

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Caesars Entertainment, Inc. (NASDAQ: CZR) is the largest casino-entertainment company in the U.S. and one of the world's most diversified gaming-entertainment providers. Since its beginning in Reno, Nevada, in 1937, Caesars Entertainment has grown through development of new resorts, expansions and acquisitions. Caesars Entertainment's resorts operate primarily under the Caesars®, Harrah's®, Horseshoe® and Eldorado® brand names. Caesars Entertainment offers diversified amenities and one-of-a-kind destinations, with a focus on building loyalty and value with its guests through a unique combination of impeccable service, operational excellence and technology leadership. Caesars Entertainment is committed to its employees, suppliers, communities and the environment through its PEOPLE PLANET PLAY framework. This is reflected in our Code of Commitment which is our public pledge to our guests, Team Members, communities, business partners and all those we reach that we will honor the trust they have placed in us through ethical conduct and integrity. We commit to: PEOPLE: Supporting the wellbeing of our Team Members, guests, and local communities.; PLANET: Taking care of the world we all call home; PLAY: Creating memorable experiences for our guests and leading responsible gaming practices in the industry. Caesars Entertainment, Inc. was formed in 2020 following the merger of Caesars Entertainment Corporation and Eldorado Resorts, Inc.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

1 year

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Canada
United Arab Emirates
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-CN0.7/C-RE0.7

(C-CN0.7/C-RE0.7) Which real estate and/or construction activities does your organization engage in?

- New construction or major renovation of buildings
- Buildings management

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	US12769G1004
Yes, a Ticker symbol	CZR

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	At the board level, the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSRC) has responsibility for climate-related issues. The CSRC, formed after the Eldorado-Caesars merger in 2020, is appointed by and acts on behalf of the Board of Directors. The CSRC is chaired by an individual who has extensive experience in Climate, Social, and Governance management, specifically in the gaming and resort industry. The CSRC evaluates emergent environmental, social and governance-related risks and Caesars' social and environmental goals, including the policies and programs instrumental in achieving short- and long-term targets for emissions, waste and supplier engagement. For example, the precursor to the CSRC, then the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, approved Caesars initial Science Based Targets developed in 2018. Once SBT changed the guidance for developing SBTs in 2019, the Committee made the decision to increase Caesars SBTs to be far more aggressive and align with well-below the 2 Degrees Celsius temperature change. Periodically, and at least annually, management prepares and presents to the CSRC a review of ESG-related risks, including climate related issues. Furthermore, management presents, and the Committee evaluates, programs and policies instrumental in achieving short and long-term climate-related goals. The Committee is also responsible for drawing upon external expertise in climate-related issues, sustainability and social issues from the CEO-level External CSR Advisory Council (EAC) and Non-Governmental Organization partners.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	<p>Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities</p> <p>Overseeing and guiding employee incentives</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Overseeing the setting of corporate targets</p> <p>Monitoring progress towards corporate targets</p> <p>Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding the risk management process</p>	<Not Applicable>	<p>Caesars (CZR) Board of Directors (BOD) view CSR as integral, i.e., being a good corporate citizen helps mitigate risk, contributes to improved results, & helps foster positive relationships with stakeholders. The BOD takes an active role in oversight of climate issues through review & guidance on info from the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSRC), a subcommittee of the BOD comprised of 3 members including CZR former EVP of Public Policy & Corporate Responsibility. The CSRC meets at least quarterly & as often as deemed appropriate. Climate & Water are scheduled agenda items, which focus on the CSRC briefing the BOD on projects & impacts seen at the property/enterprise level.</p> <p>Reviewing & guiding strategy/risk management policies: The CSRC provides strategic oversight of CSR targets, performance, and any emergent risks. The ability of the CSRC to bring pertinent climate-related issues & target progress to the BOD as frequently as necessary allows the BOD to provide rapid feedback.</p> <p>Overseeing & guiding employee incentives: By engaging employees & approving incentive programs, employees will be more aware of environmental impacts while working on site. This leads to increased efficiencies, reduction in on site energy & water usage, lower financial or reputational risks, & increased financial performance for the company by reducing utility expenses. Additionally, supplier engagement is improved as employees use the lessons learned from these programs when engaging with their suppliers.</p> <p>Reviewing innovation & R&D priorities/Reviewing & guiding strategy: CZR BOD reviews major plans of action WRT climate issues. The SVP of Engineering & the CSO regularly brief the CSRC on progress towards targets & other climate issues. In 2021, the Engineering/Sustainable Ops team briefed the COO, CFO & CEO on solar ops in NV, NJ, CO, IL, VA, & MD & were given approval to contract. ~10 MW of rooftop/covered parking solar is constructed in NJ (operation in late 2023). Onsite projects in CO, IL, MD, & VA are in various stages of contracting & development with online dates ranging from 2024-2025. CZR is finalizing a contract for an offsite solar facility in NV (up to 50 MW with potential to grow larger with addition of battery storage). Solar in these 6 states would generate between 70-100 million kWh/year & would represent 9-12% of our annual company usage & is expected to come online in late 2024 or 2025.</p> <p>Overseeing the setting of corporate targets/Monitoring progress towards corporate targets: CSRC evaluates (at least quarterly) environmental risks & CZR goals, including the policies/programs instrumental in achieving climate targets. The CSRC also draws upon external expertise, i.e., External CSR Advisory Council & advocacy/policy partners. An annual report prepared by upper management is reviewed by CSRC, which outlines progress towards environmental goals. This info is ultimately presented to the BOD & includes progress towards science-based targets.</p>

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1 Yes	Caesars assesses board members based on their past experience in corporate social responsibility matters, of which climate-related issues are a crucial component. As an example, one board member served as the Executive Vice President of Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility of Caesars Entertainment for over two years and serves as the chair of the board level Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSRC). As stated in 1.1b, the CSRC is responsible for establishing policies and programs and guiding strategies that aim to achieve Caesars’ short- and long-term emissions goals.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

- Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
- Providing climate-related employee incentives
- Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
- Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
- Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
- Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
- Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The CSO manages the overarching sustainability program which includes managing budgets for climate mitigation activities, managing employee incentive programs, developing strategies that align with climate issues, managing public and value chain engagement strategies, and accessing and managing risks and opportunities. The CSO has the responsibility for broader environmental and governance related issues and has the organizational authority, knowledge, capacity and resources to act on climate-related risks and opportunities in alignment with corporate strategy. The process of monitoring climate and environment related issues by the CSO is primarily

through regular meetings with Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSRC), the External CSR Advisory Council (EAC), the Director of Sustainable Operations and the SVP of Engineering. These meetings address goal progress, changes in business operations that may have implications for climate-related issues relevant to CZR and evaluate emergent risks/opportunities. For example, climate related issues are monitored through KPIs and progress measured against all public goals and internal goals. Regular meetings occur to measure progress and plan future initiatives to ensure CZR is progressing towards achieving all goals.

Position or committee

Corporate responsibility committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

CZR External CSR Advisory Council (EAC) provides direction and review of sustainability, including climate, water and energy goals/policies. The EAC is made up of four leading executives and third-party experts in various CSR issues such as water and climate and works directly with the CSO. Together, the internal team, executive team and the EAC work to form and implement CZR overarching Climate Strategy. Climate related issues are monitored through KPIs and progress measured against all public goals and internal goals. Regular meetings occur to measure progress and plan future initiatives to ensure CZR is progressing towards achieving goals. Additionally, EAC members host town hall presentations to company employees focusing on the domain expertise of the four respective EAC members.

Position or committee

Environment/ Sustainability manager

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Operations - COO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The Director of Sustainable Operations (DSO) is responsible for day-to-day climate related responsibilities, including program and goal implementation and other climate related activities. This position tracks all relevant climate related data (i.e. energy and water usage at all sites) and tracks progress towards climate goals set by CZR. DSO also has responsibility for energy procurement, including sourcing renewable energy for sites. The DSO has been assigned responsibility for the monitoring and management of these climate-related issues due to the individual's expertise in sustainability management, energy procurement and their unique position in the company to work in conjunction with the CSO and the SVPE on the monitoring and management of climate-related issues across a broad range of topics including brand reputation, renewable energy procurement, goal and target tracking and assessment of facility exposure to climate risk. Areas of opportunity include energy procurement, including sourcing of renewables, and improvement in waste and recycling programs. For example, in 2020 a solar install was completed at a property in Florida and in 2021 3 properties in New Jersey were identified as having parking garages and rooftops that could host solar. Solar installs are currently being completed at these sites while an additional 8 sites have been recognized as being ideal for solar installs and are in various stages of development. In 2023, an additional position was added under the DSO that will assist with all aspects of the CZR climate and water programs.

Position or committee

Other, please specify (SVP of Engineering and Asset Management)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Operations - COO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

This position oversees the Director of Sustainable Operations (DSO) and helps guide the overarching strategy on climate-related issues, particularly in response to facility exposure to climate risks and opportunities associated with building/equipment efficiency and energy supply strategies, including renewable energy opportunities. The position has responsibility for facility climate-risk reduction and broader organizational climate-opportunity capitalization because it has the organizational authority, knowledge, capacity and resources to act on climate-related risks and opportunities in alignment with corporate strategy. The Engineering and Asset Management group conducts on-site property audits to identify enviro risks and opps at the specific asset/property level and manages a capital budget to make asset/property improvements. CZR Sustainable Operations group works with external advisors and property-level staff to further identify climate-related risks and opps. The risk assessment methodologies, as well as the on-site audits, embody the CZR Code of Commitment and identify risks and opps that potentially impact our fundamental commitment to our guests, our employees, enviro stewardship and our local communities.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

President

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Reduction in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Regional presidents are incentivized to meet annual financial goals, of which a sizable portion is direct utility spend. Properties are given guidance on energy reduction targets needed to meet annual budgets. Reducing utility usage through energy efficiency projects (and therefore reducing emissions) is incentivized through annual bonuses.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization’s climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Reducing on site energy and water usage at our properties will enable Caesars to meet climate commitments.

Entitled to incentive

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Type of incentive

Non-monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Internal company award
Internal team/employee of the month/quarter/year recognition

Performance indicator(s)

Increased engagement with suppliers on climate-related issues
Increased engagement with customers on climate-related issues
Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)
Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Quarterly and annual targets have been set for guest awareness around CodeGreen and Climate Related activities on Caesars Properties. The CSO oversees progress towards these targets.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization’s climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Engagement with guests and suppliers will enable Caesars to raise awareness of climate issues and will result in guests and suppliers changing their behaviors on site, resulting in reductions in emissions, enabling Caesars to meet climate commitments.

Entitled to incentive

Management group

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary
Salary increase

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Progress towards a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Increased share of revenue from low-carbon products or services in product or service portfolio
Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Performance Appraisal Reviews (individual annual goals) targets for 2022 for environmental and community engagement (around sustainability) were provided as an option to management objectives in reaching their EBIDTA. Managers are also measured based on property performance and property reductions around energy, water and emissions.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Financial benefits for management employees will drive progress towards goals, implementation of initiatives, and increases in low carbon products. This in turn will increase company performance against indexes and will enable Caesars to meet climate commitments.

Entitled to incentive

All employees

Type of incentive

Non-monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Other, please specify (In-House recognition and rewards)

Performance indicator(s)

Other (please specify) (Behavior change related indicator Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

This position does not have an incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Caesars invested in an engagement and impact platform that is now accessible to all team members. The platform reinforces learnings on sustainability and program expectations and rewards employees credits for participating in programs and implementing initiatives.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Encouraging employees to implement initiatives and reduce on site usage will enable Caesars to meet climate commitments.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	2	
Medium-term	2	5	
Long-term	5	10	

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Caesars defines substantive financial and strategic impact to mean those climate-related impacts that pose a significant financial, reputational, social or asset impacts that affects our brand, our ability to operate as a business or our ability to attract and retain customers. A substantive financial or strategic impact on our business is defined as follows: the proportion of business units affected is more than 1 property (>2% of business units) and the revenue effect is at least \$50k.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Caesars Corporate Social Responsibility (CSRC) Committee (Board-level) advises and directs the strategy around short, medium and long-term risk factors across emergent environmental, social and governance-related risks, including climate-related risk. The CSRC is responsible for approving social and environmental goals and is tasked with monitoring the policies and programs instrumental in achieving our short and long-term targets. Currently, climate-related risk identification and mitigation opportunities and programs are handled strategically within several departments across the organization: Engineering, Asset Management and Sustainable Operations; Community Engagement/CSR; and Risk Management. As a cross-functional working group, Sustainable Operations, Community Engagement/CSR and Risk Management, monitor risks frequently, with assessments of risks and opportunities produced every six months or fewer. Our assessment framework is built within an established corporate enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. Under this framework, Sustainable Operations takes primary responsibility for climate-related risks and completes a periodic (at least annually) Climate Change Risk Assessment that encompasses the company's strategic, financial, legal and regulatory, reputational and operational risks and opportunities at both the company and property level (direct operations) as well as our upstream and downstream value chains. Inputs for Climate Change Risk Assessments are evaluated cross-functionally with the Community Engagement/CSR, Risk Management and Procurement teams. Caesars utilizes materiality assessments to evaluate the potential size and scope of identified ESG and climate-related risks with primary consideration for risk categorization being a.) the estimated likelihood of the risk occurring and b.) the relative financial impact to the company should the risk manifest and c.) the significance of the risk to impact the company's social and environmental goals.

The CSRC compares climate risk and environmental risk among a host of other risk categories including social risk (human trafficking, responsible gambling, etc.) and reputational risk, among others. The CSRC weighs priorities and strategies based on cost, likelihood, and evaluated impacts to targets/goals provided by the Sustainable Operations, Community Engagement/CSR and Risk Management teams. At the company level, climate risks (as opposed to other organizational risks) and opportunities are analyzed by Sustainable Operations and reported to other key departments as necessary. Risks and opportunities are prioritized based on the potential positive and negative financial, reputational, environmental, and operational impacts. Risks and/or opportunities that require capital are presented to the CFO for approval and prioritization. Smaller site-specific risks and/or opportunities are directly prioritized with property-level management.

Process to determine which risks/opportunities have substantive impact: Risks/opportunities are identified by the Engineering, Asset Management and Sustainable Operations group by working with property leadership and facilities teams. This group conducts on-site property audits quarterly to identify risks and opportunities at the specific asset/property level. Generally, the company-level substantive financial risk/opportunity threshold equates to an assessed financial impact of \$50k or greater or impacting more than 1 business unit. This triggers executive level review and prioritization ranking. Examples of identified and assessed company level risks include cost and availability of reliable electricity sources, state RPS requirements, local and federal legislation, emissions requirements and reputational impacts of our sustainability programs to attract new customers. As embodied in our consideration for long-term risks, we consider risks and opportunities greater than 6 years into the future and see this as a strategic advantage within our business. For example, starting in 2018 Caesars implemented an energy procurement strategy in Nevada designed to enable renewable energy buying options with significant price hedge benefits. Before implementing this strategy, Caesars was unable to procure and delivery physical energy from renewable sources directly to our Nevada properties. Since Nevada sites are a large portion of our electric usage and scope 2 emissions, this presented a significant climate related risk company wide. This change now allows the ongoing physical delivery of renewable energy, enabling Caesars to realize lower carbon emission at our Nevada sites, as well meet state RPS standards and make significant progress towards our SBTs.

How Caesars makes decisions to mitigate or control identified risks/opportunities: Sustainable Operations reports risks and/or opportunities identified at the company level to any affected sites. These risks are then quantified and prioritized by their size and relative scope for site operational impacts. Capital allocation is incorporated into our facilities operating budgets when a mitigation action is required. For example, our coastal and flood plain sites have set aside additional budget to mitigate, prepare and respond to the identified risks of flooding, hurricane damage and other extreme weather events. This occurred in both the summers 2020 and 2021, where the energy market in the desert Southwest experienced extreme heat related price increases and caused electric supply concerns. 14 of our largest resort properties purchase electric supply on the open market and were impacted by this event, resulting in a temporary 200-500% increase in electric pricing (for example, this short event in 2020 saw an increase of nearly \$10M in spend for this event and in 2021 an increase of nearly \$20M), which represents 5-10% of our annual enterprise utility spend). Caesars made the decision to mitigate this risk by pursuing onsite and utility scale offsite solar to supply reliable solar power to our 14 resort sites in the desert Southwest. We are currently finalizing contracts for 20MW of offsite solar and 4 MW of onsite rooftop solar, which would produce solar starting in 2023. This will reduce our exposure to high priced electric and any help control any future potential electric curtailments.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & Inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Caesars considers existing regulation as part of our Climate Risk Assessments. Within the Climate Risk Assessment framework, our Engineering, Asset Management and Sustainable Operations and Community Engagement/CSR groups, with information provided from NGO partners (WRI, Ceres, etc.), lobbyists, and regulatory body relationships, undertake ongoing monitoring of municipal, state and federal regulations. The significance of current regulations is assessed against likelihood, enterprise/asset impact and their significance to our attainment of strategic goals. Should an identified risk/opportunity pose a substantive financial (\$50k for the organization) or operational (occurring at more than 1 site) impact, these groups would inform appropriate groups (C-level, CSRC, etc.) and assess strategic mitigation options. For example, Caesars decision to function as an unbundled customer in the state of Nevada requires the company to adhere to the Nevada state RPS standard, which requires Caesars to meet at least 20% of electricity procurement from renewable sources (growing to 50%). The Sustainable Operations group identified this risk during our Climate Risk Assessments and reacted accordingly by working with executives and board members to prioritize the risk and ensure we acquired the necessary amount of compliance instruments to meet or exceed the Nevada RPS standard.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulation is considered as part of our Climate Risk Assessments. Operation of global facilities requires continual monitoring of diverse emerging regulations, particularly within the mosaic of proposed climate and sustainability regulation around the world. Meeting our regulatory obligations is a key risk consideration for Caesars. Within the Climate Risk Assessment framework, our Engineering, Asset Management and Sustainable Operations and Community Engagement/CSR groups routinely survey and assess emerging regulations that can impact Caesars. These teams use a network of regulatory partners, lobbyists and thought leadership groups to survey and assess emerging regulation. Should an emerging regulation or policy pose a substantive financial (\$50k for the organization) or operational (occurring at more than 1 site) impact, these groups would inform appropriate groups (C-level, CSRC, etc.) and assess strategic mitigation and/or capitalization options. The significance of emerging regulations is assessed against likelihood, enterprise/asset impact and their significance to our attainment of strategic goals. As a broad example, increases in the Nevada state RPS standard (which could impact ~25% of our locations and ~35% of our energy spend) and global climate regulation stemming from the Paris Agreement are within our climate risk pipeline and mitigation options are undergoing cost benefit analysis.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technological developments are considered as part of our Climate Risk Assessments with the Engineering, Asset Management and Sustainable Operations group leading assessment of new technologies. Engineering, Asset Management and Sustainable Operations uses a network of industry representatives, in-house technical expertise and industry expos to survey and assess new technologies. Should an identified technology change pose a substantive financial (\$50k for the organization) or operational (occurring at more than 1 site) impact, these groups would inform appropriate groups (C-level, CSRC, etc.) and assess strategic mitigation and/or capitalization options. The significance of technology is assessed against likelihood, enterprise/asset impact and their significance to our attainment of strategic goals, particularly related to efficiency and emissions. Caesars incurs costs to invest in lighting, HVAC and other technologies. Without the proper vetting of new technologies, we could implement projects where a threshold ROI is not met. In the past, Caesars has been willing to implement non-proven technologies (e.g., new/uncommon LED technologies) and has experienced both positive and negative outcomes. For example, a positive test of T-8 LED lamps led to 54,000 lamps being installed across our properties and resulted in annual savings of 7.7 million kWh and \$615,000. Conversely, testing of a new compost system at one of our facilities resulted in risk of non-compliance with sewer discharge rules due to an increase in particulate release. Proper identification and assessment of risks associated with new technologies is an important piece of our Climate Risk Assessments as we look to function as a corporate leader in low-carbon operations.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal requirements are considered as part of our Climate Risk Assessments. Within the Climate Risk Assessment framework, our Engineering, Asset Management and Sustainable Operations and Risk Management groups routinely monitor our emissions, energy, water and other reporting obligations to ensure compliance with legal requirements. Should an emerging legal obligation pose a substantive financial (\$50k for the organization) or operational (occurring at more than 1 site) impact, these groups would inform appropriate groups (C-level, CSRC, etc.) and assess strategic mitigation and/or capitalization options. The significance of legal obligations is assessed against likelihood, enterprise/asset impact and their significance to our attainment of strategic goals, particularly efficiency and emissions targets. The scope of our current emissions reporting actions is largely voluntary (except UK Emissions reporting which is mandatory), but it may emerge that these emissions reporting programs, or other reporting programs, become mandatory in the future. Our current voluntary activities (e.g., CSR emissions reporting, CDP reporting) prepare for this occurrence. Furthermore, 19 of our properties are held in a REIT and Caesars is required to carry a certain threshold of insurance coverages. Climate change is exacerbating the risk of flooding at these locations and our insurance premiums are expected to rise as a result. We are actively pursuing risk mitigation opportunities at these locations. For example, Caesars is actively mapping future flood risk to better understand our potential liabilities and to develop mitigating strategies. Such information is shared with the CSRC.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market developments are an integral piece of our Climate Risk Assessments. Community Engagement/CSR monitors customer perception, Engineering, Asset Management and Sustainable Operations provides conference materials disseminated at market conferences. Should an emerging climate-related market factor create a substantive financial (\$50k for the organization) or operational (occurring at more than 1 site) impact, these groups would inform appropriate groups (C-level, CSRC, etc.) and assess strategic mitigation and/or capitalization options. Caesars seeks to continually maintain an advantage over our competitors. Our Community Engagement/CSR group surveys for trends in consumer behavior and assesses changing consumer values for corporate environmental responsibility. For example, market risk/opportunity evaluations (including consumer surveys and stakeholder groups) determined corporate customers increasingly value green building space to host conferences, workshops and other events. Responding accordingly, Caesars provides these spaces under our Responsible Meetings program. Catering for these events also more frequently offers sourcing of local/sustainable food products. We further monitor guest perception of our environmental and responsible gaming goals, with a pre-COVID rate of 53.3% of guests agreeing strongly that our company made a positive impact on economic development, responsible gaming, and the environment. These meeting spaces are also built to LEED standards.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risks are considered as part of our Climate Risk Assessments. Sustainable Operations and Community Engagement/CSR are responsible for monitoring and synthesizing information on reputational risks to our business. Satisfaction of guests and customer service is a key component of maintaining our brand value. Should an emerging climate-related reputation factor create a substantive financial (\$50k for the organization) or operational (occurring at more than 1 site) impact, these groups would inform appropriate groups (C-level, CSRC, etc.) and assess strategic mitigation and/or capitalization options. Increasingly, Caesars receives requests about the environmental performance of conferences and events with many convention planners pushing or requiring the use of green meeting spaces for their events. Currently, about 25-30% of large convention customers request an environmental policy or program for their convention/meeting. Failure to meet these expectations could impact our ability to sell conference space. More broadly, our environmental reputation plays a significant role in our ability to attract guests, employees and shareholders. To maintain our reputation as a leader in sustainability management Caesars designs to LEED building standards, implemented Science-based targets, and communicates our initiatives through CSR/other public channels. The Meetings & Conventions team continually surveys guest satisfaction related to green meeting space services and discloses this to Community Engagement/CSR.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks are considered within our Climate Risk Assessments. Caesars most valuable assets are our sites. Disruption to site operations directly impacts Caesars ability to generate revenue through gaming, guest services and other hospitality operations. Acute physical risks assessed by Sustainable Operations and Risk Management groups include the impacts of extreme weather events that could affect the continuity of operations, including unusually heavy precipitation, flooding, wildland fires, hurricanes and droughts. Should an emerging climate-related acute physical factor create a substantive financial (\$50k for the organization) or operational (occurring at more than 1 site) impact, these groups would inform appropriate groups (C-level, CSRC, etc.) and assess strategic mitigation and/or capitalization options. For example, frequent flooding was significantly impacting operations at two riverboat casino properties along the Ohio River. Sustainable Operations and Risk Management assessed the increased severity and frequency of flooding events using information on risk factors, including climate change. These assessments were used to bolster business continuity plans and standard operating procedures to ensure property management can properly respond to severe weather events.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical risks are considered within our Climate Risk Assessments and are considered under the purview of our Risk Management and Sustainable Operations groups. Chronic physical risks assessed by Sustainable Operations and Risk Management groups include extreme variability in weather patterns, rising sea levels, and changes in mean annual temperature. These are considered relevant to Caesars because they could impact our ability to generate revenue through gaming, guest services and other hospitality operations. Should an emerging climate-related chronic physical factor create a substantive financial (\$50k for the organization) or operational (occurring at more than 1 site) impact, these groups would inform appropriate groups (C-level, CSRC, etc.) and assess strategic mitigation and/or capitalization options. For example, long-term water stress remains a major concern related to ensuring future operation of our sites. Caesars utilizes tools like the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and the Ecolab Water Risk Monetizer assessments to map future water stress. Our enterprise efficiency programs focus on reducing energy and water consumption at all sites to reduce cost, lower emissions, improve resilience, and enact good corporate citizenship.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)
----------------	--

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Caesars may be exposed to physical risk over the medium to long-term if climate change induces increasing weather volatility. Rising sea levels and more severe tropical storms could affect our coastal properties, as well as properties in floodplain areas such as Mississippi, Louisiana, and Indiana. Increased flooding and interior water body variability will impact floating properties' structure and business operations. For example, in 2019 a former riverboat casino property faced chronic risks of closure due to flooding. This led to a \$70 million investment to build a land-based property to address the risk. In 2020, our Lake Charles property in Louisiana was forced to close on August 27th due to extreme and irreparable damage from Hurricane Laura. The property opened in December 2022 as a new land-based casino and hotel at a cost of over \$120 million. As of 2022, we have 19 locations considered susceptible to acute weather-related risks, primarily from flooding.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

950000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Natural and man-made disasters could lead to the loss of use of one or more of our properties for an extended period of time and disrupt our ability to attract customers. As an example, in 2018, Horseshoe Southern Indiana was closed due to flooding. Over \$5 million in losses occurred, however, a \$1.2 million insurance deductible covered these costs. In 2020, Isle of Capri Lake Charles was forced to close due to severe hurricane damage. Since closure, nearly \$100M in losses has occurred (not including the \$122M in capital to move the property to land). However, \$44M was received in insurance receivables. We estimate that on a medium-term time horizon we may face another event of equal or greater magnitude and could result in another estimated \$5,000,000-\$50,000,000 loss over the medium-term at approximately 19 sites (19 sites x 50 million = 950 million).

Cost of response to risk

190000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Caesars has insurance that covers portions of any losses from natural disasters, but it is subject to deductibles and maximum payouts in many cases. Nineteen of our locations are enrolled in the National Flood Insurance Program. This government backed flood insurance program is primarily used to insure locations held in a Real Estate Investment Trust. In addition, Caesars also has Emergency Preparedness Plans in place to ensure we are appropriately prepared for storms and other natural disasters. Such plans help assure that our employees and guests can appropriately respond to emergency weather events including severe storms, tornadoes, hurricanes, floods and wildfires. A case study response to this type of risk is detailed below:

Situation: Flooding poses a risk to our facilities located near or on bodies of water.

Task: Caesars is investing to mitigate these flooding risks by relocating water-based gaming facilities to land or out of flood plains where feasible. We are also putting Emergency Preparedness Plans in place to ensure we are appropriately prepared for storms and other natural disasters. These plans help assure that our employees and guests can appropriately respond to emergency weather events including severe storms, tornadoes, hurricanes, floods and wildfires.

Action: Relocations have occurred (or are occurring) at Harrah's Council Bluffs, Harrah's Gulf Coast, Horseshoe Lake Charles, and Caesars Southern Indiana. Additionally, nineteen of our locations are enrolled in the National Flood Insurance Program. This government backed flood insurance program is primarily used to insure locations held in a Real Estate Investment Trust.

Result: Site relocation costs for the Horseshoe Indiana location (approximately \$70 million) and Lake Charles location (approximately \$120 million) were incurred to move these facilities onto land to prevent future flooding impacts. Additionally, Caesars spends an estimated \$30 million in insurance premiums each year to protect against flood related losses.

Potential Financial Impact: 19 facilities at an estimated cost of \$50 million to re-site each facility could be an impact of \$950,000,000

Cost of Response: So far, \$190 million has been spent on two facilities to mitigate this risk.

Time Scale of implementation: On average, re-sitting a site on to land takes over 2 years to complete.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify (Critical resource stewardship)

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify (Reduced indirect (operating) costs and reputational benefits)

Company-specific description

Our water management activities, part of our company wide CodeGreen program, present a multi-faceted opportunity for Caesars. Effective water management is highly consequential for our business operations and community standing. Caesars operates 22 properties in water-stressed regions including the U.S. Southwest. Around 65% of our total water consumption occurs at these locations, where climate change is expected to increase variability and severity of drought. Furthermore, stakeholder concern in these regions has been rising. A recent poll by FM3 Research found that "nearly 75 percent of Nevadans polled expressed concern about climate change" (which represents a 16-point increase in concern from three years ago) and that two-thirds of western voters feel that water supplies are becoming more and more unpredictable. Effective water management in water stressed regions enables us to pursue two consequential and complementary opportunities: reduction in our water utility spend and, more valuable to our business, good standing among our community, regional water authorities, NGOs and community stakeholders. Our past work in water management has found that maintaining this good standing allows us to shape emerging standards and best-practices surrounding water management in water-stressed regions. Reducing water also has a positive impact on lowering emissions associated with the energy used to treat and move the water, providing additional environmental benefit. Caesars has engaged its employees through "Turn it Off" programs, aimed at reducing water usage by turning off faucets, showers, etc. when not in use. Housekeeping opt-out programs are also present in our hotel properties to encourage guests to reuse towels and reduce linen changes, saving water in the process.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

300000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact is estimated based on average annual measurement of 40 million gallons of reduced water usage based on efficiency projects in progress and completed (reduction of 1% of our total usage) and current and future projected water rates, anticipated to potentially rise 200%. In the near term, based on reduction and rates, we estimate the financial impact to be 300,000. This amount represents our water savings of 40 million gallons multiplied by a projected 200% increase in water rates.

Cost to realize opportunity

1000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Situation: Increasing drought conditions combined with rising water costs has resulted in increased water conservation efforts at 22 of our facilities in order to stabilize water demand and minimize the impact of rate volatility. Success of these programs will enable us to roll out efforts to all of our properties.

Task: Water usage at each of our properties is reviewed monthly for potential projects or operational opportunities which could result in a decreased demand or present opportunities for direct reuse on property.

Action: Caesars installed water reclamation and reuse systems in our cooling towers (with real-time monitoring) at several of our location in Nevada. Caesars promoted water management efforts through our employees with education campaigns and programs such as "PPP Online" and "Turn it Off!", which promotes conservation efforts away from our sites in the regions we operate in. Caesars also works with local groups (such as SNWA in Nevada) to encourage water reduction efforts in our surrounding communities.

Result: Cooling tower projects in Nevada are saving 40 million gallons of freshwater annually. Conservation education, while not directly monitored, is seen qualitatively in our "PPP Online" platform. There, participation in water related activities have shown that employees are investing in water savings projects at home, which could translate to their workplace through operational changes.

Timescale: Water conservation projects and education is ongoing today. We anticipate these programs to ramp up over the next 5-10 years as drought conditions worsen and water prices continue to rise.

Cost to realize opportunity: Evaluations are conducted by existing full-time staff as part of their on-going responsibilities. A team of five full-time individuals is assigned to the energy and water efficiency programs for the company, including managing annual capital expenditures between \$10 million and \$30 million, preparing budgets, and keeping abreast of regulatory change in the energy and water space. We estimate future cost of management to be the existing salary of dedicated staff and historical consulting fees for third-party consultants that manage enterprise water consumption and efficiency. The total sum of these costs is anticipated to be \$1,000,000/year.

Comment

Source: <https://knpr.org/knpr/2019-02/nevada-shift-3-4-here-concerned-about-climate-change>

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

Our transition plan to align with 1.5 Degree C was developed using publicly available tools (i.e. IEA 2DS and 1.5DS which is in public development) and was discussed and approved by our C-Level and CSRC Board Committee. The plan is publicly available on our website (See ESG Update Document) and is updated annually along with our CSR report here: <https://www.caesars.com/corporate-social-responsibility/csr-reports>

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

ESG Update 2022-2023.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization’s use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Transition scenarios</td> <td>IEA B2DS</td> </tr> </table>	Transition scenarios	IEA B2DS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>In order to do our part to curb the ill effects of climate change on our business, Caesars committed to establishing science based GHG reduction targets. This required consideration of strategies that could be deployed to meet our goals, including the sourcing of renewable energy and mandating our suppliers to meet our scope 3 target. Currently, we have approved Science Based Targets for “well-below 2 degrees” however we are currently finalizing our submittal to update this target to be in line with “well below 1.5 degrees”.</p> <p>Parameters considered in our analysis: Projected growth rate, energy market pricing, renewable energy costs, capital costs and discount rates, state RPS standards approved and in approval, etc.</p> <p>Assumptions: assumed a steady increase in energy market pricing, falling renewable pricing and widespread availability of projects, states meeting their RPS as stated, etc.</p> <p>Analytical Choices: Looked at time horizon out to 2050, both a quantitative and qualitative analysis was conducted, data was collected both internally (energy usage and spend data, site location and availability for on-site solar, etc.) and externally (state RPS standards, utility emissions and renewable projections, etc.)</p>
Transition scenarios	IEA B2DS				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Physical climate scenarios</td> <td>Customized publicly available physical scenario</td> </tr> </table>	Physical climate scenarios	Customized publicly available physical scenario	Company-wide	2.1°C - 3°C	<p>Caesars conducts a customized, internal scenario analysis which incorporates recommendations from NGOs, including specific recommendations from TCFD.</p> <p>Parameters considered in our analysis: Discount rates, projected growth rates, energy market pricing, renewable energy costs and availability, capital costs and capital allocations, state RPS standards approved and in approval, timing, physical risks and efficiencies.</p> <p>Assumptions: assumed a steady increase in energy market pricing, wider availability of renewables, states meeting their RPS as stated, and different growth scenarios for our business.</p> <p>Analytical Choices: Looked at time horizon out to 2050, both a quantitative and qualitative analysis was conducted, data was collected both internally (energy usage and spend data, site location and availability for on-site solar, etc.) and externally (state RPS standards, utility emissions and renewable projections, etc.)</p>
Physical climate scenarios	Customized publicly available physical scenario				

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

- What possible future developments need to be probed?
- What variables are needed to support decision-making?
- What forces and developments have the greatest ability to shape future performance?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

The results of the scenario analysis have influenced business strategy in the following way:
 Development of Caesars Scope 1 and 2 science-based targets
 Development of on-site renewable strategy
 Exiting of bundled utility systems (i.e. exiting NV Energy system in Nevada to procure renewables directly while meeting Nevada’s Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)).

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Describe strategy: Climate related risks and opportunities have influenced how we train our personnel through several internal and third-party programs which demonstrate strong environmental performance and positive actions related to climate change. These programs include LEED, Turn it Off!, PPP Online and CodeGreen webinars. These trainings are intended to attract new guests and build good standing among corporate events customers by demonstrating our commitment to climate risks and opportunities. These trainings build brand value and loyalty as we have learned through customer feedback. Time horizons: These trainings cover current and future years (at least 5 years in the future), with trainings updated annually as needed to reflect any updated regulations, science, or other known changes. Climate change adaptation and mitigation activities: Trainings cover numerous areas, including climate adaptation and mitigation activities such as reducing on-site usage and encouraging guests to reduce their usage while on site (e.g. eliminating bottled water usage during corporate events, measuring guest impacts by staying at our properties). Our locations are gaining reputations for strong environmental performance and receiving accolades from organizations for their accomplishments. The magnitude of these changes on our products and services has been significant, as sustainability programs are implemented throughout our products and services. Most Substantial Strategic Decision: In Nevada, we elected to certify our convention buildings with LEED certification. This substantial decision incurred costs related to initial certifications and maintaining annual certifications. However, by meeting LEED standards, we were able to realize opportunities associated with green building standards. This decision was made in 2015 and we anticipate most of these benefits to last for a time horizon of at least the next ten years.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Describe strategy: Rising mean average temperature and weather changes, such as increased flooding, due to climate change, will impact Caesars supply chain. This is noted in Risk 4 (where flooding has caused our sites to close, we should see impacts on locally sourced goods in that region due to flooding and/or manufacturer closures) and Opportunity 2 (we are seeing rising water rates, our produce vendors will see similar rising operational costs resulting in our supply costs increasing). Caesars requires a steady stream of fresh produce and other food sources to stock our restaurants and kitchens. Due to climate change effects, produce availability and pricing has been affected by changing weather and heat waves, seasonal floods, ocean acidification, etc. We anticipate this risk to continue to grow in the next 5-10 years. Climate change adaptation and mitigation activities: Our supply chain has been impacted by temperature fluctuations that have caused us to source from alternative suppliers. We have also encouraged our suppliers to set Science Based Targets of their own, to better prepare them for any future climate change impacts. Most Substantial Strategic Decision: The most substantial strategic decision made in this area was to require vendors representing 60% of our total supplier spend to set SBTs. This will most likely result in having to change vendors to meet our target goal in the future, which could come at a potentially increased cost. This decision was made in 2018 and our current target is 2023 with a future target in development that will cover future progress through 2026, so this time horizon covers the next 3 years. The new target will align with current SBT requirements.
Investment in R&D	No	Due to the nature of our business as a service-based company in the casino and hospitality industry, Caesars does not conduct any significant R&D activities
Operations	Yes	Describe strategy: Risk and opportunities related to reputational concerns of attaining our SBT, adhering to the Nevada RPS standard as unbundled customer, along with, regulatory requirements including carbon pricing directed at upstream utility providers (noted in Risk 2-3 and Opportunity 3) have influenced our operational strategy. We have experienced higher utility, fuel, and transportation costs in some instances. One aspect of our growing cost of energy and water supply is the increased cost of environmental taxes and fees. The magnitude of this impact is approximated at a 3% annual increase in utility cost, which is deemed of high significance to our business. We anticipate this potential annual increase in cost to continue into the future, including up to our SBT target year of 2050. Climate change adaptation and mitigation activities: We have set targets around reducing on site usage of all utilities, as well as encouraged on site reductions to both our employees and guests through our CodeGreen sustainability platform. Any new or merged sites are given a lengthy checklist that covers over one hundred consumption points across energy, water and waste to baseline and set goals for improvement. We have also developed internal renewable procurement goals and developed energy supply hedging strategies to mitigate the financial impacts of higher utility costs due to regulatory changes associated with climate change. Most Substantial Strategic Decision: In Nevada, we made the substantial decision to leave bundled electrical service in order to open up opportunities to procure renewable energy, which will lower our future carbon emissions as well as provide financial hedging opportunities. This decision was made in 2018 and will enable us to lower our carbon emissions to meet the RPS standards, which increase to 50% in 2030. In 2021 we began negotiations on a 50 MW offsite solar facility in the desert southwest which we anticipate being finalized in 2023 with power being produced starting in late 2024. This time horizon covers the next 10 to 30 years.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	<p>Revenues</p> <p>Indirect costs</p> <p>Capital allocation</p> <p>Acquisitions and investments</p> <p>Access to capital</p> <p>Assets</p>	<p>Indirect costs: The risk of increasing energy costs (due to RPS and environmental impacts) presents both a risk that operating costs could increase in the future, while simultaneously presenting the opportunity to reduce operating costs through energy efficiency mitigation programs. Because energy prices and consumption represent a significant portion of our operating costs, the magnitude of this impact is high. Millions in cost and/or avoided cost are potential opportunities our business could realize. Project-specific savings are factored into our annual utility budgets which roll up into the enterprise financial plan. Case Study: In Nevada, we made the substantial decision in 2018 to leave bundled electrical service in order to open opportunities to procure renewable energy, which will lower our future carbon emissions as well as provide financial hedging opportunities. This multi-million-dollar expense has resulted in annual savings over 15% in utility costs while enabling us to procure and retire renewable energy credits, lowering our annual Scope 2 site emissions in Nevada. Over the next 10 years, we plan to utilize our options as an unbundled customer to expand Renewable Energy Procurement to 50%, which will generate at least \$4.5 million annually in value.</p> <p>Assets: Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns have impacted our site assets. Case Study: In 2019 a former riverboat casino property faced chronic risks of closure due to flooding. This led to a \$70 million investment to build a land-based property to address the risk. In 2020, our Lake Charles property in Louisiana was forced to close on August 27th due to extreme and irreparable damage from Hurricane Laura. The property opened in December 2022 as a new land-based casino and hotel at a cost of over \$120 million. These moves represent a substantial investment in our assets to mitigate weather related risks and therefore we rate their significance as high. Capital costs associated with such decisions are factored into the company's capital plan. This move to dry land is anticipated to prevent any flooding related closures over the next 10 years, which would save us at least \$5 million per avoided short-term closure and as much as \$100 million for extended closures.</p> <p>Revenues: To attract new guests and build good standing among corporate events customers, Caesars properties are managed, and personnel trained through several internal and third-party programs which demonstrate strong environmental performance and positive actions related to climate change. These programs include LEED, Turn it Off!, PPP Online and CodeGreen webinars.. We estimate that the benefit of maintaining our reputation and attracting sustainability-minded customers could increase revenues. We consider this to currently have a low impact on revenues and therefore do not incorporate any material adjustments to our financial plans.</p> <p>Capital allocation: Rising energy costs have the potential to be both a substantial risk and opportunity for Caesars. Our energy cost mitigation programs seek to capitalize on the opportunity side of this identified issue. Our mitigation programs require capital allocation directed and programs and technologies designed to protect our operations from rising energy costs. For example, Caesars allocates capital to meet our RPS standards and to research, vet and implement energy efficiency projects at our sites. As part of these efforts, human capital, in the form of dedicated energy/sustainability specialists is required to navigate the complex regulatory and technology landscape. The relative magnitude of these investments has been of high significance. Capital requirements for investments in energy efficiency are included in the company's long-term and short-term capital plans.</p> <p>Acquisitions and divestments: Climate-related risks and opportunities are factored into our financial planning process for acquisitions and divestments. When evaluating properties for acquisition under the Caesars Entertainment brand, Caesars undertakes careful consideration of site characteristics and how environmental and climate-related risks could impact the facilities. For example, Caesars evaluated how acute weather-related risks (wildfire, floods, hurricanes and other storm-related events) could influence insurance premiums and potential financial losses for two locations acquired in Indiana. We estimate the relative magnitude of climate-related risks for acquisitions and divestments to be relatively low for Caesars as a whole. However, within the acquisition process for a particular location, climate-related risk assessment may be of small to medium significance (depending on the locations specific exposure and/or associated financial implications for the company). Costs associated with these risks, if material, are factored into financial models used to evaluate acquisition decisions.</p> <p>Access to capital: Caesars implemented an initiative to become an unbundled utility customer in Nevada. In order to make this shift and open opportunities to acquire diversified sources of energy, approvals had to be secured for required capital and non-capital expenditures. These expenditures were in addition to normal course operating costs and given their magnitude, the impact is considered highly significant. Costs and benefits associated with this initiative were factored into the company's annual financial plan. As part of this initiative, we made the commitment to source renewables for our Nevada sites. In 2021 we began negotiations on a 50 MW offsite solar facility in the desert southwest which we anticipate being finalized in 2022 with power being produced starting in 2023. This project will cost millions annually for up to 25 years.</p>

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2011

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

269079

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

999085

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1268164

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1:**Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

35

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

824306.6

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

234931

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

567066

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

801258

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

105.192793901825

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SBTi approved these targets in 2018 and approved updated targets in 2019 to align with the Special IPCC report and an emissions reduction in line with a well-below 2 degrees C pathway.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

How we met: increased on site renewables and purchasing of market renewables, implemented on-site efficiency projects, engaged employees and guests and educated to reduce energy usage.

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2011

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

269079

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

999085

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1268164

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1:

Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2050

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

0

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

234931

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

567066

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

801258

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

36.8174778656388

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SBTi approved these targets in 2018 and approved updated targets in 2019 to align with the Special IPCC report and an emissions reduction in line with a well-below 2 degrees C pathway.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Plan to meet target: increase on site renewables and purchasing of market renewables, on-site efficiency projects, employee and guest education to reduce energy usage.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Other, please specify (Supplier target is part of SBTi but is not based on emissions reduction. By increasing our suppliers with SBTi targets, our Scope 3 emissions will see a decrease as suppliers become more efficient and emit less Carbon in their operations)

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year

2018

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1690490

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1690490

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
1690490

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2023

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

676196

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1451184

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1451184

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1451184

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

23.5933565613126

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SBTi approved these targets in 2018 and approved updated targets in 2019 to align with the Special IPCC report and an emissions reduction in line with a well-below 2 degrees C pathway.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Supplier engagement to encourage the setting of SBTs, reduction of on-site emissions activities, adoption of EVs and other lower emissions vehicles.

Our goal is to have 60% of suppliers by spend institute science based GHG reduction targets for their operations by 2023. As of 2022, 48 out of 400 suppliers surveyed have set science-based targets and more than 26 suppliers had submitted but not yet achieved approval of targets or have commitments to submit targets within 2 years. These 74 suppliers represent ~31% progress of our Scope 3 SBT.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Country/area/region

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2017

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

0

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

Target year

2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

50

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

29

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

58

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes [Abs 1 & Abs 2]

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify (State RPS Standard)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In Nevada, we expect to meet the annual state RPS standard for our 14 sites. We will comply with the following by retiring renewable energy credits annually for our sites:

Year: 2020 %Renewable: 22%

Year: 2021 %Renewable: 24%

Year: 2022 %Renewable: 29%

Year: 2024 %Renewable: 34%

Year: 2027 %Renewable: 42%

Year: 2030 %Renewable: 50%

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Incorporation of off-site renewables (currently finalizing a large scale solar PPA) and onsite renewables where feasible. For 2022: Caesars saw an increased sourcing of renewables, further development of onsite renewable projects, and reduction of onsite energy usage.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2012

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management	Percentage of total waste generated that is recycled
------------------	--

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2012

Figure or percentage in base year

22

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

60

Figure or percentage in reporting year

59

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

97.3684210526316

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

The waste target is not part of the science-based targets initiative. This target is not based on greenhouse gas emission reduction but on diversion. Caesars' wants to focus on increasing their diversion rate through supplier and customer engagement. By increasing diversion, we will see a reduction in Scope 3 emissions.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify (EPA Sustainable Materials Management)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is part of our engagement with EPA's EPA Sustainable Materials Management program

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Implementation of companywide recycling programs, including upstream sorting, food waste capture and donation/composting, etc. Caesars will roll out programs encouraging guest and employee participation in these programs. In 2022, Caesars achieved some larger one time recycling projects which helped to increase our overall diversion.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	1	127
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	17	19636
Implemented*	16	7714
Not to be implemented	0	0

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1210

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

416950

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3866500

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6473

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1601450

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

12315000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)
--------------------------------	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

31

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

18539

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

84800

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	This method is employed in two ways. First, capital money is allocated for specific energy efficiency projects such as lighting replacements and retrofits. Second, property utility budgets are established on a consumption basis and are set with a built-in reduction in consumption versus the prior year based on installed energy efficiency projects.
Employee engagement	CodeGreen leaders are volunteer roles appointed by leadership at each of our physical locations throughout the company. They are in charge of site-level environmental impact reduction and guest and employee engagement on environmental issues. Leaders work towards the following: audits to ensure compliance to CodeGreen SOPs, formal shut down procedures, operating focused efficiencies and building employee and guest awareness and engagement in behavior change programs aimed at reducing environmental impact. The Engineering, Asset Management and Sustainable Operations group serves as a resource on property efforts to achieve reductions. Team leaders are in place for all North American sites and our programs (Turn it Off!, Responsible Meetings, etc.) are being rolled out in a staged effort to ensure compliance.
Employee engagement	Property level employees are encouraged to creatively consider efficiency opportunities and work with their local management to implement ideas which will have a positive benefit. An element of friendly competition exists around these programs, with each property seeking to continually improve relative to their peers. Results are measured against energy, water, GHG, waste diversion and engagement targets.
Other (Site Audits)	Property audits are conducted by the Engineering, Asset Management and Sustainable Operations group to identify opportunities for capital investment and for improved operations.
Other (Capital Requests)	All requests for capital are reviewed by the Engineering, Asset Management and Sustainable Operations group and comments are made to drive improved efficiencies and lower environmental impact. New project opportunities can be identified through this process.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Performance Appraisal Reviews (individual annual goals) for management are influenced by properties' annual environmental performance, including emission reduction activities.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Caesars has a set annual budget dedicated to work around reducing and reporting annual emissions in order to remain a leader in the sustainability space. Additionally, Caesars has dedicated budgets to ensure continued progress towards established science-based targets. While setting science-based targets, Caesars identified future projects and investments required projecting resource needs out to 2050. Included in these budgets was a potential future offsite solar installation. Our first step was beginning negotiations on a 50 MW offsite solar facility in the desert southwest which we anticipate being finalized in late 2023 with power being produced starting in 2024 or 2025 depending on external factors. This project will cost millions annually for up to 25 years. Additionally, we signed contracts and started installation of 10 MW of onsite solar in our Atlantic City market, as well as beginning negotiations on 7 additional onsite solar projects with 3 of them expected to begin development in the next 6 months.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (On site meeting service options)
-------	---

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our Responsible Meeting program focuses on providing environmentally sustainable meeting spaces for our customers. At Caesars venues we provide several Responsible Meeting Commitments: Paperless online event menus, meeting guide and billing; flatware, and linen offered in place of disposables; Energy-optimized lighting, heating, and AC; Water only present on tables on request; Environmentally-preferred choices specific to each location; Our resorts, which house our meetings, have implemented many emission reduction activities (i.e. central plant retro commissioning, LED retrofits, LEED certification, etc.) that have reduced our energy and emissions generated per sq. ft. Our guests and meetings customers who utilize our properties benefit from these activities.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.1

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

246505

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

774482

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

771689

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1963372

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31843

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5675

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49410

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
Energy Information Administration 1605(b)
IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
ISO 14064-1
The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

234191.95

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

234930.59

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Caesars has reported both Location and Market based figures since 2015

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

567066.17

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

504425.51

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

582094.96

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

603931.7

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1718454.91

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

We estimated our baseline year based on an economic input-output life cycle assessment (EIO-LCA) modelling and used current economic inputs to model current year emissions at 1,718,155 mtCO2e. Caesars worked with an external provider to assess the current supply chain-based categories of spending. The calculation involved an extensive review of industry sector-based reporting, GHG footprints normalized to revenue, and a breakdown of Caesars' annual spend within those industry sectors.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Our capital goods emissions are captured in our purchased goods/services category, as we include all 3rd party spend and emissions in our analysis. Due to our business as a resort operator, we feel this is sufficient as we are capturing all scope 3 emissions in one figure. Our capital goods spend makes up <2% of our spend, which is considered not relevant when compared to purchased goods and services and other scope 3 sources.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

197749

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Estimated based on Scope 1 and 2 fuel and energy consumption totals from our CY2022 GHG Inventory. This calculation included the upstream emissions of purchased fuels, the upstream emissions of purchased electricity, and the transmission and distribution losses from electricity. Upstream emissions associated with fuels were calculated for natural gas, fuel oil, gasoline, diesel, propane, and jet fuel using the associated consumption values and the 2021 DEFRA WTT – fuels conversion factors. The upstream emissions of electricity were calculated by aggregating consumption by country and applying the 2021 DEFRA WTT – UK & overseas electricity conversion factors to each country's consumption values. The T&D losses were calculated using two methods – one for international sites and one for US-based sites. For US based sites, the consumption was aggregated by subregion, where the respective loss factors and emission factors were applied from eGRID2020 (released 1/27/2022). For international sites, consumption was aggregated at the national level and a T&D emission factor sourced from IEA 2021 was applied.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We estimate direct upstream transportation and distribution spend at less than 0.01% of our total 3rd party purchased goods spend. This is not relevant when compared to our other scope 3 sources. All transport of purchased goods is included in that calculation.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

42161

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Caesars keeps track of all waste generated and diversion percentages. This information is also collected by third party vendors for each property. We applied the U.S. EPA's Center for Corporate Climate Leadership (CCCL) Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2022) to calculate the emissions.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2263

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

All employee air travel is booked through an online portal and captures the total distance traveled as well as the flight distance of each trip. Emissions were calculated using the DEFRA DECC 2022 version 1.0 business travel. The emission factors used in the calculations have a radiative forcing of 1.9 applied.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

33464

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

We are able to estimate this number based on publicly available data from Stanford University. This number is based on 44,700 employees traveling an average of 10 miles round trip 5 days per week for 48 weeks. Not every employee travels by car alone, and most employees work less than 5 days per week on average. Because of this, this number represents an overestimation. The estimated total distance traveled was applied an average emission factor between a passenger car and a light-duty truck, sourced from the 2021 EPA CCCL Emission Factors – Table 10.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Caesars operates leased assets and as such has included the emissions as Scopes 1 and 2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Caesars does not manufacture goods sold into commerce. As a service based business, our value chain is restricted to on property activities in which our guests participate. Therefore, this Scope 3 category does not apply.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Caesars does not manufacture goods sold into commerce. As a service based business, our value chain is restricted to on property activities in which our guests participate. Therefore, this Scope 3 category does not apply.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Caesars does not manufacture goods sold into commerce. As a service based business, our value chain is restricted to on property activities in which our guests participate. Therefore, this Scope 3 category does not apply.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Caesars does not manufacture goods sold into commerce. As a service based business, our value chain is restricted to on property activities in which our guests participate. Therefore, this Scope 3 category does not apply.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

All downstream leased outlet emissions are included in Caesars emissions calculations.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

While Caesars does participate in joint ventures with business partners regarding some properties, Caesars retains operational control which is the boundary of the internal carbon accounting program. There is no "franchise" business arrangement within the enterprise.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Caesars typically only invests in businesses in which it plays an operational role. Based on that, operational control would include the entities in existing GHG accounting practices in Scope 1 or 2 emissions.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

No other relevant upstream sources

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

No other relevant downstream sources

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1451185

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

221180

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

36547

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1219

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

36683

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

C-CN6.6/C-RE6.6

(C-CN6.6/C-RE6.6) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects?

	Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
Row 1	Yes, qualitative assessment	We assess energy and water impacts of new construction and renovation projects. Reducing energy directly reduces emissions, and reducing water indirectly reduces emissions (energy-water nexus).

C-CN6.6a/C-RE6.6a

(C-CN6.6a/C-RE6.6a) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects.

	Projects assessed	Earliest project phase that most commonly includes an assessment	Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered	Methodologies/standards/tools applied	Comment
Row 1	On a case by case basis	Pre-design phase	Use stage	Other, please specify (We measure energy and water reductions during pre-design phase through the use stage of the building/renovation. There is a connection between energy/water reduction and direct/indirect emissions reduction)	

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.00006826

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

738617

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

10821000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

26.9

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities
Change in revenue

Please explain

Revenue for 2022 continued to increase as operations returned to normal pre-Covid levels. We also saw an increase in renewable energy consumption and continued emissions reduction activities on site. The increase in revenue along with a decrease in emissions resulted in our intensity decreasing compared to 2021.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	192069	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	402	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	263	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	41430	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	225961.75
Canada	6700.11
United Arab Emirates	1530.08

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Stationary	178016
Mobile	14734
Refrigerants	41430
Fugitive Emissions	12

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	541728.49	479087.42
Canada	10076.9	10076.9
United Arab Emirates	15260.78	15260.78

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Purchased Chilled Water	18875.52	18875.52
Purchased Electricity	527770.41	465129.76
Steam	20420.24	20420.24

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	4750.4	Decreased	0.57	The change in emissions due to renewable energy purchasing in 2022 was -4750.4 MTCO2e. The previous year's Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions were 838,862 MTCO2e. Therefore, we arrived at -0.57% by the following calculation: $(-4750.4 / 838,862) * 100 = -0.57\%$.
Other emissions reduction activities	7714	Decreased	0.92	The change in emissions due to implementation of lighting, HVAC, and smart control projects at our sites in 2022. The previous year's Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions were 838,862 MTCO2e. Therefore, we arrived at -0.92% by the following calculation: $(-7,714 / 838,862) * 100 = -0.92\%$
Divestment	0	No change	0	No divestments in 2022
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	No acquisitions in 2022
Mergers	0	No change	0	No mergers in 2022
Change in output	1379	Increased	0.16	This change reflects the net increase to energy consumption during 2022, compared to 2021. The changes due to methodology and renewables are subtracted out of the total change to energy consumption. Change in output = $-6,130 - (-4750) = -1379$. The total Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the previous year was 838,862 MTCO2e, therefore we arrived at a 0.16% change. $(-1379/838862)*100 = 0.16\%$
Change in methodology	77775	Decreased	9.3	The change in emissions from the previous year due to updated Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emission factors (including the combined impact of supplier-specific, residual mix and grid average) was 77,775. The previous year's Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions were 838,862, therefore we arrived at 9.3% through the calculation: $(77,775/838,862)*100=9.3\%$
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	No change to boundary in 2022
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No change to physical operating conditions in 2022
Unidentified	11384	Increased	1.4	We were unable to identify the exact reasons for the remaining increase in emissions, however, this is most likely due to variations in YoY consumption in electricity and other miscellaneous emission sources as well as the changes in the emission factor sources. Total market-based scope 1 and 2 emissions in the previous year was 838,862 MTCO2e, therefore we arrived at 1.4% through $(11384/810187)*100 = 1.4\%$.
Other	0	No change	0	No other changes

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	1032361	1032361
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	115785	1334220	1450004
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	95613	95613
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	172320	172320
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	115785	2634514	2750307

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7782

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

7782

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

This represents the combustion of fuel oil #2 for heating purposes.

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

959241

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

959241

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

6064

Comment

This represents the combustion of natural gas, propane, and diesel fuels for heating purposes.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

59697

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

59697

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

This represents the combustion of the following fuels in mobile applications: gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, propane.

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1026720

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
1026720

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
6064

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	2257	2257	0	0
Heat	1332	1332	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Geothermal

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
115785

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1380628

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2257

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

182302

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1332

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1566519

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42168

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2684

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

44852

Country/area

United Arab Emirates

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17967

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21480

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

39447

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	No	

C-RE9.9

(C-RE9.9) Does your organization manage net zero carbon buildings?
No, and we do not plan to in the future

C-CN9.10/C-RE9.10

(C-CN9.10/C-RE9.10) Did your organization complete new construction or major renovations projects designed as net zero carbon in the last three years?
No, and we do not plan to in the future

C-CN9.11/C-RE9.11

(C-CN9.11/C-RE9.11) Explain your organization’s plan to manage, develop or construct net zero carbon buildings, or explain why you do not plan to do so.

As a casino resort operator we do not regularly construct new buildings. Any new construction or renovations are completed with green building standards in place.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Point B Independent Assurance Statement_Caesars .pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Point B Independent Assurance Statement_Caesars .pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Point B Independent Assurance Statement_Caesars .pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	ISO14064-3	Year over year change in emissions for Scope 1, 2 (market and location) was verified.
C6. Emissions data	Year on year emissions intensity figure	ISO14064-3	Year over year change in emissions for Scope 3 was verified.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change
Provide training, support, and best practices on how to set science-based targets
Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme
Other, please specify (Encourage supplier SBT goal setting)

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Caesars set an SBT for Scope 3 that covers supplier engagement: have 60% of suppliers by spend institute science based GHG reduction targets for their operations by 2023. In order to meet the requirements of this target Caesars is heavily engaged with all active suppliers (with meaningful emissions) to encourage goal setting and emission reduction activities. The nature of our business (as a casino operator in multiple states and countries) requires us to spend with local municipalities and government entities. This spend (around 40%) is mainly fees and other low to zero emission activities. Therefore, by engaging with all suppliers in the 60% spend that is not government related, we are engaged all suppliers that represent nearly 100% of our meaningful purchased goods emissions. While 60% by spend is our minimum to meet our target, we are engaged with all suppliers with the goal of surpassing this minimum. Caesars actively engages with and incentivizes all of our suppliers (with meaningful emissions) towards SBT setting. Therefore, we are stating that we engage 100% of meaningful suppliers by number and 100% by meaningful spend, as the suppliers engaged represent nearly 100% of supplier emissions, as stated in C6.5. This effort is based on our aim to reduce emission throughout our supply chain beyond the requirements of our SBT.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

This is the 4th year with an approved SBT scope 3 target. Caesars is currently engaging with all suppliers and 48 suppliers have approved science-based targets, an increase of 118% from 2021 and 336% from 2019. Additionally, another 26 suppliers have submitted but not yet approved targets or commitments to submit targets within 2 years. These 74 suppliers represent ~31% progress of our Scope 3 SBT.

Engagement: All suppliers are asked to adhere to the conditions set forth in the Responsible Supplier Statement when registering as a supplier to Caesars. Caesars has a published Position on Responsible Sourcing, which includes provisions to incorporate environmental considerations into our procurement decisions and, as a last resort, give notice of termination if a supplier breaches our Responsible Supplier Statement and shows no sign of improvement after due process of discussion.

Measuring Success: Success is measured by recording how many suppliers set SBTs out of the approximately 400 suppliers with meaningful emissions. We monitor through an annual questionnaire which our top spend suppliers are invited to participate in. Based on their responses and grades provided by CDP, this gives us insight on what level of commitment the suppliers engage in. Impact of engagement: suppliers have increasingly disclosed environmental metrics, responded to surveys such as CDP supply chain, and increased their engagement with Caesars around Climate Change since we have implemented this program. If a supplier receives a grade which is low, it is likely we would readdress our business relationship with them and/or reach out for further understanding why they are graded low. We are committed to helping educate our suppliers by examples and can connect them to CDP representatives for planning and troubleshooting their goals. Our supplier engagement program was recognized at the 2019 CDP Asian Supplier Summit where our organization was recognized on the A-list (top 3% of companies) for supplier engagement. Our VP of Procurement was invited to speak to our program and successes. Positive Outcome example: In 2021, 26 additional suppliers were approved for SBTs. This is a substantial increase in suppliers setting SBTs since engagement started 3 years ago. Our engagement with suppliers has led to a large increase in SBT goal setting for our suppliers with meaningful emissions.

Comment

As a note, 60% of Caesars spend represents the vast majority of our emissions, with the other 40% of spend representing licensing fees, legal expenses, etc., which do not have quantitative emissions associated with the spend. Therefore, we are reporting 100% of suppliers by number and 100% by spend because our Scope 3 supplier SBT engagement activities cover 100% of spend with quantifiable emissions.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy
-------------------------------	--

% of customers by number

70

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

10

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Why this group was chosen: All customers directly impact Caesars scope 1 and 2 emissions, as well as purchased goods and waste scope 3 emissions (e.g., reduction in waste generation is captured by scope 3 emissions figures). Meeting customers who choose Caesars affiliated properties for conference and meeting space and also choose our available green alternative meeting products can also have a big impact on emissions, waste generation, etc. while on site.

We engage specifically with hospitality and meeting customers, and this directly impacts scope 1 2, and 3 emissions. Hospitality customers are presented with Caesars People Planet Play messaging while on property. Part of the Planet pillar, CodeGreen encourages sustainable practices (e.g., towel reuse where not constricted by local COVID policies, recycling programs). Customers may receive a dining/room credit based on their participation in customer engagement strategies such as opting out of daily housekeeping as available. In 2018, an increased focus on customer and employee engagement with SDGs was adopted.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

directly reduces our scope 1 and 2 emissions as reduced laundered weight reduces utility usage, chemical usage, where we operate our own laundry facilities and Scope 3 where we outsource laundry.

Impact of this engagement for Meeting customers: reduces our scope 3 emissions when clients choose more sustainable alternatives to typical meeting items but has a potential to slightly raise our Scope 1 and 2 emissions when all reusable service ware and linen are chosen versus disposable.

Success of our engagement with hospitality customers is measured by reduction in laundry weight per room per night and success of the opt-out campaign. Threshold for success would be 5% reduction over prior year. Meeting customers are offered green alternatives while at our properties (including water stations, dining options, reduced paper meeting materials, etc.) They are also offered custom environmental impact reports for their events. Meeting customers are surveyed after their event to ask about their engagement with our Sustainability programming. Success is measured through the survey as well as number of customers who request environmental impact reports. Threshold is a score of 8-10 on meeting customer survey in awareness of sustainability programming as well as 5% of meetings over 5,000 people requesting environmental impact reports.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Caesars engages with other partners in the value chain throughout our enterprise, including guests, employees, meeting customer, investors, business partners, property/landowners, nongovernmental organizations, advertising partners, and communities in which our resorts are located. Regionally, sites regularly hold community events with local partners which include volunteer events that are often environmentally focused (planting trees, providing WASH services, water efficiency projects, educating on low carbon opportunities, etc.). We also partner with our property owners where sites are held in REITs, which include carbon/utility reporting and efficiency measures.

Specific Case Study: Tesla is not a direct customer or supplier of Caesars; however, they have worked with us in our value chain since 2018 through other engagements. Caesars collaborated with Tesla to host Nevada's largest electric vehicle super-charging station and energy center on Caesars land located on the Las Vegas Strip. The site consists of thirty-nine charging stations, including sixteen superchargers. The site incorporates both solar canopies (77 kWac) and battery storage (87 kWac/2 hours). This site promotes low-carbon transportation which aligns with our CodeGreen commitment to the environment and SBTs. This site (built in 2019) increases charging locations on our sites to 110, which provide an important amenity to electric vehicle driving guests. Electric vehicles produce, on average, less than half the greenhouse gas emissions of traditional gasoline-powered vehicles which aligns with our commitment to reduce its own greenhouse gas emissions 35% by 2025 and 100% by 2050.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement

We have a SBTi approved target for suppliers to set their own STBs by 2023

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

60

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

12

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

2020-code-of-commitment (1).pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Caesars's comprehensive Government Relations and Public Policy Groups are the only departments with authorization to engage directly with policymakers on the organization's behalf. The Government Relations group is aligned with Caesars' corporate strategy and ensures that their actions are consistent with all aspects of that strategy (including our publicly stated Code of Commitment, CodeGreen Policies, and our public policy to support climate change policy). Participation in organizations by employees is expected to adhere to standard HR policies which prevent individuals from acting on the company's behalf unless so authorized. These practices ensure activities across business divisions and geographies that influence policy are consistent with respect to Caesars' overall climate change strategy.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Caesars works with policy makers throughout the country in our larger markets. The largest example of this is in Nevada where a majority of our properties are located.

Caesars engaged in Nevada Senate Bill 358 which increased the RPS standard to 50% by 2030. This covered the following focuses: Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change, Climate-related targets, Electricity grid access for renewables, Green electricity tariffs and Renewable energy generation. We also engaged with national policy makers (such as WRI) on food security and circular economy programs.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate-related reporting

Climate-related targets

Climate transition plans

New fossil fuel energy generation capacity

Renewable energy generation

Other, please specify (Electric grid access for renewables and energy efficiency requirements)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Other, please specify (Nevada, USA)

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Caesars engages with policymakers in our larger markets. In particular, Caesars engages directly and indirectly with policymakers in Nevada, where a majority of our sites are located. We participate directly at the legislature and indirectly through the Nevada Resorts Association (NRA). Caesars CSO is a member of the NRA CSR Coalition which looks to collaborate on sustainability and social impact issues. This group also includes gaming manufacturers and non-members. Generally, Caesars is supportive of legislature activities around energy policy, renewables, clean transportation and other relevant climate opportunities. For example, Caesars was supportive of Nevada Senate Bill 358 which modified the state's renewable standards and participated in the legislature during its passing.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Caesars generally supported Nevada Senate Bill 358 to increase the state's renewable portfolio standard (RPS) to 50% by 2030.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

Yes, this law is central to the achievement of our climate transition plan as this law enables easier access to renewables in NV, which will help increase our consumption of renewables.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

US Chamber of Commerce

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, and they have changed their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Environment & Agriculture Committee develops Chamber policy related to the environment, agriculture, chemicals, and water. The committee advocates for an effective environmental policy that does not harm the economy and works to promote regulatory reforms and other safeguards against regulatory abuses by administrative agencies. The Energy, Clean Air & Natural Resources committee develops and maintains Chamber policy on all aspects of energy, clean air, and natural resources.

Caesars is also a member of the informal Climate Solutions Working Group an informal coalition of US Chamber of Commerce members whose goal is engaging the organization on climate policy. We are also a member of the formal Task Force on Climate Actions, which engages members on a range of investments, innovations, and internal processes that businesses are employing to tackle climate change. This task force enables the Chamber to become smarter about the impact of both existing climate policies and future proposals on the business community

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

150000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

No aim

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Sustainable Brands)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Sustainable Brands organizes large corporations into a collective action for environmental, social and economic sustainability. The organization pushes member companies to advance the space through convenings and workshops, along with private services and research for sustainability offers.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

16500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

No aim

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

ImpactNV

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

75000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

We support ImpactNV and its work to influence policy towards the sustainable development of Nevada. ImpactNV identifies and prioritizes the region's most pressing challenges, researches and proposes creative, flexible, and innovative solutions through facilitated discussions and the sharing of best practices, and then convenes, collaborates, builds awareness, making compelling arguments that drive positive, long-term, systemic change. Our funding may lead to policy influence by the nature of the group.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Sustainable Purchasing Leadership Council

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

5500

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

The Sustainable Purchasing Leadership Council is a non-profit organization whose mission is to support and recognize purchasing leadership that accelerates the transition to a prosperous and sustainable future. The Council is structured as a collaborative space in which many organizations and individuals come together to enhance clarity, consistency and coordination around sustainability in the institutional procurement marketplace. Caesars funding might indirectly influence policy by driving innovation across public and private sector purchasing professionals who outside of the Council.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization’s response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Caesars 10k.pdf

Page/Section reference

Entire Report

Content elements

- Governance
- Emissions figures
- Emission targets
- Other metrics

Comment

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2021-2022+CSR+Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

4,16,17,47-56,73

Content elements

- Governance
- Strategy
- Risks & opportunities
- Emissions figures
- Emission targets
- Other metrics

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization’s role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Other, please specify (Sustainability Hospitality Alliance, Carbon Disclosure Project Supply Chain, Sustainable Purchasing Leadership Council)	<p>We are a member of Sustainability Hospitality Alliance and contribute/follow developing pathways to net positive hospitality through strategic industry leadership, collaborative action, harmonization of metrics, and regenerative solutions.</p> <p>We are members of the Carbon Disclosure Project Supply chain and engage our suppliers through the CDP Project Supply Chain platform to educate our suppliers on the importance of environmental disclosures and goal setting. We engage with our suppliers through the CDP Project Supply Chain initiative for annual environmental disclosures and maintain regular contact with our suppliers to help support sustainable goal setting.</p> <p>We are participants of the Sustainable Purchasing Leadership Council which is a supply chain initiative focused on developing and implementing sustainable procurement programs throughout the value chain. Caesars has participated in pilot programs with the SPLC to both develop sustainable procurement practices and train team members on sustainable procurement best practices.</p>

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to have both within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No and we don't plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No and we don't plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions	<Not Applicable>

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
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C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	COO	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
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SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms