | | | | | | |
| Commodity contracts | (2,226) | 1,620 | 311 | (295) | (933) | 667 | 138 | (128) |
| Interest rate swaps | (296) | 43 | — | (253) | (404) | 72 | — | (332) |
| Total derivative liabilities | (2,522) | 1,663 | 311 | (548) | (1,337) | 739 | 138 | (460) |
| Net amounts | \$ (562) | \$ — | \$ 277 | \$ (285) | \$ (407) | \$ — | \$ 127 | \$ (280) |

(a) Amounts presented exclude trade accounts receivable and payable related to settled financial instruments.

(b) Represents cash amounts received or pledged pursuant to a master netting arrangement, including fair value-based margin requirements, and to a lesser extent, initial margin requirements.

Derivative Volumes

The following table presents the gross notional amounts of derivative volumes at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020:

| Derivative type | Notional Volume | | Unit of Measure |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | June 30, 2021 | December 31, 2020 | |
| Natural gas (a) | 5,189 | 5,264 | Million MMBtu |
| Electricity | 415,307 | 438,863 | GWh |
| Financial transmission rights (b) | 229,313 | 217,350 | GWh |
| Coal | 13 | 20 | Million U.S. tons |
| Fuel oil | 105 | 176 | Million gallons |
| Emissions | 16 | 8 | Million tons |
| Renewable energy certificates | 26 | 18 | Million certificates |
| Interest rate swaps – variable/fixed (c) | \$ 6,720 | \$ 6,720 | Million U.S. dollars |
| Interest rate swaps – fixed/variable (c) | \$ 2,120 | \$ 2,120 | Million U.S. dollars |

(a) Represents gross notional forward sales, purchases and options transactions, locational basis swaps and other natural gas transactions.

(b) Represents gross forward purchases associated with instruments used to hedge electricity price differences between settlement points within regions.

(c) Includes notional amounts of interest rate swaps with maturity dates through July 2026.

Credit Risk-Related Contingent Features of Derivatives

Our derivative contracts may contain certain credit risk-related contingent features that could trigger liquidity requirements in the form of cash collateral, letters of credit or some other form of credit enhancement. Certain of these agreements require the posting of collateral if our credit rating is downgraded by one or more credit rating agencies or include cross-default contractual provisions that could result in the settlement of such contracts if there was a failure under other financing arrangements related to payment terms or other covenants.

The following table presents the commodity derivative liabilities subject to credit risk-related contingent features that are not fully collateralized:

| | June 30, 2021 | December 31, 2020 |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Fair value of derivative contract liabilities (a) | \$ (938) | \$ (679) |
| Offsetting fair value under netting arrangements (b) | 529 | 262 |
| Cash collateral and letters of credit | 71 | 35 |
| Liquidity exposure | \$ (338) | \$ (382) |

(a) Excludes fair value of contracts that contain contingent features that do not provide specific amounts to be posted if features are triggered, including provisions that generally provide the right to request additional collateral (material adverse change, performance assurance and other clauses).

(b) Amounts include the offsetting fair value of in-the-money derivative contracts and net accounts receivable under master netting arrangements.

Concentrations of Credit Risk Related to Derivatives

We have concentrations of credit risk with the counterparties to our derivative contracts. At June 30, 2021, total credit risk exposure to all counterparties related to derivative contracts totaled \$2.112 billion (including associated accounts receivable). The net exposure to those counterparties totaled \$311 million at June 30, 2021, after taking into effect netting arrangements, setoff provisions and collateral, with the largest net exposure to a single counterparty totaling \$81 million. At June 30, 2021, the credit risk exposure to the banking and financial sector represented 78% of the total credit risk exposure and 32% of the net exposure.

Exposure to banking and financial sector counterparties is considered to be within an acceptable level of risk tolerance because all of this exposure is with counterparties with investment grade credit ratings. However, this concentration increases the risk that a default by any of these counterparties would have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity. The transactions with these counterparties contain certain provisions that would require the counterparties to post collateral in the event of a material downgrade in their credit rating.

We maintain credit risk policies with regard to our counterparties to minimize overall credit risk. These policies authorize specific risk mitigation tools including, but not limited to, use of standardized master agreements that allow for netting of positive and negative exposures associated with a single counterparty. Credit enhancements such as parent guarantees, letters of credit, surety bonds, liens on assets and margin deposits are also utilized. Prospective material changes in the payment history or financial condition of a counterparty or downgrade of its credit quality result in the reassessment of the credit limit with that counterparty. The process can result in the subsequent reduction of the credit limit or a request for additional financial assurances. An event of default by one or more counterparties could subsequently result in termination-related settlement payments that reduce available liquidity if amounts are owed to the counterparties related to the derivative contracts or delays in receipts of expected settlements if the counterparties owe amounts to us.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In connection with Emergence, we entered into agreements with certain of our affiliates and with parties who received shares of common stock and TRA Rights in exchange for their claims.

Registration Rights Agreement

Pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization, on the Effective Date, we entered into a Registration Rights Agreement (the Registration Rights Agreement) with certain selling stockholders providing for registration of the resale of the Vistra common stock held by such selling stockholders.

In December 2016, we filed a Form S-1 registration statement with the SEC to register for resale the shares of Vistra common stock held by certain significant stockholders pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, which was declared effective by the SEC in May 2017. The registration statement was amended in March 2018. Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, in June 2018, we filed a post-effective amendment to the Form S-1 registration statement on Form S-3, which was declared effective by the SEC in July 2018. Among other things, under the terms of the Registration Rights Agreement:

- if we propose to file certain types of registration statements under the Securities Act with respect to an offering of equity securities, we will be required to use our reasonable best efforts to offer the other parties to the Registration Rights Agreement the opportunity to register all or part of their shares on the terms and conditions set forth in the Registration Rights Agreement; and
- the selling stockholders received the right, subject to certain conditions and exceptions, to request that we file registration statements or amend or supplement registration statements, with the SEC for an underwritten offering of all or part of their respective shares of Vistra common stock (a Demand Registration), and the Company is required to cause any such registration statement or amendment or supplement (a) to be filed with the SEC promptly and, in any event, on or before the date that is 45 days, in the case of a registration statement on Form S-1, or 30 days, in the case of a registration statement on Form S-3, after we receive the written request from the relevant selling stockholders to effectuate the Demand Registration (as defined in the Registration Rights Agreement) and (b) to become effective as promptly as reasonably practicable and in any event no later than 120 days after it is initially filed.

All expenses of registration under the Registration Rights Agreement, including the legal fees of one counsel retained by or on behalf of the selling stockholders, will be paid by us.

Tax Receivable Agreement

On the Effective Date, Vistra entered into the TRA with a transfer agent on behalf of certain former first-lien creditors of TCEH. See Note 7 for discussion of the TRA.

16. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The operations of Vistra are aligned into six reportable business segments: (i) Retail, (ii) Texas, (iii) East, (iv) West, (v) Sunset and (vi) Asset Closure. In the third quarter of 2020, Vistra updated its reportable segments to reflect changes in how the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) makes operating decisions, assesses performance and allocates resources. Management believes the revised reportable segments provide enhanced transparency into the Company's long-term sustainable assets and its commitment to managing the retirement of economically and environmentally challenged plants. The following is a summary of the updated segments:

- The Sunset segment represents plants with announced retirement plans that were previously reported in the ERCOT, PJM and MISO segments. As we announced significant plant closures in the third quarter of 2020, management believes it is important to have a segment which differentiates between operating plants with defined retirement plans and operating plants without defined retirement plans.
- The East segment represents Vistra's electricity generation operations in the Eastern Interconnection of the U.S. electric grid, other than assets that are now part of the Sunset or Asset Closure segments, respectively, and includes operations in PJM, ISO-NE and NYISO that were previously reported in the PJM and NY/NE segments, respectively.
- The West segment represents Vistra's electricity generation operations in CAISO and was previously reported in the Corporate and Other non-segment. As reflected by the Moss Landing and Oakland ESS projects (see Note 2), the Company expects to expand its operations in the West segment.

Our CODM reviews the results of these segments separately and allocates resources to the respective segments as part of our strategic operations. A measure of assets is not applicable, as segment assets are not regularly reviewed by the CODM for evaluating performance or allocating resources.

The Retail segment is engaged in retail sales of electricity and natural gas to residential, commercial and industrial customers. Substantially all of these activities are conducted by TXU Energy, Ambit, Value Based Brands, Dynegy Energy Services, Homefield Energy, TriEagle Energy, Public Power and U.S. Gas & Electric across 19 states in the U.S.

The Texas and East segments are engaged in electricity generation, wholesale energy sales and purchases, commodity risk management activities, fuel production and fuel logistics management. The Texas segment represents results from the ERCOT market and was referred to as the ERCOT segment prior to the third quarter of 2020. The East segment represents results from the PJM, ISO-NE and NYISO markets. We determined it was appropriate to aggregate results from these markets into one reportable segment, East, given similar economic characteristics.

The West segment represents results from the CAISO market, including our development of battery ESS projects at our Moss Landing and Oakland power plant sites (see Note 2).

The Sunset segment consists of generation plants with announced retirement plans. Separately reporting the Sunset segment differentiates operating plants with announced retirement plans from our other operating plants in the Texas, East and West segments. We have allocated unrealized gains and losses on the commodity risk management activities to the Sunset segment for the generation plants that have announced retirement plans.

The Asset Closure segment is engaged in the decommissioning and reclamation of retired plants and mines (see Note 3). Separately reporting the Asset Closure segment provides management with better information related to the performance and earnings power of Vistra's ongoing operations and facilitates management's focus on minimizing the cost associated with decommissioning and reclamation of retired plants and mines. We have not allocated any unrealized gains or losses on the commodity risk management activities to the Asset Closure segment for the generation plants that were retired in 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Corporate and Other represents the remaining non-segment operations consisting primarily of general corporate expenses, interest, taxes and other expenses related to our support functions that provide shared services to our operating segments.

The accounting policies of the business segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies in Note 1. Our CODM uses more than one measure to assess segment performance, including segment net income (loss), which is the measure most comparable to consolidated net income (loss) prepared based on U.S. GAAP. We account for intersegment sales and transfers as if the sales or transfers were to third parties, that is, at market prices. Certain shared services costs are allocated to the segments.

| Three months ended | Retail | Texas | East | West | Sunset | Asset Closure | Corporate and Other (b) | Eliminations | Consolidated |
|--|----------|------------|----------|---------|----------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Operating revenues (a): | | | | | | | | | |
| June 30, 2021 | \$ 1,919 | \$ (468) | \$ 505 | \$ 48 | \$ (48) | \$ — | \$ — | \$ 609 | \$ 2,565 |
| June 30, 2020 | 1,956 | 841 | 465 | 45 | 221 | 2 | — | (1,021) | 2,509 |
| Depreciation and amortization: | | | | | | | | | |
| June 30, 2021 | \$ (54) | \$ (159) | \$ (193) | \$ (10) | \$ (30) | \$ — | \$ (18) | \$ — | \$ (464) |
| June 30, 2020 | (82) | (120) | (192) | (5) | (39) | (1) | (16) | — | (455) |
| Operating income (loss): | | | | | | | | | |
| June 30, 2021 | \$ 1,811 | \$ (1,167) | \$ (95) | \$ (18) | \$ (427) | \$ (16) | \$ (26) | \$ — | \$ 62 |
| June 30, 2020 | 232 | 305 | (49) | 14 | (76) | (14) | (35) | — | 377 |
| Net income (loss): | | | | | | | | | |
| June 30, 2021 | \$ 1,810 | \$ (1,138) | \$ (100) | \$ (13) | \$ (424) | \$ (14) | \$ (86) | \$ — | \$ 35 |
| June 30, 2020 | 229 | 306 | (49) | 16 | (76) | (12) | (250) | — | 164 |
| Six Months ended | Retail | Texas | East | West | Sunset | Asset Closure | Corporate and Other (b) | Eliminations | Consolidated |
| Operating revenues (a): | | | | | | | | | |
| June 30, 2021 | \$ 3,669 | \$ 615 | \$ 1,230 | \$ 81 | \$ 230 | \$ — | \$ — | \$ (53) | \$ 5,772 |
| June 30, 2020 | 3,864 | 1,702 | 1,189 | 127 | 578 | 2 | — | (2,095) | 5,367 |
| Depreciation and amortization: | | | | | | | | | |
| June 30, 2021 | \$ (107) | \$ (283) | \$ (389) | \$ (15) | \$ (59) | \$ — | \$ (34) | \$ — | \$ (887) |
| June 30, 2020 | (162) | (233) | (360) | (9) | (79) | (1) | (31) | — | (875) |
| Operating income (loss): | | | | | | | | | |
| June 30, 2021 | \$ 1,905 | \$ (3,723) | \$ (92) | \$ (52) | \$ (472) | \$ (32) | \$ (55) | \$ — | \$ (2,521) |
| June 30, 2020 | 329 | 574 | 34 | 17 | (92) | (30) | (66) | — | 766 |
| Net income (loss): | | | | | | | | | |
| June 30, 2021 | \$ 1,898 | \$ (3,656) | \$ (99) | \$ (44) | \$ (467) | \$ (13) | \$ 377 | \$ — | \$ (2,004) |
| June 30, 2020 | 323 | 577 | 6 | 20 | (89) | (29) | (599) | — | 209 |
| Capital expenditures, including nuclear fuel and excluding LTSA prepayments and development and growth expenditures: | | | | | | | | | |
| June 30, 2021 | \$ — | \$ 142 | \$ 26 | \$ 2 | \$ 15 | \$ — | \$ 21 | \$ — | \$ 206 |
| June 30, 2020 | 1 | 122 | 67 | — | 28 | — | 41 | — | 259 |

(a) The following unrealized net gains (losses) from mark-to-market valuations of commodity positions are included in operating revenues:

| Three months ended | Retail | Texas | East | West | Sunset | Asset Closure | Corporate and Other | Eliminations (1) | Consolidated |
|--------------------|---------|---------|-------|------|--------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|
| June 30, 2021 | \$ (13) | (1,115) | (148) | (35) | (362) | \$— | \$— | 1,335 | (343) |
| June 30, 2020 | (5) | 180 | (68) | (8) | (94) | — | — | (78) | (69) |
| Six Months ended | Retail | Texas | East | West | Sunset | Asset Closure | Corporate and Other | Eliminations (1) | Consolidated |
| June 30, 2021 | \$ (22) | (1,657) | (188) | (88) | (461) | \$— | \$— | 2,125 | (285) |
| June 30, 2020 | (5) | 383 | (13) | (1) | (40) | — | — | (198) | 131 |

(1) Amounts offset in fuel, purchased power costs and delivery fees in the Retail segment, with no impact to consolidated results.

(b) Income tax expense is not reflected in net income of the segments but is reflected entirely in Corporate and Other net income.

17. SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In the second quarter of 2021, we recognized an impairment loss of \$38 million related to our Zimmer generation Facility in Ohio, and in the first quarter of 2020, we recognized an impairment loss of \$52 million related to our Joppa/EEI coal generation facility in Illinois. Both impairment losses were as a result of a significant decrease in the estimated useful life of the facilities, reflecting a decrease in the economic forecast of the facility and the inability to secure capacity revenues for the plant in the latest PJM capacity auction held in May 2021 for Zimmer. In the first quarter of 2020, we also recorded a \$32 million impairment to a capacity contract which was linked in part to the Joppa/EEI facility and therefore determined to have a significant decrease in estimated useful life. The impairments are reported in our Sunset segment and include write-downs of property, plant and equipment of \$33 million and \$45 million, write-downs of intangible assets of zero and \$32 million and write-downs of inventory of \$5 million and \$7 million in the second quarter of 2021 and the first quarter of 2020, respectively.

Interest Expense and Related Charges

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|
| | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Interest paid/accrued | \$ 118 | \$ 121 | \$ 230 | \$ 249 |
| Unrealized mark-to-market net (gains) losses on interest rate swaps | 9 | 18 | (79) | 192 |
| Amortization of debt issuance costs, discounts and premiums | 9 | 4 | 14 | 8 |
| Debt extinguishment (gain) loss | 1 | (3) | 1 | (11) |
| Capitalized interest | (10) | (5) | (18) | (9) |
| Other | 8 | 6 | 16 | 11 |
| Total interest expense and related charges | \$ 135 | \$ 141 | \$ 164 | \$ 440 |

The weighted average interest rate applicable to the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities, taking into account the interest rate swaps discussed in Note 10, was 3.89% and 3.53% at June 30, 2021 and 2020.

Other Income and Deductions

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|-----------------------------|------|---------------------------|-------|
| | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Other income: | | | | |
| Insurance settlement (a) | \$ 27 | \$ 2 | \$ 65 | \$ 5 |
| Gain on settlement of rail transportation disputes (b) | — | — | 15 | — |
| Interest income | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| All other | 9 | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| Total other income | \$ 36 | \$ 5 | \$ 92 | \$ 12 |
| Other deductions: | | | | |
| Loss on disposal of investment in NELP (c) | \$ — | \$ 1 | \$ — | \$ 29 |
| All other | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| Total other deductions | \$ 2 | \$ 4 | \$ 7 | \$ 35 |

(a) For both the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, reported in the Texas segment. For the six months ended June 30, 2021, \$63 million reported in the Texas segment and \$2 million reported in the Corporate and other non-segment. For the six months ended June 30, 2020, \$3 million reported in the Corporate and Other non-segment and \$2 million reported in the Texas segment.

(b) Reported in the Asset Closure segment.

(c) Reported in the East segment.

Restricted Cash

| | June 30, 2021 | | December 31, 2020 | |
|--|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Current Assets | Noncurrent Assets | Current Assets | Noncurrent Assets |
| Amounts related to remediation escrow accounts | \$ 23 | \$ 16 | \$ 19 | \$ 19 |
| Total restricted cash | \$ 23 | \$ 16 | \$ 19 | \$ 19 |

Trade Accounts Receivable

| | June 30, 2021 | December 31, 2020 |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Wholesale and retail trade accounts receivable | \$ 1,403 | \$ 1,324 |
| Allowance for uncollectible accounts | (51) | (45) |
| Trade accounts receivable — net | \$ 1,352 | \$ 1,279 |

Gross trade accounts receivable at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 included unbilled retail revenues of \$485 million and \$468 million, respectively.

Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts Receivable

| | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|---------------------------|-------|
| | 2021 | 2020 |
| Allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable at beginning of period | \$ 45 | \$ 42 |
| Increase for bad debt expense | 55 | 45 |
| Decrease for account write-offs | (49) | (49) |
| Allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable at end of period | \$ 51 | \$ 38 |

Inventories by Major Category

| | June 30, 2021 | December 31, 2020 |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Materials and supplies | \$ 257 | \$ 260 |
| Fuel stock | 202 | 236 |
| Natural gas in storage | 27 | 19 |
| Total inventories | \$ 486 | \$ 515 |

Investments

| | June 30, 2021 | December 31, 2020 |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Nuclear plant decommissioning trust | \$ 1,824 | \$ 1,674 |
| Assets related to employee benefit plans | 42 | 41 |
| Land | 44 | 44 |
| Miscellaneous other | 2 | — |
| Total investments | \$ 1,912 | \$ 1,759 |

Nuclear Decommissioning Trust

Investments in a trust that will be used to fund the costs to decommission the Comanche Peak nuclear generation plant are carried at fair value. Decommissioning costs are being recovered from Oncor Electric Delivery Company LLC's (Oncor) customers as a delivery fee surcharge over the life of the plant and deposited by Vistra (and prior to the Effective Date, a subsidiary of TCEH) in the trust fund. Income and expense, including gains and losses associated with the trust fund assets and the decommissioning liability are offset by a corresponding change in a regulatory asset/liability (currently a regulatory liability reported in other noncurrent liabilities and deferred credits) that will ultimately be settled through changes in Oncor's delivery fees rates. If funds recovered from Oncor's customers held in the trust fund are determined to be inadequate to decommission the Comanche Peak nuclear generation plant, Oncor would be required to collect all additional amounts from its customers, with no obligation from Vistra, provided that Vistra complied with PUCT rules and regulations regarding decommissioning trusts. A summary of the fair market value of investments in the fund follows:

| | June 30, 2021 | December 31, 2020 |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Debt securities (a) | \$ 639 | \$ 618 |
| Equity securities (b) | 1,185 | 1,056 |
| Total | <u>\$ 1,824</u> | <u>\$ 1,674</u> |

- (a) The investment objective for debt securities is to invest in a diversified tax efficient portfolio with an overall portfolio rating of AA or above as graded by S&P or Aa2 by Moody's. The debt securities are heavily weighted with government and municipal bonds and investment grade corporate bonds. The debt securities had an average coupon rate of 2.62% and 2.91% at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively, and an average maturity of nine years and ten years at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.
- (b) The investment objective for equity securities is to invest tax efficiently and to match the performance of the S&P 500 Index for U.S. equity investments and the MSCI EAFE Index for non-U.S. equity investments.

Debt securities held at June 30, 2021 mature as follows: \$232 million in one to five years, \$201 million in five to 10 years and \$206 million after 10 years.

The following table summarizes proceeds from sales of securities and investments in new securities.

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|
| | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Proceeds from sales of securities | \$ 134 | \$ 149 | \$ 267 | \$ 224 |
| Investments in securities | \$ (139) | \$ (154) | \$ (277) | \$ (234) |

Property, Plant and Equipment

| | June 30, 2021 | December 31, 2020 |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Power generation and structures | \$ 15,894 | \$ 15,222 |
| Land | 615 | 617 |
| Office and other equipment | 176 | 173 |
| Total | 16,685 | 16,012 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | (4,204) | (3,614) |
| Net of accumulated depreciation | 12,481 | 12,398 |
| Finance lease right-of-use assets (net of accumulated depreciation) | 177 | 182 |
| Nuclear fuel (net of accumulated amortization of \$131 million and \$91 million) | 200 | 207 |
| Construction work in progress | 469 | 712 |
| Property, plant and equipment — net | <u>\$ 13,327</u> | <u>\$ 13,499</u> |

Depreciation expenses totaled \$394 million and \$356 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and \$749 million and \$685 million for six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Asset Retirement and Mining Reclamation Obligations (ARO)

These liabilities primarily relate to nuclear generation plant decommissioning, land reclamation related to lignite mining, remediation or closure of coal ash basins, and generation plant disposal costs. There is no earnings impact with respect to changes in the nuclear plant decommissioning liability, as all costs are recoverable through the regulatory process as part of delivery fees charged by Oncor. We have also identified conditional AROs for asbestos removal and disposal, which are specific to certain generation assets. However, because the period of remediation is indeterminable, no removal liabilities have been recognized.

At June 30, 2021, the carrying value of our ARO related to our nuclear generation plant decommissioning totaled \$1.610 billion, which is lower than the fair value of the assets contained in the nuclear decommissioning trust. Since the costs to ultimately decommission that plant are recoverable through the regulatory rate making process as part of Oncor's delivery fees, a corresponding regulatory liability has been recorded to our condensed consolidated balance sheet of \$214 million in other noncurrent liabilities and deferred credits.

The following table summarizes the changes to these obligations, reported as AROs (current and noncurrent liabilities) in our condensed consolidated balance sheets, for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

| | Six Months Ended June 30, 2021 | | | | Six Months Ended June 30, 2020 | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| | Nuclear Plant Decommissioning | Mining Land Reclamation | Coal Ash and Other | Total | Nuclear Plant Decommissioning | Mining Land Reclamation | Coal Ash and Other | Total |
| Liability at beginning of period | \$ 1,585 | \$ 359 | \$ 492 | \$ 2,436 | \$ 1,320 | \$ 410 | \$ 508 | \$ 2,238 |
| Additions: | | | | | | | | |
| Accretion | 25 | 8 | 11 | 44 | 22 | 10 | 13 | 45 |
| Adjustment for change in estimates | — | 1 | 4 | 5 | 219 | (4) | (2) | 213 |
| Reductions: | | | | | | | | |
| Payments | — | (28) | (8) | (36) | — | (28) | (16) | (44) |
| Liability at end of period | 1,610 | 340 | 499 | 2,449 | 1,561 | 388 | 503 | 2,452 |
| Less amounts due currently | — | (87) | (16) | (103) | — | (92) | (46) | (138) |
| Noncurrent liability at end of period | \$ 1,610 | \$ 253 | \$ 483 | \$ 2,346 | \$ 1,561 | \$ 296 | \$ 457 | \$ 2,314 |

Other Noncurrent Liabilities and Deferred Credits

The balance of other noncurrent liabilities and deferred credits consists of the following:

| | June 30, 2021 | December 31, 2020 |
|---|---------------|-------------------|
| Retirement and other employee benefits | \$ 311 | \$ 312 |
| Winter Storm Uri impact (a) | 700 | — |
| Identifiable intangible liabilities (Note 5) | 152 | 289 |
| Regulatory liability | 214 | 89 |
| Finance lease liabilities | 226 | 206 |
| Uncertain tax positions, including accrued interest | 14 | 12 |
| Liability for third-party remediation | 27 | 31 |
| Accrued severance costs | 53 | 54 |
| Other accrued expenses | 170 | 138 |
| Total other noncurrent liabilities and deferred credits | \$ 1,867 | \$ 1,131 |

(a) Includes the allocation of ERCOT default uplift charges, accrual of Koch earn-out disputed amounts (see Note 11) and future bill credits related to large commercial and industrial customers that curtailed during Winter Storm Uri.

Fair Value of Debt

| | Fair Value Hierarchy | June 30, 2021 | | December 31, 2020 | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | Carrying Amount | Fair Value | Carrying Amount | Fair Value |
| Long-term debt (see Note 10): | | | | | |
| Long-term debt under the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities | Level 2 | \$ 2,564 | \$ 2,538 | \$ 2,579 | \$ 2,565 |
| Vistra Operations Senior Notes | Level 2 | 7,874 | 8,275 | 6,634 | 7,204 |
| Forward Capacity Agreements | Level 3 | 464 | 464 | 45 | 45 |
| Equipment Financing Agreements | Level 3 | 84 | 84 | 59 | 59 |
| Building Financing | Level 2 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 10 |
| Other debt | Level 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

We determine fair value in accordance with accounting standards as discussed in Note 13. We obtain security pricing from an independent party who uses broker quotes and third-party pricing services to determine fair values. Where relevant, these prices are validated through subscription services, such as Bloomberg.

Supplemental Cash Flow Information

The following table reconciles cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash reported in our condensed consolidated statements of cash flows to the amounts reported in our condensed consolidated balance sheets at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020:

| | June 30, 2021 | December 31, 2020 |
|--|---------------|-------------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 444 | \$ 406 |
| Restricted cash included in current assets | 23 | 19 |
| Restricted cash included in noncurrent assets | 16 | 19 |
| Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash | \$ 483 | \$ 444 |

The following table summarizes our supplemental cash flow information for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020:

| | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|---------------------------|---------|
| | 2021 | 2020 |
| Cash payments related to: | | |
| Interest paid | \$ 230 | \$ 262 |
| Capitalized interest | (18) | (9) |
| Interest paid (net of capitalized interest) | \$ 212 | \$ 253 |
| Income taxes paid (refunds received) (a) | \$ 35 | \$ (32) |
| Noncash investing and financing activities: | | |
| Disposition of investment in NELP | \$ — | \$ 123 |
| Acquisition of investment in NJEA | \$ — | \$ 90 |

(a) For the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, we paid state income taxes of \$37 million and \$8 million, respectively, received federal tax refunds of zero and \$37 million, respectively, and received state tax refunds of \$2 million and \$3 million, respectively.

Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The discussion below, as well as other portions of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act, Section 21E of the Exchange Act and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In addition, management may make forward-looking statements orally or in other writing, including, but not limited to, in press releases, quarterly earnings calls, executive presentations, in the annual report to stockholders and in other filings with the SEC. Readers can usually identify these forward-looking statements by the use of such words as "may," "will," "should," "likely," "plans," "projects," "expects," "anticipates," "believes" or similar words. These statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Actual results could materially differ from those anticipated by such forward-looking statements. For more discussion about risk factors that could cause or contribute to such differences, see Part II, Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and Part I, Item 1A "Risk Factors" in the Company's 2020 Form 10-K and any updates contained herein. Forward-looking statements reflect the information only as of the date on which they are made. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect future events, developments, or other information. If Vistra does update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that additional updates will be made regarding that statement or any other forward-looking statements. This discussion is intended to clarify and focus on our results of operations, certain changes in our financial position, liquidity, capital structure and business developments for the periods covered by the consolidated financial statements included under Part I, Item 1 of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021. This discussion should be read in conjunction with those consolidated financial statements and the related notes and is qualified by reference to them.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements.

All dollar amounts in the tables in the following discussion and analysis are stated in millions of U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial position and results of operations is based upon its consolidated financial statements. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires estimation and judgment that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the accounting for assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. If the estimates differ materially from actual results, the impact on the consolidated financial statements may be material. The Company's critical accounting policies are disclosed in our 2020 Form 10-K.

Business

Vistra is a holding company operating an integrated retail and electric power generation business primarily in markets throughout the U.S. Through our subsidiaries, we are engaged in competitive energy market activities including power generation, wholesale energy sales and purchases, commodity risk management and retail sales of electricity and natural gas to end users.

Operating Segments

Vistra has six reportable segments: (i) Retail, (ii) Texas, (iii) East, (iv) West, (v) Sunset and (vi) Asset Closure. See Note 16 to the Financial Statements for further information concerning the updates to our reportable business segments.

Significant Activities and Events and Items Influencing Future Performance

Winter Storm Uri

In February 2021, the U.S. experienced an unprecedented Winter Storm Uri, bringing extreme cold temperatures to the central U.S., including Texas. On February 12, 2021, the Governor of Texas declared a state of disaster for all 254 counties in the State in response to the then-forecasted weather conditions. The declaration certified that severe winter weather posed an imminent threat due to prolonged freezing temperatures, heavy snow, and freezing rain statewide. On February 14, 2021, President Biden issued a federal emergency declaration for all 254 Texas counties.

As part of its annual winter season preparations, our power plant teams executed a significant winter preparedness strategy, which included installing windbreaks and large radiant heaters to supplement existing freeze protection and insulation and performing preventative maintenance on freeze protection equipment such as the insulation and automatic circuitry designed to keep pipes at the power plants from freezing. In addition, in anticipation of Winter Storm Uri we took additional steps to prepare, including procuring additional demineralized water supply trailers to ensure sufficient water availability to run for extended periods and verifying that freeze protection circuits were operational.

This severe weather resulted in surging demand for power, gas supply shortages, operational challenges for generators, and a significant load shed event (*i.e.*, involuntary outages to customers across the system for varying periods of time) that was ordered by ERCOT beginning on February 15, 2021 and continuing through February 18, 2021. Despite these challenges, we estimate that our fleet generated approximately 25 to 30% of the power on the grid during the height of the outages, as compared to our approximately 18% market share.

The weather event resulted in a \$2.9 billion negative impact on the Company's pre-tax earnings in the six months ended June 30, 2021 (see Note 1 to the Financial Statements). The primary drivers of the loss were the need to procure power in ERCOT at market prices at or near the price cap due to lower output from our natural gas-fueled power plants driven by natural gas deliverability issues and our coal-fueled power plants driven by coal fuel handling challenges, high fuel costs, and high retail load costs.

The final amount of the storm impact is subject to the completion of customer billing activities and receipt of the final settlement data from ERCOT, which is expected to be released 180 days after the transaction day. These factors could, but are not expected to, materially change the reported amount of the storm impact. Additionally, we have disputes over certain gas invoices that are not anticipated to have a material impact.

The final amount of the storm impact is also subject to legislative actions that may be taken, such as legislation passed in the Texas Legislature's 87th Session. Securitization bills HB 4492, SB 1580 and HB 1520 may impact the total amount of default balances owed to the market, as well as balances related to exposure to Ancillary Services and the Reliability Deployment Price Adder. The PUCT is required to issue financing orders related to those bills that authorizes financing associated with this legislation to defaulting market participants. The potential impact of this legislation is subject to uncertainty as the final details associated with the securitization bills will be determined through the potential approval of the financing orders.

In addition, the final amount of the storm impact continues to be subject to the outcome of potential litigation arising from this event (including any litigation that we may pursue or be a party to); or any corrective action taken by the State of Texas, ERCOT, the RCT, or the PUCT to resettle pricing across any portion of the supply chain that is currently being considered or may be considered by any such parties. There have already been several announced efforts by the state and federal governments and regulatory agencies to investigate and determine the causes of this event and its impact on consumers. We have received a civil investigative demand from the Attorney General of Texas as well as requests for information from ERCOT related to this event and may receive additional inquiries. We are cooperating with these entities and are working to respond to these requests. Those efforts may result in changes in regulations that impact our industry including but not limited to additional requirements for winterization of various facets of the electricity supply chain including generation, transmission, and fuel supply; improvements in coordination among the various participants in the electricity and natural gas supply chains during any future event; potential revisions to the way in which the ERCOT market compensates and incentivizes the continued operation of assets that only run during times of scarcity; and potential changes to the types of plans permitted to be marketed to residential customers. We are continuing to monitor this situation as it develops. The full impact of litigation or any legislative or regulatory changes or actions (including enforcement actions that may be brought against various market participants) that may occur as a result of the event could have a material impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows, but cannot be estimated at this time. See Note 11 to the Financial Statements for further discussion of these matters.

In response to the storm, Vistra committed to donate \$5 million to assist Texas communities and individuals meet their most pressing needs, including support for food banks and food pantries, critical needs, bill payment assistance, and more. Vistra also assured residential customers across its retail brands that they will not see any near-term impact on their rates due to the winter weather event, though bills may increase due to high usage during the cold weather period in February.

In response to the storm, Vistra has taken or intends to take various actions to improve its risk profile for future weather-driven volatility events, including investing in improvements to further harden its coal fuel handling capabilities and to further weatherize its ERCOT fleet for even colder temperatures and longer durations; carrying more backup generation into the peak seasons after accounting for weatherization investments and ERCOT market improvements implemented going forward; contracting for incremental gas storage to support its gas fleet; adding additional dual fuel capabilities at its gas steam units and increasing fuel oil inventory at its existing dual fuel sites; participating in processes with the PUCT and ERCOT for registration of gas infrastructure as critical resources with the transmission and distribution utilities and for enhanced winterization of both gas and power assets in the state; and engaging in processes to evaluate potential market reforms.

Investments in Clean Energy and CO2 Reductions

In September 2020, we announced the planned development of up to 668 MW of solar photovoltaic power generation facilities and 260 MW of battery ESS in Texas. We will only invest in these growth projects if we are confident in the expected returns. See Note 2 to the Financial Statements for a summary of our solar and battery energy storage projects.

In September 2020 and December 2020, we announced our intention to retire (a) all of our remaining coal generation facilities in Illinois and Ohio, (b) one coal generation facility in Texas and (c) one natural gas facility in Illinois no later than year-end 2027 due to economic challenges, including incremental expenditures that would be required to comply with the CCR rule and ELG rule (see Note 11 to the Financial Statements), and in furtherance of our efforts to significantly reduce our carbon footprint. In April 2021, we announced we would retire the Joppa generation facilities by September 1, 2022, and in July 2021, we announced we would retire the Zimmer coal generation facility by May 31, 2022. See Note 3 to the Financial Statements for a summary of these planned generation retirements.

COVID-19 Pandemic

With the global outbreak of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) and the declaration of a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020, the U.S. government has deemed electricity generation, transmission and distribution as "critical infrastructure" providing essential services during this global emergency. As a provider of critical infrastructure, Vistra has an obligation to provide critically needed power to homes, businesses, hospitals and other customers. Vistra remains focused on protecting the health and well-being of its employees and the communities in which it operates while assuring the continuity of its business operations.

We have updated and implemented our company-wide pandemic plan to address specific aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic to guide our emergency response, business continuity, and the precautionary measures we are taking on behalf of employees and the public. We will continue to monitor developments affecting both our workforce and our customers, and we have taken, and will continue to take, health and safety measures that we determine are necessary in order to mitigate the impacts. To date, as a result of these business continuity measures, the Company has not experienced material disruptions in our operations due to COVID-19.

The fundamentals of the Company remain strong. As described under *Available Liquidity*, the Company has total available liquidity of \$2.337 billion as of June 30, 2021, consisting of cash on hand and available capacity under our Revolving Credit Facility. In addition, the maturities of our long-term debt are relatively modest until 2023. If the Company experienced a significant reduction in revenues or increases in costs or collateral requirements, such as a result of Winter Storm Uri, the Company believes it would have additional alternatives to maintain access to liquidity, including drawing upon available liquidity, accessing additional sources of capital or reducing capital expenditures, planned voluntary debt repayments or operating costs. As a result of the Company's ongoing initiatives, the Company believes it is well positioned to be able to respond to changes in customer demand, regulation or other factors impacting the Company's business related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In response to the economic and employment impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak, various states have instituted moratoriums or other conditions on disconnections for retail electricity customers. For example, in March and April 2020, the PUCT issued multiple orders requiring REPs in the ERCOT market to suspend late fees for residential customers through May 15, 2020, and to offer deferred payment plans to customers upon request. The PUCT also enacted the COVID-19 Electricity Relief Program whereby REPs must forego disconnecting customers certified as experiencing COVID-19-related hardship, and if such customer would otherwise be subject to disconnection and meets other qualifications, such REP would request suppression of the delivery charges from the transmission and distribution utility and request a proxy energy charge reimbursement from the COVID-19 Electricity Relief Program of \$0.04/kWh. The PUCT ceased accepting new enrollments under the COVID-19 Electricity Relief Program after August 31, 2020, and the disconnection protections and financial assistance expired after September 30, 2020.

See Note 6 to the Financial Statements for a summary of certain tax-related impacts of the CARES Act to the Company.

The COVID-19 pandemic has presented potential new risks to the Company's business. Although there have been logistical and other challenges to date, there has been no material adverse impact on the Company's six months ended June 30, 2021 results of operations. The situation surrounding COVID-19 remains fluid and the potential for a material impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition and liquidity increases the longer the virus impacts the level of economic activity in the U.S. and globally. As a result, COVID-19 may have a range of impacts on the Company's operations, the full extent and scope of which are currently unknown. See Part I, Item 1A *Risk Factors — The outbreak of COVID-19, or the future outbreak of any other highly infectious or contagious diseases, could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations* in our 2020 Form 10-K.

Dividend Program

In November 2018, we announced that the Board had adopted a dividend program, which we initiated in the first quarter of 2019. See Note 12 to the Financial Statements for more information about our dividend program.

Share Repurchase Program

In September 2020, we announced that the Board had authorized a new share repurchase program (Share Repurchase Program) under which up to \$1.5 billion of our outstanding common stock may be repurchased. The Share Repurchase Program replaced the share repurchase program previously authorized by the Board and became effective on January 1, 2021. The Company continues to evaluate opportunities to reallocate capital for repurchases in the remainder of 2021. See Note 12 to the Financial Statements for more information concerning the Share Repurchase Program, including shares repurchased and remaining amounts available for repurchase.

Debt Activity

We have stated our objective to reduce our consolidated net leverage. We also intend to continue to simplify and optimize our capital structure, maintain adequate liquidity and pursue opportunities to refinance our long-term debt to extend maturities and/or reduce ongoing interest expense. While the financial impacts resulting from Winter Storm Uri caused an increase in our consolidated net leverage, the Company remains committed to a strong balance sheet. See Note 10 to the Financial Statements for details of our long-term debt activity and Note 9 to the Financial Statements for details of our accounts receivable financing.

Power Price, Natural Gas Price and Market Heat Rate Exposure

Estimated hedging levels for generation volumes in our Texas, East, West and Sunset segments at June 30, 2021 were as follows:

| | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|------|------|
| <i>Nuclear/Renewable/Coal Generation:</i> | | |
| Texas | 95 % | 75 % |
| Sunset | 95 % | 82 % |
| <i>Gas Generation:</i> | | |
| Texas | 83 % | 18 % |
| East | 99 % | 70 % |
| West | 99 % | 53 % |

The following sensitivity table provides approximate estimates of the potential impact of movements in power prices and spark spreads (the difference between the power revenue and fuel expense of natural gas-fired generation as calculated using an assumed heat rate of 7.2 MMBtu/MWh) on realized pre-tax earnings (in millions) taking into account the hedge positions noted above for the periods presented. The residual gas position is calculated based on two steps: first, calculating the difference between actual heat rates of our natural gas generation units and the assumed 7.2 heat rate used to calculate the sensitivity to spark spreads; and second, calculating the residual natural gas exposure that is not already included in the gas generation spark spread sensitivity shown in the table below. The estimates related to price sensitivity are based on our expected generation, related hedges and forward prices as of June 30, 2021.

| | Balance 2021 | 2022 |
|---|--------------|---------|
| Texas: | | |
| Nuclear/Renewable/Coal Generation: \$2.50/MWh increase in power price | \$ 4 | \$ 30 |
| Nuclear/Renewable/Coal Generation: \$2.50/MWh decrease in power price | \$ (3) | \$ (28) |
| Gas Generation: \$1.00/MWh increase in spark spread | \$ 4 | \$ 34 |
| Gas Generation: \$1.00/MWh decrease in spark spread | \$ (3) | \$ (32) |
| Residual Natural Gas Position: \$0.25/MMBtu increase in natural gas price | \$ 2 | \$ (32) |
| Residual Natural Gas Position: \$0.25/MMBtu decrease in natural gas price | \$ (4) | \$ 25 |
| East: | | |
| Gas Generation: \$1.00/MWh increase in spark spread | \$ 1 | \$ 15 |
| Gas Generation: \$1.00/MWh decrease in spark spread | \$ — | \$ (12) |
| Residual Natural Gas Position: \$0.25/MMBtu increase in natural gas price | \$ (3) | \$ (7) |
| Residual Natural Gas Position: \$0.25/MMBtu decrease in natural gas price | \$ 3 | \$ 7 |
| West: | | |
| Gas Generation: \$1.00/MWh increase in spark spread | \$ — | \$ 2 |
| Gas Generation: \$1.00/MWh decrease in spark spread | \$ — | \$ (2) |
| Sunset: | | |
| Coal Generation: \$2.50/MWh increase in power price | \$ 3 | \$ 17 |
| Coal Generation: \$2.50/MWh decrease in power price | \$ (2) | \$ (13) |
| Residual Natural Gas Position: \$0.25/MMBtu increase in natural gas price | \$ — | \$ (1) |
| Residual Natural Gas Position: \$0.25/MMBtu decrease in natural gas price | \$ — | \$ 1 |

PJM Auction Results

In June 2021, Vistra reported its results from PJM's Reliability Pricing Model (RPM) auction results for planning year 2022-2023, and the table below lists clearing price per MW-day and our cleared capacity volumes by zone:

| | Clearing Price per MW-day | East Segment MW Cleared | Sunset Segment MW Cleared | Total MW Cleared |
|------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| RTO zone | \$ 50.00 | 2,967 | — | 2,967 |
| ComEd zone | \$ 68.96 | 1,255 | 649 | 1,904 |
| DEOK zone | \$ 71.69 | 99 | 870 | 969 |
| MAAC zone | \$ 95.79 | 548 | — | 548 |
| EMAAC zone | \$ 97.86 | 831 | — | 831 |
| ATSI zone | \$ 50.00 | — | — | — |
| Total | \$ 66.90 | 5,700 | 1,519 | 7,219 |

Our capacity sales in PJM, net of purchases, for planning year 2022-2023, are as follows:

| | East Segment | Sunset Segment | Total |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------|
| CP auction capacity sold, net (MW) | 5,700 | 1,519 | 7,219 |
| Bilateral capacity sold, net (MW) | 325 | — | 325 |
| Total segment capacity sold, net (MW) | 6,025 | 1,519 | 7,544 |
| Average price per MW-day | \$ 69.45 | \$ 70.52 | \$ 69.66 |

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
Consolidated Financial Results — Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2021 Compared to Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2020

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Favorable (Unfavorable) \$ Change | Six Months Ended June 30, | | Favorable (Unfavorable) \$ Change |
|---|-----------------------------|----------|---|---------------------------|----------|---|
| | 2021 | 2020 | | 2021 | 2020 | |
| Operating revenues | \$ 2,565 | \$ 2,509 | \$ 56 | \$ 5,772 | \$ 5,367 | \$ 405 |
| Fuel, purchased power costs and delivery fees | (1,320) | (1,029) | (291) | (6,065) | (2,362) | (3,703) |
| Operating costs | (429) | (412) | (17) | (801) | (792) | (9) |
| Depreciation and amortization | (464) | (455) | (9) | (887) | (875) | (12) |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | (252) | (236) | (16) | (502) | (488) | (14) |
| Impairment of long-lived assets | (38) | — | (38) | (38) | (84) | 46 |
| Operating income (loss) | 62 | 377 | (315) | (2,521) | 766 | (3,287) |
| Other income | 36 | 5 | 31 | 92 | 12 | 80 |
| Other deductions | (2) | (4) | 2 | (7) | (35) | 28 |
| Interest expense and related charges | (135) | (141) | 6 | (164) | (440) | 276 |
| Impacts of Tax Receivable Agreement | (41) | (6) | (35) | (4) | (14) | 10 |
| Equity in earnings of unconsolidated investment | — | 1 | (1) | — | 4 | (4) |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | (80) | 232 | (312) | (2,604) | 293 | (2,897) |
| Income tax (expense) benefit | 115 | (68) | 183 | 600 | (84) | 684 |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 35 | \$ 164 | \$ (129) | \$ (2,004) | \$ 209 | \$ (2,213) |

Three Months Ended June 30, 2021

| | Retail | Texas | East | West | Sunset | Asset Closure | Eliminations / Corporate and Other | Vistra Consolidated |
|---|----------|------------|----------|---------|----------|------------------|--|------------------------|
| Operating revenues | \$ 1,919 | \$ (468) | \$ 505 | \$ 48 | \$ (48) | \$ — | \$ 609 | \$ 2,565 |
| Fuel, purchased power costs and delivery fees | 150 | (333) | (319) | (38) | (171) | — | (609) | (1,320) |
| Operating costs | (29) | (184) | (69) | (10) | (126) | (11) | — | (429) |
| Depreciation and amortization | (54) | (159) | (193) | (10) | (30) | — | (18) | (464) |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | (175) | (23) | (19) | (8) | (14) | (5) | (8) | (252) |
| Impairment of long-lived assets | — | — | — | — | (38) | — | — | (38) |
| Operating income (loss) | 1,811 | (1,167) | (95) | (18) | (427) | (16) | (26) | 62 |
| Other income | 1 | 27 | — | — | 3 | 2 | 3 | 36 |
| Other deductions | — | (2) | — | — | — | — | — | (2) |
| Interest expense and related charges | (2) | 4 | (5) | 5 | — | — | (137) | (135) |
| Impacts of Tax Receivable Agreement | — | — | — | — | — | — | (41) | (41) |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | 1,810 | (1,138) | (100) | (13) | (424) | (14) | (201) | (80) |
| Income tax benefit | — | — | — | — | — | — | 115 | 115 |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 1,810 | \$ (1,138) | \$ (100) | \$ (13) | \$ (424) | \$ (14) | \$ (86) | \$ 35 |

Three Months Ended June 30, 2020

| | Retail | Texas | East | West | Sunset | Asset Closure | Eliminations / Corporate and Other | Vistra Consolidated |
|---|----------|--------|---------|-------|---------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Operating revenues | \$ 1,956 | \$ 841 | \$ 465 | \$ 45 | \$ 221 | \$ 2 | \$ (1,021) | \$ 2,509 |
| Fuel, purchased power costs and delivery fees | (1,468) | (207) | (214) | (13) | (149) | — | 1,022 | (1,029) |
| Operating costs | (28) | (190) | (85) | (8) | (90) | (10) | (1) | (412) |
| Depreciation and amortization | (82) | (120) | (192) | (5) | (39) | (1) | (16) | (455) |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | (146) | (19) | (23) | (5) | (19) | (5) | (19) | (236) |
| Impairment of long-lived assets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Operating income (loss) | 232 | 305 | (49) | 14 | (76) | (14) | (35) | 377 |
| Other income | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 5 |
| Other deductions | — | (2) | (1) | — | — | — | (1) | (4) |
| Interest expense and related charges | (3) | 2 | (1) | 2 | (1) | — | (140) | (141) |
| Impacts of Tax Receivable Agreement | — | — | — | — | — | — | (6) | (6) |
| Equity in earnings of unconsolidated investment | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | 229 | 306 | (49) | 16 | (76) | (12) | (182) | 232 |
| Income tax expense | — | — | — | — | — | — | (68) | (68) |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 229 | \$ 306 | \$ (49) | \$ 16 | \$ (76) | \$ (12) | \$ (250) | \$ 164 |

Consolidated results decreased \$315 million to operating income of \$62 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2020. The change in results is driven by a \$276 million pre-tax increase in unrealized losses on commodity hedging transactions.

For the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, the Impacts of the Tax Receivable Agreement totaled expense of \$41 million and \$6 million, respectively. See Note 7 to the Financial Statements for discussion of the impacts of the Tax Receivable Agreement Obligation.

For the three months ended June 30, 2021, income tax benefit totaled \$115 million and the effective tax rate was 143.8%. For the three months ended June 30, 2020, income tax expense totaled \$68 million and the effective tax rate was 29.3%. See Note 6 to the Financial Statements for reconciliation of the effective rates to the U.S. federal statutory rate.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2021

| | Retail | Texas | East | West | Sunset | Asset Closure | Eliminations / Corporate and Other | Vistra Consolidated |
|---|----------|------------|----------|---------|----------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Operating revenues | \$ 3,669 | \$ 615 | \$ 1,230 | \$ 81 | \$ 230 | \$ — | \$ (53) | \$ 5,772 |
| Fuel, purchased power costs and delivery fees | (1,250) | (3,651) | (773) | (86) | (358) | — | 53 | (6,065) |
| Operating costs | (60) | (364) | (123) | (17) | (219) | (18) | — | (801) |
| Depreciation and amortization | (107) | (283) | (389) | (15) | (59) | — | (34) | (887) |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | (347) | (40) | (37) | (15) | (28) | (14) | (21) | (502) |
| Impairment of long-lived assets | — | — | — | — | (38) | — | — | (38) |
| Operating income (loss) | 1,905 | (3,723) | (92) | (52) | (472) | (32) | (55) | (2,521) |
| Other income | 1 | 64 | — | — | 4 | 19 | 4 | 92 |
| Other deductions | (4) | (4) | — | — | 1 | — | — | (7) |
| Interest expense and related charges | (4) | 7 | (7) | 8 | — | — | (168) | (164) |
| Impacts of Tax Receivable Agreement | — | — | — | — | — | — | (4) | (4) |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | 1,898 | (3,656) | (99) | (44) | (467) | (13) | (223) | (2,604) |
| Income tax benefit | — | — | — | — | — | — | 600 | 600 |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 1,898 | \$ (3,656) | \$ (99) | \$ (44) | \$ (467) | \$ (13) | \$ 377 | \$ (2,004) |

Six Months Ended June 30, 2020

| | Retail | Texas | East | West | Sunset | Asset Closure | Eliminations / Corporate and Other | Vistra Consolidated |
|---|----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Operating revenues | \$ 3,864 | \$ 1,702 | \$ 1,189 | \$ 127 | \$ 578 | \$ 2 | \$ (2,095) | \$ 5,367 |
| Fuel, purchased power costs and delivery fees | (3,014) | (476) | (600) | (78) | (289) | — | 2,095 | (2,362) |
| Operating costs | (58) | (381) | (139) | (14) | (181) | (19) | — | (792) |
| Depreciation and amortization | (162) | (233) | (360) | (9) | (79) | (1) | (31) | (875) |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | (301) | (38) | (56) | (9) | (37) | (12) | (35) | (488) |
| Impairment of long-lived assets | — | — | — | — | (84) | — | — | (84) |
| Operating income (loss) | 329 | 574 | 34 | 17 | (92) | (30) | (66) | 766 |
| Other income | — | 2 | 1 | — | 4 | 3 | 2 | 12 |
| Other deductions | — | (3) | (29) | — | — | (2) | (1) | (35) |
| Interest expense and related charges | (6) | 4 | (4) | 3 | (1) | — | (436) | (440) |
| Impacts of Tax Receivable Agreement | — | — | — | — | — | — | (14) | (14) |
| Equity in earnings of unconsolidated investment | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | 323 | 577 | 6 | 20 | (89) | (29) | (515) | 293 |
| Income tax expense | — | — | — | — | — | — | (84) | (84) |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 323 | \$ 577 | \$ 6 | \$ 20 | \$ (89) | \$ (29) | \$ (599) | \$ 209 |

Consolidated results decreased \$3.287 billion to a net operating loss of \$2.521 billion in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2020. The change in results is driven by the Winter Storm Uri impacts, including the need to procure power in ERCOT at market prices at or near the price cap due to lower output from our natural gas-fueled power plants driven by natural gas deliverability issues and our coal-fueled power plants driven by coal fuel handling challenges, high fuel costs, and high retail load costs. Results were also adversely impacted by \$182 million in pre-tax unrealized losses on commodity hedging transactions in 2021 compared to \$123 million in pre-tax unrealized gains on commodity heading transactions in 2020.

Interest expense and related charges decreased \$276 million to \$164 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2020 driven by \$79 million in unrealized mark-to-market gains on interest rate swaps in 2021 compared to \$192 million in unrealized mark-to-market losses on interest rate swaps in 2020. See Note 17 to the Financial Statements.

For the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, the Impacts of the Tax Receivable Agreement totaled expense of \$4 million and \$14 million, respectively. See Note 7 to the Financial Statements for discussion of the impacts of the Tax Receivable Agreement Obligation.

For the six months ended June 30, 2021, income tax benefit totaled \$600 million and the effective tax rate was 23.0%. For the six months ended June 30, 2020, income tax expense totaled \$84 million and the effective tax rate was 28.7%. See Note 6 to the Financial Statements for reconciliation of the effective rates to the U.S. federal statutory rate.

Discussion of Adjusted EBITDA

Non-GAAP Measures — In analyzing and planning for our business, we supplement our use of GAAP financial measures with non-GAAP financial measures, including EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as performance measures. These non-GAAP financial measures reflect an additional way of viewing aspects of our business that, when viewed with our GAAP results and the accompanying reconciliations to corresponding GAAP financial measures included in the tables below, may provide a more complete understanding of factors and trends affecting our business. These non-GAAP financial measures should not be relied upon to the exclusion of GAAP financial measures and are, by definition, an incomplete understanding of Vistra and must be considered in conjunction with GAAP measures. In addition, non-GAAP financial measures are not standardized; therefore, it may not be possible to compare these financial measures with other companies' non-GAAP financial measures having the same or similar names. We strongly encourage investors to review our consolidated financial statements and publicly filed reports in their entirety and not rely on any single financial measure.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA — We believe EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA provide meaningful representations of our operating performance. We consider EBITDA as another way to measure financial performance on an ongoing basis. Adjusted EBITDA is meant to reflect the operating performance of our segments for the period presented. We define EBITDA as earnings (loss) before interest expense, income tax expense (benefit) and depreciation and amortization expense. We define Adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA adjusted to exclude (i) gains or losses on the sale or retirement of certain assets, (ii) the impacts of mark-to-market changes on derivatives, (iii) the impact of impairment charges, (iv) certain amounts associated with fresh-start reporting, acquisitions, dispositions, transition costs or restructurings, (v) non-cash compensation expense, (vi) impacts from the Tax Receivable Agreement and (vii) other material nonrecurring or unusual items.

Because EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are financial measures that management uses to allocate resources, determine our ability to fund capital expenditures, assess performance against our peers, and evaluate overall financial performance, we believe they provide useful information for investors.

When EBITDA or Adjusted EBITDA is discussed in reference to performance on a consolidated basis, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA is Net income (loss).

Adjusted EBITDA — Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2021 Compared to Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2020

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Favorable (Unfavorable) \$ Change | Six Months Ended June 30, | | Favorable (Unfavorable) \$ Change |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------|---|
| | 2021 | 2020 | | 2021 | 2020 | |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 35 | \$ 164 | \$ (129) | \$ (2,004) | \$ 209 | \$ (2,213) |
| Income tax expense (benefit) | (115) | 68 | (183) | (600) | 84 | (684) |
| Interest expense and related charges (a) | 135 | 141 | (6) | 164 | 440 | (276) |
| Depreciation and amortization (b) | 484 | 472 | 12 | 927 | 912 | 15 |
| EBITDA before Adjustments | 539 | 845 | (306) | (1,513) | 1,645 | (3,158) |
| Unrealized net (gain) loss resulting from hedging transactions | 278 | 2 | 276 | 182 | (123) | 305 |
| Generation plant retirement expenses | 15 | — | 15 | 15 | — | 15 |
| Fresh start/purchase accounting impacts | (79) | 30 | (109) | (79) | 34 | (113) |
| Impacts of Tax Receivable Agreement | 41 | 6 | 35 | 4 | 14 | (10) |
| Non-cash compensation expenses | 12 | 17 | (5) | 29 | 30 | (1) |
| Transition and merger expenses | 1 | — | 1 | (13) | 19 | (32) |
| Impairment of long-lived assets | 38 | — | 38 | 38 | 84 | (46) |
| Loss on disposal of investment in NELP | — | 1 | (1) | — | 29 | (29) |
| COVID-19-related expenses (c) | 1 | 12 | (11) | 4 | 14 | (10) |
| Winter Storm Uri impact (d) | (35) | — | (35) | 900 | — | 900 |
| Other, net | — | 3 | (3) | 3 | 3 | — |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 811 | \$ 916 | \$ (105) | \$ (430) | \$ 1,749 | \$ (2,179) |

(a) Includes unrealized mark-to-market net losses on interest rate swaps of \$9 million and \$18 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and unrealized mark-to-market net gains on interest rate swaps of \$79 million and unrealized mark-to-market net losses on interest rate swaps of \$192 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(b) Includes nuclear fuel amortization in the Texas segment of \$20 million and \$17 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and \$40 million and \$37 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(c) Includes material and supplies and other incremental costs related to our COVID-19 response.

(d) For the six months ended June 30, 2021, includes the following amounts, which we believe are not reflective of our operating performance: \$196 million for allocation of ERCOT default uplift charges which are expected to be paid over more than 90 years under current protocols (net present value of \$45 million applying a 4.25% discount rate); accrual of Koch earn-out disputed amounts of \$286 million that the Company is contesting and does not believe should be paid; \$418 million for future bill credits related to Winter Storm Uri as further described below and Winter Storm Uri related legal fees and other costs. The adjustment for future bill credits relates to large commercial and industrial customers that curtailed during Winter Storm Uri and will reverse and impact Adjusted EBITDA in future periods as the credits are applied to customer bills. We estimate the amounts to be applied in future periods are for the remainder of 2021 (approximately \$80 million), 2022 (approximately \$165 million), 2023 (approximately \$95 million) and 2024 (approximately \$20 million). The Company believes the inclusion of the bill credits as a reduction to Adjusted EBITDA in the years in which such bill credits are applied more accurately reflects its operating performance.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2021

| | Retail | Texas | East | West | Sunset | Asset Closure | Eliminations / Corporate and Other | Vistra Consolidated |
|--|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Net income (loss) | \$ 1,810 | (1,138) | (108) | (15) | (429) | (19) | (85) | 35 |
| Income tax benefit | — | — | — | — | — | — | (115) | (115) |
| Interest expense and related charges (a) | 2 | (4) | 5 | (5) | — | — | 137 | 135 |
| Depreciation and amortization (b) | 54 | 179 | 193 | 10 | 30 | — | 18 | 484 |
| BITDA before Adjustments | 1,866 | (963) | 98 | (8) | (394) | (14) | (46) | 539 |
| Unrealized net (gain) loss resulting from hedging transactions | (1,318) | 1,093 | 133 | 27 | 343 | — | — | 278 |
| Generation plant retirement expenses | — | — | — | — | 14 | — | 1 | 15 |
| Fresh start/purchase accounting impacts | 2 | (1) | (73) | — | (7) | — | — | (79) |
| Impacts of Tax Receivable Agreement | — | — | — | — | — | — | 41 | 41 |
| Non-cash compensation expenses | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 12 |
| Transition and merger expenses | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | (2) | 1 |
| Impairment of long lived assets | — | — | — | — | 38 | — | — | 38 |
| Loss on disposal of investment in NELP | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| COVID-19-related expenses (c) | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Winter Storm Uri impacts (d) | (47) | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | (35) |
| Other, net | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | (12) | — |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 510 | 144 | 166 | 21 | (9) | (19) | (5) | 811 |

(a) Includes \$9 million of unrealized mark-to-market net losses on interest rate swaps.

(b) Includes nuclear fuel amortization of \$20 million in Texas segment.

(c) Includes material and supplies and other incremental costs related to our COVID-19 response.

(d) Includes bill credits related to large commercial and industrial customers that curtailed during Winter Storm Uri as the credits are applied to customer bills, partially offset by additional ERCOT default uplift charges and ongoing Winter Storm Uri related legal fees and other costs.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2020

| | Retail | Texas | East | West | Sunset | Asset Closure | Eliminations / Corporate and Other | Vistra Consolidated |
|--|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Net income (loss) | \$ 229 | 306 | (49) | 15 | (75) | (12) | (258) | 164 |
| Income tax expense | — | — | — | — | — | — | 68 | 68 |
| Interest expense and related charges (a) | 3 | (2) | 1 | (2) | 1 | — | 140 | 141 |
| Depreciation and amortization (b) | 82 | 137 | 192 | 5 | 39 | 1 | 16 | 472 |
| BITDA before Adjustments | 314 | 441 | 144 | 19 | (36) | (11) | (26) | 845 |
| Unrealized net (gain) loss resulting from hedging transactions | 81 | (190) | 40 | (3) | 74 | — | — | 2 |
| Fresh start/purchase accounting impacts | 5 | (2) | 17 | — | 10 | — | — | 30 |
| Impacts of Tax Receivable Agreement | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 6 |
| Non-cash compensation expenses | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 | 17 |
| Transition and merger expenses | 1 | (1) | — | — | — | (3) | 3 | — |
| Loss on disposal of investment in NELP | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| COVID-19-related expenses (c) | — | 9 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 12 |
| Other, net | — | 3 | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | (6) | 3 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 401 | 266 | 206 | 15 | 52 | (12) | (5) | 916 |

- (a) Includes \$18 million of unrealized mark-to-market net losses on interest rate swaps.
(b) Includes nuclear fuel amortization of \$17 million in Texas segment.
(c) Includes material and supplies and other incremental costs related to our COVID-19 response.

| | Six Months Ended June 30, 2021 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Retail | Texas | East | West | Sunset | Asset Closure | Eliminations / Corporate and Other | Vistra Consolidated |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 1,898 | \$ (3,656) | \$ (99) | \$ (44) | \$ (467) | \$ (13) | \$ 377 | \$ (2,004) |
| Income tax benefit | — | — | — | — | — | — | (600) | (600) |
| Interest expense and related charges (a) | 4 | (7) | 7 | (8) | — | — | 168 | 164 |
| Depreciation and amortization (b) | 107 | 323 | 389 | 15 | 59 | — | 34 | 927 |
| EBITDA before Adjustments | 2,009 | (3,340) | 297 | (37) | (408) | (13) | (21) | (1,513) |
| Unrealized net (gain) loss resulting from hedging transactions | (2,101) | 1,615 | 153 | 80 | 435 | — | — | 182 |
| Generation plant retirement expenses | — | — | — | — | 15 | — | — | 15 |
| Fresh start/purchase accounting impacts | 3 | (2) | (74) | — | (6) | — | — | (79) |
| Impacts of Tax Receivable Agreement | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 |
| Non-cash compensation expenses | — | — | — | — | — | — | 29 | 29 |
| Transition and merger expenses | 3 | — | — | — | — | (15) | (1) | (13) |
| Impairment of long-lived assets | — | — | — | — | 38 | — | — | 38 |
| COVID-19-related expenses (c) | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 4 |
| Winter Storm Uri impacts (d) | 384 | 514 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 900 |
| Other, net | 12 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | — | (20) | 3 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 310 | \$ (1,208) | \$ 380 | \$ 45 | \$ 79 | \$ (28) | \$ (8) | \$ (430) |

- (a) Includes \$79 million of unrealized mark-to-market net gains on interest rate swaps.
(b) Includes nuclear fuel amortization of \$40 million in Texas segment.
(c) Includes material and supplies and other incremental costs related to our COVID-19 response.
(d) Includes the following amounts, which we believe are not reflective of our operating performance: \$196 million for allocation of ERCOT default uplift charges which are expected to be paid over more than 90 years under current protocols (net present value of \$45 million applying a 4.25% discount rate); accrual of Koch earn-out disputed amounts of \$286 million that the Company is contesting and does not believe should be paid; \$418 million for future bill credits related to Winter Storm Uri as further described below and Winter Storm Uri related legal fees and other costs. The adjustment for future bill credits relates to large commercial and industrial customers that curtailed during Winter Storm Uri and will reverse and impact Adjusted EBITDA in future periods as the credits are applied to customer bills. We estimate the amounts to be applied in future periods are for the remainder of 2021 (approximately \$80 million), 2022 (approximately \$165 million), 2023 (approximately \$95 million) and 2024 (approximately \$20 million). The Company believes the inclusion of the bill credits as a reduction to Adjusted EBITDA in the years in which such bill credits are applied more accurately reflects its operating performance.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2020

| | Retail | Texas | East | West | Sunset | Asset Closure | Eliminations / Corporate and Other | Vistra Consolidated |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Net income (loss) | \$ 323 | \$ 577 | \$ 6 | \$ 20 | \$ (89) | \$ (29) | \$ (599) | \$ 209 |
| Income tax expense | — | — | — | — | — | — | 84 | 84 |
| Interest expense and related charges (a) | 6 | (4) | 4 | (3) | 1 | — | 436 | 440 |
| Depreciation and amortization (b) | 162 | 271 | 360 | 9 | 79 | — | 31 | 912 |
| EBITDA before Adjustments | 491 | 844 | 370 | 26 | (9) | (29) | (48) | 1,645 |
| Unrealized net (gain) loss resulting from hedging transactions | 202 | (371) | 2 | 9 | 35 | — | — | (123) |
| Fresh start/purchase accounting impacts | 8 | (5) | 17 | — | 14 | — | — | 34 |
| Impacts of Tax Receivable Agreement | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | 14 |
| Non-cash compensation expenses | — | — | — | — | — | — | 30 | 30 |
| Transition and merger expenses | 6 | 1 | 7 | — | — | (3) | 8 | 19 |
| Impairment of long-lived assets | — | — | — | — | 84 | — | — | 84 |
| Loss on disposal of investment in NELP | — | — | 29 | — | — | — | — | 29 |
| COVID-19-related expenses (c) | — | 9 | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 14 |
| Other, net | 5 | 3 | 6 | — | 2 | 1 | (14) | 3 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 712 | \$ 481 | \$ 433 | \$ 35 | \$ 128 | \$ (31) | \$ (9) | \$ 1,749 |

(a) Includes \$192 million of unrealized mark-to-market net losses on interest rate swaps.

(b) Includes nuclear fuel amortization of \$37 million in Texas segment.

(c) Includes material and supplies and other incremental costs related to our COVID-19 response.

Retail Segment — Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2021 Compared to Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2020

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Favorable (Unfavorable) Change | Six Months Ended June 30, | | Favorable (Unfavorable) Change |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| | 2021 | 2020 | | 2021 | 2020 | |
| Operating revenues: | | | | | | |
| Revenues in ERCOT | \$ 1,434 | \$ 1,426 | \$ 8 | \$ 2,604 | \$ 2,697 | \$ (93) |
| Revenues in Northeast/Midwest | 504 | 540 | (36) | 1,091 | 1,180 | (89) |
| Amortization expense | (2) | (5) | 3 | (3) | (8) | 5 |
| Other revenues | (17) | (5) | (12) | (23) | (5) | (18) |
| Total operating revenues | 1,919 | 1,956 | (37) | 3,669 | 3,864 | (195) |
| Fuel, purchased power costs and delivery fees: | | | | | | |
| Purchases from affiliates | (726) | (948) | 222 | (2,177) | (1,902) | (275) |
| Unrealized net gains (losses) on hedging activities with affiliates | 1,336 | (76) | 1,412 | 2,126 | (195) | 2,321 |
| Unrealized net losses on hedging activities | — | — | — | (3) | (2) | (1) |
| Delivery fees | (436) | (448) | 12 | (877) | (877) | — |
| Other costs (a) | (24) | 4 | (28) | (319) | (38) | (281) |
| Total fuel, purchased power costs and delivery fees | 150 | (1,468) | 1,618 | (1,250) | (3,014) | 1,764 |
| Net income | \$ 1,810 | \$ 229 | \$ 1,581 | \$ 1,898 | \$ 323 | \$ 1,575 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 510 | \$ 401 | \$ 109 | \$ 310 | \$ 712 | \$ (402) |

Retail sales volumes (GWh):

| Retail electricity sales volumes: | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|-----|--------|--------|-------|
| Sales volumes in ERCOT | 13,636 | 13,184 | 452 | 26,483 | 24,974 | 1,509 |
| Sales volumes in Northeast/Midwest | 8,474 | 8,320 | 154 | 17,524 | 17,537 | (13) |
| Total retail electricity sales volumes | 22,110 | 21,504 | 606 | 44,007 | 42,511 | 1,496 |

Weather (North Texas average) - percent of normal (b):

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| Cooling degree days | 80.6 % | 92.9 % | 79.3 % | 95.1 % |
| Heating degree days | 127.1 % | 83.7 % | 117.1 % | 88.0 % |

(a) For the six months ended June 30, 2021, includes \$162 million of future bill credits to large commercial and industrial customers.

(b) Weather data is obtained from Weatherbank, Inc. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, normal is defined as the average over the 10-year period from June 2011 to June 2020. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, normal is defined as the average over the 10-year period from June 2010 to June 2019.

Net income increased by \$1.581 billion to \$1.810 billion and Adjusted EBITDA increased by \$109 million to \$510 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2020. Net income increased by \$1.575 billion to \$1.898 billion and Adjusted EBITDA decreased by \$402 million to \$310 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2020.

| | Three Months Ended June 30, 2021 Compared to 2020 | Six Months Ended June 30, 2021 Compared to 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Monetization of certain commercial positions | \$ 115 | \$ 115 |
| Winter Storm Uri, including bill credits | (37) | (564) |
| Higher margins | 45 | 77 |
| Other driven by higher SG&A and bad debt expense | (14) | (30) |
| Change in Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 109 | \$ (402) |
| Favorable impact of higher unrealized net gains on hedging activities | 1,399 | 2,303 |
| Future bill credits and other costs related to Winter Storm Uri | 47 | (384) |
| Decrease in depreciation and amortization expenses | 28 | 55 |
| Change in transition and merger and other expenses | (2) | 3 |
| Change in net income | \$ 1,581 | \$ 1,575 |

Generation — Three Months Ended June 30, 2021 Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2020

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Texas | | East | | West | | Sunset | |
| | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Operating revenues: | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity sales | \$ 340 | \$ 182 | \$ 241 | \$ 174 | \$ 82 | \$ 53 | \$ 191 | \$ 182 |
| Capacity revenue from ISO/RTO | — | — | 2 | (12) | — | — | 43 | 41 |
| Sales to affiliates | 308 | 479 | 337 | 369 | — | — | 82 | 99 |
| Rolloff of unrealized net gains (losses) representing positions settled in the current period | (129) | (22) | (23) | 22 | (6) | (15) | (2) | (56) |
| Unrealized net gains (losses) on hedging activities | (35) | 17 | 138 | (5) | (29) | 7 | (239) | (12) |
| Unrealized net gains (losses) on hedging activities with affiliates | (952) | 185 | (263) | (85) | — | — | (121) | (26) |
| Other revenues | — | — | 73 | 2 | 1 | — | (2) | (7) |
| Operating revenues | <u>(468)</u> | <u>841</u> | <u>505</u> | <u>465</u> | <u>48</u> | <u>45</u> | <u>(48)</u> | <u>221</u> |
| Fuel, purchased power costs and delivery fees: | | | | | | | | |
| Fuel for generation facilities and purchased power costs | (310) | (187) | (326) | (228) | (44) | (24) | (188) | (169) |
| Fuel for generation facilities and purchased power costs from affiliates | (1) | 2 | — | (1) | — | — | — | 1 |
| Unrealized gains from hedging activities | 23 | 10 | 15 | 26 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 20 |
| Unrealized net gains on hedging activities with affiliates | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Ancillary and other costs | (45) | (32) | (8) | (13) | (2) | — | (2) | (1) |
| Fuel, purchased power costs and delivery fees | <u>(333)</u> | <u>(207)</u> | <u>(319)</u> | <u>(214)</u> | <u>(38)</u> | <u>(13)</u> | <u>(171)</u> | <u>(149)</u> |
| Net income (loss) | \$ (1,138) | \$ 306 | \$ (100) | \$ (49) | \$ (13) | \$ 16 | \$ (424) | \$ (76) |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 144 | \$ 260 | \$ 160 | \$ 206 | \$ 21 | \$ 16 | \$ (4) | \$ 52 |
| Production volumes (GWh): | | | | | | | | |
| Natural gas facilities | 6,698 | 7,525 | 12,143 | 12,286 | 1,101 | 882 | | |
| Lignite and coal facilities | 5,580 | 6,012 | | | | | 8,595 | 5,406 |
| Nuclear facilities | 4,879 | 4,551 | | | | | | |
| Solar/Battery facilities | 126 | 129 | | | 3 | | | |
| Capacity factors: | | | | | | | | |
| CCGT facilities | 37.9 % | 42.2 % | 49.9 % | 50.5 % | 49.4 % | 39.6 % | | |
| Lignite and coal facilities | 66.4 % | 71.5 % | | | | | 54.1 % | 34.1 % |
| Nuclear facilities | 97.1 % | 90.6 % | | | | | | |
| Weather - percent of normal (a): | | | | | | | | |
| Cooling degree days | 88.5 % | 96.2 % | 127.0 % | 103.0 % | 101.7 % | 179.2 % | 119.0 % | 106.0 % |
| Heating degree days | 148.6 % | 158.2 % | 94.1 % | 133.4 % | 96.9 % | 69.2 % | 95.4 % | 117.1 % |

(a) Reflects cooling degree days or heating degree days for the region based on Weather Services International (WSI) data.

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Three Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------|--|-------------------|
| | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Market pricing | | | | |
| Average ERCOT North power price (\$/MWh) \$ | 35.92 | \$ 16.45 | | |
| Average NYMEX Henry Hub natural gas price (\$/MMBtu) | \$ 2.88 | \$ 1.65 | | |
| Average natural gas price (a): | | | | |
| TetcoM3 (\$/MMBtu) | \$ 2.32 | \$ 1.43 | | |
| Algonquin Citygates (\$/MMBtu) | \$ 2.49 | \$ 1.51 | | |
| | | | Average Market On-Peak Power Prices (\$/MWh) (b): | |
| | | | PJM West Hub | \$ 33.71 \$ 20.80 |
| | | | AEP Dayton Hub | \$ 35.35 \$ 21.30 |
| | | | NYISO Zone C | \$ 22.43 \$ 16.29 |
| | | | Massachusetts Hub | \$ 33.85 \$ 20.32 |
| | | | Indiana Hub | \$ 35.32 \$ 24.15 |
| | | | Northern Illinois Hub | \$ 32.07 \$ 19.26 |

(a) Reflects the average of daily quoted prices for the periods presented and does not reflect costs incurred by us.

(b) Reflects the average of day-ahead quoted prices for the periods presented and does not necessarily reflect prices we realized.

The following table presents changes in net income (loss) and Adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2020.

| | Three Months Ended June 30, 2021 Compared to 2020 | | | |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Texas | East | West | Sunset |
| Favorable/(unfavorable) change in revenue net of fuel | \$ (93) | \$ (46) | \$ 8 | \$ (43) |
| Winter Storm Uri impact | (47) | — | — | — |
| Unfavorable change in other operating costs | (1) | (1) | (2) | (22) |
| Favorable/(unfavorable) change in selling, general and administrative expenses | 3 | 3 | (2) | 5 |
| Other (a) | 22 | (2) | 1 | 4 |
| Change in Adjusted EBITDA | \$ (116) | \$ (46) | \$ 5 | \$ (56) |
| Favorable/(unfavorable) change in depreciation and amortization | (42) | (1) | (5) | 9 |
| Change in unrealized net losses on hedging activities | (1,283) | (93) | (30) | (269) |
| Impairment of long-lived assets | — | — | — | (38) |
| Generation plant retirement expenses | — | — | — | (14) |
| Fresh start/purchase accounting impacts | (1) | 90 | — | 17 |
| Transition and merger expenses | (1) | — | — | — |
| Winter Storm Uri impact (ERCOT default uplift and legal disputes) | (12) | — | — | — |
| Other (including interest and COVID-19 related expenses) | 11 | (1) | 1 | 3 |
| Change in Net income (loss) | \$ (1,444) | \$ (51) | \$ (29) | \$ (348) |

(a) For the three months ended June 30, 2021, includes \$27 million of insurance proceeds.

The change in Texas segment results was driven by lower revenue net of fuel and unrealized hedging losses in current year versus unrealized hedging gains in prior year, partially offset by insurance proceeds received in 2021.

The change in East segment results was driven by lower revenue net of fuel and larger unrealized hedging losses in current year versus prior year.

The change in West segment results was driven by larger unrealized hedging losses in current year versus prior year, partially offset by a favorable change in revenue net of fuel.

The change in Sunset segment results was driven by lower revenue net of fuel, higher operating costs, impairment and generation plant retirement expenses related to the Zimmer generation facility and larger unrealized hedging losses in current year versus prior year.

Generation — Six Months Ended June 30, 2021 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2020

| | Six Months Ended June 30, | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Texas | | East | | West | | Sunset | |
| | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Operating revenues: | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity sales | \$ 1,040 | \$ 441 | \$ 575 | \$ 358 | \$ 167 | \$ 126 | \$ 436 | \$ 375 |
| Capacity revenue from ISO/RTO | — | — | (2) | (9) | — | — | 82 | 83 |
| Sales to affiliates | 1,232 | 878 | 765 | 851 | 2 | 2 | 181 | 171 |
| Rolloff of unrealized net gains (losses) representing positions settled in the current period | (154) | (64) | 32 | 97 | (11) | (25) | (54) | (132) |
| Unrealized net gains (losses) on hedging activities | 122 | 193 | 132 | (76) | (77) | 24 | (253) | 119 |
| Unrealized net gains (losses) on hedging activities with affiliates | (1,625) | 254 | (347) | (34) | — | — | (154) | (27) |
| Other revenues | — | — | 75 | 2 | — | — | (8) | (11) |
| Operating revenues | 615 | 1,702 | 1,230 | 1,189 | 81 | 127 | 230 | 578 |
| Fuel, purchased power costs and delivery fees: | | | | | | | | |
| Fuel for generation facilities and purchased power costs | (1,982) | (401) | (785) | (587) | (92) | (70) | (380) | (293) |
| Fuel for generation facilities and purchased power costs from affiliates | (1) | 4 | — | (4) | — | — | (1) | 2 |
| Unrealized gains (losses) from hedging activities | 42 | (12) | 30 | 9 | 8 | (8) | 26 | 5 |
| Unrealized gains from hedging activities with affiliates | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Ancillary and other costs | (1,710) | (67) | (18) | (20) | (2) | — | (3) | (3) |
| Fuel, purchased power costs and delivery fees | (3,651) | (476) | (773) | (600) | (86) | (78) | (358) | (289) |
| Net income (loss) | \$ (3,656) | \$ 577 | \$ (99) | \$ 6 | \$ (44) | \$ 20 | \$ (467) | \$ (89) |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ (1,208) | \$ 481 | \$ 380 | \$ 433 | \$ 45 | \$ 35 | \$ 79 | \$ 128 |
| Production volumes (GWh): | | | | | | | | |
| Natural gas facilities | 13,545 | 16,389 | 26,021 | 25,434 | 2,363 | 2,408 | | |
| Lignite and coal facilities | 11,472 | 11,491 | | | | | 17,128 | 11,184 |
| Nuclear facilities | 10,089 | 9,775 | | | | | | |
| Solar/Battery facilities | 222 | 208 | | | 3 | | | |
| Capacity factors: | | | | | | | | |
| CCGT facilities | 38.2 % | 46.6 % | 54.7 % | 53.3 % | 53.3 % | 54.3 % | | |
| Lignite and coal facilities | 68.6 % | 68.7 % | | | | | 54.2 % | 35.4 % |
| Nuclear facilities | 101.0 % | 97.8 % | | | | | | |
| Weather - percent of normal (a): | | | | | | | | |
| Cooling degree days | 85.8 % | 101.5 % | 126.0 % | 102.0 % | 99.0 % | 173.6 % | 119.0 % | 106.0 % |
| Heating degree days | 122.9 % | 80.9 % | 96.0 % | 92.0 % | 108.2 % | 91.4 % | 94.8 % | 88.6 % |

(a) Reflects cooling degree days or heating degree days for the region based on Weather Services International (WSI) data.

| | Six Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|---------------------------|----------|--|----------|
| | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Market pricing | | | | |
| Average ERCOT North power price (\$/MWh) | \$ 262.00 | \$ 17.92 | | |
| Average NYMEX Henry Hub natural gas price (\$/MMBtu) | \$ 3.13 | \$ 1.76 | | |
| Average natural gas price (a): | | | | |
| TetcoM3 (\$/MMBtu) | \$ 2.79 | \$ 1.60 | | |
| Algonquin Citygates (\$/MMBtu) | \$ 3.97 | \$ 1.87 | | |
| | | | Average Market On-Peak Power Prices (\$/MWh) (b): | |
| | | | \$ 34.20 | \$ 21.65 |
| | | | \$ 35.04 | \$ 21.84 |
| | | | \$ 25.88 | \$ 17.31 |
| | | | \$ 44.07 | \$ 22.45 |
| | | | \$ 40.16 | \$ 24.40 |
| | | | \$ 32.52 | \$ 20.25 |

(a) Reflects the average of daily quoted prices for the periods presented and does not reflect costs incurred by us.

(b) Reflects the average of day-ahead quoted prices for the periods presented and does not necessarily reflect prices we realized.

The following table presents changes in net income (loss) and Adjusted EBITDA for the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2020.

| | Six Months Ended June 30, 2021 Compared to 2020 | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Texas | East | West | Sunset |
| Favorable/(unfavorable) change in revenue net of fuel | \$ (217) | \$ (103) | \$ 17 | \$ (52) |
| Winter Storm Uri impact | (1,548) | 50 | — | 17 |
| Favorable/(unfavorable) change in other operating costs | 15 | (2) | (3) | (23) |
| Change in selling, general and administrative expenses | 1 | 8 | (4) | 11 |
| Other (a) | 60 | (6) | — | (2) |
| Change in Adjusted EBITDA | \$ (1,689) | \$ (53) | \$ 10 | \$ (49) |
| Favorable/(unfavorable) change in depreciation and amortization | (52) | (29) | (6) | 20 |
| Change in unrealized net losses on hedging activities | (1,986) | (151) | (71) | (400) |
| Impairment of long-lived assets | — | — | — | 46 |
| Generation plant retirement expenses | — | — | — | (15) |
| Fresh start/purchase accounting impacts | (3) | 91 | — | 20 |
| Transition and merger expenses | 1 | 7 | — | — |
| Loss on disposal of investment in NELP | — | 29 | — | — |
| Winter Storm Uri impact (ERCOT default uplift and legal disputes) | (514) | — | — | (1) |
| Other (including interest and COVID-19 related expenses) | 10 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Change in Net income (loss) | \$ (4,233) | \$ (105) | \$ (64) | \$ (378) |

(a) For the six months ended June 30, 2021, includes \$63 million of insurance proceeds.

The change in Texas segment results was driven by the Winter Storm Uri impacts, including the need to procure power in ERCOT at market prices at or near the price cap due to lower output from our natural gas-fueled power plants driven by natural gas deliverability issues, lower margins from our natural gas-fueled power plants due to extremely high fuel costs, and, to a lesser extent, operational challenges associated with Winter Storm Uri and unrealized hedging losses in current year versus unrealized hedging gains in prior year, partially offset by insurance proceeds received in 2021.

The change in East segment results was driven by lower revenue net of fuel, loss on disposal of equity method investment in NELP for 100% ownership of NJEA (see Note 17 to the Financial Statements) in 2020, partially offset by larger unrealized hedging losses in current year versus prior year.

The change in West segment results was driven by larger unrealized hedging losses in current year versus prior year, partially offset by a favorable change in revenue net of fuel.

The change in Sunset segment results was driven by larger unrealized hedging losses in current year versus prior year and lower margins due to lower realized prices and higher operating costs and impairment and generation plant retirement expenses related to the Zimmer generation facility, partially offset by impairment of assets related to our Joppa/EEI coal generation facility in 2020.

Asset Closure Segment — Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2021 Compared to Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2020

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Favorable (Unfavorable) Change | Six Months Ended June 30, | | Favorable (Unfavorable) Change |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| | 2021 | 2020 | | 2021 | 2020 | |
| Operating revenues | \$ — | \$ 2 | \$ (2) | \$ — | \$ 2 | \$ (2) |
| Operating costs | (11) | (10) | (1) | (18) | (19) | 1 |
| Depreciation and amortization | — | (1) | 1 | — | (1) | 1 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | (5) | (5) | — | (14) | (12) | (2) |
| Operating loss | (16) | (14) | (2) | (32) | (30) | (2) |
| Other income | 2 | 2 | — | 19 | 3 | 16 |
| Other deductions | — | — | — | — | (2) | 2 |
| Loss before income taxes | (14) | (12) | (2) | (13) | (29) | 16 |
| Net loss | \$ (14) | \$ (12) | \$ (2) | \$ (13) | \$ (29) | \$ 16 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ (14) | \$ (13) | \$ (1) | \$ (28) | \$ (31) | \$ 3 |
| Production volumes (GWh) | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Operating costs for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 included ongoing costs associated with the decommissioning and reclamation of retired plants and mines. The six months ended June 30, 2021 includes a gain on the settlement of rail transportation disputes (see Note 17 to the Financial Statements).

Energy-Related Commodity Contracts and Mark-to-Market Activities

The table below summarizes the changes in commodity contract assets and liabilities for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020. The net change in these assets and liabilities, excluding "other activity" as described below, reflects \$182 million in unrealized net losses and \$123 million in unrealized net gains for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, arising from mark-to-market accounting for positions in the commodity contract portfolio.

| | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2021 | 2020 |
| Commodity contract net liability at beginning of period | \$ (75) | \$ (279) |
| Settlements/termination of positions (a) | (199) | (82) |
| Changes in fair value of positions in the portfolio (b) | 17 | 205 |
| Other activity (c) | (52) | 7 |
| Commodity contract net liability at end of period | <u>\$ (309)</u> | <u>\$ (149)</u> |

- (a) Represents reversals of previously recognized unrealized gains and losses upon settlement/termination (offsets realized gains and losses recognized in the settlement period). The six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 include reversals of \$4 million and \$21 million, respectively, of previously recorded unrealized losses related to commodity contracts acquired in the Merger, Crius acquisition and Ambit acquisition. The six months ended June 30, 2020 includes reversal of less than \$1 million of previously recorded losses related to Vistra Corp beginning balances. Excludes changes in fair value in the month the position settled as well as amounts related to positions entered into, and settled, in the same month.
- (b) Represents unrealized net gains (losses) recognized, reflecting the effect of changes in fair value. Excludes changes in fair value in the month the position settled as well as amounts related to positions entered into, and settled, in the same month.
- (c) Represents changes in fair value of positions due to receipt or payment of cash not reflected in unrealized gains or losses. Amounts are generally related to premiums related to options purchased or sold as well as certain margin deposits classified as settlement for certain transactions executed on the CME.

Maturity Table — The following table presents the net commodity contract liability arising from recognition of fair values at June 30, 2021, scheduled by the source of fair value and contractual settlement dates of the underlying positions.

| | Maturity dates of unrealized commodity contract net liability at June 30, 2021 | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| | Less than 1 year | 1-3 years | 4-5 years | Excess of 5 years | Total |
| Prices actively quoted | \$ (210) | \$ (69) | \$ — | \$ — | \$ (279) |
| Prices provided by other external sources | (57) | (21) | 2 | — | (76) |
| Prices based on models | 31 | 49 | (15) | (19) | 46 |
| Total | <u>\$ (236)</u> | <u>\$ (41)</u> | <u>\$ (13)</u> | <u>\$ (19)</u> | <u>\$ (309)</u> |

FINANCIAL CONDITION**Operating Cash Flows**

Cash used in operating activities totaled \$1.057 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared to cash provided by operating activities of \$1.309 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2020. The unfavorable change of \$2.366 billion was primarily driven by lower cash from operations due to Winter Storm Uri impacts and higher cash margin deposits posted with third-parties.

Depreciation and amortization expense reported as a reconciling adjustment in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows exceeds the amount reported in the condensed consolidated statements of operations by \$82 million and \$147 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The difference represented amortization of nuclear fuel, which is reported as fuel costs in the condensed consolidated statements of operations consistent with industry practice, and amortization of intangible net assets and liabilities that are reported in various other condensed consolidated statements of operations line items including operating revenues and fuel and purchased power costs and delivery fees.

Investing Cash Flows

Cash used in investing activities totaled \$575 million and \$653 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Capital expenditures totaled \$546 million and \$588 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and consisted of the following:

| | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2021 | 2020 |
| Capital expenditures, including LTSA prepayments | \$ 273 | \$ 297 |
| Nuclear fuel purchases | \$ 15 | \$ 36 |
| Growth and development expenditures | \$ 258 | \$ 255 |
| Capital expenditures | <u>\$ 546</u> | <u>\$ 588</u> |

Cash used in investing activities also reflected net purchases of environmental allowances of \$109 million and \$85 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. In the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, we also received insurance proceeds of \$63 million and \$15 million, respectively.

Financing Cash Flows

Cash provided by financing activities totaled \$1.671 billion in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared to cash used of \$698 million for the six months ended June 30, 2020. The change was primarily driven by:

- the issuance of \$1.250 billion principal amount of Vistra Operations senior unsecured notes in May 2021;
- redemption of \$581 million principal amount of outstanding of Vistra unsecured senior notes in 2020;
- \$500 million in cash received from the sale of a portion of the PJM capacity that cleared for Planning Years 2021-2022 in March 2021;
- net borrowings of \$361 million under the accounts receivable financing facilities in 2021;
- repayment of \$100 million of term loans under the Vistra Operations Credit Facility in March 2020;

partially offset by:

- net borrowings of \$200 million under the Revolving Credit Facility in 2020; and
- \$175 million in cash paid for share repurchases in 2021.

Debt Activity

See Note 9 to the Financial Statements for details of the Receivables Facility and Repurchase Facility and Note 10 to the Financial Statements for details of the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities and other long-term debt.

Available Liquidity

The following table summarizes changes in available liquidity for the six months ended June 30, 2021:

| | June 30, 2021 | December 31, 2020 | Change |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 444 | \$ 406 | \$ 38 |
| Vistra Operations Credit Facilities — Revolving Credit Facility | 1,893 | 1,988 | (95) |
| Vistra Operations — Alternate Letter of Credit Facility | — | 5 | (5) |
| Total available liquidity (a) | <u>\$ 2,337</u> | <u>\$ 2,399</u> | <u>\$ (62)</u> |

(a) Excludes amounts available to be borrowed under the Receivables Facility and the Repurchase Facility, respectively. See Note 9 to the Financial Statements for detail on our accounts receivable financing.

The \$62 million decrease in available liquidity for the six months ended June 30, 2021 was primarily driven by cash used in operations, \$546 million of capital expenditures (including LTSA prepayments, nuclear fuel and development and growth expenditures), \$175 million in cash paid for share repurchases, \$147 million in dividends paid to stockholders and a \$95 million increase in letters of credit outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility, partially offset by cash received from the issuance of \$1.250 billion principal amount of Vistra Operations senior unsecured notes in May 2021, \$500 million in cash received from the sale of a portion of the PJM capacity that cleared for Planning Years 2021-2022 and \$361 million in net cash borrowings under the accounts receivable financing facilities.

Based upon our current internal financial forecasts, we believe that we will have sufficient liquidity to fund our anticipated cash requirements through at least the next 12 months. Our operational cash flows tend to be seasonal and weighted toward the second half of the year.

Liquidity Effects of Commodity Hedging and Trading Activities

We have entered into commodity hedging and trading transactions that require us to post collateral if the forward price of the underlying commodity moves such that the hedging or trading instrument we hold has declined in value. We use cash, letters of credit and other forms of credit support to satisfy such collateral posting obligations. See Note 10 to the Financial Statements for discussion of the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities.

Exchange cleared transactions typically require initial margin (*i.e.*, the upfront cash and/or letter of credit posted to take into account the size and maturity of the positions and credit quality) in addition to variation margin (*i.e.*, the daily cash margin posted to take into account changes in the value of the underlying commodity). The amount of initial margin required is generally defined by exchange rules. Clearing agents, however, typically have the right to request additional initial margin based on various factors, including market depth, volatility and credit quality, which may be in the form of cash, letters of credit, a guaranty or other forms as negotiated with the clearing agent. Cash collateral received from counterparties is either used for working capital and other business purposes, including reducing borrowings under credit facilities, or is required to be deposited in a separate account and restricted from being used for working capital and other corporate purposes. With respect to over-the-counter transactions, counterparties generally have the right to substitute letters of credit for such cash collateral. In such event, the cash collateral previously posted would be returned to such counterparties, which would reduce liquidity in the event the cash was not restricted.

At June 30, 2021, we received or posted cash and letters of credit for commodity hedging and trading activities as follows:

- \$507 million in cash has been posted with counterparties as compared to \$257 million posted at December 31, 2020;
- \$43 million in cash has been received from counterparties as compared to \$33 million received at December 31, 2020;
- \$1.067 billion in letters of credit have been posted with counterparties as compared to \$878 million posted at December 31, 2020; and
- \$27 million in letters of credit have been received from counterparties as compared to \$18 million received at December 31, 2020.

See *Collateral Support Obligations* below for information related to collateral posted in accordance with PUCT and ISO/RTO rules.

Income Tax Payments

In the next 12 months, we do not expect to make federal income tax payments due to Vistra's loss position in 2021 and use of NOL carryforwards. We expect to make approximately \$27 million in state income tax payments, offset by \$9 million in state tax refunds, and \$3 million in TRA payments in the next 12 months.

For the six months ended June 30, 2021, there were no federal income tax payments, \$37 million in state income tax payments, \$2 million in state income tax refunds and no TRA payments.

Financial Covenants

The Credit Facilities Agreement includes a covenant, solely with respect to the Revolving Credit Facility and solely during a compliance period (which, in general, is applicable when the aggregate revolving borrowings and issued revolving letters of credit (in excess of \$300 million) exceed 30% of the revolving commitments), that requires the consolidated first-lien net leverage ratio not exceed 4.25 to 1.00. Although the period ended June 30, 2021 was not a compliance period, we would have been in compliance with this financial covenant if it was required to be tested at such date.

See Note 10 to the Financial Statements for discussion of other covenants related to the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities.

Collateral Support Obligations

The RCT has rules in place to assure that parties can meet their mining reclamation obligations. In September 2016, the RCT agreed to a collateral bond of up to \$975 million to support Luminant's reclamation obligations. The collateral bond is effectively a first lien on all of Vistra Operations' assets (which ranks pari passu with the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities) that contractually enables the RCT to be paid (up to \$975 million) before the other first-lien lenders in the event of a liquidation of our assets. Collateral support relates to land mined or being mined and not yet reclaimed as well as land for which permits have been obtained but mining activities have not yet begun and land already reclaimed but not released from regulatory obligations by the RCT, and includes cost contingency amounts.

The PUCT has rules in place to assure adequate creditworthiness of each REP, including the ability to return customer deposits, if necessary. Under these rules, at June 30, 2021, Vistra has posted letters of credit in the amount of \$74 million with the PUCT, which is subject to adjustments.

The ISOs/RTOs we operate in have rules in place to assure adequate creditworthiness of parties that participate in the markets operated by those ISOs/RTOs. Under these rules, Vistra has posted collateral support totaling \$329 million in the form of letters of credit, \$10 million in the form of a surety bond and \$1 million of cash at June 30, 2021 (which is subject to daily adjustments based on settlement activity with the ISOs/RTOs).

Material Cross Default/Acceleration Provisions

Certain of our contractual arrangements contain provisions that could result in an event of default if there were a failure under financing arrangements to meet payment terms or to observe covenants that could result in an acceleration of payments due. Such provisions are referred to as "cross default" or "cross acceleration" provisions.

A default by Vistra Operations or any of its restricted subsidiaries in respect of certain specified indebtedness in an aggregate amount in excess of \$300 million may result in a cross default under the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities. Such a default would allow the lenders to accelerate the maturity of outstanding balances under such facilities, which totaled approximately \$2.557 billion at June 30, 2021.

Each of Vistra Operations' (or its subsidiaries') commodity hedging agreements and interest rate swap agreements that are secured with a lien on its assets on a pari passu basis with the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities lenders contains a cross default provision. An event of a default by Vistra Operations or any of its subsidiaries relating to indebtedness equal to or above a threshold defined in the applicable agreement that results in the acceleration of such debt, would give such counterparty under these hedging agreements the right to terminate its hedge or interest rate swap agreement with Vistra Operations (or its applicable subsidiary) and require all outstanding obligations under such agreement to be settled.

Under the Vistra Operations Senior Unsecured Indentures and the Vistra Operations Senior Secured Indenture, a default under any document evidencing indebtedness for borrowed money by Vistra Operations or any Guarantor Subsidiary for failure to pay principal when due at final maturity or that results in the acceleration of such indebtedness in an aggregate amount of \$300 million or more may result in a cross default under the Vistra Operations Senior Unsecured Notes, the Senior Secured Notes, the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities, the Receivables Facility, the Alternate LOC Facilities, and other current or future documents evidencing any indebtedness for borrowed money by the applicable borrower or issuer, as the case may be, and the applicable Guarantor Subsidiaries party thereto.

Additionally, we enter into energy-related physical and financial contracts, the master forms of which contain provisions whereby an event of default or acceleration of settlement would occur if we were to default under an obligation in respect of borrowings in excess of thresholds, which may vary by contract.

The Receivables Facility contains a cross-default provision. The cross-default provision applies, among other instances, if TXU Energy, Dynegy Energy Services, Ambit Texas, Value Based Brands and TriEagle, each indirect subsidiaries of Vistra and originators under the Receivables Facility (Originators), fails to make a payment of principal or interest on any indebtedness that is outstanding in a principal amount of at least \$300 million, or, in the case of TXU Energy or any of the other Originators, in a principal amount of at least \$50 million, after the expiration of any applicable grace period, or if other events occur or circumstances exist under such indebtedness which give rise to a right of the debtholder to accelerate such indebtedness, or if such indebtedness becomes due before its stated maturity. If this cross-default provision is triggered, a termination event under the Receivables Facility would occur and the Receivables Facility may be terminated.

The Repurchase Facility contains a cross-default provision. The cross-default provision applies, among other instances, if an event of default (or similar event) occurs under the Receivables Facility or the Vistra Operations Credit Facilities. If this cross-default provision is triggered, a termination event under the Repurchase Facility would occur and the Repurchase Facility may be terminated.

Under the Alternate LOC Facilities, a default under any document evidencing indebtedness for borrowed money by Vistra Operations or any Guarantor Subsidiary for failure to pay principal when due at final maturity or that results in the acceleration of such indebtedness in an aggregate amount of \$300 million or more, may result in a termination of the Alternate LOC Facilities.

Under the Secured LOC Facilities, a default under any document evidencing indebtedness for borrowed money by Vistra Operations or any Guarantor Subsidiary for failure to pay principal when due at final maturity or that results in the acceleration of such indebtedness in an aggregate amount of \$300 million or more, may result in a termination of the Secured LOC Facilities.

Guarantees

See Note 11 to the Financial Statements for discussion of guarantees.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

See Note 11 to the Financial Statements for discussion of commitments and contingencies.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

See Note 1 to the Financial Statements for discussion of changes in accounting standards.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that in the normal course of business we may experience a loss in value because of changes in market conditions that affect economic factors such as commodity prices, interest rates and counterparty credit. Our exposure to market risk is affected by several factors, including the size, duration and composition of our energy and financial portfolio, as well as the volatility and liquidity of markets. Instruments used to manage this exposure include interest rate swaps to hedge debt costs, as well as exchange-traded, over-the-counter contracts and other contractual arrangements to hedge commodity prices.

Risk Oversight

We manage the commodity price, counterparty credit and commodity-related operational risk related to the competitive energy business within limitations established by senior management and in accordance with overall risk management policies. Interest rate risk is managed centrally by our treasury function. Market risks are monitored by risk management groups that operate independently of the wholesale commercial operations, utilizing defined practices and analytical methodologies. These techniques measure the risk of change in value of the portfolio of contracts and the hypothetical effect on this value from changes in market conditions and include, but are not limited to, position reporting and review, Value at Risk (VaR) methodologies and stress test scenarios. Key risk control activities include, but are not limited to, transaction review and approval (including credit review), operational and market risk measurement, transaction authority oversight, validation of transaction capture, market price validation and reporting, and portfolio valuation and reporting, including mark-to-market valuation, VaR and other risk measurement metrics.

Vistra has a risk management organization that enforces applicable risk limits, including the respective policies and procedures to ensure compliance with such limits, and evaluates the risks inherent in our businesses.

Commodity Price Risk

Our business is subject to the inherent risks of market fluctuations in the price of electricity, natural gas and other energy-related products it markets or purchases. We actively manage the portfolio of generation assets, fuel supply and retail sales load to mitigate the near-term impacts of these risks on results of operations. Similar to other participants in the market, we cannot fully manage the long-term value impact of structural declines or increases in natural gas and power prices.

In managing energy price risk, we enter into a variety of market transactions including, but not limited to, short- and long-term contracts for physical delivery, exchange-traded and over-the-counter financial contracts and bilateral contracts with customers. Activities include hedging, the structuring of long-term contractual arrangements and proprietary trading. We continuously monitor the valuation of identified risks and adjust positions based on current market conditions. We strive to use consistent assumptions regarding forward market price curves in evaluating and recording the effects of commodity price risk.

VaR Methodology — A VaR methodology is used to measure the amount of market risk that exists within the portfolio under a variety of market conditions. The resultant VaR produces an estimate of a portfolio's potential for loss given a specified confidence level and considers, among other things, market movements utilizing standard statistical techniques given historical and projected market prices and volatilities.

Parametric processes are used to calculate VaR and are considered by management to be the most effective way to estimate changes in a portfolio's value based on assumed market conditions for liquid markets. The use of this method requires a number of key assumptions, such as use of (i) an assumed confidence level, (ii) an assumed holding period (*i.e.*, the time necessary for management action, such as to liquidate positions) and (iii) historical estimates of volatility and correlation data. The table below details a VaR measure related to various portfolios of contracts.

VaR for Underlying Generation Assets and Energy-Related Contracts — This measurement estimates the potential loss in value, due to changes in market conditions, of all underlying generation assets and contracts, based on a 95% confidence level and an assumed holding period of 60 days. The forward period covered by this calculation includes the current and subsequent calendar year at the time of calculation.

| | Six Months Ended June 30, 2021 | Year Ended December 31, 2020 |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Month-end average VaR | \$ 523 | \$ 234 |
| Month-end high VaR | \$ 684 | \$ 361 |
| Month-end low VaR | \$ 359 | \$ 164 |

The increase in the month-end high VaR risk measure in 2021 is primarily driven by a larger net open position, higher forward prices and an increase in volatility compared to the prior year.

Interest Rate Risk

At June 30, 2021, the potential reduction of annual pre-tax earnings over the next twelve months due to a one percentage-point (100 basis points) increase in floating interest rates on long-term debt totaled approximately \$9 million taking into account the interest rate swaps discussed in Note 10 to Financial Statements.

Credit Risk

Credit risk relates to the risk of loss associated with nonperformance by counterparties. We minimize credit risk by evaluating potential counterparties, monitoring ongoing counterparty risk and assessing overall portfolio risk. This includes review of counterparty financial condition, current and potential credit exposures, credit rating and other quantitative and qualitative credit criteria. We also employ certain risk mitigation practices, including utilization of standardized master agreements that provide for netting and setoff rights, as well as credit enhancements such as margin deposits and customer deposits, letters of credit, parental guarantees and surety bonds. See Note 14 to the Financial Statements for further discussion of this exposure.

Credit Exposure — Our gross credit exposure (excluding collateral impacts) associated with retail and wholesale trade accounts receivable and net derivative assets arising from commodity contracts and hedging and trading activities totaled \$1.405 billion at June 30, 2021.

At June 30, 2021, Retail segment credit exposure totaled \$1.047 billion of trade accounts receivable. Cash deposits and letters of credit held as collateral for these receivables totaled \$69 million, resulting in a net exposure of \$978 million. Allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable are established for the potential loss from nonpayment by these customers based on historical experience, market or operational conditions and changes in the financial condition of large business customers.

At June 30, 2021, aggregate Texas, East and Sunset segments credit exposure totaled \$358 million including \$265 million related to derivative assets and \$93 million of trade accounts receivable, after taking into account master netting agreement provisions but excluding collateral impacts.

Including collateral posted to us by counterparties, our net Texas, East and Sunset segments exposure was \$318 million, substantially all of which is with investment grade customers as seen in the following table that presents the distribution of credit exposure at June 30, 2021. Credit collateral includes cash and letters of credit but excludes other credit enhancements such as guarantees or liens on assets.

| | Exposure Before Credit Collateral | Credit Collateral | Net Exposure |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|
| Investment grade | \$ 289 | \$ 31 | \$ 258 |
| Below investment grade or no rating | 69 | 9 | 60 |
| Totals | \$ 358 | \$ 40 | \$ 318 |

Significant (*i.e.*, 10% or greater) concentration of credit exposure exists with two counterparties, which represented an aggregate \$114 million, or 36%, of the total net exposure. We view exposure to these counterparties to be within an acceptable level of risk tolerance due to the counterparties' credit ratings, each of which is rated as investment grade, the counterparties' market role and deemed creditworthiness and the importance of our business relationship with the counterparties. An event of default by one or more counterparties could subsequently result in termination-related settlement payments that reduce available liquidity if amounts such as margin deposits are owed to the counterparties or delays in receipts of expected settlements owed to us.

Contracts classified as "normal" purchase or sale and non-derivative contractual commitments are not marked-to-market in the financial statements and are excluded from the detail above. Such contractual commitments may contain pricing that is favorable considering current market conditions and therefore represent economic risk if the counterparties do not perform.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report and other presentations made by us contain "forward-looking statements." All statements, other than statements of historical facts, that are included in this report, or made in presentations, in response to questions or otherwise, that address activities, events or developments that may occur in the future, including (without limitation) such matters as activities related to our financial or operational projections, capital allocation, capital expenditures, liquidity, dividend policy, business strategy, competitive strengths, goals, future acquisitions or dispositions, development or operation of power generation assets, market and industry developments and the growth of our businesses and operations (often, but not always, through the use of words or phrases such as "intends," "plans," "will likely," "unlikely," "expected," "anticipated," "estimated," "should," "may," "projection," "target," "goal," "objective" and "outlook"), are forward-looking statements. Although we believe that in making any such forward-looking statement our expectations are based on reasonable assumptions, any such forward-looking statement involves uncertainties and risks and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the discussion under Part II, Item 1A *Risk Factors* and Part I, Item 2 *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q and the following important factors, among others, that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those projected in or implied by such forward-looking statements:

- the actions and decisions of judicial and regulatory authorities;
- prohibitions and other restrictions on our operations due to the terms of our agreements;
- prevailing federal, state and local governmental policies and regulatory actions, including those of the legislatures and other government actions of states in which we operate, the U.S. Congress, the FERC, the NERC, the TRE, the public utility commissions of states and locales in which we operate, CAISO, ERCOT, ISO-NE, MISO, NYISO, PJM, the RCT, the NRC, the EPA, the environmental regulatory bodies of states in which we operate, the MSHA and the CFTC, with respect to, among other things:
 - allowed prices;
 - industry, market and rate structure;
 - purchased power and recovery of investments;
 - operations of nuclear generation facilities;
 - operations of fossil-fueled generation facilities;
 - operations of mines;
 - acquisition and disposal of assets and facilities;
 - development, construction and operation of facilities;
 - decommissioning costs;
 - present or prospective wholesale and retail competition;
 - changes in federal, state and local tax laws, rates and policies, including additional regulation, interpretations, amendments, or technical corrections to The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017;
 - changes in and compliance with environmental and safety laws and policies, including the Coal Combustion Residuals Rule, National Ambient Air Quality Standards, the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule, the Mercury and Air Toxics Standard, regional haze program implementation and GHG and other climate change initiatives, and
 - clearing over-the-counter derivatives through exchanges and posting of cash collateral therewith;
- expectations regarding, or impacts of, environmental matters, including costs of compliance, availability and adequacy of emission credits, and the impact of ongoing proceedings and potential regulations or changes to current regulations, including those relating to climate change, air emissions, cooling water intake structures, coal combustion byproducts, and other laws and regulations that we are, or could become, subject to, which could increase our costs, result in an impairment of our assets, cause us to limit or terminate the operation of certain of our facilities, or otherwise negatively impact our financial results or stock price;
- legal and administrative proceedings and settlements;
- general industry trends;
- economic conditions, including the impact of any recession or economic downturn;
- investor sentiment relating to climate change and utilization of fossil fuels in connection with power generation could reduce demand for, or increase potential volatility in the market price of, our common stock;
- the severity, magnitude and duration of pandemics, including the COVID-19 pandemic, and the resulting effects on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows;
- the severity, magnitude and duration of extreme weather events (including Winter Storm Uri), drought and limitations on access to water, and other weather conditions and natural phenomena, contingencies and uncertainties relating thereto, most of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control, and the resulting effects on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows;
- acts of sabotage, wars or terrorist or cybersecurity threats or activities;
- risk of contract performance claims by us or our counterparties, and risks of, or costs associated with, pursuing or defending such claims;

- our ability to collect trade receivables from counterparties in the amount or at the time expected, if at all;
- our ability to attract, retain and profitably serve customers;
- restrictions on competitive retail pricing or direct-selling businesses;
- adverse publicity associated with our retail products or direct selling businesses, including our ability to address the marketplace and regulators regarding our compliance with applicable laws;
- changes in wholesale electricity prices or energy commodity prices, including the price of natural gas;
- changes in prices of transportation of natural gas, coal, fuel oil and other refined products;
- sufficiency of, access to, and costs associated with coal, fuel oil, and natural gas inventories and transportation and storage thereof;
- changes in the ability of vendors to provide or deliver commodities as needed;
- beliefs and assumptions about the benefits of state- or federal-based subsidies to our market competition, and the corresponding impacts on us, including if such subsidies are disproportionately available to our competitors;
- the effects of, or changes to, market design and the power and capacity procurement processes in the markets in which we operate;
- changes in market heat rates in the CAISO, ERCOT, ISO-NE, MISO, NYISO and PJM electricity markets;
- our ability to effectively hedge against unfavorable commodity prices, including the price of natural gas, market heat rates and interest rates;
- population growth or decline, or changes in market supply or demand and demographic patterns, particularly in ERCOT, MISO and PJM;
- our ability to mitigate forced outage risk, including managing risk associated with Capacity Performance in PJM and performance incentives in ISO-NE;
- efforts to identify opportunities to reduce congestion and improve busbar power prices;
- access to adequate transmission facilities to meet changing demands;
- changes in interest rates, commodity prices, rates of inflation or foreign exchange rates;
- changes in operating expenses, liquidity needs and capital expenditures;
- commercial bank market and capital market conditions and the potential impact of disruptions in U.S. and international credit markets;
- access to capital, the attractiveness of the cost and other terms of such capital and the success of financing and refinancing efforts, including availability of funds in capital markets;
- our ability to maintain prudent financial leverage and achieve our capital allocation, performance, and cost-saving initiatives and objectives;
- our ability to generate sufficient cash flow to make principal and interest payments in respect of, or refinance, our debt obligations;
- our expectation that we will continue to pay a comparable cash dividend on a quarterly basis;
- our ability to implement and successfully execute upon our strategic and growth initiatives, including the completion and integration of mergers, acquisitions and/or joint venture activity, the identification and completion of sales and divestitures activity, and the completion and commercialization of our other business development and construction projects;
- competition for new energy development and other business opportunities;
- inability of various counterparties to meet their obligations with respect to our financial instruments;
- counterparties' collateral demands and other factors affecting our liquidity position and financial condition;
- changes in technology (including large scale electricity storage) used by and services offered by us;
- changes in electricity transmission that allow additional power generation to compete with our generation assets;
- our ability to attract and retain qualified employees;
- significant changes in our relationship with our employees, including the availability of qualified personnel, and the potential adverse effects if labor disputes or grievances were to occur or changes in laws or regulations relating to independent contractor status;
- changes in assumptions used to estimate costs of providing employee benefits, including medical and dental benefits, pension and other postretirement employee benefits, and future funding requirements related thereto, including joint and several liability exposure under ERISA;
- hazards customary to the industry and the possibility that we may not have adequate insurance to cover losses resulting from such hazards;
- the impact of our obligations under the TRA;
- our ability to optimize our assets through targeted investment in cost-effective technology enhancements and operations performance initiatives;
- our ability to effectively and efficiently plan, prepare for and execute expected asset retirements and reclamation obligations and the impacts thereof;
- our ability to successfully complete the integration of businesses acquired by Vistra and our ability to successfully capture the full amount of projected operational and financial synergies relating to such transactions, and

- actions by credit rating agencies.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only at the date on which it is made, and except as may be required by law, we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which it is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events or circumstances. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict them. In addition, we may be unable to assess the impact of any such event or condition or the extent to which any such event or condition, or combination of events or conditions, may cause results to differ materially from those contained in or implied by any forward-looking statement. As such, you should not unduly rely on such forward-looking statements.

INDUSTRY AND MARKET INFORMATION

Certain industry and market data and other statistical information used throughout this report are based on independent industry publications, government publications, reports by market research firms or other published independent sources, including certain data published by CAISO, ERCOT, ISO-NE, MISO, NYISO, PJM, the environmental regulatory bodies of states in which we operate and NYMEX. We did not commission any of these publications, reports or other sources. Some data is also based on good faith estimates, which are derived from our review of internal surveys, as well as the independent sources listed above. Industry publications, reports and other sources generally state that they have obtained information from sources believed to be reliable, but do not guarantee the accuracy and completeness of such information. While we believe that each of these studies, publications, reports and other sources is reliable, we have not independently investigated or verified the information contained or referred to therein and make no representation as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. Forecasts are particularly likely to be inaccurate, especially over long periods of time, and we do not know what assumptions were used in preparing such forecasts. Statements regarding industry and market data and other statistical information used throughout this report involve risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15a-15(e) of the Exchange Act) in effect at June 30, 2021. Based on the evaluation performed, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective. During the fiscal quarter covered by this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15a-15(e) of the Exchange Act) that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION**Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

Reference is made to the discussion in Note 11 to the Financial Statements regarding legal proceedings.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes to the risk factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A *Risk Factors* in our 2020 Form 10-K. We could also be affected by additional factors that are not presently known to us or that we currently consider to be immaterial to our operations.

Item 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

The following table provides information about our repurchase of equity securities that are registered by us pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act, as amended, during the quarter ended June 30, 2021.

| | Total Number of Shares Purchased | Average Price Paid per Share | Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of a Publicly Announced Program | Maximum Dollar Amount of Shares that may yet be Purchased under the Program (in millions) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| April 1 - April 30, 2021 | — | \$ — | — | \$ 1,325 |
| May 1 - May 31, 2021 | — | \$ — | — | \$ 1,325 |
| June 1 - June 30, 2021 | — | \$ — | — | \$ 1,325 |
| For the quarter ended June 30, 2021 | — | \$ — | — | \$ 1,325 |

In September 2020, we announced that the Board had authorized a new share repurchase program (Share Repurchase Program) under which up to \$1.5 billion of our outstanding common stock may be repurchased. The Share Repurchase Program replaced the share repurchase program previously authorized by the Board and became effective on January 1, 2021. The Company continues to evaluate opportunities to reallocate capital for repurchases in the remainder of 2021.

Under the Share Repurchase Program, any purchases of shares of the Company's stock may be repurchased from time to time in open market transactions at prevailing market prices, in privately negotiated transactions, pursuant to plans complying with the Exchange Act or by other means in accordance with federal securities laws. The actual timing, number and value of shares repurchased under the Share Repurchase Program or otherwise will be determined at our discretion and will depend on a number of factors, including our capital allocation priorities, the market price of our stock, general market and economic conditions, applicable legal requirements and compliance with the terms of our debt agreements.

See Note 12 to the Financial Statements for more information concerning the Share Repurchase Program.

Item 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Vistra currently owns and operates, or is in the process of reclaiming, 12 surface lignite coal mines in Texas to provide fuel for its electricity generation facilities. Vistra also owns or leases, and is in the process of reclaiming, two waste-to-energy surface facilities in Pennsylvania. These mining operations are regulated by the MSHA under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, as amended (the Mine Act), as well as other federal and state regulatory agencies such as the RCT and Office of Surface Mining. The MSHA inspects U.S. mines, including Vistra's mines, on a regular basis, and if it believes a violation of the Mine Act or any health or safety standard or other regulation has occurred, it may issue a citation or order, generally accompanied by a proposed fine or assessment. Such citations and orders can be contested and appealed, which often results in a reduction of the severity and amount of fines and assessments and sometimes results in dismissal. Disclosure of MSHA citations, orders and proposed assessments are provided in Exhibit 95.1 to this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

Item 5. OTHER INFORMATION

On August 3, 2021, certain subsidiaries of the Company, namely TXU Energy, as seller (Seller) and seller party agent, Vistra Operations, as guarantor, the originators named therein (collectively with Seller, the Originators), and MUFG Bank, Ltd., as buyer (Buyer), entered into (i) an amendment (the Framework Amendment) to the Master Framework Agreement, dated as of October 9, 2020 (as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time, the MFA), among Seller, the Originators, and Buyer and (ii) an amendment (the Repurchase Amendment) to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of October 9, 2020 (as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time, the MRA), between Seller and Buyer. The Framework Amendment amends certain provisions of the MFA, including (i) decreasing the facility size from \$150 million to \$125 million and (ii) extending the term of the MFA until July 11, 2022. The Repurchase Amendment amends certain provisions of the MRA relating to the applicable benchmark replacement rate which will apply upon the occurrence of an early opt-in election or a benchmark transition event.

The above descriptions of the Framework Amendment and Repurchase Amendment, respectively, do not purport to be complete and are qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Framework Amendment and Repurchase Amendment, respectively, each of which will be filed with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ending September 30, 2021.

Item 6. EXHIBITS**(a) Exhibits filed or furnished as part of Part II are:**

| Exhibits | Previously Filed With File Number* | As Exhibit | |
|----------------|--|------------|--|
| (3(i)) | Articles of Incorporation | | |
| 3.1 | 0001-38086 Form 8-K (filed May 4, 2020) | 3.1 | — Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Vistra Energy Corp. (now known as Vistra Corp.) |
| 3.2 | 0001-38086 Form 8-K (filed June 29, 2020) | 3.1 | — Certificate of Amendment of the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Vistra Energy Corp. (now known as Vistra Corp.), effective July 2, 2020 |
| (3(ii)) | By-laws | | |
| 3.3 | 001-38086 Form 10-K (Year ended December 31, 2020) (filed February 23, 2021) | 3.3 | — Restated Bylaws of Vistra Corp., effective February 23, 2021 |
| (4) | Instruments Defining the Rights of Security Holders, Including Indentures | | |
| 4.1 | 0001-38086 Form 8-K (filed May 11, 2021) | 4.1 | — Indenture for 4.375% Senior Notes due 2029, dated as of May 10, 2021, between Vistra Operations Company LLC, as Issuer, the Subsidiary Guarantors, and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee |
| 4.2 | 0001-38086 Form 8-K (filed May 11, 2021) | 4.2 | — Form of Rule 144A Global Security for 4.375% Senior Note due 2029 (included in Exhibit 4.1) |
| 4.3 | 0001-38086 Form 8-K (filed May 11, 2021) | 4.3 | — Form of Regulation S Global Security for 4.375% Senior Note due 2029 (included in Exhibit 4.1) |
| 4.4 | 0001-38086 Form 8-K (filed July 15, 2021) | 4.1 | — Tenth Amendment to Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 9, 2021, among TXU Energy Receivables Company LLC, as seller, TXU Energy Retail Company LLC, as servicer, Vistra Operations Company LLC, as performance guarantor, certain purchaser agents and purchasers named therein and Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, as administrator |
| (10) | Material Contracts | | |

| Exhibits | Previously Filed With File Number* | As Exhibit | |
|-------------|--|------------|---|
| 10.1 | 0001-38086 Form 8-K (filed May 11, 2021) | 10.1 | — Purchase Agreement, dated as of May 5, 2021, by and among Vistra Operations Company LLC and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, on behalf of itself and the several Initial Purchasers named in Schedule I to the Purchase Agreement |
| 10.2 | 0001-38086 Form 8-K (filed July 15, 2021) | 10.1 | — Amendment No. 1 to Master Framework Agreement, dated as of July 9, 2021, by and among TXU Energy Retail Company LLC, as seller and seller party agent, certain originators name therein, Vistra Operations Company LLC, as guarantor, and MUFG Bank, Ltd., as buyer |
| (31) | Rule 13a-14(a) / 15d-14(a) Certifications | | |
| 31.1 | ** | | — Certification of Curtis A. Morgan, principal executive officer of Vistra Corp., pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 31.2 | ** | | — Certification of James A. Burke, principal financial officer of Vistra Corp., pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| (32) | Section 1350 Certifications | | |
| 32.1 | *** | | — Certification of Curtis A. Morgan, principal executive officer of Vistra Corp., pursuant to U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 32.2 | *** | | — Certification of James A. Burke, principal financial officer of Vistra Corp., pursuant to U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| (95) | Mine Safety Disclosures | | |
| 95.1 | ** | | — Mine Safety Disclosures |
| | XBRL Data Files | | |
| 101.INS | ** | | — The following financial information from Vistra Corp.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2021 formatted in Inline XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) includes: (i) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets and (v) the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements |
| 101.SCH | ** | | — XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document |
| 101.CAL | ** | | — XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document |
| 101.DEF | ** | | — XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document |
| 101.LAB | ** | | — XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document |
| 101.PRE | ** | | — XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document |
| 104 | ** | | — The Cover Page Interactive Data File does not appear in Exhibit 104 because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document |

* Incorporated herein by reference

** Filed herewith

*** Furnished herewith

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Vistra Corp.

By: /s/ CHRISTY DOBRY
Name: Christy Dobry
Title: Senior Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: August 5, 2021

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
EXCHANGE ACT RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a),
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Curtis A. Morgan, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Vistra Corp.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 5, 2021

/s/ Curtis A. Morgan

Curtis A. Morgan
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
EXCHANGE ACT RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a),
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, James A. Burke, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Vistra Corp.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 5, 2021

/s/ James A. Burke

James A. Burke
President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Vistra Corp. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2021 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Curtis A. Morgan, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certify as of the date hereof, solely for the purposes of Title 18, Chapter 63, Section 1350 of the United States Code, that to the best of my knowledge:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company at the dates and for the periods indicated.

Date: August 5, 2021

/s/ Curtis A. Morgan

Curtis A. Morgan

Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

The foregoing certification is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Vistra Corp. under Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, whether made before or after the date hereof, regardless of any general incorporation language of such filing.

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Vistra Corp. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2021 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, James A. Burke, President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certify as of the date hereof, solely for the purposes of Title 18, Chapter 63, Section 1350 of the United States Code, that to the best of my knowledge:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company at the dates and for the periods indicated.

Date: August 5, 2021

/s/ James A. Burke

James A. Burke
President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

The foregoing certification is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Vistra Corp. under Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, whether made before or after the date hereof, regardless of any general incorporation language of such filing.

Mine Safety Disclosures

Safety is a top priority in all our businesses, and accordingly, it is a key component of our focus on operational excellence, our employee performance reviews and employee compensation. Our health and safety program objectives are to prevent workplace accidents and ensure that all employees return home safely and comply with all regulations.

Vistra currently owns and operates, or is in the process of reclaiming, 12 surface lignite coal mines in Texas to provide fuel for its electricity generation facilities. Vistra also owns or leases, and is in the process of reclaiming, two waste-to-energy surface facilities in Pennsylvania. These mining operations are regulated by the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, as amended (the Mine Act), as well as other regulatory agencies such as the RCT. The MSHA inspects U.S. mines, including Vistra's, on a regular basis and if it believes a violation of the Mine Act or any health or safety standard or other regulation has occurred, it may issue a citation or order, generally accompanied by a proposed fine or assessment. Such citations and orders can be contested and appealed to the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (FMSHRC), which often results in a reduction of the severity and amount of fines and assessments and sometimes results in dismissal. The number of citations, orders and proposed assessments vary depending on the size of the mine as well as other factors.

Disclosures related to specific mines pursuant to Section 1503 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K sourced from data documented at July 15, 2021 in the MSHA Data Retrieval System for the three months ended June 30, 2021 (except pending legal actions, which are at June 30, 2021), are as follows:

| Mine (a) | Section 104 S and S Citations (b) | Section 104(b) Orders | Section 104(d) Citations and Orders | Section 110(b)(2) Violations | Section 107(a) Orders | Total Dollar Value of MSHA Assessments Proposed (c) | Total Number of Mining Related Fatalities | Received Notice of Pattern of Violations Under Section 104(e) | Received Notice of Potential to Have Pattern Under Section 104(e) | Legal Actions Pending at Last Day of Period (d) | Legal Actions Initiated During Period | Legal Actions Resolved During Period |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Beckville | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Big Brown | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bremond | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Honeybrook Refuse Operation | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kosse | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Leesburg | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Liberty | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Northeastern Power Cogeneration Facility | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oak Hill | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sulphur Springs | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tatum | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Three Oaks | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Winfield North | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Winfield South | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

(a) Excludes mines for which there were no applicable events.

(b) Includes MSHA citations for mandatory health or safety standards that could significantly and substantially contribute to a serious injury if left unabated.

(c) Total value in thousands of dollars for proposed assessments received from MSHA for all citations and orders issued in the three months ended June 30, 2021, including but not limited to Sections 104, 107 and 110 citations and orders that are not required to be reported.

(d) There were no pending actions before the FMSHRC involving a coal or other mine.