
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, 2025
- ☐ Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Commission File Number: 001-15891

NRG Energy, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

41-1724239
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

910 Louisiana Street Houston Texas
(Address of principal executive offices)

77002
(Zip Code)

(713) 537-3000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol(s)</u>	<u>Name of Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Common Stock, par value \$0.01	NRG	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	☐
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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 July 31, 2025, there were 193,430,802 shares of common stock outstanding, par value \$0.01 per share.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of NRG Energy, Inc., or NRG or the Company, includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. The words "believes," "projects," "anticipates," "plans," "expects," "intends," "estimates," "should," "forecasts," "targets," and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond NRG's control, that may cause NRG's actual results, performance and achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These factors, risks and uncertainties include any factors described under *Risk Factors*, in Part I, Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 and Part II, Item 1A of this Form 10-Q and the following:

- NRG's ability to obtain and maintain retail market share;
- General economic conditions, changes in the wholesale power and gas markets and fluctuations in the cost of fuel;
- Volatile power and gas supply costs and demand for power and gas, including the impacts of weather;
- The imposition of tariffs and escalation of international trade disputes;
- The risk that the anticipated acquisition of a portfolio of natural gas generation and other assets from LS Power (the "LSP Portfolio") may not be completed in a timely manner or at all;
- The inability of the Company to realize expected benefits from the integration of LSP Portfolio's assets and businesses;
- Hazards customary to the power production industry and power generation operations, such as fuel and electricity price volatility, unusual weather conditions, catastrophic weather-related or other damage to facilities, unscheduled generation outages, maintenance or repairs, unanticipated changes to fuel supply costs or availability due to higher demand, shortages, transportation problems or other developments, environmental incidents, or electric transmission or gas pipeline system constraints and the possibility that NRG may not have adequate insurance to cover losses as a result of such hazards;
- The effectiveness of NRG's risk management policies and procedures and the ability of NRG's counterparties to satisfy their financial commitments;
- NRG's ability to enter into contracts to sell power or gas and procure fuel on acceptable terms and prices;
- NRG's ability to successfully integrate, realize cost savings and manage any acquired businesses;
- NRG's ability to engage in successful acquisitions and divestitures, as well as other mergers and acquisitions activity;
- NRG's ability to successfully complete the development and construction of new generation projects in a timely and cost effective manner;
- Cyber terrorism and cybersecurity risks, data breaches or the occurrence of a catastrophic loss and the possibility that NRG may not have sufficient insurance to cover losses resulting from such hazards or the inability of NRG's insurers to provide coverage;
- Operational and reputational risks related to the use of AI and the adherence to developing laws and regulations related to the use of AI;
- Counterparties' collateral demands and other factors affecting NRG's liquidity position and financial condition;
- NRG's ability to operate its businesses efficiently and generate earnings and cash flows from its asset-based businesses in relation to its debt and other obligations;
- The liquidity and competitiveness of wholesale markets for energy commodities;
- Changes in law, including judicial and regulatory decisions;
- Government regulation, including changes in market rules, rates, tariffs and environmental laws;
- NRG's ability to develop and innovate new products, as retail and wholesale markets continue to change and evolve;
- Price mitigation strategies and other market structures employed by ISOs or RTOs that result in a failure to adequately and fairly compensate NRG's generation units;
- NRG's ability to mitigate forced outage risk;
- NRG's ability to borrow funds and access capital markets, as well as NRG's substantial indebtedness and the possibility that NRG may incur additional indebtedness in the future;
- Operating and financial restrictions placed on NRG and its subsidiaries that are contained in NRG's corporate credit agreements, and in debt and other agreements of certain of NRG subsidiaries and project affiliates generally;
- The ability of NRG and its counterparties to develop and build new power generation facilities;
- NRG's ability to implement its strategy of finding ways to meet the challenges of climate change, clean air and protecting natural resources, while taking advantage of business opportunities;

- NRGs ability to increase cash from operations through operational and market initiatives, corporate efficiencies, asset strategy, and a range of other programs throughout NRG to reduce costs or generate revenues;
- NRGs ability to successfully evaluate investments and achieve intended financial results in new business and growth initiatives; and
- NRGs ability to develop and maintain successful partnering relationships as needed.

In addition, unlisted factors may present significant additional obstacles to the realization of forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they were made and NRG undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except as otherwise required by applicable laws. The foregoing factors that could cause NRGs actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in any forward-looking statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should not be construed as exhaustive.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

2024 Form 10-K	NRG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024
ACE	Affordable Clean Energy
Adjusted EBITDA	Adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization
AESO	Alberta Electric System Operator
ASC	The FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which the FASB established as the source of authoritative GAAP
ASR	Accelerated Share Repurchase
ASU	Accounting Standards Updates – updates to the ASC
BTU	British Thermal Unit
Business	NRG Business, which serves business customers
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAISO	California Independent System Operator
CAMT	15% Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax enacted by the IRA on August 16, 2022
CDD	Cooling Degree Day
CFTC	U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
Company	NRG Energy, Inc.
CONE	Cost of New Entry
Convertible Senior Notes	As of June 30, 2025, consists of NRG's \$232 million unsecured 2.750% Convertible Senior Notes due 2048, redeemed on July 8, 2025
Cottonwood	Cottonwood Generating Station, a 1,139 MW natural gas-fueled plant. NRG leased and operated the plant through May 2025
CPP	Clean Power Plan
D.C. Circuit	U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
Dth	Dekatherms
Economic gross margin	Sum of retail revenue, energy revenue, capacity revenue and other revenue, less cost of fuels, purchased energy and other cost of sales
EGU	Electric Generating Unit
ELG	Effluent Limitations Guidelines which are EPA regulations issued under the federal Clean Water Act
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERCOT	Electric Reliability Council of Texas, the Independent System Operator and the regional reliability coordinator of the various electricity systems within Texas
ESPP	NRG Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated Employee Stock Purchase Plan
Exchange Act	The Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FGD	Flue gas desulfurization
FTRs	Financial Transmission Rights
GAAP	Generally accepted accounting principles in the United States
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
Green Mountain Energy	Green Mountain Energy Company
GW	Gigawatts
GWh	Gigawatt Hours
HDD	Heating Degree Day

Heat Rate	A measure of thermal efficiency computed by dividing the total BTU content of the fuel burned by the resulting kWhs generated. Heat Rates can be expressed as either gross or net Heat Rates, depending whether the electricity output measured is gross or net generation and is generally expressed as BTU per net kWh
Home	NRG Home, which serves residential customers
ICE	Intercontinental Exchange
IESO	Independent Electricity System Operator
ISO	Independent System Operator, also referred to as RTOs
ISO-NE	ISO New England Inc.
Ivanpah	Ivanpah Solar Electric Generation Station, a 385 MW solar thermal power plant located in California's Mojave Desert in which NRG owns 54.5% interest
kWh	Kilowatt-hours
LS Power	LS Power Equity Advisors, LLC
LSP Portfolio	The acquisition of a portfolio of natural gas generation and other assets from LS Power
LTIPs	Collectively, the NRG long-term incentive plan ("LTIP") and the Vivint LTIP
MDth	Thousand Dekatherms
Midwest Generation	Midwest Generation, LLC
MISO	Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.
MMBtu	Million British Thermal Units
MMDth	Million Dekatherms
MW	Megawatts
MWh	Saleable megawatt hour net of internal/parasitic load megawatt-hour
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPOOL	New England Power Pool
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
Net Exposure	Counterparty credit exposure to NRG, net of collateral
Net Revenue Rates	Sum of retail revenues less TDSP transportation charges
Nodal	Nodal Exchange is a derivatives exchange
NOL	Net Operating Loss
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides
NPNS	Normal Purchase Normal Sale
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRG	NRG Energy, Inc.
NRG Receivables	NRG Receivables LLC, a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of the Company
NYISO	New York Independent System Operator
NYMEX	New York Mercantile Exchange
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PJM	PJM Interconnection, LLC
PM2.5	Particulate Matter that has a diameter of less than 2.5 micrometers
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PUCT	Public Utility Commission of Texas
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
Receivables Facility	NRG Receivables LLC, a bankruptcy remote, special purpose, wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of the Company \$2.3 billion accounts receivables securitization facility due 2026, which was last amended on June 20, 2025
RECs	Renewable Energy Certificates
Renewable PPA	A third-party PPA entered into directly with a renewable generation facility for the offtake of the RECs or other similar environmental attributes generated by such facility, coupled with the associated power generated by the facility
Revolving Credit Facility	The Company's \$4.6 billion revolving credit facility due 2029, which was last amended on May 27, 2025

RGGI	Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative
RMR	Reliability Must-Run
RTO	Regional Transmission Organization, also referred to as ISOs
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
Senior Credit Facility	NRG's senior secured credit facility, comprised of the Revolving Credit Facility and the Term Loan B Facility
Senior Notes	As of June 30, 2025, NRG's \$6.2 billion outstanding unsecured senior notes consisting of \$821 million of 5.750% senior notes due 2028, \$733 million of the 5.250% senior notes due 2029, \$500 million of the 3.375% senior notes due 2029, \$798 million of the 5.750% senior notes due 2029, \$1.0 billion of the 3.625% senior notes due 2031, \$480 million of the 3.875% senior notes due 2032, \$925 million of the 6.000% senior notes due 2033 and \$950 million of the 6.250% senior notes due 2034
Senior Secured First Lien Notes	As of June 30, 2025, NRG's \$2.6 billion outstanding Senior Secured First Lien Notes consists of \$500 million of the 2.000% Senior Secured First Lien Notes due 2025, \$900 million of the 2.450% Senior Secured First Lien Notes due 2025, \$500 million of the 4.450% Senior Secured First Lien Notes due 2029 and \$740 million of the 7.000% Senior Secured First Lien Notes due 2033
Series A Preferred Stock	As of June 30, 2025, NRG's Series A Preferred Stock consists of 650,000 outstanding shares of the 10.25% Series A Fixed-Rate Reset Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Stock, with a \$1,000 liquidation preference per share
Services	NRG Services, which primarily includes the services businesses acquired in the Direct Energy acquisition
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
SOFR	Secured overnight financing rate
TCJA	The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017
TDSP	Transmission/distribution service provider
U.S.	United States of America
VaR	Value at Risk
VIE	Variable Interest Entity
Winter Storm Uri	A major winter and ice storm that had widespread impacts across North America occurring in February 2021

PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1 — CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES

NRG ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

(In millions, except per share amounts)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenue				
Revenue	\$ 6,740	\$ 6,659	\$ 15,325	\$ 14,088
Operating Costs and Expenses				
Cost of operations (excluding depreciation and amortization shown below)	5,629	4,328	12,190	9,990
Depreciation and amortization	344	360	670	693
Impairment losses	—	15	—	15
Selling, general and administrative costs (excluding amortization of customer acquisition costs of \$68, \$47, \$133 and \$89, respectively, which are included in depreciation and amortization shown separately above)	724	545	1,273	1,094
Acquisition-related transaction and integration costs	43	6	51	15
Total operating costs and expenses	6,740	5,254	14,184	11,807
Gain/(loss) on sale of assets	—	5	(7)	1
Operating Income	—	1,410	1,134	2,282
Other Income/(Expense)				
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	1	4	3	7
Other income, net	4	3	16	33
Loss on debt extinguishment	(10)	(202)	(10)	(260)
Interest expense	(148)	(163)	(311)	(315)
Total other expense	(153)	(358)	(302)	(535)
(Loss)/Income Before Income Taxes	(153)	1,052	832	1,747
Income tax (benefit)/expense	(49)	314	186	498
Net (Loss)/Income	\$ (104)	\$ 738	\$ 646	\$ 1,249
Less: Cumulative dividends attributable to Series A Preferred Stock	17	17	34	34
Net (Loss)/Income Available for Common Stockholders	\$ (121)	\$ 721	\$ 612	\$ 1,215
(Loss)/Income per Share				
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding — basic	196	208	197	209
(Loss)/Income per Weighted Average Common Share — Basic	\$ (0.62)	\$ 3.47	\$ 3.11	\$ 5.81
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding — diluted	196	214	203	214
(Loss)/Income per Weighted Average Common Share — Diluted	\$ (0.62)	\$ 3.37	\$ 3.01	\$ 5.68

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

NRG ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME
(Unaudited)

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net (Loss)/Income	\$ (104)	\$ 738	\$ 646	\$ 1,249
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	13	(2)	15	(10)
Defined benefit plans	1	(1)	1	(2)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	14	(3)	16	(12)
Comprehensive (Loss)/Income	<u>\$ (90)</u>	<u>\$ 735</u>	<u>\$ 662</u>	<u>\$ 1,237</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

NRG ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In millions, except share data)		
	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2024 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 180	\$ 966
Funds deposited by counterparties	446	199
Restricted cash	17	8
Accounts receivable, net	3,421	3,488
Inventory	451	478
Derivative instruments	2,332	2,686
Cash collateral paid in support of energy risk management activities	361	309
Prepayments and other current assets	987	830
Total current assets	8,195	8,964
Property, plant and equipment, net	3,192	2,021
Other Assets		
Equity investments in affiliates	47	45
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net	133	151
Goodwill	5,017	5,011
Customer relationships, net	1,379	1,538
Other intangible assets, net	1,130	1,370
Derivative instruments	1,745	1,710
Deferred income taxes	1,935	2,067
Other non-current assets	1,315	1,145
Total other assets	12,701	13,037
Total Assets	\$ 24,088	\$ 24,022

(In millions, except share data)	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Current portion of long-term debt and finance leases	\$ 1,132	\$ 996
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	38	66
Accounts payable	2,544	2,513
Derivative instruments	1,954	2,297
Cash collateral received in support of energy risk management activities	446	199
Deferred revenue current	715	711
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,952	2,031
Total current liabilities	8,781	8,813
Other Liabilities		
Long-term debt and finance leases	9,812	9,812
Non-current operating lease liabilities	134	117
Derivative instruments	1,273	1,107
Deferred income taxes	12	12
Deferred revenue non-current	905	862
Other non-current liabilities	883	821
Total other liabilities	13,019	12,731
Total Liabilities	21,800	21,544
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 650,000 Series A shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, aggregate liquidation preference of \$650 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024	650	650
Common stock; \$0.01 par value; 500,000,000 shares authorized; 201,087,779 and 205,064,058 shares issued and 194,630,094 and 198,604,003 shares outstanding at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	2	2
Additional paid-in-capital	305	705
Retained earnings	1,970	1,535
Treasury stock, at cost; 6,457,685 shares and 6,460,055 shares at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	(538)	(297)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(101)	(117)
Total Stockholders' Equity	2,288	2,478
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 24,088	\$ 24,022

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

NRG ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

(In millions)	Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net Income	\$ 646	\$ 1,249
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:		
Equity in and distributions from earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(1)	(4)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of customer relationships and other intangible assets	444	553
Amortization of capitalized contract costs	226	140
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	20	3
Provision for credit losses	113	133
Amortization of financing costs and debt discounts	13	21
Loss on debt extinguishment	10	260
Amortization of in-the-money contracts and emissions allowances	51	73
Amortization of unearned equity compensation	62	57
Net loss on sale of assets and disposal of assets	10	8
Gain on proceeds from insurance recoveries for property, plant and equipment, net	(100)	—
Impairment losses	—	15
Changes in derivative instruments	18	(1,384)
Changes in current and deferred income taxes and liability for uncertain tax benefits	126	390
Changes in collateral deposits in support of risk management activities	197	660
Changes in other working capital	(529)	(851)
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,306	\$ 1,323
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Payments for acquisitions of businesses and assets	\$ (586)	\$ (32)
Capital expenditures	(595)	(172)
Net purchases of emissions allowances	(7)	(11)
Proceeds from sales of assets	6	11
Proceeds from insurance recoveries for property, plant and equipment, net	100	3
Cash used by investing activities	\$ (1,082)	\$ (201)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Payments of dividends to preferred and common stockholders	\$ (207)	\$ (204)
Equivalent shares purchased in lieu of tax withholdings	(77)	(35)
Payments for share repurchase activity	(603)	(90)
Net receipts/(payments) from settlement of acquired derivatives that include financing elements	38	(12)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	—	875
Payments of deferred financing costs	(31)	(12)
Repayments of long-term debt and finance leases	(10)	(956)
Payments for debt extinguishment costs	—	(257)
Proceeds from credit facilities	865	625
Repayments to credit facilities	(730)	(625)
Cash used by financing activities	\$ (755)	\$ (691)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1	—
Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents, Funds Deposited by Counterparties and Restricted Cash	(530)	431
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Funds Deposited by Counterparties and Restricted Cash at Beginning of Period	1,173	649
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Funds Deposited by Counterparties and Restricted Cash at End of Period	\$ 643	\$ 1,080

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

NRG ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited)

(In millions)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 650	\$ 2	\$ 705	\$ 1,535	\$ (297)	\$ (117)	\$ 2,478
Net income				750			750
Other comprehensive income						2	2
Share repurchases ^(a)					(322)		(322)
Retirement of treasury stock ^(b)			(179)		179		—
Equity-based awards activity, net ^(c)			(8)				(8)
Common stock dividends and dividend equivalents declared ^(d)				(90)			(90)
Series A Preferred Stock dividends ^(e)				(33)			(33)
Balance at March 31, 2025	<u>\$ 650</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 518</u>	<u>\$ 2,162</u>	<u>\$ (440)</u>	<u>\$ (115)</u>	<u>\$ 2,777</u>
Net loss				(104)			(104)
Other comprehensive income						14	14
Shares reissuance for ESPP			2		6		8
Share repurchases ^(a)					(282)		(282)
Retirement of treasury stock ^(b)			(178)		178		—
Equity-based awards activity, net ^(c)			(3)				(3)
Common stock dividends and dividend equivalents declared ^(d)				(88)			(88)
Capped Call Options ^(f)			(34)				(34)
Balance at June 30, 2025	<u>\$ 650</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 305</u>	<u>\$ 1,970</u>	<u>\$ (538)</u>	<u>\$ (101)</u>	<u>\$ 2,288</u>

(a) Includes excise tax accrued of \$2 million for each of the quarters ended June 30 and March 31, 2025

(b) For further discussion of the treasury stock retirements, see Note 9, *Changes in Capital Structure*

(c) Includes \$(37) million and \$(40) million of equivalent shares purchased in lieu of tax withholding on equity compensation issuances for the quarters ended June 30 and March 31, 2025, respectively

(d) Dividends per common share were \$0.4400 for each of the quarters ended June 30 and March 31, 2025

(e) Semi-annual dividend per share of Series A Preferred Stock was \$51.25 for the period ended March 15, 2025

(f) For further discussion of the Capped Call Options, see Note 9, *Changes in Capital Structure*

(In millions)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stock-holders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 650	\$ 3	\$ 3,416	\$ 820	\$ (1,892)	\$ (91)	\$ 2,906
Net income				511			511
Other comprehensive loss						(9)	(9)
Share repurchases ^(g)			117		(117)		—
Retirement of treasury stock ^(h)			(38)		38		—
Equity-based awards activity, net ⁽ⁱ⁾			8				8
Common stock dividends and dividend equivalents declared ^(j)				(86)			(86)
Series A Preferred Stock dividends ^(k)				(33)			(33)
Balance at March 31, 2024	<u>\$ 650</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 3,503</u>	<u>\$ 1,212</u>	<u>\$ (1,971)</u>	<u>\$ (100)</u>	<u>\$ 3,297</u>
Net income				738			738
Other comprehensive loss						(3)	(3)
Shares reissuance for ESPP			1		5		6
Share repurchases ^(l)					(91)		(91)
Retirement of treasury stock ^(h)			(38)		38		—
Equity-based awards activity, net ⁽ⁱ⁾			16				16
Common stock dividends and dividend equivalents declared ^(j)				(87)			(87)
Capped Call Options ^(m)			(253)				(253)
Balance at June 30, 2024	<u>\$ 650</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 3,229</u>	<u>\$ 1,863</u>	<u>\$ (2,019)</u>	<u>\$ (103)</u>	<u>\$ 3,623</u>

(g) Represents the final settlements of the November 6, 2023 ASR agreements. See Note 9, *Changes in Capital Structure* for additional information

(h) For further discussion of the treasury stock retirements, see Note 9, *Changes in Capital Structure*

(i) Includes \$(12) million and \$(23) million of equivalent shares purchased in lieu of tax withholding on equity compensation issuances for the quarters ended June 30 and March 31, 2024, respectively

(j) Dividends per common share were \$0.4075 for each of the quarters ended June 30 and March 31, 2024

(k) Semi-annual dividend per share of Series A Preferred Stock was \$51.25 for the period ended March 15, 2024

(l) Includes excise tax accrued of \$1 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2024

(m) For further discussion of the Capped Call Options, see Note 9, *Changes in Capital Structure*

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

NRG ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Note 1 — Nature of Business and Basis of Presentation

General

NRG Energy, Inc., or NRG or the Company is a leading energy and smart home company powering a brighter, smarter future. The Company delivers gas, electricity, and smart home solutions to approximately 8 million residential customers (comprised of 6 million retail energy customers and 2 million smart home customers) in addition to large commercial and industrial, hyperscaler, and wholesale customers. Across the U.S. and Canada, NRG is redefining customers' experience with energy under brand names such as NRG, Reliant, Direct Energy, Green Mountain Energy, and Vivint. As of June 30, 2025, the Company's core power and natural gas business consists of approximately 12 GW of competitive power generation, primarily in Texas, and a natural gas portfolio that serves approximately 1,800 MMDth annually.

The Company's business is segmented as follows:

- Texas, which includes all activity related to customer, plant and market operations in Texas, other than Cottonwood;
- East, which includes all activity related to customer, plant and market operations in the East;
- West/Services/Other, which includes the following assets and activities: (i) all activity related to customer, plant and market operations in the West and Canada, and (ii) activity related to the Cottonwood facility and other investments;
- Vivint Smart Home; and
- Corporate activities.

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the SEC's regulations for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. The following notes should be read in conjunction with the accounting policies and other disclosures as set forth in the notes to the consolidated financial statements in the Company's 2024 Form 10-K. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements contain all material adjustments consisting of normal and recurring accruals necessary to present fairly the Company's consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2025, and the results of operations, comprehensive income, cash flows and stockholders' equity for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified for comparative purposes. The reclassifications did not affect consolidated results of operations, net assets or consolidated cash flows.

Presentation Adjustments

Beginning in the third quarter of 2024, the Company is recording the amortization of capitalized contracts costs within depreciation and amortization. This change, along with additional financial statement disclosures, is meant to address investor inquiries by enhancing transparency to easier match expenses with revenues. NRG previously recorded amortization of capitalized contract costs related to fulfillment in cost of operations and amortization of capitalized contract costs related to customer acquisition primarily in selling, general and administrative costs in the consolidated statements of operations.

The following table presents adjustments within the condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 related to capitalized contract costs:

(In millions)	As Previously Presented	Presentation Adjustments	As Adjusted
Three months ended June 30, 2024			
Cost of operations (excluding depreciation and amortization shown below)	\$ 4,356	\$ (28)	\$ 4,328
Depreciation and amortization	285	75	360
Selling, general and administrative costs	592	(47)	545
Six months ended June 30, 2024			
Cost of operations (excluding depreciation and amortization shown below)	\$ 10,041	\$ (51)	\$ 9,990
Depreciation and amortization	553	140	693
Selling, general and administrative costs	1,183	(89)	1,094

The following table presents adjustments within the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2024 related to capitalized contract costs:

(In millions)	As Previously Presented	Presentation Adjustments	As Adjusted
Six months ended June 30, 2024			
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Amortization of capitalized contract costs	\$ —	\$ 140	\$ 140
Changes in other working capital	(711)	(140)	(851)

Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Depreciation and Amortization

The Company's depreciation and amortization included in the condensed consolidated statement of operations consisted of the following:

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Amortization of capitalized contract costs related to fulfillment	\$ 48	\$ 27	\$ 89	\$ 48
Amortization of capitalized contract costs related to customer acquisition	70	48	137	92
Amortization of customer relationships and other intangible assets	155	217	308	418
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	71	68	136	135
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 344	\$ 360	\$ 670	\$ 693

Credit Losses

Retail trade receivables are reported on the consolidated balance sheet net of the allowance for credit losses within accounts receivables, net. Long-term receivables are recorded net of allowance for credit losses in other non-current assets on the consolidated balance sheet. The Company accrues a provision for current expected credit losses based on (i) estimates of uncollectible revenues by analyzing accounts receivable aging and current and reasonable forecasts of expected economic factors including, but not limited to, unemployment rates and weather-related events, (ii) historical collections and delinquencies, and (iii) counterparty credit ratings for commercial and industrial customers.

The following table represents the activity in the allowance for credit losses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Beginning balance	\$ 144	\$ 140	\$ 152	\$ 145
Provision for credit losses	57	58	113	133
Write-offs	(91)	(86)	(170)	(178)
Recoveries collected	11	9	23	19
Other	6	6	9	8
Ending balance	<u>\$ 127</u>	<u>\$ 127</u>	<u>\$ 127</u>	<u>\$ 127</u>

Other Balance Sheet Information

The following table presents the accumulated depreciation included in property, plant and equipment, net and accumulated amortization included in customer relationships, net and other intangible assets, net:

(In millions)	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment accumulated depreciation	\$ 1,632	\$ 1,508
Customer relationships and other intangible assets accumulated amortization	3,656	3,632

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Funds Deposited by Counterparties and Restricted Cash

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and funds deposited by counterparties reported within the consolidated balance sheets that sum to the total of the same such amounts shown in the statements of cash flows:

(In millions)	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 180	\$ 966
Funds deposited by counterparties	446	199
Restricted cash	17	8
Cash and cash equivalents, funds deposited by counterparties and restricted cash shown in the statement of cash flows	<u>\$ 643</u>	<u>\$ 1,173</u>

Funds deposited by counterparties consist of cash held by the Company as a result of collateral posting obligations from its counterparties related to NRGs hedging program. Though some amounts are segregated into separate accounts, not all funds are contractually restricted. Based on the Company's intention, these funds are not available for the payment of general corporate obligations; however, they are available for liquidity management. Depending on market fluctuations and the settlement of the underlying contracts, the Company will refund this collateral to the counterparties pursuant to the terms and conditions of the underlying trades. Since collateral requirements fluctuate daily and the Company cannot predict if any collateral will be held for more than twelve months, the funds deposited by counterparties are classified as a current asset on the Company's balance sheet, with an offsetting liability for this cash collateral received within current liabilities.

Restricted cash consists primarily of funds held by the Company that are restricted due to contractual or legal obligations.

Recent Accounting Developments — Guidance Not Yet Adopted

ASU 2023-09 – In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740) – Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*, or ASU 2023-09. The guidance in ASU 2023-09 enhances income tax disclosures by requiring disclosure of specific categories in the effective tax rate reconciliation and additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold. Further the amendments of ASU 2023-09 require certain disclosures on income tax expense and income taxes paid. The Company plans to adopt the new guidance for the annual period ending December 31, 2025, on a prospective basis. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2023-09 on its disclosures.

ASU 2024-03 – In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03, *Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40) – Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses*, or ASU 2024-03. The guidance in ASU 2024-03 requires more detailed information about specified categories of expenses included in certain captions presented on the face of the income statement. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments may be applied either (1) prospectively to financial statements issued for reporting periods after the effective date of this ASU or (2)

retrospectively to all prior periods presented in the financial statements. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2024-03 on its disclosures.

ASU 2024-04 – In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-04, *Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) – Induced Conversions of Convertible Debt Instruments*, or ASU 2024-04. The guidance in ASU 2024-04 clarifies the requirements related to accounting for the settlement of a debt instrument as an induced conversion when changes are made to conversion features as part of an offer to settle the instrument. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2025, with early adoption permitted. The amendments may be applied either (1) prospectively to any settlements of convertible debt instruments that occur after the effective date of this ASU or (2) retrospectively to all prior periods presented in the financial statements, with a cumulative adjustment-effect adjustment to equity. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2024-04 on its disclosures.

ASU 2025-05 – In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-05, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326) – Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets*, or ASU 2025-05. The amendment provides a practical expedient that allows entities to assume that current conditions as of the balance sheet date do not change for the remaining life of the asset when estimating expected credit losses for current accounts receivable and current contract assets. The amendments of ASU 2025-05 should be applied prospectively and are effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2025, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2025-05 on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Note 3 — Revenue Recognition

Performance Obligations

As of June 30, 2025, estimated future fixed fee performance obligations are \$856 million for the remaining six months of fiscal year 2025, and \$1.5 billion, \$1.1 billion, \$707 million, \$405 million and \$52 million for the fiscal years 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029 and 2030, respectively. These performance obligations include Vivint Smart Home products and services, as well as cleared auction MWs in the PJM, ISO-NE, NYISO and MISO capacity auctions. The cleared auction MWs are subject to penalties for non-performance.

Disaggregated Revenues

The following tables represent the Company's disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

Three months ended June 30, 2025						
(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Retail revenue:						
Home	\$ 1,804	\$ 524	\$ 238	\$ 504	\$ (18)	\$ 3,052
Business	975	2,084	408	—	—	3,467
Total retail revenue ^(a)	2,779	2,608	646	504	(18)	6,519
Energy revenue ^(a)	15	64	20	—	—	99
Capacity revenue ^(a)	—	55	6	—	—	61
Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities ^(b)	—	3	(2)	—	(2)	(1)
Other revenue ^(a)	53	7	5	—	(3)	62
Total revenue	2,847	2,737	675	504	(23)	6,740
Less: Revenues accounted for under topics other than ASC 606 and ASC 815	—	—	30	—	—	30
Less: Realized and unrealized ASC 815 revenue	12	33	(7)	—	(1)	37
Total revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 2,835	\$ 2,704	\$ 652	\$ 504	\$ (22)	\$ 6,673

(a) The following table represents the realized revenues related to derivative instruments that are accounted for under ASC 815 and included in the amounts above:

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Retail revenue	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7
Energy revenue	—	8	(4)	—	—	4
Capacity revenue	—	16	—	—	—	16
Other revenue	12	(1)	(1)	—	1	11

(b) Revenue relates entirely to unrealized gains and losses on derivative instruments accounted for under ASC 815

Three months ended June 30, 2024

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Retail revenue:						
Home	\$ 1,766	\$ 537	\$ 414	\$ 467	\$ (8)	\$ 3,176
Business	926	1,824	418	—	—	3,168
Total retail revenue ^(a)	2,692	2,361	832	467	(8)	6,344
Energy revenue ^(a)	16	46	51	—	(3)	110
Capacity revenue ^(a)	—	39	6	—	(1)	44
Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities ^(b)	—	65	17	—	2	84
Contract amortization	—	(6)	(1)	—	—	(7)
Other revenue ^(a)	55	27	5	—	(3)	84
Total revenue	2,763	2,532	910	467	(13)	6,659
Less: Revenues accounted for under topics other than ASC 606 and ASC 815	—	12	19	—	—	31
Less: Realized and unrealized ASC 815 revenue	8	108	32	—	—	148
Total revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 2,755	\$ 2,412	\$ 859	\$ 467	\$ (13)	\$ 6,480

(a) The following table represents the realized revenues related to derivative instruments that are accounted for under ASC 815 and included in the amounts above:

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Retail revenue	\$ —	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9
Energy revenue	—	15	16	—	(2)	29
Capacity revenue	—	19	—	—	—	19
Other revenue	8	—	(1)	—	—	7

(b) Revenue relates entirely to unrealized gains and losses on derivative instruments accounted for under ASC 815

Six months ended June 30, 2025

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Retail revenue:						
Home	\$ 3,359	\$ 1,262	\$ 727	\$ 998	\$ (34)	\$ 6,312
Business	1,807	5,696	920	—	—	8,423
Total retail revenue ^(a)	5,166	6,958	1,647	998	(34)	14,735
Energy revenue ^(a)	22	222	101	—	(1)	344
Capacity revenue ^(a)	—	95	14	—	(1)	108
Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities ^(b)	—	(16)	—	—	—	(16)
Contract amortization	—	(5)	—	—	—	(5)
Other revenue ^(a)	94	60	12	—	(7)	159
Total revenue	5,282	7,314	1,774	998	(43)	15,325
Less: Revenues accounted for under topics other than ASC 606 and ASC 815	—	37	58	—	—	95
Less: Realized and unrealized ASC 815 revenue	10	59	(1)	—	—	68
Total revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 5,272	\$ 7,218	\$ 1,717	\$ 998	\$ (43)	\$ 15,162

(a) The following table represents the realized revenues related to derivative instruments that are accounted for under ASC 815 and included in the amounts above:

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Retail revenue	\$ —	\$ 18	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 18
Energy revenue	—	22	—	—	—	22
Capacity revenue	—	32	—	—	—	32
Other revenue	10	3	(1)	—	—	12

(b) Revenue relates entirely to unrealized gains and losses on derivative instruments accounted for under ASC 815

Six months ended June 30, 2024

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Retail revenue:						
Home	\$ 3,126	\$ 1,239	\$ 1,013	\$ 935	\$ (8)	\$ 6,305
Business	1,744	4,550	974	—	—	7,268
Total retail revenue ^(a)	4,870	5,789	1,987	935	(8)	13,573
Energy revenue ^(a)	23	127	118	—	(6)	262
Capacity revenue ^(a)	—	80	8	—	(2)	86
Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities ^(b)	—	14	8	—	2	24
Contract amortization	—	(16)	(1)	—	—	(17)
Other revenue ^(a)	103	53	9	—	(5)	160
Total revenue	4,996	6,047	2,129	935	(19)	14,088
Less: Revenues accounted for under topics other than ASC 606 and ASC 815	—	22	25	—	—	47
Less: Realized and unrealized ASC 815 revenue	10	132	42	—	(3)	181
Total revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 4,986	\$ 5,893	\$ 2,062	\$ 935	\$ (16)	\$ 13,860

(a) The following table represents the realized revenues related to derivative instruments that are accounted for under ASC 815 and included in the amounts above:

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Retail revenue	\$ —	\$ 19	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 19
Energy revenue	—	58	38	—	(5)	91
Capacity revenue	—	41	—	—	—	41
Other revenue	10	—	(4)	—	—	6

(b) Revenue relates entirely to unrealized gains and losses on derivative instruments accounted for under ASC 815

Contract Balances

The following table reflects the contract assets and liabilities included in the Company's balance sheet as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

(In millions)	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Capitalized contract costs (included in Prepayments and other current assets and Other non-current assets)	\$ 1,479	\$ 1,220
Accounts receivable, net - Contracts with customers	3,347	3,393
Accounts receivable, net - Accounted for under topics other than ASC 606	70	90
Accounts receivable, net - Affiliate	4	5
Total accounts receivable, net	\$ 3,421	\$ 3,488
Unbilled revenues (included within Accounts receivable, net - Contracts with customers)	\$ 1,479	\$ 1,548
Deferred revenues ^(a)	1,620	1,573

(a) Deferred revenues from contracts with customers as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 were approximately \$1.6 billion and \$1.5 billion, respectively.

The revenue recognized from contracts with customers during the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 relating to the deferred revenue balance at the beginning of each period was \$285 million and \$266 million, respectively. The revenue recognized from contracts with customers during the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 relating to the deferred revenue balance at the beginning of each period was \$430 million and \$395 million, respectively. The change in deferred revenue balances during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was primarily due to the timing difference of when consideration was received and when the performance obligation was transferred.

Note 4 — Acquisitions

Acquisitions

Anticipated Acquisition of LSP Portfolio

On May 12, 2025, NRG entered into a definitive agreement with LS Power to acquire a power portfolio including 13 GW of natural gas-fired generation facilities and a commercial & industrial virtual power plant platform with 6 GW of capacity (the “C&I VPP”). The consideration will consist of 24.25 million shares of NRG common stock and \$6.4 billion in cash, subject to working capital adjustments as set forth in the purchase agreement. As part of the transaction, NRG will also assume \$3.2 billion of debt. The Company expects to fund the cash portion of the consideration using a combination of newly-issued debt and cash on hand. The acquisition is expected to close in the first quarter of 2026, and is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of specified closing conditions, consents and regulatory approvals, including Hart-Scott-Rodino (“HSR”), FERC, DOJ, and the New York State Public Service Commission (“NYSPSC”). The definitive agreement also provides that, upon termination of the agreement under certain specified circumstances, NRG will be required to pay LS Power a termination fee of \$400 million.

In connection with the anticipated acquisition of the LSP Portfolio, NRG entered into a commitment letter for a 364-day Senior Secured Bridge Facility (the “Bridge Facility”) in a principal amount not to exceed \$4.4 billion for the purposes of paying a portion of the cash consideration for the anticipated acquisition and paying fees and expenses in connection with the acquisition.

Acquisition costs of \$23 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, are included in acquisition-related transaction and integration costs in the Company’s consolidated statement of operations.

Acquisition of Texas Generation Portfolio

On April 10, 2025, the Company acquired all of the ownership interests of six power generation facilities from Rockland Capital, LLC, adding 738 MW of natural gas-fired assets in Texas to its portfolio for \$560 million in cash consideration, less \$1 million in initial working capital adjustments. The acquisition enhances NRG’s integrated supply strategy with critical peaking and baseload capacity in key load zones across Texas.

Acquisition costs of \$6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, are included in acquisition-related transaction and integration costs in the Company’s consolidated statement of operations.

The acquisition has been recorded as a business combination under ASC 805 with identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed provisionally recorded at their estimated fair values on the acquisition date. The initial accounting for the business combination is not complete because the evaluation necessary to assess the fair value of certain net assets acquired is still in process. The provisional amounts are subject to revision until the evaluations are completed to the extent that additional information is obtained about the facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition closing date.

The purchase price is provisionally allocated as follows:

	(In millions)
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 647
Derivative instruments - Current assets	6
Derivative instruments - Other assets	2
Derivative instruments - Current liabilities	(34)
Derivative instruments - Other liabilities	(57)
Other, including current and non-current working capital	(5)
Texas Generation Portfolio Purchase Price	\$ 559

Note 5 — Fair Value of Financial Instruments

For cash and cash equivalents, funds deposited by counterparties, restricted cash, accounts and other receivables, accounts payable and cash collateral paid and received in support of energy risk management activities, the carrying amounts approximate fair values because of the short-term maturity of those instruments and are classified as Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy.

The estimated carrying value and fair value of the Company's long-term debt, including current portion, is as follows:

(In millions)	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Convertible Senior Notes ^(a)	\$ 232	\$ 910	\$ 232	\$ 509
Other long-term debt, including current portion	10,777	10,649	10,648	10,252
Total long-term debt, including current portion ^(b)	<u>\$ 11,009</u>	<u>\$ 11,559</u>	<u>\$ 10,880</u>	<u>\$ 10,761</u>

(a) The Company settled all of the outstanding Convertible Senior Notes as of July 8, 2025. For further discussion, see Note 7, *Long-term Debt and Finance Leases*

(b) Excludes deferred financing costs, which are recorded as a reduction to long-term debt in the Company's consolidated balance sheets

The fair value of the Company's publicly-traded long-term debt and the Term Loan B are based on quoted market prices and are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. The estimated fair value of the borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility approximates the carrying value because the interest rates vary with market interest rates, and is classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. The following table presents the level within the fair value hierarchy for long-term debt, including current portion, as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

(In millions)	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3
Convertible Senior Notes	\$ 910	\$ —	\$ 509	\$ —
Other long-term debt, including current portion	10,514	135	10,252	—
Total long-term debt, including current portion	<u>\$ 11,424</u>	<u>\$ 135</u>	<u>\$ 10,761</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

Debt securities, equity securities and derivative assets and liabilities are carried at fair market value.

The following tables present assets and liabilities measured and recorded at fair value on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets on a recurring basis and their level within the fair value hierarchy:

(In millions)	June 30, 2025			
	Fair Value			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments in securities (classified within other current and non-current assets)	\$ 28	\$ —	\$ 28	\$ —
Derivative assets:				
Foreign exchange contracts	3	—	3	—
Commodity contracts ^(a)	3,213	490	2,413	310
Equity securities measured using net asset value practical expedient (classified within other non-current assets)	<u>7</u>			
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,251</u>	<u>\$ 490</u>	<u>\$ 2,444</u>	<u>\$ 310</u>
Derivative liabilities:				
Interest rate contracts	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ —
Foreign exchange contracts	3	—	3	—
Commodity contracts ^(a)	2,815	362	2,224	229
Consumer Financing Program	257	—	—	257
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 3,082</u>	<u>\$ 362</u>	<u>\$ 2,234</u>	<u>\$ 486</u>

(a) Excludes \$861 million of derivative assets and \$145 million of derivative liabilities that were elected as NPNS on October 1, 2024 and are no longer valued at fair value on a recurring basis. For further discussion, see Note 6, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*

(In millions)	December 31, 2024			
	Fair Value			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments in securities (classified within other current and non-current assets)	\$ 28	\$ —	\$ 28	\$ —
Derivative assets:				
Interest rate contracts	9	—	9	—
Foreign exchange contracts	22	—	22	—
Commodity contracts ^(a)	3,368	528	2,645	195
Equity securities measured using net asset value practical expedient (classified within other non-current assets)	6			
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,433</u>	<u>\$ 528</u>	<u>\$ 2,704</u>	<u>\$ 195</u>
Derivative liabilities:				
Interest rate contracts	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ —
Foreign exchange contracts	1	—	1	—
Commodity contracts ^(a)	2,970	432	2,382	156
Consumer Financing Program	203	—	—	203
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 3,177</u>	<u>\$ 432</u>	<u>\$ 2,386</u>	<u>\$ 359</u>

(a) Excludes \$997 million of derivative assets and \$227 million of derivative liabilities that were elected as NPNS on October 1, 2024 and are no longer valued at fair value on a recurring basis. For further discussion, see Note 6, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*

The following table reconciles, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the beginning and ending balances for financial instruments that are recognized at fair value in the condensed consolidated financial statements, using significant unobservable inputs, for commodity derivatives:

(In millions)	Fair Value Measurement Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)			
	Commodity Derivatives ^(a)			
	Three months ended June 30, 2025	Three months ended June 30, 2024	Six months ended June 30, 2025	Six months ended June 30, 2024
Beginning balance	\$ 49	\$ 91	\$ 39	\$ 119
Contracts added from Texas Generation Portfolio acquisition	(91)	—	(91)	—
Total gains/(losses) realized/unrealized included in earnings	22	4	34	(37)
Purchases	37	31	37	31
Transfers into Level 3 ^(b)	63	2	63	17
Transfers out of Level 3 ^(b)	1	(7)	(1)	(9)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 81</u>	<u>\$ 121</u>	<u>\$ 81</u>	<u>\$ 121</u>
Gains/(losses) for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to assets or liabilities still held as of period end	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 47</u>	<u>\$ (29)</u>

(a) Consists of derivative assets and liabilities, net, excluding derivatives liabilities from the Consumer Financing Program, which are presented in a separate table below

(b) Transfers into/out of Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy are related to the availability of consensus pricing and external broker quotes, including volatilities, and are valued as of the end of the reporting period. All transfers in/out of Level 3 are from/to Level 2

Realized and unrealized gains and losses included in earnings that are related to the commodity derivatives are recorded in revenues and cost of operations.

The following table reconciles, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the beginning and ending balances of the contractual obligations from the Consumer Financing Program that are recognized at fair value in the condensed consolidated financial statements, using significant unobservable inputs:

(In millions)	Fair Value Measurement Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)			
	Consumer Financing Program			
	Three months ended June 30, 2025	Three months ended June 30, 2024	Six months ended June 30, 2025	Six months ended June 30, 2024
Beginning balance	\$ (207)	\$ (124)	\$ (203)	\$ (134)
New contractual obligations	(81)	(43)	(113)	(58)
Settlements	31	22	67	43
Total losses included in earnings	—	(6)	(8)	(2)
Ending balance	<u>\$ (257)</u>	<u>\$ (151)</u>	<u>\$ (257)</u>	<u>\$ (151)</u>

Gains and losses that are related to the Consumer Financing Program derivative are recorded in other income, net.

Derivative Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of the Company's contracts primarily consist of non-exchange traded contracts based on consensus pricing provided by independent pricing services. As of June 30, 2025, contracts valued with prices provided by models and other valuation techniques made up 10% of derivative assets and 16% of derivative liabilities.

NRGs significant positions classified as Level 3 include physical and financial natural gas, power, capacity contracts and RECs executed in illiquid markets, FTRs, certain power options and the Consumer Financing Program. The significant unobservable inputs used in developing fair value include illiquid natural gas and power location pricing, which is derived as a basis to liquid locations. The basis spread is based on observable market data when available or derived from historic prices and forward market prices from similar observable markets when not available. Forward capacity prices are based on market information, forecasted future electricity demand and supply, past auctions and internally developed pricing models. REC prices are based on market information and internally developed pricing models. Power options are valued using industry standard option models. The valuation of certain power options includes significant unobservable inputs such as forward volatilities. For FTRs, NRG uses the most recent auction prices to derive the fair value. The Consumer Financing Program derivatives are valued using a discounted cash flow model, with inputs consisting of available market data, such as market yield discount rates, as well as unobservable internally derived assumptions, such as collateral prepayment rates, collateral default rates and credit loss rates.

The following tables quantify the significant, unobservable inputs used in developing the fair value of the Company's Level 3 positions as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

June 30, 2025							
(In millions, except as noted)	Fair Value			Significant Unobservable Input	Input/Range		
	Assets	Liabilities	Valuation Technique		Low	High	Weighted Average
Natural Gas Contracts	\$ 32	\$ 9	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price (\$ per MMBtu)	\$ 1	\$ 18	\$ 4
Power Contracts	128	66	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price (\$ per MWh)	2	123	36
Capacity Contracts	27	9	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price (\$ per MW/Day)	16	524	218
RECs	18	38	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price (\$ per Certificate)	2	380	15
FTRs	24	12	Discounted Cash Flow	Auction Prices (\$ per MWh)	(36,281)	3,011	0
Power Options	81	95	Option Models	Volatilities	24%	774%	126%
Consumer Financing Program	—	257	Discounted Cash Flow	Collateral Default Rates	0.75%	49.78%	8.47%
			Discounted Cash Flow	Collateral Prepayment Rates	2.00%	3.00%	2.62%
			Discounted Cash Flow	Credit Loss Rates	6.30%	60.00%	16.53%
	<u>\$ 310</u>	<u>\$ 486</u>					

December 31, 2024							
(In millions, except as noted)	Fair Value			Significant Unobservable Input	Input/Range		
	Assets	Liabilities	Valuation Technique		Low	High	Weighted Average
Natural Gas Contracts	\$ 56	\$ 15	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price (\$ per MMBtu)	\$ 2	\$ 27	\$ 4
Power Contracts	57	86	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price (\$ per MWh)	0	109	39
Capacity Contracts	34	13	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price (\$ per MW/Day)	16	510	220
RECs	30	14	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price (\$ per Certificate)	2	375	15
FTRs	18	28	Discounted Cash Flow	Auction Prices (\$ per MWh)	(50)	16,180	0
Consumer Financing Program	—	203	Discounted Cash Flow	Collateral Default Rates	0.52%	76.80%	11.71%
			Discounted Cash Flow	Collateral Prepayment Rates	2.00%	3.00%	2.83%
			Discounted Cash Flow	Credit Loss Rates	6.00%	60.00%	14.22%
	<u>\$ 195</u>	<u>\$ 359</u>					

The following table provides sensitivity of fair value measurements to increases/(decreases) in significant, unobservable inputs as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

Significant Unobservable Input	Position	Change In Input	Impact on Fair Value Measurement
Forward Market Price Natural Gas/Power/Capacity/RECs	Buy	Increase/(Decrease)	Higher/(Lower)
Forward Market Price Natural Gas/Power/Capacity/RECs	Sell	Increase/(Decrease)	Lower/(Higher)
FTR Prices	Buy	Increase/(Decrease)	Higher/(Lower)
FTR Prices	Sell	Increase/(Decrease)	Lower/(Higher)
Volatilities	Buy	Increase/(Decrease)	Higher/(Lower)
Volatilities	Sell	Increase/(Decrease)	Lower/(Higher)
Collateral Default Rates	n/a	Increase/(Decrease)	Higher/(Lower)
Collateral Prepayment Rates	n/a	Increase/(Decrease)	Lower/(Higher)
Credit Loss Rates	n/a	Increase/(Decrease)	Higher/(Lower)

The fair value of each contract is discounted using a risk-free interest rate. In addition, the Company applies a credit reserve to reflect credit risk, which is calculated based on published default probabilities. As of June 30, 2025, the credit reserve was immaterial. As of December 31, 2024, the credit reserve resulted in a \$1 million decrease primarily within cost of operations.

Concentration of Credit Risk

In addition to the credit risk discussion as disclosed in Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, to the Company's 2024 Form 10-K, the following is a discussion of the concentration of credit risk for the Company's contractual obligations. Credit risk relates to the risk of loss resulting from non-performance or non-payment by counterparties pursuant to the terms of their contractual obligations. NRG is exposed to counterparty credit risk through various activities including wholesale sales, fuel purchases and retail supply arrangements, as well as retail customer credit risk through its retail load activities.

Counterparty Credit Risk

The Company's counterparty credit risk policies are disclosed in its 2024 Form 10-K. As of June 30, 2025, counterparty credit exposure, excluding credit exposure from RTOs, ISOs, registered commodity exchanges and certain long-term agreements, was \$1.7 billion and NRG held collateral (cash and letters of credit) against those positions of \$585 million, resulting in a Net Exposure of \$1.1 billion. NRG periodically receives collateral from counterparties in excess of their exposure. Collateral amounts shown include such excess while Net Exposure shown excludes excess collateral received. Approximately 60% of the Company's exposure before collateral is expected to roll off by the end of 2026. Counterparty credit exposure is valued through observable market quotes and discounted at a risk free interest rate. The following tables highlight net counterparty credit exposure by industry sector and by counterparty credit quality. Net counterparty credit exposure is defined as the aggregate net asset position for NRG with counterparties where netting is permitted under the enabling agreement and includes all cash flow, mark-to-market and NPNS, and non-derivative transactions. The exposure is shown net of collateral held and includes amounts net of receivables or payables.

Category by Industry Sector	Net Exposure ^{(a)(b)} (% of Total)
Utilities, energy merchants, marketers and other	69%
Financial institutions	31
Total as of June 30, 2025	100%

Category by Counterparty Credit Quality	Net Exposure ^{(a)(b)} (% of Total)
Investment grade	64%
Non-investment grade/Non-Rated	36
Total as of June 30, 2025	100%

(a) Counterparty credit exposure excludes coal transportation contracts because of the unavailability of market prices

(b) The figures in the tables above exclude potential counterparty credit exposure related to RTOs, ISOs, registered commodity exchanges and certain long-term contracts

The Company had exposure to one wholesale counterparty in excess of 10% of total Net Exposure as of June 30, 2025. Changes in hedge positions and market prices will affect credit exposure and counterparty concentration.

RTOs and ISOs

The Company participates in the organized markets of CAISO, ERCOT, AESO, IESO, ISO-NE, MISO, NYISO and PJM, known as RTOs or ISOs. Trading in the majority of these markets is approved by FERC, whereas in the case of ERCOT, it is approved by the PUCT, and whereas in the case of AESO and IESO, both exist provincially with AESO primarily subject to Alberta Utilities Commission and the IESO to the Ontario Energy Board. These ISOs may include credit policies that, under certain circumstances, require that losses arising from the default of one member on spot market transactions be shared by the remaining participants. As a result, the counterparty credit risk to these markets is limited to NRG's share of the overall market and are excluded from the above exposures.

Exchange Traded Transactions

The Company enters into commodity transactions on registered exchanges, notably ICE, NYMEX and Nodal. These clearinghouses act as the counterparty and transactions are subject to extensive collateral and margining requirements. As a result, these commodity transactions have limited counterparty credit risk.

Long-Term Contracts

Counterparty credit exposure described above excludes credit risk exposure under certain long-term contracts, primarily solar under Renewable PPAs. As external sources or observable market quotes are not always available to estimate such exposure, the Company values these contracts based on various techniques including, but not limited to, internal models based on a fundamental analysis of the market and extrapolation of observable market data with similar characteristics. Based on these valuation techniques, as of June 30, 2025, aggregate credit risk exposure managed by NRG to these counterparties was approximately \$774 million for the next five years.

Retail Customer Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to retail credit risk through the Company's retail electricity and gas providers as well as through Vivint Smart Home, which serve both Home and Business customers. Retail credit risk results in losses when a customer fails to pay for services rendered. The losses may result from both non-payment of customer accounts receivable and the loss of in-the-money forward value. The Company manages retail credit risk by using established credit policies, which include monitoring of the portfolio and the use of credit mitigation measures such as deposits or prepayment arrangements.

As of June 30, 2025, the Company's retail customer credit exposure to Home and Business customers was diversified across many customers and various industries, as well as government entities. Current economic conditions may affect the Company's customers' ability to pay their bills in a timely manner or at all, which could increase customer delinquencies and may lead to an increase in credit losses.

Note 6 — Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Energy-Related Commodities

As of June 30, 2025, NRG had energy-related derivative instruments extending through 2036. The Company marks these derivatives to market through the consolidated statement of operations. NRG has executed energy-related contracts extending through 2037 that qualified for the NPNS exception and were therefore exempt from fair value accounting treatment.

On October 1, 2024, the Company elected NPNS for certain existing derivative contracts. Upon election of NPNS, the Company discontinued derivative accounting treatment and will no longer remeasure the derivative contracts at fair value each reporting period. The fair values of these derivative contracts were frozen as of October 1, 2024 and the Company is derecognizing the fair values to earnings at the same time as the contracts mature. The values of these contracts are included in Derivative instruments captions in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Subsequent to the election date, costs associated with these contracts will be recorded when the underlying physical transaction is delivered. These derivative contracts extend through 2036.

Interest Rate Derivatives

NRG is exposed to changes in interest rates through the Company's issuance of debt. To mitigate the Company's interest rate risk, NRG enters into interest rate derivatives, including swaps and treasury locks. As of June 30, 2025, the Company had \$700 million of interest rate swaps extending through 2029 to mitigate the risk of the floating rate of the Term Loan B. In July 2025, the Company entered into treasury locks with a total notional amount of \$1.4 billion.

Foreign Exchange Contracts

NRG is exposed to changes in foreign currency primarily associated with the purchase of U.S. dollar denominated natural gas for its Canadian business. To manage the Company's foreign exchange risk, NRG entered into foreign exchange contracts. As of June 30, 2025, NRG had foreign exchange contracts extending through 2028. The Company marks these derivatives to market through the consolidated statement of operations.

Consumer Financing Program

Under the Consumer Financing Program, Vivint Smart Home pays a monthly fee to financing providers based on either the average daily outstanding balance of the loans or the number of outstanding loans. For certain loans, Vivint Smart Home incurs fees at the time of the loan origination and receives proceeds that are net of these fees. Vivint Smart Home also shares the liability for credit losses, depending on the credit quality of the customer. Due to the nature of certain provisions under the Consumer Financing Program, the Company records a derivative liability that is not designated as a hedging instrument and is adjusted to fair value, measured using the present value of the estimated future payments. Changes to the fair value are recorded through other income, net in the consolidated statement of operations. The following represent the contractual future payment obligations with the financing providers under the Consumer Financing Program that are components of the derivative:

- Vivint Smart Home pays either a monthly fee based on the average daily outstanding balance of the loans, or the number of outstanding loans, depending on the financing provider;
- Vivint Smart Home shares the liability for credit losses depending on the credit quality of the customer; and
- Vivint Smart Home pays transactional fees associated with customer payment processing.

The derivative is classified as a Level 3 instrument. The derivative positions are valued using a discounted cash flow model, with inputs consisting of available market data, such as market yield discount rates, as well as unobservable internally derived assumptions, such as collateral prepayment rates, collateral default rates and credit loss rates. In summary, the fair value represents an estimate of the present value of the cash flows Vivint Smart Home will be obligated to pay to the financing providers for each component of the derivative.

Volumetric Underlying Derivative Transactions

The following table summarizes the net notional volume buy/(sell) of NRGs open derivative transactions broken out by category, excluding those derivatives that qualified for the NPNS exception, as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. Option contracts are reflected using delta volume. Delta volume equals the notional volume of an option adjusted for the probability that the option will be in-the-money at its expiration date.

Category	Units	Total Volume (In millions)	
		June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Emissions	Short Ton	1	1
Renewable Energy Certificates	Certificates	13	13
Coal	Short Ton	10	10
Natural Gas	MMBtu	691	861
Power	MWh	88	91
Interest	Dollars	700	700
Foreign Exchange	Dollars	350	410
Consumer Financing Program	Dollars	1,340	1,219

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

The following table summarizes the fair value within the derivative instrument valuation on the balance sheets:

(In millions)	Fair Value			
	Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities	
	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Derivatives Not Designated as Cash Flow or Fair Value Hedges:				
Interest rate contracts - current	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 3
Interest rate contracts - long-term	—	9	4	—
Foreign exchange contracts - current	3	15	1	—
Foreign exchange contracts - long-term	—	7	2	1
Commodity contracts - current	2,020	2,295	1,738	2,067
Commodity contracts - long-term	1,193	1,073	1,077	903
Consumer Financing Program - current	—	—	147	137
Consumer Financing Program - long-term	—	—	110	66
Derivatives Not Designated as Cash Flow or Fair Value Hedges	\$ 3,216	\$ 3,399	\$ 3,082	\$ 3,177
Deferred gains/losses on NPNS contracts - current	309	376	65	90
Deferred gains/losses on NPNS contracts - long-term	552	621	80	137
Deferred gains/losses on NPNS contracts^(a)	\$ 861	\$ 997	\$ 145	\$ 227
Total Derivatives Not Designated as Cash Flow or Fair Value Hedges	\$ 4,077	\$ 4,396	\$ 3,227	\$ 3,404

(a) Balances related to certain derivative contracts that were previously accounted for as derivative contracts prior to the election of the NPNS exemption and the discontinuance of derivative accounting treatment as of the election date

The Company has elected to present derivative assets and liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet on a trade-by-trade basis and does not offset amounts at the counterparty master agreement level. In addition, collateral received or paid on the Company's derivative assets or liabilities are recorded on a separate line item on the consolidated balance sheet. The following table summarizes the offsetting of derivatives by counterparty master agreement level and collateral received or paid:

(In millions)	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position			
	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets / Liabilities	Derivative Instruments	Cash Collateral (Held)/Posted	Net Amount
As of June 30, 2025				
Interest rate contracts:				
Derivative liabilities	\$ (7)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (7)
Foreign exchange contracts:				
Derivative assets	\$ 3	\$ (2)	\$ —	\$ 1
Derivative liabilities	(3)	2	—	(1)
Total foreign exchange contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Commodity contracts:				
Derivative assets	\$ 4,074	\$ (2,799)	\$ (381)	\$ 894
Derivative liabilities	(2,960)	2,799	35	(126)
Total commodity contracts	\$ 1,114	\$ —	\$ (346)	\$ 768
Consumer Financing Program:				
Derivative liabilities	\$ (257)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (257)
Total derivative instruments	\$ 850	\$ —	\$ (346)	\$ 504

Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position

(In millions)	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets / Liabilities		Derivative Instruments	Cash Collateral (Held)/Posted	Net Amount	
As of December 31, 2024						
Interest rate contracts:						
Derivative assets	\$	9	\$	(3)	\$	6
Derivative liabilities		(3)		3		—
Total interest rate contracts	\$	6	\$	—	\$	6
Foreign exchange contracts:						
Derivative assets	\$	22	\$	(1)	\$	21
Derivative liabilities		(1)		1		—
Total foreign exchange contracts	\$	21	\$	—	\$	21
Commodity contracts:						
Derivative assets	\$	4,365	\$	(2,992)	\$	1,205
Derivative liabilities		(3,197)		2,992		(144)
Total commodity contracts	\$	1,168	\$	—	\$	1,061
Consumer Financing Program:						
Derivative liabilities	\$	(203)	\$	—	\$	(203)
Total derivative instruments	\$	992	\$	—	\$	885

Impact of Derivative Instruments on the Statements of Operations

Unrealized gains and losses associated with changes in the fair value of derivative instruments not accounted for as cash flow and fair value hedges are reflected in current period results of operations.

The following table summarizes the pre-tax effects of economic hedges that have not been designated as cash flow hedges or fair value hedges and trading activity on the Company's consolidated statement of operations. The effect of foreign exchange and commodity hedges are included within revenues and cost of operations. The effect of the interest rate contracts are included within interest expense. The effect of the Consumer Financing Program is included in other income, net.

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
Unrealized mark-to-market results	2025	2024	2025	2024
Reversal of previously recognized unrealized losses/(gains) on settled positions related to economic hedges ^(a)	\$ 120	\$ 209	\$ (98)	\$ 453
Reversal of acquired loss positions related to economic hedges	9	17	5	5
Net unrealized (losses)/gains on open positions related to economic hedges	(412)	649	141	889
Total unrealized mark-to-market (losses)/gains for economic hedging activities	(283)	875	48	1,347
Reversal of previously recognized unrealized losses on settled positions related to trading activity	3	4	2	—
Net unrealized gains on open positions related to trading activity	11	5	8	5
Total unrealized mark-to-market gains for trading activity	14	9	10	5
Total unrealized (losses)/gains - commodities and foreign exchange	\$ (269)	\$ 884	\$ 58	\$ 1,352

(a) For the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, includes \$30 million and \$(53) million, respectively, related to derivative contracts that were elected as NPNS on October 1, 2024 and are no longer valued at fair value on a recurring basis

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Total impact to statement of operations - interest rate contracts	\$ (5)	\$ 6	\$ (14)	\$ 18
Unrealized gains/(losses) included in revenues - commodities	\$ 13	\$ 93	\$ (6)	\$ 29
Unrealized (losses)/gains included in cost of operations - commodities	(266)	789	84	1,312
Unrealized (losses)/gains included in cost of operations - foreign exchange	(16)	2	(20)	11
Total impact to statement of operations - commodities and foreign exchange	\$ (269)	\$ 884	\$ 58	\$ 1,352
Total impact to statement of operations - Consumer Financing Program	\$ —	\$ (6)	\$ (8)	\$ (2)

The reversals of acquired gain positions were valued based upon the forward prices on the acquisition date. The roll-off amounts were offset by realized gains or losses at the settled prices and are reflected in revenue or cost of operations during the same period.

For the six months ended June 30, 2025, the \$141 million unrealized gain from open economic hedge positions was primarily the result of an increase in the value of forward positions as a result of increases in ERCOT power prices.

For the six months ended June 30, 2024, the \$889 million unrealized gain from open economic hedge positions was primarily the result of an increase in the value of forward positions as a result of increases in ERCOT power prices.

Credit Risk Related Contingent Features

Certain of the Company's trading agreements contain provisions that entitle the counterparty to demand that the Company post additional collateral if the counterparty determines that there has been deterioration in the Company's credit quality, generally termed "adequate assurance" under the agreements, or require the Company to post additional collateral if there were a downgrade in the Company's credit rating. The collateral potentially required for all contracts with adequate assurance clauses that were in a net liability position as of June 30, 2025 was \$579 million. The Company is also party to certain marginable agreements under which it has a net liability position, but the counterparty has not called for the collateral due, which was approximately \$36 million as of June 30, 2025. In the event of a downgrade in the Company's credit rating and if called for by the counterparty, \$13 million of additional collateral would be required for all contracts with credit rating contingent features as of June 30, 2025.

See Note 5, *Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, for discussion regarding concentration of credit risk.

Note 7 — Long-term Debt and Finance Leases

Long-term debt and finance leases consisted of the following:

(In millions, except rates)	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	Interest rate %
Recourse debt:			
Senior Notes, due 2028	\$ 821	\$ 821	5.750
Senior Notes, due 2029	733	733	5.250
Senior Notes, due 2029	500	500	3.375
Senior Notes, due 2029	798	798	5.750
Senior Notes, due 2031	1,030	1,030	3.625
Senior Notes, due 2032	480	480	3.875
Senior Notes, due 2033	925	925	6.000
Senior Notes, due 2034	950	950	6.250
Convertible Senior Notes, due 2048	232	232	2.750
Senior Secured First Lien Notes, due 2025	500	500	2.000
Senior Secured First Lien Notes, due 2027	900	900	2.450
Senior Secured First Lien Notes, due 2029	500	500	4.450
Senior Secured First Lien Notes, due 2033	740	740	7.000
Revolving Credit Facility	135	—	SOFR + 1.720
Term Loan B, due 2031	1,311	1,317	SOFR + 1.750
Tax-exempt bonds	466	466	1.250 - 4.750
Subtotal recourse debt	11,021	10,892	
Finance leases	14	14	various
Subtotal long-term debt and finance leases (including current maturities)	11,035	10,906	
Less current maturities	(1,132)	(996)	
Less debt issuance costs	(79)	(86)	
Discounts	(12)	(12)	
Total long-term debt and finance leases	\$ 9,812	\$ 9,812	

Recourse Debt

Senior Secured Bridge Facility

In connection with the anticipated acquisition of the LSP Portfolio, NRG entered into a commitment letter for the Bridge Facility in a principal amount not to exceed \$4.4 billion for the purposes of paying a portion of the consideration for the anticipated acquisition and paying fees and expenses in connection with the anticipated acquisition.

Senior Credit Facility

Amendment to Term Loan

On July 22, 2025, the Company, as borrower, and certain subsidiaries of the Company, as guarantors, entered into the Fifteenth Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the “Fifteenth Amendment”) with, among others, Citicorp North America, Inc., as administrative agent and as collateral agent (the “Agent”), and certain financial institutions, as lenders, which amended the Company’s Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2016 (the “Credit Agreement”).

The Fifteenth Amendment amended the Credit Agreement by adding a new incremental Term Loan B in an aggregate principal amount of \$1.0 billion (the “Incremental Term Loan B Facility” and the loans thereunder, the “Incremental Term Loans”), which Incremental Term Loan B Facility is fungible with the Company’s existing Term Loan B facility (the “Existing Term Loan B Facility”). The terms of the Incremental Term Loans are identical to those applicable to the Company’s Existing Term Loan B Facility.

Revolving Credit Facility

On May 27, 2025, the Company, as borrower, and certain of its subsidiaries, as guarantors, entered into the Fourteenth Amendment to the Credit Agreement in order to (i) increase the commitments under the Revolving Credit Facility by \$390 million (the “Incremental Commitments”) to an aggregate amount equal to \$4.6 billion and (ii) make certain other

amendments to the Credit Agreement. The terms of the Incremental Commitments (including pricing) are identical to those applicable to, and constitute the same class as the existing commitments under, the Revolving Credit Facility. As of June 30, 2025, \$ 135 million of borrowings were outstanding, which were fully repaid as of July 31, 2025.

2048 Convertible Senior Notes

Convertible Senior Notes Features — As of June 30, 2025, the Convertible Senior Notes were convertible pursuant to the issuance of the redemption notice into a combination of cash and the Company’s common stock at a price of \$40.63 per common share, which is the equivalent to a conversion rate of approximately 24.6144 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of Convertible Senior Notes. The net carrying amounts of the Convertible Senior Notes was \$232 million and \$231 million as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The following table details the interest expense recorded in connection with the Convertible Senior Notes:

(In millions, except percentages)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Contractual interest expense	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 6
Amortization of deferred finance costs	—	1	—	1
Total	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 7
Effective interest rate	0.79%	0.76%	1.55%	1.54%

Convertible Senior Notes Redemption

On May 15, 2025, the Company issued a notice of redemption for the Convertible Senior Notes. On July 8, 2025 (the “Redemption Date”), the Company used cash on hand to redeem \$12 million in aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Senior Notes, at a redemption price equal to 100.000%. The majority of the Convertible Senior Note holders elected to convert the notes prior to the Redemption Date and received \$220 million in cash with respect to the remaining principal amount of the Convertible Senior Notes and a total of 3,986,335 shares for the conversion premium.

Capped Call Options

During the second quarter of 2024, the Company entered into privately negotiated capped call transactions with certain counterparties (the “Capped Calls”) to effectively lock in a conversion premium of \$257 million on the remaining \$232 million in aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Senior Notes. In the second quarter of 2025, the expiration date of the options was extended from June 1, 2025 to July 8, 2025. The Capped Calls were exercised and settled on July 8, 2025 in connection with the redemption of the Convertible Senior Notes. For further discussion, see Note 9, *Changes in Capital Structure*.

Receivables Securitization Facilities

On June 20, 2025, NRG Receivables, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, amended its existing Receivables Facility to extend the scheduled termination date to June 18, 2026.

Texas Development Priorities

On July 31, 2025, NRG entered into a \$216 million loan agreement with the PUCT under the Texas Energy Fund (“TEF”, the “TEF loan”) to support development at its T.H. Wharton generation facility, which is currently under construction. The TEF loan bears interest at a fixed coupon rate of 3.000% per annum and has a final maturity date of July 31, 2045. The initial disbursement of funds for the TEF loan occurred in July 2025.

Note 8 — Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities, or VIEs

Entities that are not Consolidated

NRG accounts for the Company’s significant investments using the equity method of accounting. NRGs carrying value of equity investments can be impacted by a number of elements including impairments and movements in foreign currency exchange rates.

Variable Interest Entities that are Consolidated

The Company has a controlling financial interest that has been identified as a VIE under ASC 810 in NRG Receivables, which has entered into financing transactions related to the Receivables Facility as further described in Note 12, *Long-term Debt and Finance Leases*, to the Company’s 2024 Form 10-K.

The summarized financial information for the Company's consolidated VIE consisted of the following:

(In millions)	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable and Other current assets	\$ 2,449	\$ 2,402
Current liabilities	154	155
Net assets	\$ 2,295	\$ 2,247

Note 9 — Changes in Capital Structure

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company had 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock authorized and 500,000,000 shares of common stock authorized. The following table reflects the changes in NRGs preferred and common stock issued and outstanding:

	Preferred	Common		
	Issued and Outstanding	Issued	Treasury	Outstanding
Balance as of December 31, 2024	650,000	205,064,058	(6,460,055)	198,604,003
Shares issued under LTIPs	—	1,538,327	—	1,538,327
Shares issued under ESPP	—	—	81,903	81,903
Shares repurchased	—	—	(5,594,139)	(5,594,139)
Partial settlement of Capped Call Options	—	—	(134)	(134)
Partial conversion of Convertible Senior Notes	—	—	134	134
Retirement of treasury stock	—	(5,514,606)	5,514,606	—
Balance as of June 30, 2025	650,000	201,087,779	(6,457,685)	194,630,094
Shares issued under LTIPs	—	14,042	—	14,042
Shares repurchased	—	—	(988,749)	(988,749)
Settlement of Capped Call Options	—	—	(4,210,920)	(4,210,920)
Conversion of Convertible Senior Notes	—	—	3,986,335	3,986,335
Retirement of treasury stock	—	(1,091,281)	1,091,281	—
Balance as of July 31, 2025	650,000	200,010,540	(6,579,738)	193,430,802

Common Stock

Share Repurchases

The Company's long-term capital allocation policy is to target allocating approximately 80% of cash available for allocation, after debt reduction, to be returned to shareholders. In June 2023, NRG announced an increase to its existing share repurchase authorization to \$2.7 billion, to be executed through 2025. In October 2024, the Board of Directors authorized an additional \$1.0 billion for share repurchases as part of the existing share repurchase authorization. As of July 31, 2025, \$857 million is remaining under the \$3.7 billion authorization. The following table summarizes the share repurchases made under the \$3.7 billion authorization through July 31, 2025:

	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Amounts paid for shares purchased (in millions)	
2023 Repurchases:				
Open market repurchases	5,054,798	\$ 39.56	\$ 200	
Repurchases made under the accelerated share repurchase agreements	17,676,142	(a)	950	
Total Share Repurchases during 2023	22,730,940		1,150	(b)
2024 Repurchases:				
Repurchases made under the accelerated share repurchase agreements	1,163,230	(a)	—	
Open market repurchases	10,562,333	\$ 87.57	925	
Total Share Repurchases during 2024	11,725,563		\$ 925	(c)
2025 Repurchases:				
Open market repurchases ^(d)	5,594,139	\$ 107.14	600	(e)
Total Share Repurchases during the six months ended June 30, 2025	5,594,139		\$ 600	
Open market repurchases July 1, 2025 through July 31, 2025	988,749	\$ 154.30	152	
Shares received from the exercise of the Capped Calls Options	224,585	\$ 69.38	16	
Total Share Repurchases under the \$3.7 billion authorization	41,263,976	\$ 68.88	\$ 2,843	

(a) Under the November 6, 2023 ASR, the Company received a total of 18,839,372 shares for an average price per share of \$50.43, excluding the impact of the excise tax incurred. See discussion below for further information of the ASR agreements

(b) Excludes \$10 million of excise tax accrued in 2023 which was paid in 2024

(c) Excludes \$9 million of excise tax accrued in 2024 which was paid in 2025

(d) Includes \$6 million accrued as of June 30, 2025

(e) Excludes \$4 million accrued for estimated excise tax for the six months ended June 30, 2025

On November 6, 2023, the Company executed Accelerated Share Repurchase agreements to repurchase a total of \$950 million of NRGs outstanding common stock based on volume-weighted average prices. The Company received 17,676,142 shares in the fourth quarter of 2023, which were recorded in treasury stock at fair value based on the closing prices of \$833 million, with the remaining \$117 million recorded in additional paid-in-capital, representing the value of the forward contracts to purchase additional shares. During the first quarter of 2024, the Company received an additional 1,163,230 shares pursuant to the ASR agreements. Upon receipt of the final shares, the Company transferred the \$117 million from additional paid-in-capital to treasury stock.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company offers participation in the ESPP which allows eligible employees to elect to withhold between 1% and 10% of their eligible compensation to purchase shares of NRG common stock at the lesser of 90% of its market value on the offering date or 90% of the fair market value on the exercise date. An offering date occurs each April 1 and October 1. An exercise date occurs each September 30 and March 31.

NRG Common Stock Dividends

During the first quarter of 2025, NRG increased the annual dividend to \$1.76 from \$1.63 per share. A quarterly dividend of \$0.44 per share was paid on the Company's common stock during the three months ended June 30, 2025. On July 21, 2025 NRG declared a quarterly dividend on the Company's common stock of \$0.44 per share, payable on August 15, 2025 to stockholders of record as of August 1, 2025. The Company targets an annual dividend growth rate of 7%-9% per share in subsequent years.

The Company's common stock dividends are subject to available capital, market conditions, and compliance with associated laws, regulations and other contractual obligations.

Retirement of Treasury Stock

During the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company retired shares of treasury stock as detailed below. These retired shares are now included in NRG's pool of authorized but unissued shares. The Company's accounting policy upon the formal retirement of treasury stock is to deduct its par value from common stock and to reflect any excess of cost over par value as a deduction from additional paid-in-capital.

	Total number of treasury shares retired	Average price per share	Carrying value of treasury shares retired (in millions)
2025 Retirements:			
Shares retired during the first quarter of 2025	3,070,996	\$ 58.23	\$ 179
Shares retired during the second quarter of 2025	2,443,610	73.01	178
Total shares retired during the six months ended June 30, 2025	5,514,606		\$ 357
2024 Retirements:			
Shares retired during the first quarter of 2024	1,163,230	\$ 32.67	\$ 38
Shares retired during the second quarter of 2024	1,114,400	33.84	38
Total shares retired during the six months ended June 30, 2024	2,277,630		\$ 76

Capped Call Options

During the second quarter of 2024, the Company entered into Capped Calls. Each had a strike price of \$40.63 per share, subject to certain adjustments, which correspond to the conversion price of the Convertible Senior Notes as of June 30, 2025. The Capped Calls had a cap price of \$249.00 per share, subject to certain adjustments, and effectively locked in a conversion premium of \$257 million on the remaining \$232 million balance of the Convertible Senior Notes. The Capped Calls were separate transactions and not part of the terms of the Convertible Senior Notes. As these transactions met certain accounting criteria, the Capped Calls were recorded in stockholders' equity. In the second quarter of 2024, the Company recorded \$253 million as a reduction to additional paid-in capital and a \$4 million loss to other income, net to account for the change in the value of the Capped Calls during the calculation period which began on May 31, 2024 and concluded on June 28, 2024. In the second quarter of 2025, the expiration date of the options was extended from June 1, 2025 to July 8, 2025.

Upon the exercise and settlement of the Capped Calls on July 8, 2025, the Company paid a total amount of \$292 million, inclusive of the initial conversion premium of \$257 million. The Company received 4,210,920 shares of common stock, of which 3,986,335 were issued to the holders of the Convertible Senior Notes upon conversion, and the remaining 224,585 received were retired by the Company as of July 31, 2025.

Preferred Stock

Series A Preferred Stock Dividends

During the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company declared and paid semi-annual 10.25% dividends of \$51.25 per share on its outstanding Series A Preferred Stock, each totaling \$33 million.

Note 10 — (Loss)/Income Per Share

Basic (loss)/income per common share is computed by dividing net (loss)/income less cumulative dividends attributable to preferred stock by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Shares issued and treasury shares repurchased during the period are weighted for the portion of the period that they were outstanding. Diluted (loss)/income per share is computed in a manner consistent with that of basic (loss)/income per share while giving effect to all potentially dilutive common shares that were outstanding during the period when there is net income. The relative performance stock units and non-vested restricted stock units are not considered outstanding for purposes of computing basic (loss)/income per share. However, these instruments are included in the denominator for purposes of computing diluted income per share under the treasury stock method for periods when there is net income. The Convertible Senior Notes were convertible, under certain circumstances, into cash or a combination of cash and the Company's common stock. The Company is including the potential share settlements, if any, in the denominator for purposes of computing diluted income per share under the if converted method for periods when there is net income. The potential shares settlements are calculated as the excess of the Company's conversion obligation over the aggregate principal amount (which will be settled in cash), divided by the average share price for the period.

NRGs basic and diluted (loss)/income per share is shown in the following table:

(In millions, except per share data)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Basic (loss)/income per share:				
Net (loss)/income	\$ (104)	\$ 738	\$ 646	\$ 1,249
Less: Cumulative dividends attributable to Series A Preferred Stock	17	17	34	34
Net (loss)/income available for common stockholders	\$ (121)	\$ 721	\$ 612	\$ 1,215
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic	196	208	197	209
(Loss)/Income per weighted average common share — basic	\$ (0.62)	\$ 3.47	\$ 3.11	\$ 5.81
Diluted (loss)/income per share:				
Net (loss)/income	\$ (104)	\$ 738	\$ 646	\$ 1,249
Less: Cumulative dividends attributable to Series A Preferred Stock	17	17	34	34
Net (loss)/income available for common stockholders	\$ (121)	\$ 721	\$ 612	\$ 1,215
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic	196	208	197	209
Incremental shares attributable to the issuance of equity compensation (treasury stock method)	—	3	2	2
Incremental shares attributable to the potential share settlements of the Convertible Senior Notes (if converted method)	—	3	4	3
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - dilutive	196	214	203	214
(Loss)/Income per weighted average common share — diluted	\$ (0.62)	\$ 3.37	\$ 3.01	\$ 5.68

For the three months ended June 30, 2025, the Company had 3 million of outstanding equity compensation instruments and 4 million of potential share settlement of the Convertible Senior Notes that were not included in the computation of the Company's diluted loss per share. For all other periods presented, the Company had an insignificant number of outstanding equity instruments that were anti-dilutive and were not included in the computation of the Company's diluted income per share.

Note 11 — Segment Reporting

The Company's segment structure reflects how management makes financial decisions and allocates resources. The Company manages its operations based on the combined results of the retail and wholesale generation businesses with a geographical focus except for Vivint Smart Home operations which are reported within the Vivint Smart Home segment. Corporate represents the corporate business activities, and corporate shared services, to support the Company's operating segments. Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2024, Corporate now includes interest expense related to its consolidated debt financing activities and income tax expense related to its consolidated U.S. federal, foreign and state income taxes conforming to the way the Company internally manages and monitors the business. Prior periods amounts have been recast for comparative purposes to reflect this change, which had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements as disclosed in Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, to the Company's 2024 Form 10-K.

NRG's chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), its chief executive officer, uses more than one measure to evaluate the performance of its segments and allocate resources, including net income/(loss) and various non-GAAP financial measures such as adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or Adjusted EBITDA. Net income/(loss) and Adjusted EBITDA are used to review business performance and allocate resources as it provides a clearer view of segment profitability by focusing on operational performance. Additionally, operating expenses' impact on each operating segment results are analyzed. On a monthly basis, Adjusted EBITDA is compared against the budget, latest forecast, and prior period.

Three months ended June 30, 2025

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate	Eliminations	Total
Revenue^(a)	\$ 2,847	\$ 2,737	\$ 675	\$ 504	\$ —	\$ (23)	\$ 6,740
Operating expenses	2,371	3,048	520	428	52	(23)	6,396
Depreciation and amortization	93	36	11	193	11	—	344
Total operating cost and expenses	2,464	3,084	531	621	63	(23)	6,740
Operating income/(loss)	383	(347)	144	(117)	(63)	—	—
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other income, net	(1)	—	(1)	—	6	—	4
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	—	—	—	(10)	—	(10)
Interest expense	—	—	—	—	(148)	—	(148)
Income/(loss) before income taxes	382	(347)	144	(117)	(215)	—	(153)
Income tax benefit	—	—	—	—	(49)	—	(49)
Net income/(loss)	\$ 382	\$ (347)	\$ 144	\$ (117)	\$ (166)	\$ —	\$ (104)
(a) Inter-segment sales and inter-segment net derivative gains and losses included in revenues	\$ 6	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 13	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 23

Other segment information

Capital expenditures	\$ 337	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 7	\$ 25	\$ —	\$ 378
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Three months ended June 30, 2024

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate	Eliminations	Total
Revenue^(a)	\$ 2,763	\$ 2,532	\$ 910	\$ 467	\$ —	\$ (13)	\$ 6,659
Operating expenses	1,719	2,045	851	255	22	(13)	4,879
Depreciation and amortization	77	39	48	186	10	—	360
Impairment losses	—	—	15	—	—	—	15
Total operating cost and expenses	1,796	2,084	914	441	32	(13)	5,254
Gain on sale of assets	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Operating income/(loss)	967	448	1	26	(32)	—	1,410
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Other income, net	—	—	1	(8)	10	—	3
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	—	—	—	(202)	—	(202)
Interest expense	—	—	—	—	(163)	—	(163)
Income/(loss) before income taxes	967	448	6	18	(387)	—	1,052
Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	314	—	314
Net income/(loss)	\$ 967	\$ 448	\$ 6	\$ 18	\$ (701)	\$ —	\$ 738
(a) Inter-segment sales and inter-segment net derivative gains and losses included in revenues	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13

Other segment information

Capital expenditures	\$ 80	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ 6	\$ 13	\$ —	\$ 103
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Six months ended June 30, 2025

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate	Eliminations	Total
Revenue^(a)	\$ 5,282	\$ 7,314	\$ 1,774	\$ 998	\$ —	\$ (43)	\$ 15,325
Operating expenses	4,386	6,887	1,536	677	71	(43)	13,514
Depreciation and amortization	176	73	24	375	22	—	670
Total operating cost and expenses	4,562	6,960	1,560	1,052	93	(43)	14,184
Loss on sale of assets	—	—	(7)	—	—	—	(7)
Operating income/(loss)	720	354	207	(54)	(93)	—	1,134
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Other income, net	(1)	4	(1)	(8)	22	—	16
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	—	—	—	(10)	—	(10)
Interest expense	—	—	—	—	(311)	—	(311)
Income/(loss) before income taxes	719	358	209	(62)	(392)	—	832
Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	186	—	186
Net income/(loss)	\$ 719	\$ 358	\$ 209	\$ (62)	\$ (578)	\$ —	\$ 646

(a) Inter-segment sales and inter-segment net derivative gains and losses included in revenues

\$ 13	\$ 1	\$ 4	\$ 25	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 43
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Other segment information

Capital expenditures	\$ 527	\$ 5	\$ 7	\$ 8	\$ 48	\$ —	\$ 595
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Six months ended June 30, 2024

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate	Eliminations	Total
Revenue^(a)	\$ 4,996	\$ 6,047	\$ 2,129	\$ 935	\$ —	\$ (19)	\$ 14,088
Operating expenses	3,517	4,940	2,117	503	41	(19)	11,099
Depreciation and amortization	159	78	73	363	20	—	693
Impairment losses	—	—	15	—	—	—	15
Total operating cost and expenses	3,676	5,018	2,205	866	61	(19)	11,807
(Loss)/gain on sale of assets	(4)	—	5	—	—	—	1
Operating income/(loss)	1,316	1,029	(71)	69	(61)	—	2,282
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
Other income, net	—	—	(1)	(4)	38	—	33
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	—	—	—	(260)	—	(260)
Interest expense	—	—	—	—	(315)	—	(315)
Income/(loss) before income taxes	1,316	1,029	(65)	65	(598)	—	1,747
Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	498	—	498
Net income/(loss)	\$ 1,316	\$ 1,029	\$ (65)	\$ 65	\$ (1,096)	\$ —	\$ 1,249

(a) Inter-segment sales and inter-segment net derivative gains and losses included in revenues

\$ 10	\$ —	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 19
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Other segment information

Capital expenditures	\$ 125	\$ —	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 27	\$ —	\$ 172
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The following table summarizes balance sheet information by segment:

	As of June 30, 2025						
(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate	Eliminations	Total
Equity investments in affiliates	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 47	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 47
Goodwill	643	721	159	3,494	—	—	5,017
Total assets	8,646	8,932	2,228	6,731	16,364	(18,813)	24,088

	As of December 31, 2024						
(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate	Eliminations	Total
Equity investments in affiliates	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 45	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 45
Goodwill	643	721	153	3,494	—	—	5,011
Total assets	6,925	8,021	2,254	6,624	15,543	(15,345)	24,022

Note 12 — Income Taxes

Effective Income Tax Rate

The income tax provision consisted of the following:

(In millions, except rates)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
(Loss)/Income before income taxes	\$ (153)	\$ 1,052	\$ 832	\$ 1,747
Income tax (benefit)/expense	(49)	314	186	498
Effective income tax rate	32.0 %	29.8 %	22.4 %	28.5 %

For the three months ended June 30, 2025, the effective tax rate was higher than the statutory rate of 21%, primarily due to the state tax benefit and permanent differences.

For the six months ended June 30, 2025, the effective tax rate was higher than the statutory rate of 21%, primarily due to the state tax expense, partially offset with favorable permanent differences.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the effective tax rate was higher than the statutory rate of 21%, primarily due to the state tax expense and permanent differences.

On July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (“OBBA”) was enacted into law. The OBBA includes changes to U.S. tax law that will be applicable to NRG beginning in 2025. Any impact of the OBBA on the Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements will be reflected in the third quarter.

On September 12, 2024, Treasury and the IRS released proposed regulations that provide guidance on the application of the CAMT. The proposed regulations allow the exclusion of unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses, related to qualified hedge transactions, from adjusted financial statement income. The Company will continue to evaluate the applicable corporation status and the impact of the CAMT based on the proposed guidance. NRG as an applicable corporation is subject to the CAMT and has reflected the impact in its current and deferred taxes, however, there is no impact on the Company’s provision for income taxes from the CAMT for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

Uncertain Tax Benefits

As of June 30, 2025, NRG had a non-current tax liability of \$60 million for uncertain tax benefits from positions taken on various federal and state income tax returns inclusive of accrued interest. For the six months ended June 30, 2025, NRG accrued \$1 million of interest relating to the uncertain tax benefits. As of June 30, 2025, NRG had cumulative interest and penalties related to these uncertain tax benefits of \$5 million. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax benefits in income tax expense.

NRG is subject to examination by taxing authorities for income tax returns filed in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and foreign jurisdictions including operations located in Australia and Canada. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations for years prior to 2021. With few exceptions, state and Canadian income tax examinations are no longer open for years prior to 2015.

Note 13 — Related Party Transactions

NRG provides services to some of its related parties, which are accounted for as equity method investments, under operations and maintenance agreements. Fees for the services under these agreements include recovery of NRG's costs of operating the plants. Certain agreements also include fees for administrative services, a base monthly fee, profit margin and/or annual incentive bonus.

The following table summarizes NRG's material related party transactions with third-party affiliates:

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<i>Revenues from Related Parties Included in Revenue</i>				
Gladstone	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1
Ivanpah ^(a)	12	12	24	25
Midway-Sunset	1	1	2	2
Total	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 27</u>	<u>\$ 28</u>

(a) Also includes fees under project management agreements with each project company

Note 14 — Commitments and Contingencies**Commitments*****First Lien Structure***

NRG has granted first liens to certain counterparties on a substantial portion of property and assets owned by NRG and the guarantors of its senior debt. NRG uses the first lien structure to reduce the amount of cash collateral and letters of credit that it would otherwise be required to post from time to time to support its obligations under out-of-the-money hedges. To the extent that the underlying hedge positions for a counterparty are out-of-the-money to NRG, the counterparty would have a claim under the first lien program. As of June 30, 2025, all hedges under the first liens were out-of-the-money on a counterparty aggregate basis.

Contingencies

The Company's material legal proceedings are described below. The Company believes that it has valid defenses to these legal proceedings and intends to defend them vigorously. NRG records accruals for estimated losses from contingencies 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, the Company believes it has established an adequate accrual for the applicable legal matters, including regulatory and environmental matters as further discussed in Note 15, *Regulatory Matters*, and Note 16, *Environmental Matters*. In addition, legal costs are expensed as incurred. Management has assessed each of the following 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, the Company is unable to predict the outcome of these legal proceedings or reasonably estimate the scope or amount of any associated costs and potential liabilities. As additional information becomes available, management adjusts its assessment and estimates of such contingencies accordingly. Because litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties and unfavorable rulings or developments, it is possible that the ultimate resolution of the Company's liabilities and contingencies could be at amounts that are different from its currently recorded accruals and that such difference could be material.

In addition to the legal proceedings noted below, NRG and its subsidiaries are party to other litigation or legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. In management's opinion, the disposition of these ordinary course matters will not materially adversely affect NRG's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Environmental Lawsuits

Sierra club et al. v. Midwest Generation LLC — In 2012, several environmental groups filed a complaint against Midwest Generation with the Illinois Pollution Control Board ("IPCB") alleging violations of environmental law resulting in groundwater contamination. In June 2019, the IPCB found in an interim order that Midwest Generation violated the law because it had improperly handled coal ash at four facilities in Illinois and caused or allowed coal ash constituents to impact groundwater. On September 9, 2019, Midwest Generation filed a Motion to Reconsider numerous issues, which the court granted in part and denied in part on February 6, 2020. In 2023, the IPCB held hearings regarding the appropriate relief. Midwest Generation has been working with the Illinois EPA to address the groundwater issues since 2010.

Consumer Lawsuits

Similar to other energy service companies ("ESCOs") and smart home companies operating in the industry, from time-to-time, the Company and/or its subsidiaries may be subject to consumer lawsuits in various jurisdictions where they sell natural gas, electricity or smart home solutions.

Variable Price Case

Mirkin v. XOOM Energy (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 2019) — XOOM Energy is a defendant in a putative class action lawsuit pending in New York, alleging that XOOM Energy breached its contractual duty to set customer variable rates based on actual and estimated supply costs. The Court denied XOOM's motion for summary judgment and granted class certification. The Second Circuit denied XOOM's request to appeal the class certification grants. XOOM prevailed in its challenge to Mirkin's expert reports. The Court granted XOOM's motion to exclude both reports on damages. As a result, Mirkin has no method to establish damages for its class. The Court is considering whether class certification is still appropriate. Recently, this matter was moved to a new judge for further handling. A trial setting is not expected before Fall 2025. This matter was known and accrued for at the time of the XOOM acquisition.

Telephone Consumer Protection Act ("TCPA") Cases — In the cases set forth below, referred to as the TCPA Cases, such actions involve consumers alleging violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, as amended, by receiving calls, texts or voicemails without consent in violation of the federal Telemarketing Sales Rule, and/or state counterpart legislation. The underlying claims of each case are similar. The Company denies the allegations asserted by plaintiffs and intends to vigorously defend these matters. These matters were known and accrued for at the time of the Direct Energy acquisition.

There are two putative class actions pending against Direct Energy: (1) *Holly Newman v. Direct Energy, LP* (D. Md Sept 2021) - Direct Energy filed its Motion to Dismiss asserting the ruling in the *Brittany Burk v. Direct Energy* (S.D. Tex. Feb 2019) preempts the plaintiff's ability to file suit based on the same facts. The Court denied Direct Energy's motion stating the Court does not have the benefit of all of the facts that were in front of the Burk court to issue a similar ruling. On April 12, 2023, the Court granted Direct Energy's Motion to Transfer Venue, moving to the case to the Southern District of Texas. The parties are proceeding with written discovery; and (2) *Matthew Dickson v. Direct Energy* (N.D. Ohio Jan. 2018) - The case was stayed pending the outcome of an appeal to the Sixth Circuit based on the unconstitutionality of the TCPA during the period from 2015-2020. The Sixth Circuit found the TCPA was in effect during that period and remanded the case back to the trial court. Direct Energy refiled its motions along with supplements. On March 25, 2022, the Court granted summary judgment in favor of Direct Energy and dismissed the case. Dickson appealed and the case was sent back to the trial court. The parties conducted fact and expert discovery and Direct Energy submitted its motion for summary judgment in August 2024. The parties are waiting for a ruling from the Court on summary judgment and class certification.

Sales Practice Lawsuit

A Vivint Smart Home competitor has made a claim against Vivint Smart Home alleging, among other things, that Vivint Smart Home's sales representatives used deceptive sales practices. This matter was known and accrued for at the time of the Vivint Smart Home acquisition. *CPI Security Systems, Inc. ("CPI") v. Vivint Smart Home, Inc.* (W.D.N.C. Sept. 2020) was filed in 2020, went to trial, and in February 2023, the jury issued a verdict against Vivint Smart Home, in favor of CPI for \$50 million of compensatory damages and an additional \$140 million of punitive damages. Vivint Smart Home appealed. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals issued its opinion on July 22, 2025, upholding the trial court's judgment. Following the decision, the Company increased the accrual for this matter as of June 30, 2025 to the amount of the judgment plus accrued interest. The Company is pursuing additional appellate remedies.

Patent Infringement Lawsuit

SB IP Holdings LLC ("Skybell") v. Vivint Smart Home, Inc. — On October 23, 2023, a jury in the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Texas, Sherman Division, issued a verdict against the Company in favor of Skybell for \$45 million in damages for patent infringement. The patents that were the basis for the claims made by Skybell were ruled invalid by the U.S. International Trade Commission in November 2021. The Company did not believe the verdict was legally supported and pursued appellate remedies. During the second quarter of 2025, the parties entered into a settlement agreement and dismissed the matter and pending appeals.

Winter Storm Uri Lawsuits

The Company has been named in certain property damage and wrongful death claims that have been filed in connection with Winter Storm Uri in its capacity as a generator and a retail electric provider. Most of the lawsuits related to Winter Storm Uri are consolidated into a single multi-district litigation matter in Harris County District Court. NRGs retail electric providers have since been dismissed from the multi-district litigation. As a power generator, the Company is named in various cases with claims ranging from: wrongful death; personal injury only; property damage and personal injury; property damage only; and

subrogation. The First Court of Appeals conditionally granted the generators' mandamus relief, ordering the trial court to grant the generator defendants' Motion to Dismiss. The plaintiffs challenged the ruling and the matters are stayed pending appeals by the various parties. The Company intends to vigorously defend these matters.

Note 15 — Regulatory Matters

Environmental regulatory matters are discussed within Note 16, *Environmental Matters*.

NRG operates in a highly regulated industry and is subject to regulation by various federal, state and provincial agencies. As such, NRG is affected by regulatory developments at the federal, state and provincial levels and in the regions in which NRG operates. In addition, NRG is subject to the market rules, procedures, and protocols of the various ISO and RTO markets in which NRG participates. These power markets are subject to ongoing legislative and regulatory changes that may impact NRG's wholesale and retail operations.

In addition to the regulatory proceedings noted below, NRG and its subsidiaries are parties to other regulatory proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business or have other regulatory exposure. In management's opinion, the disposition of these ordinary course matters will not materially adversely affect NRG's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

California Station Power — As the result of unfavorable final and non-appealable litigation, the Company accrued a liability associated with consumption of station power at the Company's Encina power plant facility in California after August 30, 2010. The Company believes it has established an appropriate accrual pending potential regulatory action by San Diego Gas & Electric regarding the Company's Encina facility.

NYSPSC - Notice of Apparent Violation — The NYSPSC issued an order referred to as the Retail Reset Order in December 2019 that limited ESCOs' offers for electric and natural gas to three compliant products: guaranteed savings from the utility default rate, a fixed rate commodity product that is priced at no more than 5% greater than the trailing 12-month average utility supply rate or New York-sourced renewable energy that is at least 50% greater than the prevailing New York Renewable Energy Standard for load serving entities. The order effectively limited ESCOs' offers to natural gas customers to only the guaranteed savings and capped fixed term compliant products because no equivalent renewable energy product exists for natural gas. NRG took action to comply with the order when it became effective April 16, 2021. On January 8, 2024, the NYSPSC notified eight of NRG's retail energy suppliers (serving both electricity and natural gas) of alleged non-compliance with New York regulatory requirements. Among other items, the notices allege that the NRG suppliers did not transition existing residential customers to one of the three compliant products authorized by the NYSPSC following the effective date of the order. NRG responded to the notices in February 2024. The Company believes it has complied with the Retail Reset Order and does not agree with the NYSPSC's assertions made in the notice. The outcome of this process has the potential to negatively impact the retail business in New York.

Note 16 — Environmental Matters

NRG is subject to a wide range of environmental laws in the development, construction, ownership and operation of power plants. These laws generally require that governmental permits and approvals be obtained before construction and maintained during operation of power plants. In general, the electric generation industry has faced increasingly stringent requirements regarding air quality, GHG emissions, combustion byproducts, water use and discharge, and threatened and endangered species including several rules promulgated in 2024. In general, future laws are expected to require the addition of emissions controls or other environmental controls or to impose additional restrictions on the operations of the Company's facilities, which could have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. At the federal level, the President has issued several Executive Orders that indicate that the current administration intends to ease the regulatory burden on the electric generation industry, which may affect the outcome of the rulemakings and related legal challenges described below. The Company has elected to use a \$1 million disclosure threshold, as permitted, for environmental proceedings to which the government is a party.

Air

CPP/ACE Rules — The attention in recent years on GHG emissions has resulted in federal and state regulations. In 2019, the EPA promulgated the ACE rule, which rescinded the CPP, which had sought to broadly regulate CO₂ emissions from the power sector. On January 19, 2021, the D.C. Circuit vacated the ACE rule (but on February 22, 2021, at the EPA's request, stayed the issuance of the portion of the mandate that would vacate the repeal of the CPP). On June 30, 2022, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the "generation shifting" approach in the CPP exceeded the powers granted to the EPA by Congress. On May 9, 2024, the EPA promulgated a rule that repealed the ACE rule and significantly revised the manner in which new combustion-turbine and existing steam EGU's GHG emissions will be regulated including capturing and storing/sequestering CO₂ in some instances. This rule has been challenged by numerous parties in the D.C. Circuit including 27 states with 22 states intervening in support of the rule. The D.C. Circuit held oral arguments related to this rule in December 2024. On February 5, 2025, the

DOJ filed a motion asking the court to hold proceedings in abeyance while the EPA evaluates the rule. The court granted the motion on February 19, 2025. On June 17, 2025, the EPA proposed to repeal all GHG emission standards for fossil fuel-fired power plants under Section 111 of the CAA. The EPA is proposing to conclude that GHG emissions from domestic fossil fuel-fired EGUs do not contribute to dangerous air pollution at a level sufficient to invoke the EPA's authority under CAA Section 111. In addition to its primary proposal to repeal all GHG emission standards for the power sector promulgated in both 2015 and 2024, the EPA has included an alternative proposal to repeal only specific portions.

Cross-State Air Pollution Rule ("CSAPR") — On March 15, 2023, the EPA signed and released a prepublication version of a final rule that sought to significantly revise the CSAPR to address the good-neighbor obligations of the 2015 ozone NAAQS for 23 states (a Federal Implementation Plan or "FIP") after earlier having disapproved numerous state plans to address the issue. Several states, including Texas, challenged the EPA's disapproval of their state plans. On May 1, 2023, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit stayed the EPA's disapproval of Texas' and Louisiana's state plans, which disapprovals are a condition precedent to the EPA imposing its plan on Texas and Louisiana. On March 25, 2025, the Fifth Circuit upheld the EPA's disapproval of Texas' and Louisiana's state plans but did not address the FIP. On May 9, 2025, Texas and other parties petitioned the Fifth Circuit for a rehearing with the whole court. On June 5, 2023, the EPA promulgated the FIP. On June 27, 2024, the U.S. Supreme Court stayed the FIP in the 11 states where the rule had not already been stayed. On April 14, 2025, the D.C. Circuit granted the EPA's request to hold the legal challenges in abeyance while the EPA revisits the rule. The Company cannot predict the outcome of the legal challenges to the various state disapprovals and the final rule promulgated on June 5, 2023.

Regional Haze Proposal — In May 2023, the EPA proposed to withdraw the existing Texas Sulfur Dioxide Trading Program and replace it with unit-specific SO₂ limits for 12 units in Texas to address requirements to improve visibility at National Parks and Wilderness areas. If finalized as proposed, it would result in more stringent SO₂ limits for two of the Company's coal-fired units in Texas. The Company cannot predict the outcome of this proposal.

Mercury and Air Toxics Standards ("MATS") — On May 7, 2024, the EPA promulgated a final rule that amends the MATS rule by, among other things, increasing the stringency of the filterable particulate matter standard at coal-burning units. The deadline for complying with this more stringent standard had been 2027. On April 8, 2025, the President signed a Proclamation that creates a 2-year exemption for compliance beginning on July 8, 2027 and ending on July 8, 2029 for certain coal units including those owned by the Company. Twenty-three states have challenged this rule in the D.C. Circuit. On June 17, 2025, the EPA proposed to repeal the majority of the 2024 final rule amending the MATS rule. Accordingly, the outcome of this rulemaking is uncertain.

Water

ELG — In 2015, the EPA revised the ELG for Steam Electric Generating Facilities, which imposed more stringent requirements (as individual permits were renewed) for wastewater streams from FGD, fly ash, bottom ash and flue gas mercury control. In 2017, the EPA promulgated a final rule that, among other things, postponed the compliance dates to preserve the status quo for FGD wastewater and bottom ash transport water by two years to November 2020 until the EPA amended the rule. On October 13, 2020, the EPA amended the 2015 ELG rule by: (i) altering the stringency of certain limits for FGD wastewater; (ii) relaxing the zero-discharge requirement for bottom ash transport water; and (iii) changing several deadlines. In 2021, NRG informed its regulators that the Company intends to comply with the ELG by ceasing combustion of coal by the end of 2028 at its domestic coal units outside of Texas, and installing appropriate controls by the end of 2025 at its two plants that have coal-fired units in Texas. On May 9, 2024, the EPA promulgated a rule that revises the ELG by, among other things, further restricting the discharge of (i) FGD wastewater, (ii) bottom ash transport water, and (iii) combustion residual leachate. The rule was challenged in numerous courts, but the cases have been consolidated in the Eighth Circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals. The outcome of the legal challenges is uncertain. On February 19, 2025, the DOJ filed a motion asking the court to hold proceedings in abeyance while the U.S. presidential administration evaluates the rule, which the court granted. During the second quarter of 2025, the EPA announced its intent to update the 2024 rule to advance the goals of the President Trump's Unleashing American Energy Executive Order to support electric grid reliability and affordability while maintaining compliance with the Clean Water Act.

Byproducts

In 2015, the EPA finalized the rule regulating byproducts of coal combustion (e.g., ash and gypsum) as solid wastes under the RCRA. On August 21, 2018, the D.C. Circuit found, among other things, that the EPA had not adequately regulated unlined ponds and legacy surface impoundments. On August 28, 2020, the EPA finalized "A Holistic Approach to Close Part A: Deadline to Initiate Closure," which amended the April 2015 Rule to address the August 2018 D.C. Circuit decision and extend some of the deadlines. On November 12, 2020, the EPA finalized "A Holistic Approach to Closure Part B: Alternative Demonstration for Unlined Surface Impoundments," which further amended the April 2015 Rule to, among other things, provide procedures for requesting approval to operate existing ash impoundments with an alternate liner. On May 8, 2024, the EPA promulgated a rule that establishes requirements for: (i) inactive (or legacy) surface impoundments at inactive facilities

and (ii) coal combustion residual ("CCR") management units (regardless of how or when the CCR was placed) at regulated facilities. The rule also creates an obligation to conduct site assessments (at all active and certain inactive facilities) to determine whether CCR management units are present. The rule has been challenged in the D.C. Circuit and the outcome of the legal challenges is uncertain.

ITEM 2 — MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The discussion and analysis below has been organized as follows:

- Executive summary, including introduction and overview, business strategy, and changes to the business environment during the period, including environmental and regulatory matters;
- Known trends that may affect NRGs results of operations and financial condition in the future;
- Results of operations; and
- Liquidity and capital resources including liquidity position, financial condition addressing credit ratings, material cash requirements and commitments, and other obligations.

As you read this discussion and analysis, refer to NRGs condensed consolidated statements of operations to this Form 10-Q, which present the results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024. Also refer to NRGs 2024 Form 10-K, which includes detailed discussions of various items impacting the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition, including: General section; Strategy section; Business Overview section, including how regulation, weather, and other factors affect NRGs business; and Critical Accounting Estimates section.

Executive Summary

Introduction and Overview

NRG Energy, Inc., or NRG or the Company, is a leading energy and smart home company powering a brighter, smarter future. The Company delivers gas, electricity, and smart home solutions to approximately 8 million residential customers (comprised of 6 million retail energy customers and 2 million smart home customers) in addition to large commercial and industrial, hyperscaler, and wholesale customers. Across the U.S. and Canada, NRG is redefining customer's experience with energy under brand names such as NRG, Reliant, Direct Energy, Green Mountain Energy, and Vivint. As of June 30, 2025, the Company's core power and natural gas business consists of approximately 12 GW of competitive power generation, primarily in Texas, and a natural gas portfolio that serves approximately 1,800 MMDth annually.

Strategy

NRGs strategy is to maximize shareholder value by being a leader in the emerging convergence of energy and smart automation in the home and business. Through a diversified supply strategy, the Company sells reliable electricity and natural gas to its customers in the markets it serves, while also providing innovative home solutions to customers. NRGs unique combination of assets and capabilities enables the Company to develop and sell highly differentiated offerings that bring together every day essential services like powering and securing the home through a seamless and integrated experience. This strategy is intended to enable the Company to optimize its unique integrated platform to delight customers, generate recurring cash flow, significantly strengthen earnings and cost competitiveness, and lower risk and volatility. Sustainability is a philosophy that underpins NRGs strategy and facilitates value creation across NRGs business.

To effectuate the Company's strategy, NRG is focused on: (i) serving the energy needs of end-use residential, commercial and industrial, and wholesale counterparties in competitive markets and optimizing on additional revenue opportunities through its multiple brands and channels; (ii) offering a variety of energy products and smart home products and services that are differentiated by innovative features, premium service, integrated platforms, sustainability, and loyalty/affinity programs; (iii) excellence in operating performance of its assets; (iv) achieving the optimal mix of supply to serve its customer load requirements through a diversified supply strategy; and (v) engaging in disciplined and transparent capital allocation.

Energy Regulatory Matters

The Company's regulatory matters are described in the Company's 2024 Form 10-K in Item 1, Business — *Regulatory Matters*. These matters have been updated below and in Note 15, *Regulatory Matters*.

As participants in wholesale and retail energy markets and owners and operators of power plants, certain NRG entities are subject to regulation by various federal and state government agencies. These include the CFTC, FERC, NRC and the PUCT, as well as other public utility commissions in certain states where NRGs generation or distributed generation assets are located. In addition, NRG is subject to the market rules, procedures and protocols of the various ISO and RTO markets in which it participates. Likewise, certain NRG entities participating in the retail markets are subject to rules and regulations established by the states and provinces in which NRG entities are licensed to sell at retail. NRG must also comply with the mandatory reliability requirements imposed by NERC and the regional reliability entities in the regions where NRG operates.

NRGs operations within the ERCOT footprint are not subject to rate regulation by FERC, as they are deemed to operate solely within the ERCOT market and not in interstate commerce. These operations are subject to regulation by the PUCT.

State and Provincial Energy Regulation

Maryland Legislation — On May 9, 2024, Maryland Governor Wes Moore signed Senate Bill 1 into law, which restricts the competitive retail electric and natural gas market in Maryland, affecting residential customers but not commercial and industrial customers. Key provisions of the law took effect on January 1, 2025. The legislation imposes a price cap on residential contracts tied to a trailing 12-month historical average of utility rates, with only a limited exception for renewable power products. Renewable products must now have their price pre-approved by the Maryland Public Service Commission and source their renewable electricity certificates from within the PJM region. The law also requires that any variable-price contract not contain a change in price more than once a year, except time-of-use contracts, and limits contract terms to 12 months. It requires affirmative consent for the renewal of customer contracts for renewable power products. The law also imposes licensing requirements on energy salespeople. While the law states that it does not impair existing contracts, the Maryland Public Service Commission has ruled that grandfathering of existing contracts will end as of December 31, 2025, and that suppliers must issue separate bills for their charges for all new and renewing contracts as of January 1, 2025. On October 1, 2024, Green Mountain Energy Company, NRG's renewable electricity provider, along with a retail trade association to which NRG belongs, filed a lawsuit in federal court challenging the constitutionality of Senate Bill 1. On November 18, 2024, the trial court denied the plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction. The plaintiffs, including Green Mountain, have filed an appeal to this denial to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. The appeal is pending.

Regional Regulatory Developments

NRG is affected by rule/tariff changes that occur in the ISO regions. For further discussion on regulatory developments, see Item 1 — Note 15, *Regulatory Matters*, to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

ERCOT/PUCT

Public Utility Commission of Texas' Actions with Respect to Wholesale Pricing and Market Design — The PUCT continues to analyze and implement multiple options for promoting increased reliability in the wholesale electric market, including the adoption of a reliability standard for resource adequacy and market-based mechanisms to achieve this standard. The Commission adopted a reliability standard that became effective in September 2024.

In 2023, the Texas Legislature authorized implementation of the Performance Credit Mechanism ("PCM"), which will measure real-time contribution to system reliability and provide compensation for resources to be available, subject to certain "guardrails" such as an absolute annual net cost cap, as part of its adoption of the PUCT Sunset Bill (House Bill 1500). In December 2024, the PUCT decided to shelve implementation of the PCM for the time being. The Texas Legislature also directed the PUCT to implement additional market design changes such as the creation of a new ancillary service called Dispatchable Reliability Reserve Service ("DRRS") to further increase ERCOT's capability to manage net load variability and firming requirements for new generation resources which penalize poor performance during periods of low grid reserves. The PUCT directed ERCOT to implement DRRS as a standalone product which will delay implementation until 2026 or 2027. Both DRRS and a firming requirement are currently in the design phase with final rules yet to be adopted.

Texas Energy Fund — Through Senate Bill 2627, the Texas Legislature created the TEF, which received voter approval in November 2023, and will provide grants and low-interest loans (3%) to incentivize the development of more dispatchable generation and smaller backup generation in ERCOT. The PUCT adopted a rule in March 2024, which establishes the application and participation requirements and the process by which the Texas Energy Fund loan proceeds for dispatchable generation in ERCOT will be distributed. The initial window for submitting loan applications was opened on June 1, 2024 and closed on July 27, 2024. NRG, through its subsidiaries, filed for loan proceeds for three separate projects, totaling more than 1,500 MWs of capacity. The PUCT also adopted a rule for the completion bonus grant program in April 2024, which provides for opportunities for grants of \$120,000 per MW for dispatchable generation projects interconnected before June 1, 2026, or \$80,000 per MW for dispatchable generation projects interconnected on or after June 1, 2026 but before June 1, 2029, subject to performance requirements. In January 2025, the PUCT began accepting applications for completion bonus grants, and NRG, through its subsidiaries, has filed applications for each of the three projects referenced above. The 89th Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 2268, which separated the 10,000 MW collective cap on the ERCOT loan and grant programs resulting in a 10,000 MW cap for the loan program and a separate 10,000 MW cap for the completion bonus grant program.

On August 29, 2024, the PUCT approved an initial portfolio of projects to move into a due diligence process with its third-party administrator. T.H. Wharton generation facility's 415 MW gas peaking unit, which is projected to become commercially operational in 2026, was among the projects selected to move into due diligence, and that process is underway. On December 12, 2024, the PUCT approved Cedar Bayou Unit 5's 689 MW combined cycle generating facility project to move into due diligence. On March 13, 2025, the PUCT approved Greens Bayou Unit 6's 443 MW gas peaking unit project to move into due diligence. Cedar Bayou Unit 5 and Greens Bayou Unit 6 are projected to become commercially operational in 2028.

On July 31, 2025, NRG entered into a \$216 million loan agreement with the PUCT under the TEF to support development at its T.H. Wharton generation facility, which is currently under construction. The TEF loan bears interest at a fixed coupon rate

of 3.000% per annum and has a final maturity date of July 31, 2045. The initial disbursement of funds for the TEF loan occurred in July 2025, and commercial operation of the 415 MW facility is expected by summer 2026.

Real-time Co-optimization of Energy and Ancillary Services ("RTC") — ERCOT is progressing with a multi-year project to upgrade its systems to co-optimize the dispatch of energy and ancillary services in real-time. The RTC project will also replace the Operating Reserve Demand Curve with demand curves for each ancillary service product which will act as the primary scarcity pricing mechanism when energy or ancillary services are in shortage. ERCOT has commenced market trials for testing the RTC project which began in Spring 2025 and will continue through Fall 2025 with production to go-live on December 5, 2025.

Senate Bill 6 ("SB 6") — On June 20, 2025, the Governor of Texas signed SB 6 into law, which includes various provisions that concern how both ERCOT, transmission and distribution utilities, and power generation companies plan for and serve large loads (defined as 75 MWs and above) in the ERCOT market. SB 6 requires load forecasting by requiring criteria for inclusion into the forecast and by requiring financial commitments upon a request for a large load customer seeking interconnection to begin engineering studies. In addition, SB 6 includes processes by which large loads should be required or incentivized to curtail their operations. At the same time, SB 6 establishes a PUCT regulatory procedure to minimize potential reliability and stranded-cost impacts that may be associated with large load co-locations with power generators that were interconnected to ERCOT as of September 1, 2025. Generators connected to the grid after this date and co-location arrangements that existed as of January 1, 2025 are exempt from this procedure. Finally, SB 6 requires the PUCT to investigate revising the cost allocation and rate design that governs the ERCOT transmission system. PUCT rulemaking will be required for each major component of SB 6.

PJM

Capacity Market Litigation and Reforms — On September 27, 2024, various public interest organizations filed a complaint at FERC against PJM seeking changes to the treatment of RMRs in the capacity market. On November 18, 2024, various state consumer advocates filed a complaint at FERC against PJM seeking revisions to several aspects of PJM's capacity market, including requiring resources previously subject to categorical exemptions to participate in capacity auctions, longer notice periods for deactivating generating resources, and several other changes. On December 9, 2024, PJM submitted a filing at FERC proposing various capacity market updates regarding the treatment of qualifying resources that are retained under RMR agreements as capacity, retention of a dual-fuel fired combustion turbine plant as the reference resource, and updates to the Non-Performance Charge based on the RTO Net CONE for the 2026/2027 and 2027/2028 Delivery Years. On February 14, 2025, FERC approved PJM's filings. On December 13, 2024, PJM filed tariff changes to add provisions enabling a one-time reliability-based expansion of the eligibility criteria for PJM's interconnection process intended to allow a limited number of additional resources to participate in an upcoming interconnection queue. On February 11, 2025, FERC approved PJM's filing. On December 20, 2024, PJM submitted tariff changes that propose to require all Existing Generation Capacity Resources to offer into the capacity auctions beginning with the 2026/2027 Delivery Year as well as certain enhancements to the Market Seller Offer Cap. On February 20, 2025, FERC approved PJM's filing. On December 30, 2024, Pennsylvania Governor Josh Shapiro and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania filed a complaint at FERC alleging that PJM's demand curve cap is unjust and unreasonable. The complaint seeks to lower the demand curve cap to be 1.5 times net CONE of the reference resource. On January 28, 2025, PJM notified stakeholders that it had reached an agreement with Governor Shapiro, and on February 14, 2025, PJM and Governor Shapiro filed a joint stipulation establishing the capacity market temporary price cap and price floor for the next two auctions and a motion to dismiss the December 30, 2024 complaint. On February 20, 2025, PJM submitted proposed revisions to its tariff to establish a price cap and price floor for the auctions for 2026/2027 and 2027/2028 delivery years. On April 21, 2025, FERC accepted the filing and dismissed the December 30, 2024 complaint filed by Pennsylvania Governor Shapiro in accordance with the February 14, 2025 joint stipulation and motion to dismiss.

Consumer Advocates Complaint — On April 14, 2025, various state consumer advocates filed a Complaint at FERC asking FERC to reprice the 2025/2026 PJM capacity auction results. If FERC were to grant the request, the capacity prices for the 2025/2026 delivery year would be expected to change.

Revisions to PJM Locational Deliverability Area ("LDA") Reliability Requirement — The Base Residual Auction ("BRA") for the 2024/2025 delivery year commenced on December 7, 2022 and closed on December 13, 2022. On December 19, 2022, PJM announced that it would delay the publication of the auction results. On December 23, 2022, PJM made a filing at FERC to revise the definition of LDA Reliability Requirement in the Tariff. This would allow PJM to exclude certain resources from the calculation of the LDA Reliability Requirement. On February 21, 2023, FERC accepted PJM's filing. Multiple parties, including NRG, filed for rehearing. Rehearing was denied by operation of law, and multiple parties, including the Company, filed appeals to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals. On March 12, 2024, the court vacated the portion of the FERC orders that allow PJM to apply the LDA Reliability Requirement to the 2024/2025 capacity auction. On March 29, 2024, PJM filed a petition seeking confirmation as to the capacity commitments rules for the 2024/2025 auction. On April 22, 2024, multiple parties filed a complaint seeking to find the revised rate unjust and unreasonable and implement rates consistent with

FERC's February 2023 decision, which was denied on July 9, 2024. Those parties filed an appeal to the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit on November 5, 2024.

On May 6, 2024, FERC directed PJM to recalculate the 2024/2025 auction results under the Initial LDA Reliability Requirement rules, and further directed PJM to rerun the Third Incremental Auction. PJM published the revised BRA and Third Incremental Auction results on May 8, 2024 and May 23, 2024, respectively. On June 14, 2024, multiple parties filed appeals to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals seeking review of the May 6, 2024 FERC orders approving PJM's petition to restore the original capacity commitment rules for PJM to recalculate the 2024/2025 BRA and the rerun of the 2024/2025 BRA. As a result, the price of capacity for the 2024/2025 delivery year in the Delmarva Power and Light South zone was higher than originally published. This outcome may change depending upon the disposition of the outstanding complaint and appeals.

PJM Base Residual Auction Revisions and Delay — On October 13, 2023, PJM made two filings at FERC. In the first filing, PJM proposed revisions to the Market Seller Offer Cap, which FERC rejected on February 6, 2024. The second filing proposed to make changes to PJM's resource adequacy risk modeling and capacity accreditation processes, which FERC approved, with condition, on January 20, 2024. The approved changes were in effect for the 2025/2026 BRA that occurred in July 2024. In November 2024, at PJM's request, FERC approved delays to future BRAs.

On July 22, 2025, PJM announced the results of its Base Residual Auction for the 2026/2027 planning year. The price came in at the FERC-approved cap of \$329.17/MW-day for the entire PJM footprint of which NRG cleared approximately 1,008 MWs from the Company's PJM generation fleet. NRG's expected capacity revenues from the base residual auction for the 2026/2027 delivery year is approximately \$121 million.

Other Regulatory Matters

From time to time, NRG entities may be subject to examinations, investigations and/or enforcement actions by federal, state and provincial licensing and regulatory agencies and may face the risk of penalties for violation of financial services, consumer protections and other applicable laws and regulations.

Environmental Regulatory Matters

NRG is subject to numerous environmental laws in the development, construction, ownership and operation of power plants. These laws generally require that governmental permits and approvals be obtained before construction and maintained during operation of power plants. In general, the electric generation industry has faced increasingly stringent requirements regarding air quality, GHG emissions, combustion byproducts, water use and discharge, and threatened and endangered species including several rules promulgated in 2024. Future laws may require the addition of emissions controls or other environmental controls or impose restrictions on the Company's operations including unit retirements or impose obligations related to historic coal ash use, storage and disposal. At the federal level, the President has issued several Executive Orders that indicate that the current administration intends to ease the regulatory burden on the electric generation industry, which may affect the outcome of the rulemakings and related legal challenges described below. Complying with environmental laws often involves specialized human resources and significant capital and operating expenses, as well as occasionally curtailing operations. NRG decides to invest capital for environmental controls based on the relative certainty of the requirements, an evaluation of compliance options and the expected economic returns on capital.

Several regulations that affect the Company have been and continue to be revised by the EPA, including requirements regarding coal ash, GHG emissions, NAAQS revisions and implementation and effluent limitation guidelines. NRG will evaluate the impact of these regulations as they are revised but cannot fully predict the impact of each until anticipated revisions, legal challenges and reconsiderations are resolved. The Company's environmental matters are described in the Company's 2024 Form 10-K in Item 1, Business - *Environmental Matters* and Item 1A, *Risk Factors*. These matters have been updated in Note 16, *Environmental Matters*, to the condensed consolidated financial statements of this Form 10-Q and as follows.

Air

The CAA and related regulations (as well as similar state and local requirements) have the potential to affect air emissions, operating practices and pollution control equipment required at power plants. Under the CAA, the EPA sets NAAQS for certain pollutants including SO₂, ozone, and PM_{2.5}. Many of the Company's facilities are located in or near areas that are classified by the EPA as not achieving certain NAAQS (non-attainment areas). The relevant NAAQS may become more stringent. In March 2024, the EPA increased the stringency of the PM_{2.5} NAAQS. The Company maintains a comprehensive compliance strategy to address continuing and new requirements. Complying with increasingly stringent air regulations could require the installation of additional emissions control equipment at some NRG facilities or retiring of units if installing such controls is not economic. Significant changes to air regulatory programs affecting the Company are described below.

CPP/ACE Rules — The attention in recent years on GHG emissions has resulted in federal and state regulations. In 2019, the EPA promulgated the ACE rule, which rescinded the CPP, which had sought to broadly regulate CO₂ emissions from the power sector. On January 19, 2021, the D.C. Circuit vacated the ACE rule (but on February 22, 2021, at the EPA's request, stayed the issuance of the portion of the mandate that would vacate the repeal of the CPP). On June 30, 2022, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the "generation shifting" approach in the CPP exceeded the powers granted to the EPA by Congress. On May 9, 2024, the EPA promulgated a rule that repealed the ACE rule and significantly revised the manner in which new combustion-turbine and existing steam EGU's GHG emissions will be regulated including capturing and storing/sequestering CO₂ in some instances. This rule has been challenged by numerous parties in the D.C. Circuit including 27 states with 22 states intervening in support of the rule. The D.C. Circuit held oral arguments related to this rule in December 2024. On February 5, 2025, the DOJ filed a motion asking the court to hold proceedings in abeyance while the EPA evaluates the rule. The court granted the motion on February 19, 2025. On June 17, 2025, the EPA proposed to repeal all GHG emission standards for fossil fuel-fired power plants under Section 111 of the CAA. The EPA is proposing to conclude that GHG emissions from domestic fossil fuel-fired EGUs do not contribute to dangerous air pollution at a level sufficient to invoke the EPA's authority under CAA Section 111. In addition to its primary proposal to repeal all GHG emission standards for the power sector promulgated in both 2015 and 2024, the EPA has included an alternative proposal to repeal just specific portions.

CSAPR — On March 15, 2023, the EPA signed and released a prepublication version of a FIP after earlier having disapproved numerous state plans to address the issue. Several states, including Texas, challenged the EPA's disapproval of their state plans. On May 1, 2023, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit stayed the EPA's disapproval of Texas' and Louisiana's state plans, which disapprovals are a condition precedent to the EPA imposing its plan on Texas and Louisiana. On March 25, 2025, the Fifth Circuit upheld the EPA's disapproval of Texas' and Louisiana's state plans but did not address the FIP. On May 9, 2025, Texas and other parties petitioned the Fifth Circuit for a rehearing with the whole court. On June 5, 2023, the EPA promulgated the FIP. On June 27, 2024, the U.S. Supreme Court stayed the FIP in the 11 states where the rule had not already been stayed. On April 14, 2025, the D.C. Circuit granted the EPA's request to hold the legal challenges in abeyance while the EPA revisits the rule. The Company cannot predict the outcome of the legal challenges to the various state disapprovals and the final rule promulgated on June 5, 2023.

Regional Haze Proposal — In May 2023, the EPA proposed to withdraw the existing Texas Sulfur Dioxide Trading Program and replace it with unit-specific SO₂ limits for 12 units in Texas to address requirements to improve visibility at National Parks and Wilderness areas. If finalized as proposed, the rule would result in more stringent SO₂ limits for two of the Company's coal-fired units in Texas. The Company cannot predict the outcome of this proposal.

MATS — On May 7, 2024, the EPA promulgated a final rule that amends the MATS rule by, among other things, increasing the stringency of the filterable particulate matter standard at coal-burning units. The deadline for complying with this more stringent standard had been 2027. On April 8, 2025, the President signed a Proclamation that creates a 2-year exemption for compliance beginning on July 8, 2027 and ending on July 8, 2029 for certain coal units including those owned by the Company. Twenty three states have challenged this rule in the D.C. Circuit. On June 17, 2025, the EPA proposed to repeal the majority of the 2024 final rule amending the MATS rule. Accordingly, the outcome of this rulemaking is uncertain. The Company anticipates that the U.S. presidential administration will substantively revise this rule.

Water

The Company is required under the Clean Water Act to comply with intake and discharge requirements, requirements for technological controls and operating practices. As with air quality regulations, federal and state water regulations have become more stringent and imposed new requirements.

ELG — In 2015, the EPA revised the ELG for Steam Electric Generating Facilities, which imposed more stringent requirements (as individual permits were renewed) for wastewater streams from FGD, fly ash, bottom ash and flue gas mercury control. In 2017, the EPA promulgated a final rule that, among other things, postponed the compliance dates to preserve the status quo for FGD wastewater and bottom ash transport water by two years to November 2020 until the EPA amended the rule. On October 13, 2020, the EPA amended the 2015 ELG rule by: (i) altering the stringency of certain limits for FGD wastewater; (ii) relaxing the zero-discharge requirement for bottom ash transport water; and (iii) changing several deadlines. In 2021, NRG informed its regulators that the Company intends to comply with the ELG by ceasing combustion of coal by the end of 2028 at its domestic coal units outside of Texas, and installing appropriate controls by the end of 2025 at its two plants that have coal-fired units in Texas. On May 9, 2024, the EPA promulgated a rule that revises the ELG by, among other things, further restricting the discharge of (i) FGD wastewater, (ii) bottom ash transport water, and (iii) combustion residual leachate. The rule was challenged in numerous courts, but the cases have been consolidated in the Eighth Circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals. The outcome of the legal challenges is uncertain. On February 19, 2025, the DOJ filed a motion asking the court to hold proceedings in abeyance while the U.S. presidential administration evaluates the rule, which the court granted. During the second quarter of 2025, the EPA announced its intent to update the 2024 rule to advance the goals of the current U.S.

Presidential Administration's Unleashing American Energy Executive Order to support electric grid reliability and affordability while maintaining compliance with the Clean Water Act.

Byproducts

In April 2015, the EPA finalized the rule regulating byproducts of coal combustion (e.g., ash and gypsum) as solid wastes under the RCRA. On July 30, 2018, the EPA promulgated a rule that amended the ash rule by extending some of the deadlines and providing more flexibility for compliance. On August 21, 2018, the D.C. Circuit found, among other things, that the EPA had not adequately regulated unlined ponds and legacy surface impoundments. On August 28, 2020, the EPA finalized "A Holistic Approach to Closure Part A: Deadline to Initiate Closure," which amended the April 2015 Rule to address the August 2018 D.C. Circuit decision and extend some of the deadlines. On November 12, 2020, the EPA finalized "A Holistic Approach to Closure Part B: Alternative Demonstration for Unlined Surface Impoundments," which further amended the April 2015 Rule to, among other things, provide procedures for requesting approval to operate existing ash impoundments with an alternate liner. On May 8, 2024, the EPA promulgated a rule that establishes requirements for: (i) inactive (or legacy) surface impoundments at inactive facilities and (ii) CCR management units (regardless of how or when the CCR was placed) at regulated facilities. The rule also creates an obligation to conduct site assessments (at all active and certain inactive facilities) to determine whether CCR management units are present. The rule has been challenged in the D.C. Circuit and the outcome of the legal challenges is uncertain. The Company anticipates that the U.S. presidential administration will revisit this rule.

Domestic Site Remediation Matters

Under certain federal, state and local environmental laws, a current or previous owner or operator of a facility, including an electric generating facility, may be required to investigate and remediate releases or threatened releases of hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum products. NRG may be responsible for property damage, personal injury and investigation and remediation costs incurred by a party in connection with hazardous material releases or threatened releases. These laws impose liability without regard to whether the owner knew of or caused the presence of the hazardous substances, and the courts have interpreted liability under such laws to be strict (without fault) and joint and several. Cleanup obligations can often be triggered during the closure or decommissioning of a facility, in addition to spills during its operations.

Regional Environmental Developments

Ash Regulation in Illinois — On July 30, 2019, Illinois enacted legislation that required the state to promulgate regulations regarding coal ash at surface impoundments. On April 15, 2021, the state promulgated the implementing regulation, which became effective on April 21, 2021. NRG has applied for initial operating permits and construction permits (for closure and retrofits) as required by the regulation and is waiting for most of its permits to be issued by the Illinois EPA.

Houston Nonattainment for 2008 Ozone Standard — In 2022, the EPA changed the Houston area's classification from Serious to Severe nonattainment for the 2008 Ozone Standard. Accordingly, Texas is required to develop a new control strategy and submit it to the EPA.

Significant Events

The following significant events have occurred during 2025 as further described within this Management's Discussion and Analysis and the condensed consolidated financial statements:

Anticipated Acquisition of LSP Portfolio

On May 12, 2025, NRG entered into a definitive agreement with LS Power to acquire a power portfolio including 13 GW of natural gas-fired generation facilities and the C&I VPP platform with 6 GW of capacity. The consideration will consist of 24.25 million shares of NRG common stock and \$6.4 billion in cash, subject to working capital adjustments as set forth in the purchase agreement. As part of the transaction, NRG will also assume \$3.2 billion of debt. The acquisition is expected to close in the first quarter of 2026, and is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of specified closing conditions, consents and regulatory approvals, including HSR, FERC, DOJ, and NYSPSC. For further discussion, see Note 4, *Acquisitions*.

Acquisition of Texas Generation Portfolio

On April 10, 2025, the Company acquired all of the ownership interests of six power generation facilities from Rockland Capital, LLC, adding 738 MW of natural gas-fired assets in Texas to its portfolio for \$560 million in consideration, less \$1 million in initial working capital adjustments. For further discussion, see Note 4, *Acquisitions*. The Company acquired the following generation facilities:

Name of Facility	Power Market	Plant Type	Primary Fuel	Location	Net Generation Capacity (MW) ^(a)	% Owned
Victoria	ERCOT	Fossil	Natural Gas	TX	290	100.0%
Victoria Port II	ERCOT	Fossil	Natural Gas	TX	92	100.0%
SIRR	ERCOT	Fossil	Natural Gas	TX	89	100.0%
Port Comfort	ERCOT	Fossil	Natural Gas	TX	88	100.0%
Chamon	ERCOT	Fossil	Natural Gas	TX	89	100.0%
Texas Gulf Sulphur (Wharton)	ERCOT	Fossil	Natural Gas	TX	90	100.0%
Total					738	

(a) Capacity is an estimate as of the acquisition date and can vary depending on factors including weather conditions, operational conditions, and other factors. Additionally, ERCOT requires periodic demonstration of capability, and the capacity may vary individually and in the aggregate from time to time

Capital Allocation

During the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company completed \$600 million of open market share repurchases at an average price of \$107.14 per share. Through July 31, 2025, an additional \$168 million share repurchases were completed. As of July 31, 2025, \$857 million is remaining under the \$3.7 billion authorization. See Note 9, *Changes in Capital Structure* for additional discussion.

In the first quarter of 2025, NRG increased the annual common stock dividend to \$1.76 from \$1.63 per share, representing an 8% increase from 2024. The Company targets an annual dividend growth rate of 7-9% per share in subsequent years.

Operations

On August 1, 2025, NRG entered into 295 MW of retail agreements to power data centers. The data centers will be constructed on two NRG-owned sites in Texas, with initial powering expected by the second half of 2026, and to be fully online by 2030.

On July 31, 2025, NRG entered into a \$216 million loan agreement with the PUCT under the TEF to support development at its T.H. Wharton generation facility, which is currently under construction. The TEF loan bears interest at a fixed coupon rate of 3.000% per annum and has a final maturity date of July 31, 2045. The initial disbursement of funds for the TEF loan occurred in July 2025, and commercial operation of the 415 MW facility is expected by summer 2026. In March 2025, the PUCT selected the 443 MW Greens Bayou project to advance to the next phase of due diligence, marking the third NRG project chosen under the TEF due diligence process. This project is expected to be operational in 2028.

On February 13, 2025, NRG signed a strategic Project Development Agreement with GE Vernova (“GEV”) and Kiewit’s subsidiary, TIC, to develop and construct up to 5.4 GW of new gas-fired, combined cycle generation projects. The generation facilities will be owned and operated by NRG. Additionally, NRG has entered into two slot reservation agreements with GEV for the procurement of 2.4 GW of 7HA gas turbines. The first projects under this comprehensive development agreement are expected to commence operations by the end of 2029.

Trends Affecting Results of Operations and Future Business Performance

The Company’s trends are described in the Company’s 2024 Form 10-K in Item 7, *Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Business Environment*, except for the update below:

Tariffs — NRG’s business is affected by various macroeconomic factors, including tariffs and inflationary trends. The U.S. has implemented, or is considering implementing, higher tariffs on imports into the U.S. Any potential increases in capital and operational expenditures may impact the Company’s procurement and sourcing strategies.

Changes in Accounting Standards

See Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, for a discussion of recent accounting developments.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following table provides selected financial information for the Company:

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Revenue						
Retail revenue	\$ 6,519	\$ 6,344	\$ 175	\$ 14,735	\$ 13,573	\$ 1,162
Energy revenue ^(a)	99	110	(11)	344	262	82
Capacity revenue ^(a)	61	44	17	108	86	22
Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities	(1)	84	(85)	(16)	24	(40)
Contract amortization	—	(7)	7	(5)	(17)	12
Other revenues ^{(a)(b)}	62	84	(22)	159	160	(1)
Total revenue	6,740	6,659	81	15,325	14,088	1,237
Operating Costs and Expenses						
Cost of fuel	251	169	(82)	585	352	(233)
Purchased energy and other cost of sales ^(c)	4,541	4,455	(86)	10,723	9,948	(775)
Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities	282	(791)	(1,073)	(64)	(1,323)	(1,259)
Contract and emissions credit amortization ^(c)	3	(17)	(20)	28	46	18
Operations and maintenance	434	423	(11)	722	791	69
Other cost of operations	118	89	(29)	196	176	(20)
Cost of operations (excluding depreciation and amortization shown below)	5,629	4,328	(1,301)	12,190	9,990	(2,200)
Depreciation and amortization	344	360	16	670	693	23
Impairment losses	—	15	15	—	15	15
Selling, general and administrative costs (excluding amortization of customer acquisition costs of \$68, \$47, \$133 and \$89, respectively, which are included in depreciation and amortization shown separately above)	724	545	(179)	1,273	1,094	(179)
Acquisition-related transaction and integration costs	43	6	(37)	51	15	(36)
Total operating costs and expenses	6,740	5,254	(1,486)	14,184	11,807	(2,377)
Gain/(loss) on sale of assets	—	5	(5)	(7)	1	(8)
Operating Income	—	1,410	(1,410)	1,134	2,282	(1,148)
Other Income/(Expense)						
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	1	4	(3)	3	7	(4)
Other income, net	4	3	1	16	33	(17)
Loss on debt extinguishment	(10)	(202)	192	(10)	(260)	250
Interest expense	(148)	(163)	15	(311)	(315)	4
Total other expense	(153)	(358)	205	(302)	(535)	233
(Loss)/Income Before Income Taxes	(153)	1,052	(1,205)	832	1,747	(915)
Income tax (benefit)/expense	(49)	314	363	186	498	312
Net (Loss)/Income	<u>\$ (104)</u>	<u>\$ 738</u>	<u>\$ (842)</u>	<u>\$ 646</u>	<u>\$ 1,249</u>	<u>\$ (603)</u>

(a) Includes gains and losses from financially settled transactions

(b) Includes trading gains and losses and ancillary revenues

(c) Includes amortization of SO₂ and NO_x credits and excludes amortization of RGGI credits

Management's discussion of the results of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

Electricity Prices

The following table summarizes average on peak power prices for each of the major markets in which NRG operates for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

	Average on Peak Power Price (\$/MWh)		
	Three months ended June 30,		
Region	2025	2024	Change %
Texas			
ERCOT - Houston ^(a)	\$ 44.41	\$ 42.05	6 %
ERCOT - North ^(a)	37.86	37.07	2 %
East			
NY J/NYC ^(b)	\$ 51.20	\$ 35.93	42 %
NEPOOL ^(b)	45.85	34.50	33 %
COMED (PJM) ^(b)	40.96	29.31	40 %
PJM West Hub ^(b)	52.75	37.75	40 %
West			
MISO - Louisiana Hub ^(b)	\$ 48.40	\$ 30.60	58 %
CAISO - SP15 ^(b)	16.85	7.97	111 %

(a) Average on peak power prices based on real time settlement prices as published by the respective ISOs

(b) Average on peak power prices based on day ahead settlement prices as published by the respective ISOs

Natural Gas Prices

The following table summarizes the average Henry Hub natural gas price for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

(\$/MMBtu)	Three months ended June 30,			
	2025	2024		Change %
	\$ 3.44	\$ 1.89		82 %

Gross Margin

The Company calculates gross margin in order to evaluate operating performance as revenues less cost of fuel, purchased energy and other costs of sales, mark-to-market for economic hedging activities, contract and emissions credit amortization and depreciation and amortization.

Economic Gross Margin

In addition to gross margin, the Company evaluates its operating performance using the measure of economic gross margin, which is not a GAAP measure and may not be comparable to other companies' presentations or deemed more useful than the GAAP information provided elsewhere in this report. Economic gross margin should be viewed as a supplement to and not a substitute for the Company's presentation of gross margin, which is the most directly comparable GAAP measure. Economic gross margin is not intended to represent gross margin. The Company believes that economic gross margin is useful to investors as it is a key operational measure reviewed by the Company's management. Economic gross margin is defined as the sum of retail revenue, energy revenue, capacity revenue and other revenue, less cost of fuel, purchased energy and other cost of sales. Economic gross margin does not include mark-to-market gains or losses on economic hedging activities, contract amortization, emissions credit amortization, depreciation and amortization, operations and maintenance, or other cost of operations.

The following tables present the composition and reconciliation of gross margin and economic gross margin for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

(\$ In millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2025					
	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Retail revenue	\$ 2,779	\$ 2,608	\$ 646	\$ 504	\$ (18)	\$ 6,519
Energy revenue	15	64	20	—	—	99
Capacity revenue	—	55	6	—	—	61
Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities	—	3	(2)	—	(2)	(1)
Other revenue ^(a)	53	7	5	—	(3)	62
Total revenue	2,847	2,737	675	504	(23)	6,740
Cost of fuel	(201)	(35)	(15)	—	—	(251)
Purchased energy and other cost of sales ^{(b)(c)(d)}	(1,645)	(2,332)	(519)	(53)	8	(4,541)
Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities	(6)	(391)	113	—	2	(282)
Contract and emissions credit amortization	(3)	2	(2)	—	—	(3)
Depreciation and amortization	(93)	(36)	(11)	(193)	(11)	(344)
Gross margin	\$ 899	\$ (55)	\$ 241	\$ 258	\$ (24)	\$ 1,319
Less: Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities, net	(6)	(388)	111	—	—	(283)
Less: Contract and emissions credit amortization, net	(3)	2	(2)	—	—	(3)
Less: Depreciation and amortization	(93)	(36)	(11)	(193)	(11)	(344)
Economic gross margin	\$ 1,001	\$ 367	\$ 143	\$ 451	\$ (13)	\$ 1,949

(a) Includes trading gains and losses and ancillary revenues

(b) Includes capacity and emissions credits

(c) Includes \$861 million, \$66 million and \$196 million of TDSP expense in Texas, East and West/Services/Other, respectively

(d) Excludes depreciation and amortization shown separately

Business Metrics	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Retail sales						
Home electricity sales volume (GWh)	10,094	3,443	542	—	—	14,079
Business electricity sales volume (GWh)	10,137	11,055	2,742	—	—	23,934
Home natural gas sales volume (MDth)	—	6,218	8,565	—	—	14,783
Business natural gas sales volume (MDth)	—	308,979	40,580	—	—	349,559
Average retail Home customer count (in thousands) ^(a)	2,949	2,189	717	—	—	5,855
Ending retail Home customer count (in thousands) ^(a)	2,904	2,164	711	—	—	5,779
Average Vivint Smart Home customer count (in thousands) ^(b)	—	—	—	2,212	—	2,212
Ending Vivint Smart Home customer count (in thousands) ^(b)	—	—	—	2,268	—	2,268
Power generation						
GWh sold	6,940	940	572	—	—	8,452
GWh generated ^(c)						
Coal	5,205	487	—	—	—	5,692
Gas	1,735	1	571	—	—	2,307
Oil	—	4	—	—	—	4
Renewables	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	6,940	492	572	—	—	8,004

(a) Home customer count includes recurring residential customers, services customers and community choice

(b) Vivint Smart Home includes customers that also purchase other NRG products

(c) Includes owned and leased generation, excludes tolled generation and equity investments

Three months ended June 30, 2024

(\$ In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Retail revenue	\$ 2,692	\$ 2,361	\$ 832	\$ 467	\$ (8)	\$ 6,344
Energy revenue	16	46	51	—	(3)	110
Capacity revenue	—	39	6	—	(1)	44
Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities	—	65	17	—	2	84
Contract amortization	—	(6)	(1)	—	—	(7)
Other revenue ^(a)	55	27	5	—	(3)	84
Total revenue	2,763	2,532	910	467	(13)	6,659
Cost of fuel	(124)	(25)	(20)	—	—	(169)
Purchased energy and other cost of sales ^{(b)(c)(d)}	(1,729)	(2,004)	(689)	(39)	6	(4,455)
Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities	605	203	(15)	—	(2)	791
Contract and emissions credit amortization	(2)	20	(1)	—	—	17
Depreciation and amortization	(77)	(39)	(48)	\$ (186)	(10)	(360)
Gross margin	\$ 1,436	\$ 687	\$ 137	\$ 242	\$ (19)	\$ 2,483
Less: Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities, net	605	268	2	—	—	875
Less: Contract and emissions credit amortization, net	(2)	14	(2)	—	—	10
Less: Depreciation and amortization	(77)	(39)	(48)	(186)	(10)	(360)
Economic gross margin	\$ 910	\$ 444	\$ 185	\$ 428	\$ (9)	\$ 1,958

(a) Includes trading gains and losses and ancillary revenues

(b) Includes capacity and emissions credits

(c) Includes \$840 million, \$71 million and \$249 million of TDSP expense in Texas, East, and West/Services/Other, respectively

(d) Excludes depreciation and amortization shown separately

Business Metrics

	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Retail sales						
Home electricity sales volume (GWh)	10,528	3,615	498	—	—	14,641
Business electricity sales volume (GWh)	10,180	11,695	2,974	—	—	24,849
Home natural gas sales volume (MDth)	—	5,683	9,922	—	—	15,605
Business natural gas sales volume (MDth)	—	336,160	43,562	—	—	379,722
Average retail Home customer count (in thousands) ^(a)	2,975	2,189	766	—	—	5,930
Ending retail Home customer count (in thousands) ^(a)	2,960	2,194	772	—	—	5,926
Average Vivint Smart Home customer count (in thousands) ^(b)	—	—	—	2,071	—	2,071
Ending Vivint Smart Home customer count (in thousands) ^(b)	—	—	—	2,106	—	2,106
Power generation						
GWh sold	4,784	1,033	1,290	—	—	7,107
GWh generated ^(c)						
Coal	2,372	574	—	—	—	2,946
Gas	2,412	—	1,288	—	—	3,700
Renewables	—	—	2	—	—	2
Total	4,784	574	1,290	—	—	6,648

(a) Home customer count includes recurring residential customers, services customers and community choice

(b) Vivint Smart Home includes customers that also purchase other NRG products

(c) Includes owned and leased generation, excludes tolled generation and equity investments

The following table represents the weather metrics for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

Weather Metrics	Three months ended June 30,		
	Texas	East	West/Services/Other ^(b)
2025			
CDDs ^(a)	1,102	379	592
HDDs ^(a)	49	482	195
2024			
CDDs	1,173	431	638
HDDs	31	435	200
10-year average			
CDDs	1,014	362	563
HDDs	56	525	196

(a) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-Climate Prediction Center - A CDD represents the number of degrees that the mean temperature for a particular day is above 65 degrees Fahrenheit in each region. A HDD represents the number of degrees that the mean temperature for a particular day is below 65 degrees Fahrenheit in each region. The CDDs/HDDs for a period of time are calculated by adding the CDDs/HDDs for each day during the period

(b) The West/Services/Other weather metrics are comprised of the average of the CDD and HDD regional results for the West - California and West - South Central regions

Gross Margin and Economic Gross Margin

Gross margin decreased \$1.2 billion and economic gross margin decreased \$9 million during the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024.

The following tables describe the changes in gross margin and economic gross margin by segment:

Texas

	(In millions)
Higher gross margin due to the net effect of:	
• an increase in net revenue of \$105 million, primarily driven by changes in customer term, product and mix	
• a 1%, or \$4 million increase in cost to serve the retail load, driven by higher realized power prices associated with the Company's diversified supply strategy	\$ 101
Lower gross margin primarily due to a decrease in residential load attributed to weather	(16)
Other	6
Increase in economic gross margin	\$ 91
Decrease in mark-to-market for economic hedging primarily due to net unrealized gains/losses on open positions related to economic hedges	(611)
Increase in contract and emissions credit amortization	(1)
Increase in depreciation and amortization	(16)
Decrease in gross margin	\$ (537)

East

	(In millions)
Lower gross margin due to the deactivation of Indian River Unit 4 in February 2025	\$ (17)
Lower electric gross margin due to higher supply costs of \$13.25 per MWh, or \$193 million, driven primarily by increases in power prices, partially offset by higher net revenue rates of \$7.00 per MWh, or \$102 million as a result of changes in customer term, product, and mix	(91)
Lower electric gross margin from a decrease in load and change in customer mix	(9)
Higher natural gas gross margin, including the impact of transportation and storage contract optimization, resulting in higher net revenue rates from changes in customer term, product, and mix of \$0.95 per Dth, or \$289 million, partially offset by higher supply costs of \$0.80 per Dth, or \$251 million, driven by an increase in gas costs	38
Lower natural gas gross margin due to a decrease in load and change in customer mix	(7)
Lower gross margin due to a decrease in average realized prices at Midwest Generation, partially offset by an increase in generation volumes as a result of spark spread expansion in NYISO	(5)
Higher gross margin due to a 200% increase in PJM capacity prices and a 23% increase in NYISO capacity prices	18
Other	(4)
Decrease in economic gross margin	\$ (77)
Decrease in mark-to-market for economic hedging primarily due to net unrealized gains/losses on open positions related to economic hedges	(656)
Increase in contract amortization	(12)
Decrease in depreciation and amortization	3
Decrease in gross margin	\$ (742)

West/Services/Other

	(In millions)
Lower gross margin due to the disposition of Services businesses	\$ (40)
Higher electric gross margin due to higher revenue rates of \$6.75 per MWh, or \$22 million and lower supply costs of \$4.00 per MWh, or \$12 million	34
Higher gross margin primarily due to an increase in home protection plan sales	4
Lower natural gas gross margin due to a change in customer mix	(3)
Lower gross margin at Cottonwood driven by the expiration of the facility lease in May 2025	(21)
Lower gross margin at Cottonwood due to spark spread contraction, partially offset by favorable capacity pricing	(14)
Other	(2)
Decrease in economic gross margin	\$ (42)
Increase in mark-to-market for economic hedging primarily due to net unrealized gains/losses on open positions related to economic hedges	109
Decrease in depreciation and amortization	37
Increase in gross margin	\$ 104

Vivint Smart Home

	(In millions)
Higher gross margin primarily driven by growth in customers, or \$25 million and higher revenue rates of \$1.73 per customer or \$11 million	\$ 36
Lower gross margin due to a decrease in non-recurring sales revenue	(7)
Other	(6)
Increase in economic gross margin	\$ 23
Increase in depreciation and amortization	(7)
Increase in gross margin	\$ 16

Mark-to-Market for Economic Hedging Activities

Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities includes asset-backed hedges that have not been designated as cash flow hedges. Total net mark-to-market results decreased by \$1.2 billion during the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024.

The breakdown of gains and losses included in revenues and operating costs and expenses, by segment, was as follows:

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2025				
	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Eliminations	Total
Mark-to-market results in revenue					
Reversal of previously recognized unrealized (gains)/losses on settled positions related to economic hedges	\$ —	\$ (6)	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ (5)
Net unrealized gains/(losses) on open positions related to economic hedges	—	9	(3)	(2)	4
Total mark-to-market gains/(losses) in revenue	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ (2)	\$ (2)	\$ (1)
Mark-to-market results in operating costs and expenses					
Reversal of previously recognized unrealized losses on settled positions related to economic hedges ^(a)	\$ 8	\$ 58	\$ 59	\$ —	\$ 125
Reversal of acquired loss positions related to economic hedges	6	3	—	—	9
Net unrealized (losses)/gains on open positions related to economic hedges	(20)	(452)	54	2	(416)
Total mark-to-market (losses)/gains in operating costs and expenses	\$ (6)	\$ (391)	\$ 113	\$ 2	\$ (282)

(a) Includes \$30 million, within the Texas segment, related to derivative contracts that were elected as NPNS on October 1, 2024 and are no longer valued at fair value on a recurring basis. For further discussion, see Note 6, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2024				
	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Eliminations	Total
Mark-to-market results in revenue					
Reversal of previously recognized unrealized losses on settled positions related to economic hedges	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 4
Net unrealized gains on open positions related to economic hedges	—	64	15	1	80
Total mark-to-market gains in revenue	\$ —	\$ 65	\$ 17	\$ 2	\$ 84
Mark-to-market results in operating costs and expenses					
Reversal of previously recognized unrealized (gains)/losses on settled positions related to economic hedges	\$ (32)	\$ 201	\$ 37	\$ (1)	\$ 205
Reversal of acquired loss positions related to economic hedges	7	8	2	—	17
Net unrealized gains/(losses) on open positions related to economic hedges	630	(6)	(54)	(1)	569
Total mark-to-market gains/(losses) in operating costs and expenses	\$ 605	\$ 203	\$ (15)	\$ (2)	\$ 791

Mark-to-market results consist of unrealized gains and losses on contracts that are not yet settled. The settlement of these transactions is reflected in the same revenue or cost caption as the items being hedged.

The reversals of acquired gain or loss positions were valued based upon the forward prices on the acquisition date.

For the three months ended June 30, 2025, the \$1 million loss in revenues from economic hedge positions was driven primarily by the reversal of previously recognized unrealized gains on contracts that settled during the period, largely offset by an increase in the value of open positions in East as a result of decreases in Northeast power prices. The \$282 million loss in operating costs and expenses from economic hedge positions was driven primarily by a decrease in the value of open positions in East as a result of decreases in natural gas prices and Northeast power prices, partially offset by the reversal of previously recognized unrealized losses on contracts that settled during the period.

For the three months ended June 30, 2024, the \$84 million gain in revenues from economic hedge positions was driven primarily by an increase in the value of East open positions as a result of decreases in PJM power prices. The \$791 million gain in operating costs and expenses from economic hedge positions was driven primarily by an increase in the value of open positions in Texas as a result of increases in ERCOT power prices, as well as the reversal of previously recognized unrealized losses on contracts that settled during the period.

In accordance with ASC 815, the following table represents the results of the Company's financial and physical trading of energy commodities for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024. The realized and unrealized financial and physical trading results are included in revenue. The Company's trading activities are subject to limits based on the Company's Risk Management Policy.

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Trading (losses)/gains		
Realized	\$ (3)	\$ —
Unrealized	14	9
Total trading gains	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>

Operations and Maintenance Expense

Operations and maintenance expense is comprised of the following:

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Three months ended June 30, 2025	\$ 235	\$ 97	\$ 50	\$ 57	\$ (5)	\$ 434
Three months ended June 30, 2024	230	80	55	57	1	423

Operations and maintenance expense increased by \$11 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024, due to the following:

	(In millions)
Increase driven by higher retail operations costs	\$ 17
Increase due to the acquisition of the Texas Generation Portfolio facilities in April 2025	7
Decrease due to the disposition of Services businesses	(20)
Other	7
Increase in operations and maintenance expense	<u>\$ 11</u>

Other Cost of Operations

Other cost of operations is comprised of the following:

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Total
Three months ended June 30, 2025	\$ 70	\$ 44	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ 118
Three months ended June 30, 2024	57	26	4	2	89

Other cost of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2025 increased by \$29 million, when compared to the same period in 2024, due to the following:

	(In millions)
Increase primarily due to changes in current year ARO cost estimates at Jewett Mine and in the East	\$ 30
Other	(1)
Increase in other cost of operations	<u>\$ 29</u>

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization are comprised of the following:

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate	Total
Three months ended June 30, 2025	\$ 93	\$ 36	\$ 11	\$ 193	\$ 11	\$ 344
Three months ended June 30, 2024	77	39	48	186	10	360

Depreciation and amortization decreased by \$16 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024, due to the following:

	(In millions)
Decrease in amortization due to the disposition of Services businesses	\$ (26)
Increase in amortization of capitalized contract costs primarily in the Vivint Smart Home segment	43
Decrease in amortization driven by the expected roll off of the acquired Vivint Smart Home intangibles	(30)
Other	(3)
Decrease in depreciation and amortization	<u>\$ (16)</u>

Selling, General and Administrative Costs

Selling, general and administrative costs are comprised of the following:

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Elimination	Total
Three months ended June 30, 2025	\$ 211	\$ 151	\$ 44	\$ 317	\$ 1	\$ 724
Three months ended June 30, 2024	182	133	67	155	8	545

Selling, general and administrative costs increased by \$179 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024, due to the following:

	(In millions)
Increase due to reserves for legal matters in 2025	\$ 163
Increase in equity linked compensation primarily driven by a higher share price in 2025	26
Increase in personnel costs	10
Decrease due to the disposition of Services businesses	(10)
Decrease in marketing and media expenses	(5)
Other	(5)
Increase in selling, general and administrative costs	<u>\$ 179</u>

Acquisition-Related Transaction and Integration Costs

Acquisition-related transaction and integration costs of \$43 million and \$6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, include:

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
LSP Portfolio acquisition costs	\$ 23	\$ —
Vivint Smart Home integration costs	13	5
Texas Generation Portfolio acquisition costs	6	—
Other integration costs	1	1
Acquisition-related transaction and integration costs	<u>\$ 43</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>

Loss on Debt Extinguishment

A loss on debt extinguishment of \$202 million was recorded for the three months ended June 30, 2024, driven by the repurchase of a portion of the Convertible Senior Notes.

Income Tax (Benefit)/Expense

For the three months ended June 30, 2025, income tax benefit of \$49 million was recorded on pre-tax loss of \$153 million. For the same period in 2024, an income tax expense of \$314 million was recorded on pre-tax income of \$1.1 billion. The effective tax rates were 32.0% and 29.8% for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

For the three months ended June 30, 2025, the effective tax rate was higher than the statutory rate of 21%, primarily due to the state tax benefit and permanent differences. For the same period in 2024, the effective tax rate was higher than the statutory rate of 21% primarily due to the state tax expense and permanent differences.

Management's discussion of the results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

Electricity Prices

The following table summarizes average on peak power prices for each of the major markets in which NRG operates for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

Region	Average on Peak Power Price (\$/MWh)					
	Six months ended June 30,			Change %		
	2025	2024				
Texas						
ERCOT - Houston ^(a)	\$	38.84	\$	34.07	14	%
ERCOT - North ^(a)		36.62		31.18	17	%
East						
NY J/NYC ^(b)	\$	80.82	\$	42.13	92	%
NEPOOL ^(b)		77.34		41.00	89	%
COMED (PJM) ^(b)		41.59		29.74	40	%
PJM West Hub ^(b)		56.46		36.75	54	%
West						
MISO - Louisiana Hub ^(b)	\$	47.77	\$	29.33	63	%
CAISO - SP15 ^(b)		21.66		20.69	5	%

(a) Average on peak power prices based on real time settlement prices as published by the respective ISOs

(b) Average on peak power prices based on day ahead settlement prices as published by the respective ISOs

Natural Gas Prices

The following table summarizes the average Henry Hub natural gas price for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

(\$/MMBtu)	Six months ended June 30,		
	2025	2024	Change %
	\$ 3.55	\$ 2.07	71 %

Gross Margin

The Company calculates gross margin in order to evaluate operating performance as revenues less cost of fuel, purchased energy and other costs of sales, mark-to-market for economic hedging activities, contract and emissions credit amortization and depreciation and amortization.

Economic Gross Margin

In addition to gross margin, the Company evaluates its operating performance using the measure of economic gross margin, which is not a GAAP measure and may not be comparable to other companies' presentations or deemed more useful than the GAAP information provided elsewhere in this report. Economic gross margin should be viewed as a supplement to and not a substitute for the Company's presentation of gross margin, which is the most directly comparable GAAP measure. Economic gross margin is not intended to represent gross margin. The Company believes that economic gross margin is useful to investors as it is a key operational measure reviewed by the Company's management. Economic gross margin is defined as the sum of energy revenue, capacity revenue, retail revenue and other revenue, less cost of fuel, purchased energy and other cost of sales. Economic gross margin does not include mark-to-market gains or losses on economic hedging activities, contract and emissions credit amortization, depreciation and amortization, operations and maintenance, or other cost of operations.

The following tables present the composition and reconciliation of gross margin and economic gross margin for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

(\$ In millions)	Six months ended June 30, 2025					
	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Retail revenue	\$ 5,166	\$ 6,958	\$ 1,647	\$ 998	\$ (34)	\$ 14,735
Energy revenue	22	222	101	—	(1)	344
Capacity revenue	—	95	14	—	(1)	108
Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities	—	(16)	—	—	—	(16)
Contract amortization	—	(5)	—	—	—	(5)
Other revenue ^(a)	94	60	12	—	(7)	159
Total revenue	5,282	7,314	1,774	998	(43)	15,325
Cost of fuel	(378)	(143)	(64)	—	—	(585)
Purchased energy and other cost of sales ^{(b)(c)(d)}	(3,166)	(6,084)	(1,402)	(87)	16	(10,723)
Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities	32	(83)	115	—	—	64
Contract and emissions credit amortization	(4)	(22)	(2)	—	—	(28)
Depreciation and amortization	(176)	(73)	(24)	(375)	(22)	(670)
Gross margin	\$ 1,590	\$ 909	\$ 397	\$ 536	\$ (49)	\$ 3,383
Less: Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities, net	32	(99)	115	—	—	48
Less: Contract and emissions credit amortization, net	(4)	(27)	(2)	—	—	(33)
Less: Depreciation and amortization	(176)	(73)	(24)	(375)	(22)	(670)
Economic gross margin	\$ 1,738	\$ 1,108	\$ 308	\$ 911	\$ (27)	\$ 4,038

(a) Includes trading gains and losses and ancillary revenues

(b) Includes capacity and emissions credits

(c) Includes \$1.7 billion, \$130 million and \$619 million of TDSP expense in Texas, East, and West/Services/Other, respectively

(d) Excludes depreciation and amortization shown separately

Business Metrics	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Retail sales						
Home electricity sales volume (GWh)	18,559	7,600	1,223	—	—	27,382
Business electricity sales volume (GWh)	19,065	22,150	5,656	—	—	46,871
Home natural gas sales volume (MDth)	—	32,858	43,669	—	—	76,527
Business natural gas sales volume (MDth)	—	809,558	94,650	—	—	904,208
Average retail Home customer count (in thousands) ^(a)	2,930	2,196	719	—	—	5,845
Ending retail Home customer count (in thousands) ^(a)	2,904	2,164	711	—	—	5,779
Average Vivint Smart Home customer count (in thousands) ^(b)	—	—	—	2,185	—	2,185
Ending Vivint Smart Home customer count (in thousands) ^(b)	—	—	—	2,268	—	2,268
Power generation						
GWh sold	12,581	2,863	2,116	—	—	17,560
GWh generated ^(c)						
Coal	10,015	1,696	—	—	—	11,711
Gas	2,566	2	2,114	—	—	4,682
Oil	—	7	—	—	—	7
Renewables	—	—	2	—	—	2
Total	12,581	1,705	2,116	—	—	16,402

(a) Home customer count includes recurring residential customers, services customers and community choice

(b) Vivint Smart Home customers that also purchase other NRG products

(c) Includes owned and leased generation, excludes tolled generation and equity investments

Six months ended June 30, 2024

(\$ In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Retail revenue	\$ 4,870	\$ 5,789	\$ 1,987	\$ 935	\$ (8)	\$ 13,573
Energy revenue	23	127	118	—	(6)	262
Capacity revenue	—	80	8	—	(2)	86
Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities	—	14	8	—	2	24
Contract amortization	—	(16)	(1)	—	—	(17)
Other revenue ^(a)	103	53	9	—	(5)	160
Total revenue	4,996	6,047	2,129	935	(19)	14,088
Cost of fuel	(245)	(54)	(53)	—	—	(352)
Purchased energy and other cost of sales ^{(b)(c)(d)}	(3,216)	(4,956)	(1,717)	(71)	12	(9,948)
Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities	830	605	(110)	—	(2)	1,323
Contract and emissions credit amortization	(2)	(42)	(2)	—	—	(46)
Depreciation and amortization	(159)	(78)	(73)	\$ (363)	(20)	(693)
Gross margin	\$ 2,204	\$ 1,522	\$ 174	\$ 501	\$ (29)	\$ 4,372
Less: Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities, net	830	619	(102)	—	—	1,347
Less: Contract and emissions credit amortization, net	(2)	(58)	(3)	—	—	(63)
Less: Depreciation and amortization	(159)	(78)	(73)	(363)	(20)	(693)
Economic gross margin	\$ 1,535	\$ 1,039	\$ 352	\$ 864	\$ (9)	\$ 3,781

(a) Includes trading gains and losses and ancillary revenues

(b) Includes capacity and emissions credits

(c) Includes \$1.6 billion, \$136 million and \$657 million of TDSP expense in Texas, East and West/Services/Other, respectively

(d) Excludes depreciation and amortization shown separately

Business Metrics

	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Retail sales						
Home electricity sales volume (GWh)	18,414	7,446	1,140	—	—	27,000
Business electricity sales volume (GWh)	19,740	23,209	6,012	—	—	48,961
Home natural gas sales volume (MDth)	—	30,113	45,042	—	—	75,155
Business natural gas sales volume (MDth)	—	805,824	97,693	—	—	903,517
Average retail Home customer count (in thousands) ^(a)	2,951	2,174	764	—	—	5,889
Ending retail Home customer count (in thousands) ^(a)	2,960	2,194	772	—	—	5,926
Average Vivint Smart Home customer count (in thousands) ^(b)	—	—	—	2,056	—	2,056
Ending Vivint Smart Home customer count (in thousands) ^(b)	—	—	—	2,106	—	2,106
Power generation						
GWh sold	8,315	2,118	2,874	—	—	13,307
GWh generated ^(c)						
Coal	4,936	965	—	—	—	5,901
Gas	3,379	—	2,871	—	—	6,250
Oil	—	3	—	—	—	3
Renewables	—	—	3	—	—	3
Total	8,315	968	2,874	—	—	12,157

(a) Home customer count includes recurring residential customers, services customers and community choice

(b) Vivint Smart Home customers that also purchase other NRG products

(c) Includes owned and leased generation, excludes tolled generation and equity investments

The following table represents the weather metrics for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

Weather Metrics	Six months ended June 30,		
	Texas	East	West/Services/Other ^(a)
2025			
CDDs ^(a)	1,254	411	657
HDDs ^(a)	1,063	2,971	1,376
2024			
CDDs	1,289	463	687
HDDs	916	2,648	1,299
10-year average			
CDDs	1,132	404	616
HDDs	988	2,925	1,283

(a) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-Climate Prediction Center - A Cooling Degree Day, or CDD, represents the number of degrees that the mean temperature for a particular day is above 65 degrees Fahrenheit in each region. A Heating Degree Day, or HDD, represents the number of degrees that the mean temperature for a particular day is below 65 degrees Fahrenheit in each region. The CDDs/HDDs for a period of time are calculated by adding the CDDs/HDDs for each day during the period

(b) The West/Services/Other weather metrics are comprised of the average of the CDD and HDD regional results for the West-California and West-South Central regions

Gross Margin and Economic Gross Margin

Gross margin decreased \$989 million and economic gross margin increased \$257 million, both of which include intercompany sales, during the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024.

The following tables describe the changes in gross margin and economic gross margin by segment:

Texas

	(In millions)
Higher gross margin due to the net effect of:	
• an increase in net revenue of \$229 million, primarily driven by changes in customer term, product and mix	
• a 2%, or \$35 million increase in cost to serve the retail load, driven by higher realized power prices associated with the Company's diversified supply strategy	\$ 194
Higher gross margin primarily due to an increase in residential load attributed to weather	4
Other	5
Increase in economic gross margin	\$ 203
Decrease in mark-to-market for economic hedging primarily due to net unrealized gains/losses on open positions related to economic hedges	(798)
Increase in contract and emissions credit amortization	(2)
Increase in depreciation and amortization	(17)
Decrease in gross margin	\$ (614)

East

	(In millions)
Lower gross margin due to the deactivation of Indian River Unit 4 in February 2025	\$ (25)
Higher natural gas gross margin, including the impact of transportation and storage contract optimization, resulting in higher revenue rates from changes in customer term, product, and mix of \$1.20 per Dth, or \$990 million, partially offset by higher supply costs of \$1.05 per Dth, or \$863 million, driven by an increase in gas costs	127
Higher natural gas gross margin due to an increase in load of 4.4 MMDth from weather	10
Lower natural gas gross margin due to a change in customer mix	(6)
Lower electric gross margin due to higher supply costs of \$10.00 per MWh, or \$298 million driven primarily by increases in power prices, partially offset by higher net revenue rates of \$7.50 per MWh, or \$206 million, as a result of changes in customer term, product and mix	(92)
Higher electric gross margin due to an increase in load of 183 GWhs from weather	5
Higher gross margin due to an increase in generation volumes as a result of spark spread expansion in NYISO, partially offset by a decrease in average realized prices at Midwest Generation	17
Higher gross margin due to a 150% increase in PJM capacity prices and a 62% increase in NYISO capacity prices	35
Other	(2)
Increase in economic gross margin	\$ 69
Decrease in mark-to-market for economic hedging primarily due to net unrealized gains/losses on open positions related to economic hedges	(718)
Decrease in contract amortization	31
Decrease in depreciation and amortization	5
Decrease in gross margin	\$ (613)

West/Services/Other

	(In millions)
Lower gross margin due to the disposition of Services businesses	\$ (83)
Higher electric gross margin due to lower supply costs of \$8.50 per MWh, or \$59 million, partially offset by lower revenue rates of \$2.50 per MWh, or \$20 million	39
Higher natural gas gross margin due to lower supply costs of \$0.10 per Dth, or \$13 million and higher net revenue of \$2 million	15
Higher gross margin primarily due to an increase in home protection plan sales	20
Lower gross margin at Cottonwood driven by the expiration of the facility lease in May 2025	(21)
Lower gross margin at Cottonwood due to spark spread contraction, partially offset by favorable capacity pricing	(12)
Other	(2)
Decrease in economic gross margin	\$ (44)
Increase in mark-to-market for economic hedges primarily due to net unrealized gains/losses on open positions related to economic hedges	217
Decrease in contract amortization	1
Decrease in depreciation and amortization	49
Increase in gross margin	\$ 223

Vivint Smart Home

	(In millions)
Higher gross margin primarily driven by growth in customers, or \$52 million and higher revenue rates of \$1.16 per customer or \$15 million	\$ 67
Lower gross margin due to a decrease in non-recurring sales revenue	(12)
Other	(8)
Increase in economic gross margin	\$ 47
Increase in depreciation and amortization	(12)
Increase in gross margin	\$ 35

Mark-to-Market for Economic Hedging Activities

Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities includes asset-backed hedges that have not been designated as cash flow hedges. Total net mark-to-market results decreased by \$1.3 billion during the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024.

The breakdown of gains and losses included in revenues and operating costs and expenses by segment was as follows:

	Six months ended June 30, 2025				
(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Eliminations	Total
Mark-to-market results in revenue					
Reversal of previously recognized unrealized gains on settled positions related to economic hedges	\$ —	\$ (7)	\$ (2)	\$ —	\$ (9)
Net unrealized (losses)/gains on open positions related to economic hedges	—	(9)	2	—	(7)
Total mark-to-market losses in revenue	\$ —	\$ (16)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (16)
Mark-to-market results in operating costs and expenses					
Reversal of previously recognized unrealized (gains)/losses on settled positions related to economic hedges ^(a)	\$ (137)	\$ (65)	\$ 113	\$ —	\$ (89)
Reversal of acquired loss/(gain) positions related to economic hedges	9	(4)	—	—	5
Net unrealized gains/(losses) on open positions related to economic hedges	160	(14)	2	—	148
Total mark-to-market gains/(losses) in operating costs and expenses	\$ 32	\$ (83)	\$ 115	\$ —	\$ 64

(a) Includes \$(53) million, within the Texas segment, related to derivative contracts that were elected as NPNS on October 1, 2024 and are no longer valued at fair value on a recurring basis. For further discussion, see Note 6, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*

	Six months ended June 30, 2024				
(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Eliminations	Total
Mark-to-market results in revenue					
Reversal of previously recognized unrealized (gains) on settled positions related to economic hedges	\$ —	\$ (32)	\$ (9)	\$ 2	\$ (39)
Net unrealized gains on open positions related to economic hedges	—	46	17	—	63
Total mark-to-market gains in revenue	\$ —	\$ 14	\$ 8	\$ 2	\$ 24
Mark-to-market results in operating costs and expenses					
Reversal of previously recognized unrealized (gains)/losses on settled positions related to economic hedges	\$ (118)	\$ 532	\$ 80	\$ (2)	\$ 492
Reversal of acquired loss/(gain) positions related to economic hedges	11	(8)	2	—	5
Net unrealized gains/(losses) on open positions related to economic hedges	937	81	(192)	—	826
Total mark-to-market gains/(losses) in operating costs and expenses	\$ 830	\$ 605	\$ (110)	\$ (2)	\$ 1,323

Mark-to-market results consist of unrealized gains and losses on contracts that are not yet settled. The settlement of these transactions is reflected in the same revenue or cost caption as the items being hedged.

For the six months ended June 30, 2025, the \$16 million loss in revenues from economic hedge positions was driven primarily by the reversal of previously recognized unrealized gains on contracts that settled during the period and a decrease in the value of East open positions as a result of increases in Northeast power prices. The \$64 million gain in operating costs and expenses from economic hedge positions was driven primarily by an increase in the value of Texas open positions as a result of increases in ERCOT power prices, partially offset by the reversal of previously recognized unrealized gains on contracts that settled during the period.

For the six months ended June 30, 2024, the \$24 million gain in revenues from economic hedge positions was primarily driven by an increase in the value of newly executed East open positions and decreases in PJM power prices, partially offset by the reversal of previously recognized unrealized gains on contracts that settled during the period. The \$1.3 billion gain in operating costs and expenses from economic hedge positions was driven primarily by an increase in the value of Texas open positions as a result of increases in ERCOT power prices, as well as the reversal of previously recognized unrealized gains on contracts that settled during the period.

In accordance with ASC 815, the following table represents the results of the Company's financial and physical trading of energy commodities for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024. The realized and unrealized financial and physical trading results are included in revenue. The Company's trading activities are subject to limits based on the Company's Risk Management Policy.

(In millions)	Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Trading gains		
Realized	\$ 1	\$ 5
Unrealized	10	5
Total trading gains	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>

Operations and Maintenance Expense

Operations and maintenance expense are comprised of the following:

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Six months ended June 30, 2025	\$ 329	\$ 198	\$ 91	\$ 117	\$ (13)	\$ 722
Six months ended June 30, 2024	415	157	107	111	1	791

Operations and maintenance expense decreased by \$69 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024, due to the following:

	(In millions)
Decrease due to the final property insurance claim for the extended outage at W.A. Parish received in 2025	\$ (100)
Decrease due to the disposition of Services businesses	(38)
Increase in planned major maintenance expenditures associated with the scope of outages at Powerton and Cottonwood, partially offset by the timing of planned maintenance expenditures in Texas	28
Increase driven by higher retail operations costs	22
Increase due to the acquisition of the Texas Generation Portfolio facilities in April 2025	7
Increase driven by higher Vivint Smart Home operations costs to support customer growth	6
Other	6
Decrease in operations and maintenance expense	<u>\$ (69)</u>

Other Cost of Operations

Other Cost of operations are comprised of the following:

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Total
Six months ended June 30, 2025	\$ 125	\$ 63	\$ 6	\$ 2	\$ 196
Six months ended June 30, 2024	107	58	7	4	176

Other cost of operations increased by \$20 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024, due to the following:

	(In millions)
Increase due to changes in current year ARO cost estimates at Jewett Mine, partially offset by changes in current year ARO cost estimates at Midwest Generation	\$ 17
Other	3
Increase in other cost of operations	\$ 20

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expenses are comprised of the following:

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate	Total
Six months ended June 30, 2025	\$ 176	\$ 73	\$ 24	\$ 375	\$ 22	\$ 670
Six months ended June 30, 2024	159	78	73	363	20	693

Depreciation and amortization decreased by \$23 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024, due to the following:

	(In millions)
Decrease in amortization due to the disposition of Services businesses	\$ (32)
Decrease in amortization primarily due to the roll off of intangibles in Texas, East and West	(18)
Increase in amortization of capitalized contract costs primarily in the Vivint Smart Home segment	86
Decrease in amortization driven by the expected roll off of the acquired Vivint Smart Home intangibles	(60)
Other	1
Decrease in depreciation and amortization	\$ (23)

Selling, General and Administrative Costs

Selling, general and administrative costs comprised of the following:

(In millions)	Texas	East	West/Services/Other	Vivint Smart Home	Corporate/Eliminations	Total
Six months ended June 30, 2025	\$ 416	\$ 294	\$ 86	\$ 470	\$ 7	\$ 1,273
Six months ended June 30, 2024	362	278	121	309	24	1,094

Selling, general and administrative costs increased by \$179 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024, due to the following:

	(In millions)
Increase due to reserves for legal matters in 2025	\$ 175
Increase in equity linked compensation primarily driven by a higher share price in 2025	31
Increase in personnel costs	28
Decrease due to the disposition of Services businesses	(22)
Decrease in provision for credit losses primarily due to improved customer payment behavior	(20)
Decrease in marketing and media expenses	(9)
Other	(4)
Increase in selling, general and administrative costs	\$ 179

Acquisition-Related Transaction and Integration Costs

Acquisition-related transaction and integration costs of \$51 million and \$15 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, include:

(In millions)	Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
LSP Portfolio acquisition costs	\$ 23	\$ —
Vivint Smart Home integration costs	21	13
Texas Generation Portfolio acquisition costs	6	—
Other integration costs	1	2
Acquisition-related transaction and integration costs	<u>\$ 51</u>	<u>\$ 15</u>

Other Income, Net

Other income, net decreased by \$17 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024, primarily due to lower interest income in 2025 and an indemnity reduction recorded in 2024.

Loss on Debt Extinguishment

A loss on debt extinguishment of \$260 million was recorded for the six months ended June 30, 2024, driven by the repurchase of a portion of the Convertible Senior Notes.

Income Tax Expense

For the six months ended June 30, 2025, an income tax expense of \$186 million was recorded on a pre-tax income of \$832 million. For the same period in 2024, income tax expense of \$498 million was recorded on pre-tax income of \$1.7 billion. The effective tax rates were 22.4% and 28.5% for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

For the six months ended June 30, 2025, NRGs effective tax rate was higher than the statutory rate of 21%, primarily due to the state tax expense, partially offset with favorable permanent differences. For the same period in 2024, NRGs effective tax rate was higher than the statutory rate of 21%, primarily due to the state tax expense and permanent differences.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity Position

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, NRGs total liquidity, excluding funds deposited by counterparties, of approximately \$5.3 billion and \$5.4 billion, respectively, was comprised of the following:

(In millions)	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 180	\$ 966
Restricted cash - operating	11	4
Restricted cash - reserves ^(a)	6	4
Total	<u>197</u>	<u>974</u>
Total availability under Revolving Credit Facility and collective collateral facilities ^(b)	<u>5,058</u>	<u>4,469</u>
Total liquidity, excluding funds deposited by counterparties	<u>\$ 5,255</u>	<u>\$ 5,443</u>

(a) Includes reserves primarily for debt service, performance obligations and capital expenditures

(b) Total capacity of Revolving Credit Facility and collective collateral facilities was \$7.8 billion and \$7.3 billion as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively

For the six months ended June 30, 2025, total liquidity, excluding funds deposited by counterparties, decreased by \$188 million. Changes in cash and cash equivalent balances are further discussed under the heading *Cash Flow Discussion*. Cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2025 were predominantly held in bank deposits.

Management believes that the Company's liquidity position and cash flows from operations will be adequate to finance operating and maintenance capital expenditures, to fund dividends, and to fund other liquidity commitments in the short and long-term. Management continues to regularly monitor the Company's ability to finance the needs of its operating, financing and investing activity within the dictates of prudent balance sheet management.

Liquidity

The principal sources of liquidity for NRG's operating and capital expenditures are expected to be derived from cash on hand, cash flows from operations and financing arrangements. As described in Note 7, *Long-term Debt and Finance Leases*, to this Form 10-Q, the Company's financing arrangements consist mainly of the Senior Notes, Convertible Senior Notes, Senior Secured First Lien Notes, Senior Credit Facility, Receivables Facility and tax-exempt bonds. The Company also issues letters of credit through bilateral letter of credit facilities and the pre-capitalized trust securities facility.

The Company's requirements for liquidity and capital resources, other than for operating its facilities, can generally be categorized by the following: (i) market operations activities; (ii) debt service obligations, as described in Note 7, *Long-term Debt and Finance Leases*; (iii) capital expenditures, including maintenance, environmental, and investments and integration; and (iv) allocations in connection with acquisition opportunities, debt repayments, share repurchases and dividend payments to stockholders, as described in Note 9, *Changes in Capital Structure*.

Anticipated Acquisition of LSP Portfolio

On May 12, 2025, NRG entered into a definitive agreement with LS Power to acquire a power portfolio including 13 GW of natural gas-fired generation facilities and the C&I VPP platform with 6 GW of capacity. The consideration will consist of 24.25 million shares of NRG common stock, and \$6.4 billion in cash, subject to working capital adjustments as set forth in the purchase agreement. As part of the transaction, NRG will also assume \$3.2 billion of debt. The Company expects to fund the cash portion of the consideration using a combination of newly-issued secured debt and cash on hand. The acquisition is expected to close in the first quarter of 2026 and is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of specified closing conditions, consents and regulatory approvals, including HSR, FERC, DOJ, and NYSPSC. For further discussion, see Note 4, *Acquisitions*.

In connection with the anticipated acquisition of the LSP Portfolio, NRG entered into a commitment letter for the Bridge Facility in a principal amount not to exceed \$4.4 billion for the purposes of paying a portion of the consideration for the anticipated acquisition and paying fees and expenses in connection with the anticipated acquisition. See Note 7, *Long-term Debt and Finance Leases*.

Acquisition of Texas Generation Portfolio

On April 10, 2025, the Company acquired all of the ownership interests of six power generation facilities from Rockland Capital, LLC, adding 738 MW of natural gas-fired assets in Texas to its portfolio for \$560 million in consideration, less \$1 million in initial working capital adjustments. For further discussion, see Note 4, *Acquisitions*.

Receivables Securitization Facilities

On June 20, 2025, NRG Receivables, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, amended its existing Receivables Facility to extend the scheduled termination date to June 18, 2026.

Amendment to Term Loan

On July 22, 2025, the Company, as borrower, and certain subsidiaries of the Company, as guarantors, entered into the Fifteenth Amendment with, among others, the Agent, and certain financial institutions, as lenders, which amended the Credit Agreement by adding a new incremental Term Loan B in an aggregate principal amount of \$1.0 billion. For further discussion, see Note 7, *Long-term Debt and Finance Leases*.

Revolving Credit Facility

On May 27, 2025, the Company, as borrower, and certain of its subsidiaries, as guarantors, entered into the Fourteenth Amendment to the Credit Agreement in order to (i) increase the commitments under the Revolving Credit Facility by the Incremental Commitments to an aggregate amount equal to \$4.6 billion and (ii) make certain other amendments to the Credit Agreement. As of June 30, 2025, \$135 million of borrowings were outstanding, which were fully repaid as of July 31, 2025. For further discussion, see Note 7, *Long-term Debt and Finance Leases*.

Convertible Senior Notes Redemption

On May 15, 2025, the Company issued a notice of redemption for the Convertible Senior Notes. On the Redemption Date, the Company used cash on hand to redeem \$12 million in aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Senior Notes, at a redemption price equal to 100.000%. The majority of the Convertible Senior Note holders elected to convert the notes prior to the Redemption Date and received \$220 million in cash with respect to the remaining principal amount of the Convertible Senior Notes and a total of 3,986,335 shares for the conversion premium. See Note 7, *Long-term Debt and Finance Leases*.

Texas Development Priorities

On July 31, 2025, NRG entered into a \$216 million loan agreement with the PUCT under the TEF to support development at its T.H. Wharton generation facility, which is currently under construction. The TEF loan bears interest at a fixed coupon rate

of 3.000% per annum and has a final maturity date of July 31, 2045. The initial disbursement of funds for the TEF loan occurred in July 2025.

Liability Management

The Company has currently spent \$263 million and intends to spend approximately \$12 million from cash from operations on liability management during the remainder of 2025. The Company remains committed to maintaining a strong balance sheet and its targeted credit metrics.

Market Operations

The Company's market operations activities require a significant amount of liquidity and capital resources. These liquidity requirements are primarily driven by: (i) margin and collateral posted with counterparties; (ii) margin and collateral required to participate in physical markets and commodity exchanges; (iii) timing of disbursements and receipts (e.g., buying energy before receiving retail revenues); and (iv) initial collateral for large structured transactions. As of June 30, 2025, market operations had total cash collateral outstanding of \$361 million and \$2.7 billion outstanding in letters of credit to third parties primarily to support its market activities. As of June 30, 2025, total funds deposited by counterparties were \$446 million in cash and \$454 million of letters of credit.

Future liquidity requirements may change based on the Company's hedging activities and structures, fuel purchases, and future market conditions, including forward prices for energy and fuel and market volatility. In addition, liquidity requirements are dependent on the Company's credit ratings and general perception of its creditworthiness.

First Lien Structure

NRG has the capacity to grant first liens to certain counterparties on a substantial portion of the Company's assets, subject to various exclusions including NRG's assets that have project-level financing and the assets of certain non-guarantor subsidiaries, to reduce the amount of cash collateral and letters of credit that it would otherwise be required to post from time to time to support its obligations under out-of-the-money hedge agreements. The first lien program does not limit the volume that can be hedged, or the value of underlying out-of-the-money positions. The first lien program also does not require NRG to post collateral above any threshold amount of exposure. The first lien structure is not subject to unwind or termination upon a ratings downgrade of a counterparty and has no stated maturity date.

The Company's first lien counterparties may have a claim on its assets to the extent market prices exceed the hedged prices. As of June 30, 2025, all hedges under the first liens were out-of-the-money on a counterparty aggregate basis.

Capital Expenditures

The following table summarizes the Company's capital expenditures for maintenance, environmental and investments and integration for the six months ended June 30, 2025, and the estimated forecast for the remainder of the year.

(In millions)	Maintenance	Environmental	Investments and Integration	Total
Texas	\$ 124	\$ 19	\$ 384	\$ 527
East	5	—	—	5
West/Services/Other	6	—	1	7
Vivint Smart Home	6	—	2	8
Corporate	11	—	37	48
Total cash capital expenditures for the six months ended June 30, 2025 ^(a)	\$ 152	\$ 19	\$ 424	\$ 595
Integration operating expenses and cost to achieve	—	—	23	23
Investments	—	—	115	115
Total cash capital expenditures and investments for the six months ended June 30, 2025	\$ 152	\$ 19	\$ 562	\$ 733
Estimated cash capital expenditures and investments for the remainder of 2025	204	6	334	544
Estimated full year 2025 cash capital expenditures and investments	\$ 356	\$ 25	\$ 896	\$ 1,277

(a) Capital expenditures exclude W.A. Parish insurance proceeds of \$100 million

Investments and Integration for the six months ended June 30, 2025 include growth expenditures, integration, small book acquisitions and other investments.

Environmental Capital Expenditures Estimate

NRG estimates that environmental capital expenditures from 2025 through 2029 required to comply with environmental laws will be approximately \$73 million, primarily driven by the cost of complying with ELG at the Company's coal units in Texas.

Share Repurchases

During the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company completed \$600 million of open market share repurchases at an average price of \$107.14 per share. Through July 31, 2025, an additional \$168 million of share repurchases were completed. As of July 31, 2025, \$857 million is remaining under the \$3.7 billion authorization. See Note 9, *Changes in Capital Structure* for additional discussion.

Common Stock Dividends

During the first quarter of 2025, NRG increased the annual dividend to \$1.76 from \$1.63 per share. A quarterly dividend of \$0.44 per share was paid on the Company's common stock during the three months ended June 30, 2025. On July 21, 2025, NRG declared a quarterly dividend on the Company's common stock of \$0.44 per share, payable on August 15, 2025 to stockholders of record as of August 1, 2025. The Company targets an annual dividend growth rate of 7%-9% per share in subsequent years.

Series A Preferred Stock Dividends

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, the Company declared and paid a semi-annual 10.25% dividend of \$51.25 per share on its outstanding Series A Preferred Stock, totaling \$33 million.

Obligations under Certain Guarantees

NRG and its subsidiaries enter into various contracts that include indemnifications and guarantee provisions as a routine part of the Company's business activities. For further discussion, see Note 26, *Guarantees*, to the Company's 2024 Form 10-K.

Obligations Arising Out of a Variable Interest in an Unconsolidated Entity

Variable interest in equity investments — NRG's investment in Ivanpah is a variable interest entity for which NRG is not the primary beneficiary. NRG's pro-rata share of non-recourse debt was approximately \$461 million as of June 30, 2025. This indebtedness may restrict the ability of Ivanpah to issue dividends or distributions to NRG.

Contractual Obligations and Market Commitments

NRG has a variety of contractual obligations and other market commitments that represent prospective cash requirements in addition to the Company's capital expenditure programs, as disclosed in the Company's 2024 Form 10-K. See also Note 7, *Long-term Debt and Finance Leases*, and Note 14, *Commitments and Contingencies*, to this Form 10-Q for a discussion of new commitments and contingencies that also include contractual obligations and market commitments that occurred during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025.

Cash Flow Discussion

The following table reflects the changes in cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively:

(In millions)	Six months ended June 30,		Change
	2025	2024	
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,306	\$ 1,323	\$ (17)
Cash used by investing activities	(1,082)	(201)	(881)
Cash used by financing activities	(755)	(691)	(64)

Cash provided by operating activities

Changes to cash provided by operating activities were driven by:

	(In millions)
Changes in cash collateral in support of risk management activities due to change in commodity prices	\$ (463)
Increase in working capital primarily driven by deferred revenues and changes in ARO cost estimates	178
Increase in working capital related to accounts payable primarily driven by timing of commodity settlements	151
Increase in operating income adjusted for other non-cash items	124
Decrease in other working capital	(7)
	<u>\$ (17)</u>

Cash used by investing activities

Changes to cash (used)/provided by investing activities were driven by:

	(In millions)
Increase in cash paid for acquisitions primarily due to the acquisition of the Texas Generation Portfolio in April 2025	\$ (554)
Increase in capital expenditures	(423)
Increase in insurance proceeds for property, plant and equipment, net	97
Other	(1)
	<u>\$ (881)</u>

Cash used by financing activities

Changes to cash provided/(used) by financing activities were driven by:

	(In millions)
Increase due to fewer repayments of long-term debt and finance leases	\$ 946
Decrease due to the issuance of long-term debt in 2024	(875)
Decrease due to higher payments for share repurchase activity in 2025	(555)
Increase primarily due to debt extinguishment costs in 2024	238
Increase in proceeds from Revolving Credit Facility in 2025	135
Increase in net receipts from settlement of acquired derivatives	50
Other	(3)
	<u>\$ (64)</u>

NOLs, Deferred Tax Assets and Uncertain Tax Position Implications, under ASC 740

For the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company had domestic pre-tax book income of \$780 million and foreign pre-tax book income of \$52 million. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had cumulative U.S. federal NOL carryforwards of \$7 billion, of which \$5.3 billion do not have an expiration date, and cumulative state NOL carryforwards of \$6.1 billion for financial statement purposes. NRG also has cumulative foreign NOL carryforwards of \$394 million, most of which do not have an expiration date. In addition to the above NOLs, NRG has a \$274 million indefinite carryforward for interest deductions, as well as \$269 million of tax credits, inclusive of \$61 million CAMT credits to be utilized in future years. As a result of the Company's tax position, including the utilization of federal and state NOLs, and based on current forecasts, the Company anticipates net income tax payments due to federal, state and foreign jurisdictions of up to \$125 million in 2025, excluding the impact of the proposed CAMT regulations. NRG as an applicable corporation is subject to the CAMT, and has reflected the impact in its current and deferred taxes, however, there is no impact on the Company's provision for income taxes from the CAMT for the six months ended June 30, 2025.

As of June 30, 2025, the Company has \$55 million of tax-effected uncertain federal and state tax benefits, for which the Company has recorded a non-current tax liability of \$60 million (inclusive of accrued interest) until final resolution is reached with the related taxing authority.

On December 31, 2021, the OECD released rules which set forth a common approach to a global minimum tax at 15% for multinational companies, which has been enacted into law by certain countries effective for 2024. The Company's preliminary analysis indicates that there is no material impact to the Company's financial statements from these rules.

The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations for years prior to 2021. With few exceptions, state and Canadian income tax examinations are no longer open for years prior to 2015.

On July 4, 2025, OBBB was enacted into law. The OBBB includes changes to U.S. tax law that will be applicable to NRG beginning in 2025, such as the permanent extension of certain expiring provisions of the TCJA, modifications to the international tax framework and the restoration of favorable tax treatment for certain business provisions. Any impact of the OBBB on the Company's consolidated financial statements will be reflected in the third quarter.

Deferred tax assets and valuation allowance

Net deferred tax balance — As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, NRG recorded a net deferred tax asset, excluding valuation allowance, of \$2.1 billion and \$2.2 billion, respectively. The Company believes certain state net operating losses may not be realizable under the more-likely-than-not measurement and as such, a valuation allowance was recorded as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 as discussed below.

NOL Carryforwards — As of June 30, 2025, the Company had a tax-effected cumulative U.S. NOLs consisting of carryforwards for federal and state income tax purposes of \$1.5 billion and \$341 million, respectively. The Company estimates it will generate future taxable income to fully realize the net federal deferred tax asset before the expiration of certain carryforwards commences in 2030. In addition, NRG has tax-effected cumulative foreign NOL carryforwards of \$111 million.

Valuation Allowance — As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company's tax-effected valuation allowance was \$149 million and \$144 million, respectively consisting of state NOL carryforwards and foreign NOL carryforwards. The valuation allowance was recorded based on the assessment of cumulative and forecasted pre-tax book earnings and the future reversal of existing taxable temporary differences.

Guarantor Financial Information

As of June 30, 2025, the Company's outstanding registered senior notes consisted of \$821 million of the 2028 Senior Notes as shown in Note 7, *Long-term Debt and Finance Leases*. These Senior Notes are guaranteed by certain of NRG's current and future 100% owned domestic subsidiaries, or guarantor subsidiaries (the "Guarantors"). See Exhibit 22.1 to this Form 10-Q for a listing of the Guarantors. These guarantees are both joint and several.

NRG conducts much of its business through and derives much of its income from its subsidiaries. Therefore, the Company's ability to make required payments with respect to its indebtedness and other obligations depends on the financial results and condition of its subsidiaries and NRG's ability to receive funds from its subsidiaries. There are no restrictions on the ability of any of the Guarantors to transfer funds to NRG. Other subsidiaries of the Company do not guarantee the registered debt securities of either NRG Energy, Inc. or the Guarantors (such subsidiaries are referred to as the "Non-Guarantors"). The Non-Guarantors include all of NRG's foreign subsidiaries and certain domestic subsidiaries.

The following tables present summarized financial information of NRG Energy, Inc. and the Guarantors in accordance with Rule 3-10 under the SEC's Regulation S-X. The financial information may not necessarily be indicative of the results of operations or financial position of NRG Energy, Inc. and the Guarantors in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

The following table presents the summarized statement of operations:

(In millions)	Six months ended June 30, 2025
Revenue ^(a)	\$ 13,934
Operating income ^(b)	998
Total other expense	(282)
Income before income taxes	715
Net Income	540

(a) Intercompany transactions with Non-Guarantors of \$3 million during the six months ended June 30, 2025

(b) Intercompany transactions with Non-Guarantors including cost of operations of \$52 million and selling, general and administrative of \$209 million during the six months ended June 30, 2025

The following table presents the summarized balance sheet information:

(In millions)	As of June 30, 2025
Current assets ^(a)	\$ 5,684
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,417
Non-current assets	15,791
Current liabilities ^(b)	8,272
Non-current liabilities	12,706

(a) Includes intercompany receivables due from Non-Guarantors of \$267 million as of June 30, 2025

(b) Includes intercompany payables due to Non-Guarantors of \$13 million as of June 30, 2025

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

NRG may enter into power purchase and sales contracts, fuel purchase contracts and other energy-related financial instruments to mitigate variability in earnings due to fluctuations in spot market prices and to hedge fuel requirements at power plants or retail load obligations. In order to mitigate interest rate risk associated with the issuance of the Company's debt, NRG enters into interest rate derivatives. In addition, in order to mitigate foreign exchange rate risk primarily associated with the purchase of U.S. dollar denominated natural gas for the Company's Canadian business, NRG enters into foreign exchange contract agreements.

Under Flex Pay, offered by Vivint Smart Home, customers pay for smart home products by obtaining financing from a third-party financing provider under the Consumer Financing Program. Vivint Smart Home pays certain fees to the financing providers and shares in credit losses depending on the credit quality of the customer.

NRG's trading activities are subject to limits in accordance with the Company's Risk Management Policy. These contracts are recognized on the balance sheet at fair value and changes in the fair value of these derivative financial instruments are recognized in earnings.

The following tables disclose the activities that include both exchange and non-exchange traded contracts accounted for at fair value in accordance with ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* ("ASC 820"). Specifically, these tables disaggregate realized and unrealized changes in fair value; disaggregate estimated fair values as of June 30, 2025, based on their level within the fair value hierarchy defined in ASC 820; and indicate the maturities of contracts at June 30, 2025. For a full discussion of the Company's valuation methodology of its contracts, see *Derivative Fair Value Measurements* in Note 5, *Fair Value of Financial Instruments*.

Derivative Activity Gains/(Losses)	(In millions)
Fair Value of Contracts as of December 31, 2024	\$ 992
Contracts realized or otherwise settled during the period	(75)
Texas Generation Portfolio contracts acquired during the period	(83)
Other changes in fair value	16
Fair Value of Contracts as of June 30, 2025 ^(a)	\$ 850

(a) Includes \$716 million of derivative contracts that were elected as NPNS on October 1, 2024 and are no longer valued at fair value on a recurring basis. For further discussion, see Note 6, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*

millions)	Fair Value of Contracts as of June 30, 2025					Total Fair Value
	Maturity					
	1 Year or Less	Greater than 1 Year to 3 Years	Greater than 3 Years to 5 Years	Greater than 5 Years		
Fair Value Hierarchy Gains/(Losses) ^(a)						
Level 1	\$ 102	\$ 25	\$ 2	\$ (1)	128	
Level 2	124	39	12	7	182	
Level 3	(92)	(93)	(12)	21	(176)	
Total	\$ 134	\$ (29)	\$ 2	\$ 27	134	

(a) Excludes \$716 million of derivative contracts that were elected as NPNS on October 1, 2024 and are no longer valued at fair value on a recurring basis. For further discussion, see Note 6, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*

The Company has elected to disclose derivative assets and liabilities on a trade-by-trade basis and does not offset amounts at the counterparty master agreement level. Also, collateral received or posted on the Company's derivative assets or liabilities are recorded on a separate line item on the balance sheet. Consequently, the magnitude of the changes in individual current and non-current derivative assets or liabilities is higher than the underlying credit and market risk of the Company's portfolio. As

discussed in Item 3, *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk — Commodity Price Risk*, to this Form 10-Q, NRG measures the sensitivity of the Company's portfolio to potential changes in market prices using VaR, a statistical model which attempts to predict risk of loss based on market price and volatility. NRG's Risk Management Policy places a limit on one-day holding period VaR, which limits the Company's net open position. As the Company's trade-by-trade derivative accounting results in a gross-up of the Company's derivative assets and liabilities, the net derivative asset and liability position is a better indicator of NRG's hedging activity. As of June 30, 2025, NRG's net derivative asset was \$850 million, a decrease to total fair value of \$142 million as compared to December 31, 2024. This decrease was driven by Texas Generation Portfolio contracts acquired and the roll-off of trades that settled during the period, partially offset by gains in fair value.

Based on a sensitivity analysis using simplified assumptions, the impact of a \$0.50 per MMBtu increase in natural gas prices across the term of the derivative contracts would result in an increase of approximately \$899 million in the net value of derivatives as of June 30, 2025. The impact of a \$0.50 per MMBtu decrease in natural gas prices across the term of the derivative contracts would result in a decrease of approximately \$895 million in the net value of derivatives as of June 30, 2025.

Critical Accounting Estimates

NRG's discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations are based upon the condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements and related disclosures in compliance with GAAP requires the application of appropriate technical accounting rules and guidance as well as the use of estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. The application of appropriate technical accounting rules and guidance involves judgments regarding future events, including the likelihood of success of particular projects, legal and regulatory challenges, and the fair value of certain assets and liabilities. These judgments, in and of themselves, could materially affect the financial statements and disclosures based on varying assumptions, which may be appropriate to use. In addition, the financial and operating environment may also have a significant effect, not only on the operation of the business, but on the results reported through the application of accounting measures used in preparing the financial statements and related disclosures, even if the nature of the accounting policies has not changed.

NRG evaluates these estimates, on an ongoing basis, utilizing historic experience, consultation with experts and other methods the Company considers reasonable. In any event, actual results may differ substantially from the Company's estimates. Any effects on the Company's business, financial position or results of operations resulting from revisions to these estimates are recorded in the period in which the information that gives rise to the revision becomes known.

The Company identifies its most critical accounting estimates as those that are the most pervasive and important to the portrayal of the Company's financial position and results of operations, and require the most difficult, subjective and/or complex judgments by management regarding estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain.

The Company's critical accounting estimates are described in Part II, Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, in the Company's 2024 Form 10-K. There have been no material changes to the Company's critical accounting estimates since the 2024 Form 10-K.

ITEM 3 — QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

NRG is exposed to several market risks in the Company's normal business activities. Market risk is the potential loss that may result from market changes associated with the Company's retail operations, merchant power generation or with existing or forecasted financial or commodity transactions. The types of market risks the Company is exposed to are commodity price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and currency exchange risk. The following disclosures about market risk provide an update to, and should be read in conjunction with, Item 7A, *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*, of the Company's 2024 Form 10-K.

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risks result from exposures to changes in spot prices, forward prices, volatilities and correlations between various commodities, such as natural gas, electricity, coal, oil and emissions credits. NRG manages the commodity price risk of the Company's load serving obligations and merchant generation operations by entering into various derivative or non-derivative instruments to hedge the variability in future cash flows from forecasted sales and purchases of energy and fuel. NRG measures the risk of the Company's portfolio using several analytical methods, including sensitivity tests, scenario tests, stress tests, position reports and VaR. NRG uses a Monte Carlo simulation based VaR model to estimate the potential loss in the fair value of its energy assets and liabilities, which includes generation assets, gas transportation and storage assets, load obligations and bilateral physical and financial transactions, based on historical and forward values for factors such as customer demand, weather, commodity availability and commodity prices. The Company's VaR model is based on a one-day holding period at a 95% confidence interval for the forward 36 months, not including the spot month. The VaR model is not a complete picture of all risks that may affect the Company's results. Certain events such as counterparty defaults, regulatory changes, and extreme weather and prices that deviate significantly from historically observed values are not reflected in the model.

The following table summarizes average, maximum and minimum VaR for NRG's commodity portfolio, calculated using the VaR model for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

(In millions)	2025	2024
VaR as of June 30,	\$ 60	\$ 57
Three months ended June 30,		
Average	\$ 64	\$ 66
Maximum	74	75
Minimum	49	55
Six months ended June 30,		
Average	\$ 59	\$ 63
Maximum	74	75
Minimum	47	51

The Company also uses VaR to estimate the potential loss of derivative financial instruments that are subject to mark-to-market accounting. These derivative instruments include transactions that were entered into for both asset management and trading purposes. The VaR for the derivative financial instruments calculated using the diversified VaR model for the entire term of these instruments entered into for both asset management and trading, was \$119 million, as of June 30, 2025, primarily driven by asset-backed and hedging transactions.

Credit Risk

Credit risk relates to the risk of loss resulting from non-performance or non-payment by counterparties pursuant to the terms of their contractual obligations. NRG is exposed to counterparty credit risk through various activities including wholesale sales, fuel purchases and retail supply arrangements, and retail customer credit risk through its retail sales. Counterparty credit risk and retail customer credit risk are discussed below. See Note 6, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, to this Form 10-Q for discussion regarding credit risk contingent features.

Counterparty Credit Risk

The Company's counterparty credit risk policies are disclosed in its 2024 Form 10-K. As of June 30, 2025, counterparty credit exposure, excluding credit exposure from RTOs, ISOs, registered commodity exchanges and certain long-term agreements, was \$1.7 billion and NRG held collateral (cash and letters of credit) against those positions of \$585 million, resulting in a Net Exposure of \$1.1 billion. NRG periodically receives collateral from counterparties in excess of their exposure. Collateral amounts shown include such excess while Net Exposure shown excludes excess collateral received. Approximately 60% of the Company's exposure before collateral is expected to roll off by the end of 2026. Counterparty credit exposure is valued through observable market quotes and discounted at a risk free interest rate. The following tables highlight net

counterparty credit exposure by industry sector and by counterparty credit quality. Net counterparty credit exposure is defined as the aggregate net asset position for NRG with counterparties where netting is permitted under the enabling agreement and includes all cash flow, mark-to-market and NPNS, and non-derivative transactions. The exposure is shown net of collateral held and includes amounts net of receivables or payables.

Category by Industry Sector	Net Exposure^{(a)(b)} (% of Total)
Utilities, energy merchants, marketers and other	69 %
Financial institutions	31
Total as of June 30, 2025	100 %

Category by Counterparty Credit Quality	Net Exposure^{(a)(b)} (% of Total)
Investment grade	64 %
Non-investment grade/Non-Rated	36
Total as of June 30, 2025	100 %

(a) Counterparty credit exposure excludes coal transportation contracts because of the unavailability of market prices

(b) The figures in the tables above exclude potential counterparty credit exposure related to RTOs, ISOs, registered commodity exchanges and certain long-term contracts

The Company had exposure to one wholesale counterparty in excess of 10% of total Net Exposure as of June 30, 2025. Changes in hedge positions and market prices will affect credit exposure and counterparty concentration.

RTOs and ISOs

The Company participates in the organized markets of CAISO, ERCOT, AESO, IESO, ISO-NE, MISO, NYISO and PJM, known as RTOs or ISOs. Trading in the majority of these markets is approved by FERC, whereas in the case of ERCOT, it is approved by the PUCT, and whereas in the case of AESO and IESO, both exist provincially with AESO primarily subject to Alberta Utilities Commission and the IESO to the Ontario Energy Board. These ISOs may include credit policies that, under certain circumstances, require that losses arising from the default of one member on spot market transactions be shared by the remaining participants. As a result, the counterparty credit risk to these markets is limited to NRG's share of the overall market and are excluded from the above exposures.

Exchange Traded Transactions

The Company enters into commodity transactions on registered exchanges, notably ICE, NYMEX and Nodal. These clearinghouses act as the counterparty and transactions are subject to extensive collateral and margining requirements. As a result, these commodity transactions have limited counterparty credit risk.

Long-Term Contracts

Counterparty credit exposure described above excludes credit risk exposure under certain long-term contracts, primarily solar under Renewable PPAs. As external sources or observable market quotes are not always available to estimate such exposure, the Company values these contracts based on various techniques including, but not limited to, internal models based on a fundamental analysis of the market and extrapolation of observable market data with similar characteristics. Based on these valuation techniques, as of June 30, 2025, aggregate credit risk exposure managed by NRG to these counterparties was approximately \$774 million for the next five years.

Retail Customer Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to retail credit risk through the Company's retail electricity and gas providers as well as through Vivint Smart Home, which serve both Home and Business customers. Retail credit risk results in losses when a customer fails to pay for services rendered. The losses may result from both non-payment of customer accounts receivable and the loss of in-the-money forward value. The Company manages retail credit risk through the use of established credit policies, which include monitoring of the portfolio and the use of credit mitigation measures such as deposits or prepayment arrangements.

As of June 30, 2025, the Company's retail customer credit exposure to Home and Business customers was diversified across many customers and various industries, as well as government entities. Current economic conditions may affect the Company's customers' ability to pay their bills in a timely manner or at all, which could increase customer delinquencies and may lead to an increase in credit losses.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the general funding needs of the Company's activities and in the management of the Company's assets and liabilities. The Company is currently exposed to additional collateral posting if natural gas prices decline, primarily due to the long natural gas equivalent position at various exchanges used to hedge NRG's retail supply load obligations.

Based on a sensitivity analysis for power and gas positions under marginable contracts as of June 30, 2025, a \$0.50 per MMBtu decrease in natural gas prices across the term of the marginable contracts would cause an increase in margin collateral posted of approximately \$893 million and a 1.00 MMBtu/MWh decrease in Heat Rates for Heat Rate positions would result in an increase in margin collateral posted of approximately \$283 million. This analysis uses simplified assumptions and is calculated based on portfolio composition and margin-related contract provisions as of June 30, 2025.

Interest Rate Risk

NRG is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates through its issuance of debt. Exposures to interest rate fluctuations may be mitigated by entering into derivative instruments known as interest rate swaps, treasury locks, caps, collars and put or call options. These contracts reduce exposure to interest rate volatility when taking into account the combinations of the debt and the interest rate derivative instrument. NRG's management policies allow the Company to reduce interest rate exposure. The Company has \$700 million of interest rate swaps extending through 2029 to mitigate the risk of the floating rate of the Term Loan B. In July 2025, the Company entered into treasury locks with a total notional amount of \$1.4 billion.

As of June 30, 2025, the fair value and related carrying value of the Company's debt was \$11.6 billion and \$11.0 billion, respectively. NRG estimates that a 1% decrease in market interest rates would have increased the fair value of the Company's long-term debt as of June 30, 2025 by \$441 million.

Currency Exchange Risk

NRG is subject to transactional exchange rate risk from transactions with customers in countries outside of the United States, primarily within Canada, as well as from intercompany transactions between affiliates. Transactional exchange rate risk arises from the purchase and sale of goods and services in currencies other than the Company's functional currency or the functional currency of an applicable subsidiary. NRG hedges a portion of its forecasted currency transactions with foreign exchange forward contracts. As of June 30, 2025, NRG is exposed to changes in foreign currency primarily associated with the purchase of U.S. dollar denominated natural gas for its Canadian business and entered into foreign exchange contracts with a notional amount of \$350 million.

The Company is subject to translation exchange rate risk related to the translation of the financial statements of its foreign operations into U.S. dollars. Costs incurred and sales recorded by subsidiaries operating outside of the United States are translated into U.S. dollars using exchange rates effective during the respective period. As a result, the Company is exposed to movements in the exchange rates of various currencies against the U.S. dollar, primarily the Canadian and Australian dollars. A hypothetical 10% appreciation in major currencies relative to the U.S. dollar as of June 30, 2025 would have resulted in a decrease of \$3 million to net income within the consolidated statement of operations.

ITEM 4 — CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of NRG's management, including its principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer, NRG conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act. Based on this evaluation, the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in NRG's internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred in the quarter ended June 30, 2025 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, NRG's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1 — LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For a discussion of material legal proceedings to which NRG is a party through June 30, 2025, see Note 14, *Commitments and Contingencies*, to this Form 10-Q.

ITEM 1A — RISK FACTORS

Except as set forth below, there have been no material changes to the Risk Factors disclosed in Part I, Item 1A, *Risk Factors*, of the Company's 2024 Form 10-K.

Risks Related to the Anticipated Acquisition of the LSP Portfolio

The Company may encounter difficulties in satisfying the closing conditions set forth in the purchase agreement relating to the anticipated acquisition of the LSP Portfolio, including obtaining the necessary governmental and regulatory approvals, within the expected time frame or at all.

Consummation of the acquisition of the LSP Portfolio is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain closing conditions, including: (i) the receipt of required governmental and regulatory approvals; (ii) the expiration or termination of the applicable waiting period under the HSR Act; and (iii) other customary closing conditions. Completion of the acquisition is conditioned upon the receipt of various consents, orders, approvals or clearances from various regulatory authorities, including DOJ, FERC, and public utility commissions or similar entities in certain states in which the LSP Portfolio operates.

The Company cannot provide assurance that all required regulatory approvals will be obtained, in a timely manner or at all, or that these approvals will not contain terms, conditions or restrictions that would be unacceptable and, accordingly, the acquisition may be delayed or may not be consummated.

The purchase agreement with LS Power provides that either NRG or LS Power could terminate the LSP Portfolio purchase agreement if the acquisition is not completed by May 12, 2026 (which date may be automatically extended for up to six consecutive one-month periods). If the agreement is terminated under certain circumstances due to the failure to obtain regulatory approvals or if there are any legal restraints prohibiting the consummation of the acquisition, NRG would be required to pay LS Power a termination fee of \$400 million as liquidated damages.

In the event the transaction is not consummated, the share price of NRG common stock may decline to the extent that the current market price reflects an assumption by the market that the acquisition will be completed.

The Company may not realize all the expected benefits of the acquisition.

The Company entered into the purchase agreement with LS Power with the expectation that the acquisition would result in various benefits, including enhanced generation capabilities. Achieving the anticipated benefits of the acquisition is subject to a number of uncertainties, including whether the assets and businesses of NRG and the LSP Portfolio can be integrated in an efficient and effective manner. Failure to achieve these anticipated benefits could result in increased costs and/or lower-than-expected revenues or income generated by the Company after the completion of the acquisition.

The assets, liabilities and results of operations of LSP Portfolio could be negatively affected by unknown or unexpected events, conditions or actions prior to the closing of the acquisition.

The Company will not control the LSP Portfolio until completion of the anticipated acquisition and the assets, liabilities, business, financial condition, cash flows, operating results and prospects of the LSP Portfolio to be acquired or assumed by the Company could be negatively impacted before or after the closing as a result of previously unknown events or conditions occurring or existing before the acquisition closes. Adverse changes in its business or operations could occur or arise as a result of actions undertaken by LS Power, legal or regulatory developments, deteriorating general business, market, industry or economic conditions, and other factors both within and beyond the control of LS Power or NRG. A significant decline in the value of the assets to be acquired or a significant increase in the liabilities to be assumed could negatively impact the Company's future business, operating results, cash flows, financial conditions or prospects following the completion of the acquisition. In addition, there could be potential unknown liabilities and unforeseen expenses as a result of the acquisition, some of which NRG may not discover during due diligence or adequately adjust for in the purchase arrangements.

The market price of shares of the Company's common stock may be adversely affected as a result of the anticipated LSP Portfolio acquisition.

On completion of the anticipated LSP Portfolio acquisition, a significant number of additional shares of the Company's common stock will be issued and available for trading in the public market. The increase in the number of shares of the

Company's common stock may lead to sales of such shares or the perception that such sales may occur which may adversely affect the market for, and the market price of, shares of the Company's common stock.

ITEM 2 — UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

The table below sets forth the information with respect to purchases made by or on behalf of NRG or any "affiliated purchaser" (as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) under the Exchange Act), of NRG's common stock during the quarter ended June 30, 2025.

For the three months ended June 30, 2025	Total Number of Shares Purchased ^(a)	Average Price Paid per Share ^(b)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (in millions) ^(c)
Month #1 (April 1, 2025 to April 30, 2025)	1,355,371	\$ 92.77	1,355,371	\$ 1,179
Month #2 (May 1, 2025 to May 31, 2025)	138,902	\$ 117.29	138,902	\$ 1,163
Month #3 (June 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025)	889,964	\$ 154.91	889,830	\$ 1,025
Total at June 30, 2025	2,384,237	\$ 117.39	2,384,103	

(a) Includes share repurchases under the \$3.7 billion share repurchase authorization and partial settlement of Capped Call Options. For further discussion, see Note 9, *Changes in Capital Structure*

(b) The average price paid per share excludes excise tax owed and commissions per share paid in connection with the open market share repurchases

(c) Includes commissions paid in connection with the open market share repurchases

ITEM 3 — DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4 — MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

There have been no events that are required to be reported under this Item.

ITEM 5 — OTHER INFORMATION

During the three months ended June 30, 2025, the following directors or officers of the Company adopted or terminated a 'Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement' or 'non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement,' as each term is defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K, as described in the table below:

Name	Title	Date Adopted	Character of Trading Arrangement	Aggregate Number of Shares of Common Stock to be Purchased or Sold Pursuant to Trading Arrangement ^(a)	Duration	Date Terminated
Dak Liyanearachchi	Executive Vice President, Chief Technology Officer	5/28/2025	Rule 10b5-1 Trading Arrangement	Up to 10,672 shares to be Sold	8/27/2025-2/27/2026	N/A

(a) Potential sales may be subject to certain price limitations set forth in the 10b5-1 plans and therefore actual number of shares sold could vary if certain minimum stock prices are not met

ITEM 6 — EXHIBITS

Number	Description	Method of Filing
2.1	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated May 12, 2025, by and among NRG Energy, Inc., the Buyer Entities (as defined therein), Lightning Power Holdings, LLC, Thunder Generation, LLC, CCS Power Holdings, LLC, and Linebacker Power Development Funding, LLC*	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's current report on Form 8-K filed on May 16, 2025.
10.1	Fourteenth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated May 27, 2025, by and among NRG Energy, Inc., AXP Group LLC, Citicorp North America, Inc., as administrative agent, and certain financial institutions, as lenders*	Filed herewith.
10.2	Fifteen Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated July 22, 2025, by and among NRG Energy, Inc., Citicorp North America, Inc., as administrative agent and as collateral agent, and certain financial institutions, as lenders*	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's current report on Form 8-K filed on July 25, 2025.
10.3	Amendment No. 5 to Receivables Loan and Servicing Agreement, dated as of June 20, 2025, by and among NRG Retail LLC, as Servicer, NRG Receivables LLC, as Borrower, NRG Energy, Inc., as Performance Guarantor, the Conduit Lenders, Committed Lenders, Facility Agents and LC Issuers party thereto, and Royal Bank of Canada, as administrative Agent, and attached thereto a clean, conformed copy of the Receivables Loan and Servicing Agreement.	Filed herewith.
10.4	Amended and Restated Employee Stock Purchase Plan	Filed herewith.
22.1	List of Guarantor Subsidiaries	Filed herewith.
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certification of Lawrence S. Cohen.	Filed herewith.
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certification of Woo-Sung Chung.	Filed herewith.
31.3	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certification of G. Alfred Spencer.	Filed herewith.
32	Section 1350 Certification.	Furnished herewith.
101 INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document.	The instance document does not appear in the interactive data file because its XBRL tags are embedded within the inline XBRL document.
101 SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema.	Filed herewith.
101 CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase.	Filed herewith.
101 DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase.	Filed herewith.
101 LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase.	Filed herewith.
101 PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase.	Filed herewith.
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (the cover page interactive data file does not appear in Exhibit 104 because it's Inline XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document).	Filed herewith.

- The Schedules and exhibits have been omitted from this filing pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K. A copy of any omitted schedule or exhibit will be furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.

SIGNATURES

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.

NRG ENERGY, INC.
(Registrant)

/s/ LAWRENCE S. COBEN
Lawrence S. Coben
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ WOO-SUNG CHUNG
Woo-Sung Chung
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

/s/ G. ALFRED SPENCER
G. Alfred Spencer
Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: August 6, 2025