MGM Resorts International - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

MGM Resorts International (NYSE: MGM) is an S&P 500® global entertainment company with national and international locations featuring best-in-class hotels and casinos, state-of-the-art meetings and conference spaces, incredible live and theatrical entertainment experiences, and an extensive array of restaurant, nightlife and retail offerings. MGM Resorts creates immersive, iconic experiences through its suite of Las Vegas-inspired brands. The MGM Resorts portfolio encompasses 31 unique hotel and gaming destinations globally, including some of the most recognizable resort brands in the industry. The Company's 50/50 venture, BetMGM, LLC, offers U.S. sports betting and online gaming through market-leading brands, including BetMGM and partypoker. The Company is currently pursuing targeted expansion in Asia through the integrated resort opportunity in Japan. Through its "Focused on What Matters: Embracing Humanity and Protecting the Planet" philosophy, MGM Resorts commits to creating a more sustainable future, while striving to make a bigger difference in the lives of its employees, guests, and in the communities where it operates. For more information, please visit us at www.mgmresorts.com. Please also connect with us @MGMResortsIntl on Twitter as well as Facebook and Instagram.

We have publicly committed to being a global advocate in accelerating the fight against climate change including by ensuring long-term viability through climate resiliency planning and ongoing carbon reduction; using our voice to advocate for sound governmental policy on climate change and by supporting innovations with broad application to accelerate the fight against climate change. Relatedly, we have a long-standing commitment to sustainable design and construction, through which we build with tomorrow in mind.

One point of note for our 2023 Questionnaire for our 2022 CDP data disclosure is that the business impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic made a significant dent in our plans to engage our value chain, including suppliers and customers on climate change. For example, we had planned to engage extensively in 2020 and 2021 with convention clients on how to understand, measure, and reduce the carbon footprint of their events; however, our convention business ground to a halt due to COVID-19 related restrictions. In late 2021 and early 2022, as our convention business returned, we began providing convention clients with environmental impact reports and engaging them on their carbon footprint. Also, while initially planned for 2020, in 2021 we released a formal Supplier Code of Conduct in which we strongly encourage suppliers to measure and set goals to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. We did not however let COVID restrictions fully limit our stakeholder engagement on climate change; we conducted a thorough Materiality Assessment with a deep assessment of stakeholder interest in climate change, and we pursued multiple efforts to engage peers in the events industries to collaborate on climate.

We recognize that climate change presents both risks and opportunities for our company and are pleased to participate in this CDP Climate Change 2022 Questionnaire.

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
No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.
China, Macao Special Administrative Region
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

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, a CUSIP number	552953101
Yes, a Ticker symbol	MGM

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	Members of the MGM Board of Directors Committee for Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability (CSR&S) have responsibility for managing information on climate related issues and guiding decisions on what the company will do vis a vis climate risks and opportunities. The Committee is headed by a Board Director. This committee was established in 2011 to oversee all of the company's activities related to social responsibility and environmental sustainability, including most recently all social impact and sustainability initiatives under our commitment to be "focused on what matters". The Committee governs four main pillars of company activity: fostering diversity, equity & inclusion, investing in community, caring for one and other and protecting the planet. Energy and climate related issues are the predominant issues governed by the Committee within the protecting the planet pillar. Notably, MGM's Board Director who is Chair of the Board CSR&S Committee is a global expert in clean energy, with over two decades of experience in advocacy in legislative and utility regulatory proceedings relative to renewable and clean energy policy in Nevada and across the U.S. One example of a climate-related decision made by the committee is the decision by MGM Resorts to commission a 100 megawatt (MW) solar array to help significantly lower our long-term carbon footprint in our home region of Las Vegas. This "MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array" began operational service in May 2021 and now provides up to 90% of the daytime electricity needs of the 13 Las Vegas Strip resorts of the company. Also, MGM Resorts' Board of Directors CSR&S Committee made the climate-related decision to start the development of a science-based target and released the formal public commitment doing so. These goals were submitted to the Science Based Targets initiative ("SBTi") and were approved in April 2023 by that entity.

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 – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Overseeing value chain engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	Environmental sustainability topics, namely issues related to climate change, are included as Board agenda items several times per year. Included throughout the year at CSR&S meetings are discussions on climate-related matters, including but not limited to reviewing and giving input on the following: 1. Corporate strategies for carbon emissions, energy, water and materials and waste 2. Energy efficiency investments 3. Renewable energy investments 4. 2025 and 2030 ESG goals performance 5. Science based targets 6. Scope 3 emissions quantification 7. Climate risk management and mitigation, including those related to water 8. Materials and waste management efforts, including food waste reduction 9. Sustainable procurement functions 10. Sustainable conventions and events strategy

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	In determining the criteria for Board membership, the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee considers the appropriate range of skills, backgrounds and personal characteristics required in light of the then-current makeup of the Board and in the context of the perceived needs of the Company at the time, including, among other things, the following experience and personal attributes: • leadership abilities; • financial acumen; • general and special business experience and expertise; • industry knowledge; • government experience; • other public company directorships; • high ethical standards; • independence; • sound judgment; • interpersonal skills; • overall effectiveness; and • ability to contribute to the diversity of backgrounds represented on the Board. Notably, MGM’s Board Director since 2005 who is Chair of the Board CSR Committee is a global expert in clean energy, with over two decades of experience in advocacy in legislative and utility regulatory proceedings relative to renewable and clean energy policy in Nevada and across the U.S.	<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 Executive Officer (CEO)

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)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
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
Reports to the board directly

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

Please explain
Our CEO and President oversees climate-related matters on behalf of management and also liaises between the CSR&S Committee and senior management.

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	Our ESG initiatives are increasingly important to shareholders. To appropriately incentivize management to focus on ESG issues, the Implementation of ESG Strategy (weighted 10%) is a strategic goal in the Annual Incentive Program for our Chief Executive Officer and other Named Executive Officers. Progress on this goal is determined using a selection of Social Impact & Sustainability goals and targets, including climate and water targets. The Human Capital and Compensation Committee determines the provision of incentives in this area for efforts undertaken to achieve our publicly disclosed 2025 and 2030 Social Impact & Sustainability goals.

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
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Progress towards a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions
Reduction in emissions intensity
Energy efficiency improvement
Other (please specify) (Waste management and landfill reduction targets)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
The MGM Board of Directors Compensation Committee has historically considered the CEO's participation in ESG initiatives in determining whether to increase, reduce or eliminate annual bonuses. The Company’s ESG initiatives include goals related to climate change strategy.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization’s climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
This goal reflected the conclusion of the Human Capital and Compensation Committee that the Company’s ESG initiatives continue to be increasingly important to shareholders, and in order to appropriately incentivize management to focus on ESG issues, participants should be evaluated on the success of the efforts undertaken towards achievement of the Company’s publicly disclosed 2025 long-term ESG-CSR Goals. While these are long-term goals, the Human Capital and Compensation Committee believes that a review of progress made towards these goals, understanding certain goals may be prioritized over others, is appropriate to motivate management to meet the challenging goals that the Company has set and to further align management incentives with an important area of investor focus.

Entitled to incentive
Other C-Suite Officer

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions
Reduction in emissions intensity
Energy efficiency improvement
Other (please specify) (Waste management and landfill reduction targets)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
The MGM Board of Directors Compensation Committee has historically considered named executive officer's participation, including the Chief People, Inclusion, and Sustainability Officer, in ESG initiatives in determining whether to increase, reduce or eliminate their annual bonuses. The Company's ESG initiatives include goals related to climate change strategy.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
This goal reflected the conclusion of the Human Capital and Compensation Committee that the Company's ESG initiatives continue to be increasingly important to shareholders, and in order to appropriately incentivize management to focus on ESG issues, participants should be evaluated on the success of the efforts undertaken towards achievement of the Company's publicly disclosed 2025 long-term ESG-CSR Goals. While these are long-term goals, the Human Capital and Compensation Committee believes that a review of progress made towards these goals, understanding certain goals may be prioritized over others, is appropriate to motivate management to meet the challenging goals that the Company has set and to further align management incentives with an important area of investor focus.

Entitled to incentive
Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions
Reduction in emissions intensity
Energy efficiency improvement
Other (please specify) (Waste management and landfill reduction targets)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
The MGM Board of Directors Compensation Committee has historically considered named executive officer's participation, including the Chief Operating Officer, in ESG initiatives in determining whether to increase, reduce or eliminate their annual bonuses. The Company's ESG initiatives include goals related to climate change strategy

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
This goal reflected the conclusion of the Human Capital and Compensation Committee that the Company's ESG initiatives continue to be increasingly important to shareholders, and in order to appropriately incentivize management to focus on ESG issues, participants should be evaluated on the success of the efforts undertaken towards achievement of the Company's publicly disclosed 2025 long-term ESG-CSR Goals. While these are long-term goals, the Human Capital and Compensation Committee believes that a review of progress made towards these goals, understanding certain goals may be prioritized over others, is appropriate to motivate management to meet the challenging goals that the Company has set and to further align management incentives with an important area of investor focus.

Entitled to incentive
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions
Reduction in emissions intensity
Energy efficiency improvement
Other (please specify) (Waste management and landfill reduction targets)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
The MGM Board of Directors Compensation Committee has historically considered named executive officer's participation, including the Chief Financial Officer, in ESG initiatives in determining whether to increase, reduce or eliminate their annual bonuses. The Company's ESG initiatives include goals related to climate change strategy.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
This goal reflected the conclusion of the Human Capital and Compensation Committee that the Company's ESG initiatives continue to be increasingly important to

shareholders, and in order to appropriately incentivize management to focus on ESG issues, participants should be evaluated on the success of the efforts undertaken towards achievement of the Company's publicly disclosed 2025 long-term ESG-CSR Goals. While these are long-term goals, the Human Capital and Compensation Committee believes that a review of progress made towards these goals, understanding certain goals may be prioritized over others, is appropriate to motivate management to meet the challenging goals that the Company has set and to further align management incentives with an important area of investor focus.

Entitled to incentive
President

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions
Reduction in emissions intensity
Energy efficiency improvement
Other (please specify) (Waste management and landfill reduction targets)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
The MGM Board of Directors Compensation Committee has historically considered named executive officer's participation, including the President of Design & Development, in ESG initiatives in determining whether to increase, reduce or eliminate their annual bonuses. The Company's ESG initiatives include goals related to climate change strategy.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
This goal reflected the conclusion of the Human Capital and Compensation Committee that the Company's ESG initiatives continue to be increasingly important to shareholders, and in order to appropriately incentivize management to focus on ESG issues, participants should be evaluated on the success of the efforts undertaken towards achievement of the Company's publicly disclosed 2025 long-term ESG-CSR Goals. While these are long-term goals, the Human Capital and Compensation Committee believes that a review of progress made towards these goals, understanding certain goals may be prioritized over others, is appropriate to motivate management to meet the challenging goals that the Company has set and to further align management incentives with an important area of investor focus.

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	3	We consider short-term risks along the same time scale as our operational and financial planning, generally 0 - 3 years.
Medium-term	3	5	We consider medium-term risks along the same time scale as our capital planning, generally 3 - 5 years.
Long-term	5	10	We consider long-term risks along the same time scale as our social impact & sustainability planning, generally 5 - 10 years. Our public goals in these areas are established for 2025 and 2030 (the latter to align with U.N. Sustainable Development Goals)

C2.1b

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

We define substantive financial or strategic impact to be related to risks that most directly threaten the achievement of the Company's most important long-term strategic objectives:
1. Strong People and Culture
2. Customer-Centric Model
3. Operational Excellence
4. Disciplined Capital Allocation to Maximize Shareholder Value
5. Gaming Entertainment

More specifically, when assessing and identifying climate-related risks and opportunities, a modest (low) financial impact is defined as a potential impact with a net present value of less than $1.0M. A substantive (medium) financial impact is defined as any potential impact with a net present value between $1.0M and $10.0M. A severe (high) financial impact is defined as any potential impact with a net present value of $10.0M or greater. One quantifiable example indicator utilized would be the evaluation of a climate related operating expense element such as an analysis of the market price of carbon-based energy versus renewable energy.

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
Climate related risks are assessed as part of MGM Resorts' overall formal Enterprise Risk Management Process. This process, which is managed by the Senior Vice President of Internal Audit, includes a broad assessment of risks faced by MGM Resorts. The outcome of this process is a risk register which includes the following conceptual areas:

- Risk Statements
- Risk Owner(s)
- Risk Mitigation Activity
- Risk Exposure
- Link to Strategy
- Primary Risk Owner(s)
- Secondary Risk Owner(s)

Our climate-related risk and opportunity management process is a continual assessment that assesses potential impacts across all elements of our value chain, such as our direct operations (e.g., all managed hotels/resorts), as well as our suppliers (upstream) and customers (downstream), which applies towards the short, medium, and long-term time horizons.

Climate change has been officially recorded in the Enterprise Risk Management Risk Register. The following summary statement is provided in the Risk Register that is reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors: "Certain of our properties are located in areas that may be subject to extreme weather conditions, including by not limited to hurricanes, floods, tornados, wildfires, and winter storms in the United States and severe typhoons in Macau. Such extreme weather conditions may interrupt our operations or the operations of critical suppliers, damage our properties, and reduce the number of customers who visit our facilities in such areas. In addition, our operations or the operations of critical suppliers could be adversely impacted by a drought or other cause of water stress or shortage. A severe drought of extensive duration experienced in Las Vegas or the other regions in which we operate or source critical supplies could adversely affect our business. Although we maintain both property and business interruption insurance coverage for certain extreme weather conditions, such coverage is subject to deductibles and limits on maximum benefits, including limitation on the coverage period for business interruption, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to fully insure such losses or fully collect, if at all, on claims resulting from such extreme weather conditions."

Beyond the formal Enterprise Risk Management risk register, the Social Impact & Sustainability Center of Excellence (COE) also identifies climate-related risks and opportunities, at a deeper level. This specific deeper examination process assesses risk impacts across all elements of our value chain, such as direct resort operations, as well as those associated with select upstream suppliers and downstream customers. On at least a quarterly basis, the Social Impact & Sustainability COE engages with key internal company stakeholders including the Facilities COE and resort operators. Tactics include specific climate-related agenda items as required on regular Facilities COE meetings with resort operators. Company climate related risks and opportunities are identified at the corporate level and incorporated at the property level via best practices and Standard Operating Procedures. Alternatively, operational factors including climate related risks and opportunities are identified by property operators for attention by the Social Impact & Sustainability COE and Facilities teams. One example of a physical risk being identified is the assessment by the Social Impact & Sustainability COE of the impact of chronic heat waves occurring in the Las Vegas region, where the company operates 13 major resorts. The likelihood was assessed to be high, on a short-term time horizon, with a substantive impact of potentially higher net present value energy costs of between $1.0M and $10.0M. This substantive impact included the determination that up to 25% of a resort's electricity load is related to direct heating and cooling, the latter most prevalent in Las Vegas. A primary task in working to mitigate this risk included a directed assessment by multiple Las Vegas property operators over the 2019-2022 period of property central plant chillers and associated pumps and infrastructure. The age of these multiple properties, and their associated equipment as much of it was original installation, necessitated a multi-property review to protect against potential heating and cooling failures that would adversely affect hotel guest comfort and safety and increase both heating and cooling costs. The result was a capital proposal to upgrade multiple chillers at six separate properties in one coordinated project that was presented to MGM Resorts senior management and the Board of Directors. The project was approved, implemented, and now guards against these risks as well as improve property overall energy efficiency by an estimated 2%-3% at these properties. The properties affected were The Mirage, Mandalay Bay, MGM Grand, Bellagio, Luxor, and Park MGM, all in Las Vegas.

An example of a transitional risk identified in the company's value chain, as well as a transitional opportunity realized, is the 2016 action of MGM Resorts to separate from the fully bundled sales system of the local electric utility on behalf of 13 of its Las Vegas properties. This action followed an assessment by the Social Impact & Sustainability COE in 2015 that concluded rising carbon costs of fossil fuel based electricity presented a risk to the company, with a corresponding potential benefit of increasing the share of renewable and carbon free electricity in the company's portfolio. The likelihood was assessed to be high, on a medium-term as well as long-term time horizon, with a severe impact of potentially higher net present value energy costs of more than $10.0M. To mitigate this risk, and realize the potential opportunity, MGM Resorts completed the transition with the local utility and formed a partnership with Invenergy to develop a 100 megawatt (MW) solar photovoltaic (PV) array for the exclusive use of the Las Vegas properties of MGM Resorts. This array, the MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array, completed a first full year of production in May 2022 and is projected to account for 35% to 40% of the total volume of electricity procured by these 13 Las Vegas properties.

Further, in 2021 and 2022, we engaged an independent third-party expert to enhance the resilience of our climate strategy by initiating a detailed climate risk and opportunity assessment. The assessment included a profile of MGM Resorts' potential exposure to policy risks and seven types of physical risks, and a financial monetization of physical climate risk to understand the potential long-term financial impacts the company. This independent expert assessment will inform future modifications to our climate related risks and opportunities management process. See 2022 TCFD Report for additional details (https://www.mgmresorts.com/content/dam/MGM/corporate/csr/disclosures/mgm-resorts-tcfd-report-2022.pdf).

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	MGM Resorts is affected by a broad array of current regulations that present multiple potential risks. One example concerns eight MGM Resorts properties that are included in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Title V air emissions permit and regulated under the Clean Air Act. As a holder of this Title V permit, MGM Resorts must adhere to strict operational requirements in regard to the operation of certain facility equipment. Failure to comply carries the climate-related risk of regulatory penalties and fines which could increase operating costs of these eight properties by up to $600,000. These risks are identified in the first step in the MGM Resorts deep examination climate-related risk management process, interaction between the Social Impact & Sustainability Center of Excellence (COE), the Facilities COE, and property operators. They are further identified and assessed as to the magnitude of potential impact through the remaining steps and utilized in applicable tactics such as the development of energy conservation budgets, which are ultimately approved by senior management. As such, MGM Resorts takes an active role in the promotion of policies to help facilitate such measures on the most attractive terms possible in the communities in which it does business. A second example of a potential risk area in terms of supply influenced by current regulation is in the area of water conservation and management. More than 80% of the hotel rooms of MGM Resorts exist in Las Vegas, an area of potential drought. In 2022, MGM Resorts developed a global water policy to codify and communicate its commitment to water stewardship. MGM Resorts also actively supports organizations to develop sound water policy. These groups include WaterStart, Springs Preserve, ONE Drop, and the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA). These efforts help to mitigate future potential water supply disruption risks that may impact business operations in Las Vegas. Third, there are current regulations affecting operational risk in energy supply markets. As such, MGM Resorts actively supports the development of renewable energy through regulatory processes. In jurisdictions such as Nevada, the adoption of more renewable energy helps to lower the overall regional emissions of greenhouse gases. Lower emissions help to mitigate future forms of carbon costs such as potential carbon taxes as well as diversify local economies and improve local health.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulations may affect MGM Resorts in a myriad of ways and present ongoing climate-related operational risks. One specific example is emerging Renewable Energy Policy. Emerging policy in this area presents operational risk in that it may affect the future cost of energy and the implementation plans of MGM Resorts to increase its share of energy sourced from renewable resources. For instance, a delay in a jurisdiction's permitting of future renewable energy developments may adversely impact a planned company project and thus increase exposure to rising carbon costs associated with fossil fuel-based electricity. This risk is judged to be substantive with a net present value of between $1.0M and $10.0M. This risk is a critical component of the MGM Resorts deep examination risk management process in that it begins with the first step in the process, interaction of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Social Impact & Sustainability Center of Excellence (COE), the MGM Resorts Design and Development Team, and company departments such as Public Affairs COE. Emerging policy elements are assessed in terms of their potential impacts on the costs or timeline of company plans. Tactics are then developed and approved as part of the risk management process such as targeted interaction with regulatory bodies at the local, state, and federal levels. Prior company activities as a result of this process have included interactions with the Nevada State Legislature and the Governors panel on climate change, the Harry Reid Blue Ribbon Energy Panel, the Southern Nevada Solar Energy Lab Development Committee, and frequent interactions with state representatives for input on broad energy related issues. MGM Resorts has provided input on several renewable energy related bills in Nevada. Notably in April 2019, MGM Resorts supported SB 358 which was signed into law and substantially increased the renewable portfolio standard (RPS) in Nevada. Another key example includes the development and passage of SB 448 in the 2021 Nevada Legislative Session. SB 448 facilitates significant investments in electricity transmission and electric vehicles (EV) infrastructure to further position Nevada as a leading state in renewable energy and carbon emissions reduction. MGM Resorts was active throughout the SB 448 process.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technological changes present risk in terms of the potential for MGM Resorts to fail to keep up with industry best practices and customer expectations in climate-related areas. As such, best practices are studied both within the operations of MGM Resorts as well as in organizations and industries external to the company. Operators provide direct company day-to-day experience, while the Social Impact & Sustainability Center of Excellence (COE) provides a broad perspective through external research. Tactics developed include the use of existing and emerging technologies such as practices to establish and advance smart-building systems and energy management platforms. These help to mitigate the risk of rising energy costs and lower the dependence on fossil fuels. Specific tactics are prioritized according to the relative potential impacts they represent. These may be in the form of energy conservation to be achieved and thus the mitigation of future rising operating costs. All such tactics are ultimately approved by senior management. Specific risks to the company include failing to keep up with best-in-class standards in terms of energy management within the hospitality industry. It is estimated that a failure in the area of best-in-class energy management would result in a substantive impact of between $1.0M and $10.0M in higher net present value energy costs. To mitigate this risk, MGM Resorts, through the Social Impact & Sustainability COE, along with the Facilities COE, maintains constant monitoring of emerging technologies. The best concepts are incorporated into the annual capital budget dedicated exclusively to the promotion of energy and water conservation initiatives. Continual investment in appropriate technologies helps to strengthen our reputation as a leader in sustainability. This helps to mitigate the risks of losing competitive position or advantages, as well as the erosion of market share and customer reputation. We also leverage technology to mitigate market risks associated with climate change. For example, we have significantly improved the digital assets we use to manage our climate data and share our commitment to climate action. This includes using major updates in 2022 to our Social Impact & Sustainability webpages and the deployment of a cloud-based ESG data collection platform. Additionally, we apply digital touchpoints where customers can be engaged sustainability topics, including on our website.
Legal	Relevant, always included	The overall Social Impact & Sustainability strategic plan at MGM Resorts serves as a framework and guides all company actions to reduce the environmental impact of operations. Activities taken to influence policy at the local, state, and national level are reviewed in the context of this framework and with senior management and/or the Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors. Further, key stakeholders both internal and external to the organization are consulted where appropriate. These efforts result in the development and support of applicable legislation and regulations affecting environmental responsible operations and practices. An example of a risk type included in our deep examination climate related risk assessment is one or more possible fines and litigations from alleged legal violations to the Clean Air Act. MGM Resorts operations are under the effects of many regulations within multiple jurisdictions such as facility air emissions regulated by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Clark County Department of Air Quality in the Las Vegas region, where we can also be subject to possible litigation from alleged violations. Risks in this area are reviewed as part of the MGM Resorts risk management process via interactions between the Social Impact & Sustainability COE, Facilities COE, property operators, and the Legal department. MGM Resorts operators continually maintain operational best practices in this area and work regularly with pertinent officials to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The practices are incorporated into Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). These efforts serve to mitigate the risk of any non-compliance assessments or fines or other legal actions.
Market	Relevant, always included	Discerning customers in the hospitality industry are demanding higher environmental and climate-related standards from the resorts they visit and venues they book. We believe the acceleration of climate change will give rise to a greater number of such customers, and a deeper focus on this issue as a reason to support businesses. Failing to meet this growing market demand, especially in the business-to-business convention client segment may result in loss of business and erosion of long-term market share. To address these risks, one example strategy MGM Resorts has developed is a proprietary package of sustainable event options for clients considering business meetings or conventions. This was developed through a collaboration between the Social Impact & Sustainability Center of Excellence and Convention Sales, Catering & Services teams. See our Sustainable Events webpage for additional details (https://www.mgmresorts.com/en/company/esg/protecting-the-planet/sustainable-events.html).The sustainable event options cover themes from Venue & Space, Decor & Signage, Food & Beverage and Outreach & Education. The environmental benefits these options help drive relate to energy & climate, water, and materials and waste. In addition, MGM Resorts offers detailed environmental impact reports for client events, which include detailed calculations of the events' environmental footprints including estimated energy, carbon emissions, water, and materials & waste associated with the event. These best practices are incorporated into annual strategic plans to mitigate the risk of market share loss and improve the brand and reputation of MGM Resorts. In addition, MGM Resorts is one of the world's largest non-chain, multi-concept operators of restaurants, and we have a very substantial banquets and conventions business. As such our business is highly reliant on potentially price volatile agricultural commodities, particularly those most susceptible to climate change. We believe climate change is already giving rise to decreased crop and increased price volatility. In 2022, MGM Resorts began developing a sustainable procurement strategy to address material ESG issues in the supply chain.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	One driver of environmental sustainability efforts at MGM Resorts, including all climate change related efforts, is the ability for these efforts to advance the company's reputation. In particular extensive renewable energy efforts have a discernible positive impact on company reputation with multiple stakeholders. A key example of potential risk in this area is the risk to the company represented by the perception of MGM Resorts to be a significant consumer of energy; and in particular, of fossil-fuel based, carbon-intensive forms of energy. In 2022, MGM Resorts had over $126 million in revenue associated with business customers requesting specific sustainability information and event support. Much of this information involved energy. A failure by MGM Resorts to continue to advance progress in the way of renewable energy could place this business segment at risk. Thus, this risk is determined to be severe with a net present value of greater than $10.0M in potential business impact. This risk has been identified as part of the deep examination risk management process and through the interaction of the CSR&S Committee of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, the Social Impact & Sustainability Center of Excellence (COE), Facilities COE, and property operators. Feedback from both customers and employees has been assessed. In 2018, MGM Resorts announced a partnership with Invenergy, North America's largest independent renewable energy company, to develop a 100 megawatt (MW) solar energy facility 25 miles north of Las Vegas to be exclusively dedicated to the Las Vegas properties of MGM Resorts. This system, the "MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array" completed the first full year of production in May 2022. This is one example of the Company taking aggressive and proactive actions to make meaningful progress in Sustainability and to mitigate any reputational risks to the Company in the area of climate-risk management.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Extreme weather conditions, exacerbated by climate-change may cause property damage or interrupt business, which could harm the business and results of operations at MGM Resorts. Certain company properties are located in areas that may be more subject to extreme weather conditions, including, but not limited to hurricanes, droughts, coastal floods, fires and other water stresses in the United States and severe typhoons and coastal floods in Macau. Such extreme conditions may interrupt operations, damage properties, and reduce the number of customers who visit MGM Resorts properties in such areas. Many of these acute physical risks manifest as water related risks with the potential to cause property damage and business interruption. For example, according to the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, our resorts Beau Rivage (Biloxi, Mississippi) and Borgata (Atlantic City, New Jersey) face medium to high risks of coastal flooding. Our resort Gold Strike Tunica - which was divested in early 2023 - faces extremely high risk of riverine flooding. And our Las Vegas properties face high water stress and low to medium drought risk. Our primary business footprint is in Las Vegas and our operations here could be adversely impacted by a drought or other cause of water shortage. An extensive duration of drought in Las Vegas or in other regions in which MGM operates could adversely affect business and results of operations. More than 80% of company hotel rooms are located in Las Vegas, making such a drought in Las Vegas for instance, a material risk with a substantive financial impact potential. These risks are actively incorporated into key strategic plans including annual insurance levels and limits. Further, MGM Resorts takes an active role in climate-risk management such as diversification of its annual energy supply plan to incorporate increasing levels of renewable energy. The company also supports water conservation and advanced water management technologies to mitigate potential supply risks in areas such as Las Vegas. This is a key part of the climate-related management process and plans at MGM Resorts.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical risks include potential water supply issues, long term changes in precipitation and potential sea level rise. These issues are included in the deep examination climate-related risk management process of MGM Resorts and informed by research conducted by the Social Impact & Sustainability Center of Excellence (COE), in partnership with the Facilities COE. Additionally, our detailed climate risk and opportunity assessment, conducted by a third-party expert in 2021, included a property-level analysis of water stress risk across our global operations. In 2022, we conducted a financial monetization of physical climate risks, including water stress and drought. As part of our water supply strategy, we focus on water conservation and management within our own operations and support external efforts to manage water sheds and conserve water through technology used within and outside our hotels. In response, MGM Resorts has assessed the risk to the Las Vegas community associated with potential future water challenges. We collaborate on these matters with local experts and regulatory bodies such as the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) and we provide funding to several water conservation, awareness and outreach efforts, including WaterStart, Springs Preserve, and ONE Drop. These efforts help to mitigate future potential water supply disruption risks that may impact business operations in Las Vegas. In 2022, we intentionally emphasized corporate water stewardship. To achieve a leadership position in this area, we delivered a robust Water Whitepaper, a Global Water Policy, and a strategic framework for addressing water use. Additionally, MGM Resorts became the first gaming and Las Vegas-based company to endorse the CEO Water Mandate. Outside Las Vegas our focus is on developing Business Continuity Plans to manage risks at the properties most at risk of coastal flooding. For instance, chronic physical risks of long-term changes in precipitation and potential sea level rise pose a risk to our properties such as MGM National Harbor in Maryland. This risk is determined to be severe in that it could affect business operations by a net present value of greater than $10.0M. In addition, we provide messaging for guests and means to conserve water such as through towel and linen reuse programs and water conserving options when planning meetings and conventions at company facilities.

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?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

For MGM Resorts, global Scope 2 GHG emissions are generated from the 31 unique hotel and resort destinations operated by the company. These Scope 2 emissions are the result of purchased electricity in each of the markets in which the company operates. The total volume of this purchased electricity is approximately 1.4 billion kilowatt hours annually at about $130 million of operating expense. MGM Resorts is unique in the gaming industry in that a significant portion of the company portfolio is located in the single region of Las Vegas, Nevada. Approximately 64% of the total volume of kilowatt hours, about 900 million, are sourced on behalf of the Las Vegas operations of the company. The state of Nevada is one of the most generally progressive states in the area of renewable energy, with a primary example being SB 358 signed into law in April 2019 that raised the state's Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard (RPS) to 50% by 2030. Further, in December 2020 the State of Nevada issued its first formal Climate Strategy (https://climateaction.nv.gov/our-strategy/) aiming for net-zero emissions by 2050. Nevada's progressive stance on renewable energy, as seen through SB 358 as well as the State's formal Climate Strategy, could result in up to $15.0M in increased direct costs to the Las Vegas operations of MGM Resorts through carbon taxes or other market impacts. Electricity is a direct cost necessary for the provision of hospitality services provided by MGM Resorts to its guests. The progressive stance of Nevada carries a risk of future costs of fossil-fuel energy rising as a result of a carbon tax or other market factors.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

20800000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
As a provider of hospitality services and experiences to its guests, MGM Resorts considers electricity to be a direct operational cost critical to the provision of this service. The financial impact figure of $24.4M is 25% of the current annual direct operating cost of the company global portfolio of electricity with the 64% proportional volume allocation to the Las Vegas region ($130M X .25 X .64 = $20.8M). This 25% adjustment is the result of a review of recent historical market prices of electricity from high carbon intensive sources versus low carbon intensive sources.

Cost of response to risk
87000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
MGM Resorts manages the risk of increased operating costs resulting from total Scope 2 GHG emissions through the following actions: 1. MGM has established the goal of achieving 100% of its U.S. based electricity from renewable resources (80% of global electricity from renewable resources) by 2030. 2. MGM Resorts has completed a review of available onsite rooftop space suitable for solar photovoltaic (PV) installations in order to source more renewable electricity. 3. In 2016, MGM Resorts commissioned the final phase of the 8.3- megawatt rooftop solar PV installation at Mandalay Bay in Las Vegas. 4. MGM actively supports legislation designed to increase the share of renewable electricity of the wider grid and improve overall energy infrastructure in Nevada, including via SB 358 signed into law in April 2019 and most recently SB 448 signed into law in June 2021. 5. MGM Resorts works with all energy providers to increase the share of renewable electricity.

A significant case study is the October 2016 transaction completed by MGM for its Las Vegas properties to exit the sales system of the local utility and source its electricity from the wholesale market. This was adjudicated by the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada (PUCN). Following this transaction MGM announced a partnership with Invenergy to develop a 100 megawatt utility-scale solar PV plant for the exclusive use of its properties. This plant, the "MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array", began commercial operations in May 2021. It has begun to significantly increase the share of electricity sourced from renewable means at the company. The cost of management of $87.0 million is the one-time exit fee of the October 2016 transaction imposed on MGM by the PUCN. This fee was derived through an extensive analysis of the relative impact of MGM’s load at the time in relation to the southern Nevada system as managed by Nevada Power Company “NPC” (MGM’s load at the time of the application was approximately 5% of total NPC sales or 1.0B MGM kilowatt hours out of 20.0B kilowatt hours at NPC - i.e. 20.0B / 1.0B = 5% X $1.74B utility cost basis = $87.0M).

Comment
The cost of management is the one-time exit fee paid by MGM Resorts to exit the fully-bundled sales system of NV Energy, the local electric utility in Las Vegas. The transaction enabled MGM to source its electricity from a greater share of renewable resources, thus mitigating the potential effect of rising market prices of fossil-fuel based energy.

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
MGM Resorts International operates 9 resort campuses in Las Vegas. Of these, 8 are included in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Title V Air Emissions Permit of MGM Resorts under the Clean Air Act. These 8 resort campuses include Mandalay Bay, Luxor, Excalibur, MGM Grand, New York New York, Park MGM, CityCenter, and Bellagio in Las Vegas. They collectively total more than 56% of all global MGM Resorts Scope 1 emissions and more than 40% of all global Scope 2 emissions. As holders of this Title V Air Emissions Permit, MGM Resorts must adhere to strict operational requirements and regulatory oversight as to the control of air emissions of certain facility assets such as boilers and other heating and cooling equipment. Failure to properly comply carries the climate-related risk of regulatory penalties including fines which would increase operating costs at these 8 Las Vegas resort campuses by up to $1,000,000.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Unlikely

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
1000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact figure is a computation of the maximum fine of $10,000 per day that is imposable under the EPA Title V Air Emissions regulations per the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) multiplied by a 100 day typical period of resolution ($10,000 X 100 days = $1,000,000 potential impact at a single resort).

Cost of response to risk
250000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
MGM Resorts actively manages the climate-related risks associated with failure to comply with regulatory oversight of its US EPA Title V Air Emissions Permit via the following actions: 1. Development of a complete inventory of all affected assets at each applicable resort 2. Development and deployment of best-practices in operational record keeping of all affected assets 3. Monitoring of air emissions on a continual basis 4. Reporting of air emissions to required regulatory agencies 5. Compliance with on-site audits of regulatory agencies - For the reporting year of 2022 MGM Resorts was not subject to any penalties or fines from the U.S. E.P.A. or local regulatory agencies in regard to its EPA Title V Air Emissions Permit. A recent case study of this management is the April 2019 audit that was conducted on behalf of MGM Resorts by an outside party to ensure that the above actions were properly conducted during the 2019 reporting year and incorporated into best practices going forward. The results of the audit included recognition of a commitment of MGM Resorts to invest $100,000 on resources and systems improvements in furtherance of the above management actions. These resources included an emissions units labelling program, internal procurement system, and a Management of Change (MOC) system written procedures and training. For instance, we implemented an emissions unit labelling program and Management of Change system at our Mandalay Bay Resort and Casino in Las Vegas which was also supported by a corporate procurement system. As a result, the property continued to remain fully in compliance with all applicable regulations.

To mitigate potential increased direct costs from mandates on and regulation of existing products and services, the cost of the response was calculated by applying our total investment of $100,000 towards resources and systems improvements across 8 resort campuses plus the cost of internal personnel time to manage this program: $100,000 + (2,000 hours * $75 = $150,000) = $250,000.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Increased cost of raw materials

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
MGM Resorts International operates 31 unique hotel and resort destinations globally. Electricity is a raw material and direct cost necessary for the provision of hospitality services to hotel and resort guests. The company must purchase approximately 1.4 billion annual kilowatt hours of electricity at an operating cost of $130 million each year for these facilities. In operating each of its resorts, MGM Resorts bears the climate-related risk of lower energy efficient operations, higher energy use and environmental impact, and associated higher costs of electricity as a raw material and direct cost, over time through aging of equipment and building systems.

A company-specific example includes the assessment by multiple Las Vegas property operators between 2019 and 2021 of property central plant chillers and associated pumps and infrastructure. These properties included Mandalay Bay, Luxor, Park MGM, The Mirage, Bellagio and MGM Grand. The age of these properties, and their associated equipment as much of it was original installation, necessitated a multi-property review to protect against potential heating and cooling failures that would adversely affect hotel guest comfort and safety as well as higher energy costs as a result of increasingly inefficient operation and higher levels of electricity required for operation. The result was a capital proposal to upgrade multiple chillers at multiple properties in one coordinated project that was presented to MGM Resorts senior management and the Board of Directors. The project was implemented and now guards against these risks including escalating energy costs. MGM Resorts estimates that without continual review and select upgrade of facility plant and equipment it would use 2% more electricity each year resulting in higher direct costs of $2.0M.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
2600000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact figure is 2% of the historical annual total cost of electricity of $130 million (e.g. $130.0M X .02 = $2.6M). MGM Resorts estimates that without active energy conservation investment and efforts, its resorts will use 2% more electricity each year as a result of aging equipment and building systems. This 2% figure was derived through examination of the company's historical trend of electricity usage.

Cost of response to risk
10400000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
MGM Resorts actively manages the climate-related risks associated with lower energy efficient operations, higher energy use and environmental impact, and associated higher costs of energy as a raw material, over time through aging of equipment and building systems via the following actions: 1. MGM has established the goal of 30% lower energy use per square foot at its resorts by 2030. 2. The MGM Design & Development Facilities Center of Excellence (COE) team manages annual capital and operating budgets dedicated to the deployment of energy efficient measures. 3. MGM educates and encourages all employees to take an active role in energy and water conservation. A case study of this comprehensive effort of energy conservation is in the company's broad scope to upgrade over 1.5 million light bulbs from legacy technology to highly energy efficient lamps such as light-emitting diodes (LEDs). This has been accomplished through the execution of Energy Management Plans at each resort. This effort has contributed to total cumulative savings of over 2.0 billion kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity over the past several years. This is the amount of electricity

equivalent to the annual usage of more than 180,000 average US homes. A property-specific case study is the upgrade of more than 400 high-wattage metal halide lamps used to illuminate the exterior of MGM Grand in Las Vegas with a custom, highly efficient LED solution. This project resulted in exterior lighting that is now significantly improved while proving to be 50% more energy efficient than before. This single action saves more than 2.5M annual kWh, the equivalent usage of 238 average U.S. homes. The annual cost of management of $10.4M was calculated by taking the $2.6M in avoided increase in annual energy costs multiplied by an average four-year payback on energy conservation investments.

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

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

MGM Resorts International operates 31 unique hotel and resort destinations globally. These destinations are comprised of approximately 93 million square feet of total building area and have a well understood energy demand curve. As a provider of hospitality services and experiences to our guests, we consider electricity expense to be a direct cost necessary for the provision of this service. Carefully structured long-term agreements for renewable energy can provide a significant opportunity for long term energy cost reduction. In fact, in line with this opportunity in 2018, MGM announced a partnership with Invenergy to develop a 100-megawatt utility-scale solar PV plant for the exclusive use of its properties in Las Vegas. This system, the "MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array" began commercial operations in May 2021. This utility scale solar array features over 300,000 panels on 660 acres in Dry Lake Valley, NV (northern Clark County) in a U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Solar Energy Zone. The array is projected to generate approximately 295K annual megawatt hours (MWh), or 35% of MGM baseline wholesale electricity use of 812K MWh in Las Vegas. At peak production, this array alone will help MGM meet >90% of daytime energy use for entire Las Vegas building portfolio (>65M Square feet), and all power generated is for the exclusive use of Las Vegas properties of MGM Resorts.

The financial impact of this array includes an estimated $2.65M+ in projected operating savings in 2022 and estimated $27M+ in net present value savings vs. wholesale electricity prices over the twenty-year PPA term, assuming wholesale prices generally consistent with 2022 over the full term. In addition, the rooftops, garages and parking spaces of some MGM buildings have been examined for their suitability for the development of onsite solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. These onsite solar PV systems represent opportunity for MGM Resorts to increase the share of its electricity from renewable means and in turn reduce its exposure to higher greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with fossil-fuel based sources of electricity.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

27345799

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact figure is based upon a 2020/2022 review of forward market rates for wholesale electricity available to MGM Resorts in the Las Vegas area. This review resulted in a positive average variance of $8.75 per MWh for wholesale electricity vs. the cost of renewable energy in development for 2022 delivery to MGM Resorts. This $8.75 savings of the renewable energy multiplied by 295,000 projected megawatt hours (MWh) of volume to be produced equals an annualized savings of $2,581,250 in 2022 (295,000 X $8.75 = $2,581,250). The absolute savings on this basis over the full 20-year duration of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) is $51,625,000 ($2,581,250 X 20 years = $51,625,000). The corresponding current single net present value calculation of the full 20-years of absolute annual savings of $2,581,250 using a 7% discount rate for each of the twenty years results in a net present value of is $27,345,799 of positive impact at this time.

Cost to realize opportunity

387500

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

MGM Resorts undertook the following actions to realize the opportunity available to the company via the use of lower-emission sources of energy: 1. Completed an inventory of available spaces with potential suitability for solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. 2. Conducted market research including formal Requests for Proposals (RFPs) for solar PV systems. 3. Executed transactions for multiple solar PV systems.

A recent case study of this effort is the January 2018 announcement of our partnership with Invenergy to establish a 100MW solar array in North Las Vegas. This system, the "MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array" began commercial operation in May 2021. Results of implementation of the Mega Solar Array include its ability to produce up to 90 percent of MGM Resorts' Las Vegas daytime power needs, spanning 65 million square feet of buildings across 13 properties and more than 36,000 rooms on the Las Vegas Strip, including Bellagio, Aria, Mandalay Bay, MGM Grand and The Mirage, and theoretically decreasing associated greenhouse gas emissions by up to 90%. This project was initiated in January 2018 and implemented in May 2021.

Additionally, in May 2019 we announced that MGM Springfield in Massachusetts has received the world's first LEED Platinum status for new construction in the gaming industry. A key component of this certification is the property's 1.13 megawatt solar canopy on the parking garage.

The cost to realize these opportunities is calculated at over $387,500. This is broken down into the sum of the following components: 1. $100,000 – expert consulting and renewable energy market review. 2. $100,000 – outside legal review. 3. $187,500 – Five primary internal company employees at 500 hours each (2,500 hours total) multiplied by an internal rate of $75/hour (500 X 5 X $75 = $187,500) - ($100,000 + $100,000 + $187,500 = $387,500).

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Access to new markets

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description
In Las Vegas MGM Resorts operates 14 resorts. Each of these resorts have rooftop spaces with varying potential for the development of on-site renewable generation such as solar photovoltaic (PV) facilities. The total potential area available is 3,042,827 square feet. This area has the potential to develop up to 31,000 annual megawatt hours (MWh) of solar electricity. In Nevada, there is a state-level system for the tracking and commerce of Nevada-specific Portfolio Energy Credits (PECs) from renewable sources of generated electricity. These PECs are the state equivalent of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs). The PECs are marketed and tracked for the purpose of compliance with the Nevada Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS). These available PECs are marketable instruments to the multiple organizations that are subject to compliance with the Nevada RPS. As such, MGM Resorts has the opportunity to realize increased revenues of up to $310,000 due to the availability of Portfolio Energy Credits (PECs) PECs being generated at all 14 of its Las Vegas resorts (31,000 X $10 = $310,000).

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
310000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact is an estimate of 31,000 annual Portfolio Energy Credits (PECs) at $10.00 per PEC (31,000 X $10 = $310,000). The 31,000 annual PEC volume figure represents the potential solar photovoltaic (PV) renewable electricity production of 3,042,827 square feet of total available rooftop space across the 14 Las Vegas resorts of MGM Resorts. Nevada has a state-level system to manage the inventory and commerce of Nevada-specific Portfolio Energy Credits (PECs) from renewable sources of generated electricity. These PECs are the state equivalent of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) and are marketed and tracked for the purpose of compliance with the Nevada Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS). These available PECs are marketable instruments to multiple organizations that subject to compliance with the Nevada RPS. The $10.00 average value per PEC is based upon review of recent historical transactions in Nevada for Nevada-specific PECs, the state equivalent of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs). In 2022, MGM Resorts participated in a private transaction to sell 24,000 Nevada PECs to another entity at $10.00 per PEC. This resulted in an increase in revenue to Mandalay Bay in Las Vegas of $230,000 in 2021. This increased revenue estimate of $310,000 represents expansion into a new market over and above the $240,000 realized at Mandalay Bay.

Cost to realize opportunity
18750

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
MGM Resorts has undertaken the following steps to realize the opportunity of increased revenues associated with the sale of Nevada-specific Portfolio Energy Credits (PECs): 1. Completed the installation of solar PV systems at multiple Las Vegas properties. 2. Completed registration with Nevada NV TREC and regional WREGIS online systems of RECs inventory and tracking. 3. Conducted research on local and regional Nevada PEC/REC markets including availability and pricing. 4. Negotiated transactions with outside parties for the sale of MGM generated Nevada RECs increasing revenue.

The most relevant case study to date of MGM realizing the opportunity of accessing new and emerging markets is the 2016 completion of the final phase of the rooftop solar

PV system at the Mandalay Bay Convention Center in Las Vegas. This system in 2022 generated approximately 24,000 annual Nevada-specific Portfolio Energy Credits (PECs) for the purpose of compliance with the Nevada Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS). These available PECs are marketable instruments to the multiple organizations that are subject to compliance with the Nevada RPS. As such, MGM has entered into multiple transactions to sell these PECs and realize increased revenues as a result. The cost to realize this overall opportunity is calculated at $18,750. This is the value of 250 hours of internal expertise and time undertaken at $75 per hour (250 X $75 = $18,750).

Comment

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
In Las Vegas MGM Resorts operates 9 resort campuses. Of these, 5 are major convention center properties: Aria, Bellagio, Mandalay Bay, MGM Grand Las Vegas, and The Mirage (divested in December 2022). At these 5 major convention resorts in particular, meetings and conventions customers have increasingly requested methods to minimize the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and environmental impacts of their meetings held at MGM properties. As such, MGM Resorts has the opportunity to exhibit its company leadership in this space and position itself in a better competitive position among the highly impactful meetings and conventions segment of the hospitality industry in Las Vegas. In 2022, MGM Results had over $126M in revenue associated with customers directly requesting sustainable event support such as quantification of environmental impact, planning for carbon neutral, or zero waste events. This is considered a good annual proxy for the potential of this business in the intermediate term.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
31500000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
126000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Partly driven by customer concerns related to climate-change, in 2022, MGM Resorts had $126,000,000 of revenue from meetings and conventions customers who directly requested sustainable event support such as quantification of environmental impact, planning for carbon-neutral or zero waste events. This is considered a good proxy for the annual potential of this business in the intermediate term. The minimum estimate of $31,500,000 is calculated at $126,000,000 total revenue from sustainability minded meetings and convention customers multiplied by a projected 25% share that have a specific interest in climate change ($126M X .25 = $31.5M). The maximum estimate of $126,000,000 is calculated at $126,000,000 total revenue from sustainability minded meetings and conventions customers multiplied by a projected 100% share that have a specific interest in climate change ($126M X 1 = $126M).

Cost to realize opportunity
234000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
We are leading the hospitality industry and the private sector in the emerging area of sustainable events. As the host of thousands of events every year, we are well positioned to make a significant impact in this field, particularly as meeting planners are striving to make more deliberate choices that drive societal and environmental benefits from their events. We have worked with more than 70 companies to help them bring their sustainability commitment to their meetings and trade shows. From 2019-2022, approximately $250 million in revenue was generated by events with a formal sustainable plan or report, and the business is rapidly growing. We have made it easy for clients to make more sustainable choices, including in venue and space, décor and signage, food and beverage and outreach and education. Our program enables a business to tailor its event to match its values. For example, a company might choose a LEED-certified hotel, go carbon-neutral, use digital or recyclable signage, opt for organic produce—or all of the above. Our leadership on sustainable events has attracted the world's most respected businesses and served as a model for the industry. Globally recognized brands have worked with us to develop their sustainable events. Our process included: 1. Conducting research into convention client sustainability needs. 2. Creating a formal Sustainable Events Program covering four thematic areas (Venue & Space, Food & Beverage, Décor & Signage and Outreach & Education) and four impact types (Energy & Climate, Water, Materials & Waste, Engagement). 3. Executing multiple formal Sustainable Event Plans. 4. Engaging in industry groups to advance sustainability including through MGM's sponsorship of the Events Industry Council Center for Sustainable Events. One key case study is the Zero-Waste plan. In this situation a Zero-Waste plan was executed for the 2019 Subaru National Business Conference at Mandalay Bay in Las Vegas. During the conference Subaru and Mandalay Bay committed to a Zero-Waste event by using multiple waste reduction methods including re-purposing, recycling, composting, and donating. The cost to realize this opportunity has been calculated at $334,000 as a sum of the following breakdown: 1. $100,000 – direct marketing costs through various media to convention clients 2. $234,000 – a total of 3,120 hours of internal labor time multiplied by an internal labor rate of $75 per hour (3,120 X $75 = $234,000).

Comment

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
On at least a quarterly basis, the Social Impact & Sustainability Center of Excellence (COE) engages with key internal company stakeholders including the Facilities COE and resort operators. Tactics include specific climate-related agenda items as required on monthly Facilities COE meetings with resort operators.

Frequency of feedback collection
More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)
https://www.mgmresorts.com/content/dam/MGM/corporate/csr/disclosures/mgm-resorts-tcfd-report-2022.pdf
mgm-resorts-tcfd-report-2022.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
Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	In 2021, we engaged an independent third-party expert to enhance the resilience of our climate strategy by initiating a detailed climate risk and opportunity assessment. The assessment included a profile of MGM Resorts' potential exposure to policy/transition risks and seven types of physical risks. For policy/transition risks, a carbon pricing risk assessment was conducted to assess the impact of future increases in carbon prices in future years, which included several climate-related financial metrics, such as carbon pricing cost exposure ($US), carbon pricing risk exposure ($US), carbon pricing risk OpEx multiplier (ratio), carbon pricing risk by scope (%), high carbon pricing risk geographies (rank), and business model stress test under future carbon price scenarios (%). The potential increase in carbon price risk was measured under three different scenarios of policy intervention: low (based on current policy commitments, 2-3ºC aligned), high (below 2ºC aligned), and moderate (below 2ºC aligned delayed action). See pages 11 to 14 of our 2022 TCFD Report for additional details (https://www.mgmresorts.com/content/dam/MGM/corporate/csr/disclosures/mgm-resorts-tcfd-report-2022.pdf)
Physical climate scenarios RCP 2.6	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	In 2021, we engaged an independent third-party expert to enhance the resilience of our climate strategy by initiating a detailed climate risk and opportunity assessment. The assessment included a profile of MGM Resorts' potential exposure to policy/transition risks and seven types of physical risks. For Physical climate scenarios one included was the "Low Climate Change Scenario (RCP 2.6) - Aggressive mitigation actions to halve emissions by 2050. This scenario is likely to result in warming of less than 2 degrees Celsius by 2100. See pages 11 to 14 of our 2022 TCFD Report for additional details (https://www.mgmresorts.com/content/dam/MGM/corporate/csr/disclosures/mgm-resorts-tcfd-report-2022.pdf)
Physical climate scenarios RCP 4.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	In 2021, we engaged an independent third-party expert to enhance the resilience of our climate strategy by initiating a detailed climate risk and opportunity assessment. The assessment included a profile of MGM Resorts' potential exposure to policy/transition risks and seven types of physical risks. For Physical climate scenarios one included was the "Moderate Climate Change Scenario (RCP 4.5) - Strong mitigation actions to reduce emissions to half of current levels by 2080. This scenario is more likely than not to result in warming in excess of 2 degrees Celsius by 2100. In 2022, MGM Resorts also conducted a financial monetization of physical climate risks across two scenarios: RCP4.5 (Moderate Emissions) and RCP 8.5 (High Emissions) to assess the potential financial impacts of increasing frequency and severity of climate hazards on company assets. The scenario considered financial implications over a 2100 time horizon with a deeper analysis on the 2030s timescale. See pages 11 to 14 of our 2022 TCFD Report for additional details (https://www.mgmresorts.com/content/dam/MGM/corporate/csr/disclosures/mgm-resorts-tcfd-report-2022.pdf)
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	In 2021, we engaged an independent third-party expert to enhance the resilience of our climate strategy by initiating a detailed climate risk and opportunity assessment. The assessment included a profile of MGM Resorts' potential exposure to policy/transition risks and seven types of physical risks. For Physical climate scenarios one included was the "High Climate Change Scenario (RCP 8.5) - Continuation of business as usual with emissions at current rates. This scenario is expected to result in warming in excess of 4 degrees Celsius by 2100. In 2022, MGM Resorts also conducted a financial monetization of physical climate risks across two scenarios: RCP4.5 (Moderate Emissions) and RCP 8.5 (High Emissions) to assess the potential financial impacts of increasing frequency and severity of climate hazards on company assets. The scenario considered financial implications over a 2100 time horizon with a deeper analysis on the 2030s timescale. See pages 11 to 14 of our 2022 TCFD Report for additional details (https://www.mgmresorts.com/content/dam/MGM/corporate/csr/disclosures/mgm-resorts-tcfd-report-2022.pdf)

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

(1) What is our exposure to climate-related policy/transition risk?
(2) What climate physical risks are we most exposed to globally?
(3) What are the financial implications of physical risks on company assets?

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

(1) The analysis performed by the third-party climate expert, using carbon pricing risk projections, indicates that with GHG targets in place, MGM's carbon pricing risk exposure for the year 2050 could range from $92 million to $292 million per annum under the low to high carbon price scenarios respectively.

(2) Our assessment also considered multiple scenarios for potential physical risk exposure, specifically: • Low Climate Change Scenario (Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 2.6): Aggressive mitigation actions to halve emissions by 2050. This scenario is likely to result in warming of less than 2 degrees Celsius by 2100. • Moderate Climate Change Scenario (RCP 4.5): Strong mitigation actions to reduce emissions to half of current levels by 2080. This scenario is more likely than not to result in warming in excess of 2 degrees Celsius by 2100. • High Climate Change Scenario (RCP 8.5): Continuation of business as usual with emissions at current rates. This scenario is expected to result in warming in excess of 4 degrees Celsius by 2100. Under all three scenarios, the assessment found that overall, MGM Resorts faces moderate physical risk from climate change, primarily driven by exposure to wildfire, water stress, and sea level rise at specific properties.

(3) The physical risk monetization leveraged two scenarios - RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 - and focused on changes in climate hazard exposure over time and the financial consequences. The time horizon used was 2100 with a focus on the 2030s. In the 2030s, the model projected that MGM Resorts had low physical risk exposure under both scenarios. Temperature extremes and costal flooding were identified as the company's most significant risk factors - accounting for approximately 85% of the total potential financial impacts - in the 2030s. The vast majority of the total value of MGM Resorts' assets is considered to have a low level of risk to the hazards assessed.

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	In Las Vegas, MGM Resorts operates 9 resort campuses. Of these, 5 are major convention center properties: Aria, Bellagio, Mandalay Bay, MGM Grand Las Vegas, and The Mirage. At these 5 major convention resorts in particular, meetings and conventions customers have increasingly requested methods to minimize the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and environmental impacts of their meetings held at MGM properties. MGM Resorts has taken the climate related opportunity to provide low emissions services to these customers and incorporated this into our business strategy. We have developed a robust Sustainable Events Program to engage and support major convention clients with interest in sustainability including related to carbon neutral, zero waste and low food waste events. We expect these product offerings to continue to expand over the next 1 to 2 years in particular. A case study of the most substantial strategic influence was the decision to host the Subaru Zero Waste Event at Mandalay Bay in Las Vegas in June 2019. This convention was undertaken with the goal of achieving zero waste to landfill and lower carbon emissions associated with better materials management. This was achieved through careful analysis of all incoming materials and consideration of final destinations including reuse, composting, recycling, donation or upcycling, and high-level consideration of the embodied carbon associated with certain material choices. Also partly driven by our concerns related to climate change (and strong awareness that reducing food waste is a major solution in the fight against climate change), we have developed a comprehensive food waste management program. This includes measurement, reduction and diversion from landfill or incineration of a large number of food waste types (prepared perishable food, unprepared perishable food, non-perishable food & beverages, yellow grease, brown grease, food scraps, oysters, coffee grounds, compostable food & beverage packaging). We have established an industry-leading program in this area. Over the years we have developed a world class food waste management program that has led to the diversion of over 290,000 tons of food and beverage from landfills or incineration to multiple environmentally preferable and climate-friendly destinations such as: animal farms, composting sites, biofuel refiners, oyster aquaculture providers, etc.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Since 77.1% of the 2022 Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of MGM Resorts are attributed to purchased goods and services and capital goods, we have started to place more emphasis on conducting assessments on how suppliers manage energy and GHG emissions within their operations. We identified that emissions from food and beverage related emissions are our single largest source of emissions through internal GHG emissions analysis and assessment. In turn, we became a signatory of The Coolfood Pledge to reduce emissions associated with the food we serve by 25% by 2030 (2019 baseline). Additionally, MGM Resorts is currently assessing whether suppliers' energy management activities could pose a risk to our operating costs and determining the strategic approach to engage our suppliers in emissions reduction activities, as a way to better manage the climate related impacts across our full value chain. This work is anticipated to be in the medium-term time frame.
Investment in R&D	Yes	The majority of the operations of MGM Resorts are located in Las Vegas, a city in the Mojave Desert region that continues to have significant challenges in managing domestic water supplies and water consumption. The current drought on the Colorado River system is a direct climate-related risk with vital implications to the region. In response to this risk, MGM Resorts has incorporated water tactics into its overall climate strategy, primarily over the short and medium-term time horizons. The company has undertaken multiple actions to actively promote water conservation over the 2007-2022 period. These efforts have resulted in a cumulative savings of more than 6.0 billion gallons between 2007 and 2022 Further, with recognition of the high climate-related risk in water supplies in the Mojave Desert and the company goal to help mitigate them as the decision driver, MGM Resorts has made direct research and development investments in this area, outside of company operations. These investments have been in the short and medium term time horizons and have been made via contributions to water-oriented organizations such as WaterStart, Springs Preserve, and ONE Drop. A case study of the most substantial strategic decision made to date influenced by climate-related physical risk of drought is our decision to support ONE Drop, which has given to research and development to support improved access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) in regions of need. In 2019, ONE Drop reported that more than 98,000 inhabitants from the rural and peri-urban communities of Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Paraguay were direct beneficiaries of research and development funding, in part from MGM Resorts, in these WASH priorities. Additionally, in 2022, we placed a particular emphasis on water conservation, developing a water white paper (research-driven and stakeholder-informed research paper on water security in the Colorado River basin and for MGM Resorts), a global water policy and a strategic framework for water stewardship to address water use.
Operations	Yes	There are substantial climate-related risks to the operations of MGM Resorts in the failure to adapt to changing energy market conditions such as higher direct costs of fossil-fuel electricity. This has directly impacted the climate strategy at MGM Resorts in that the company has adopted the practice of proactively considering prior practices in light of more efficient options. Correspondingly, there are opportunities to demonstrate climate-related leadership by taking prudent risks and being willing to adapt operating practices in areas where material improvements may be made in climate-related impacts. This also has directly influenced the climate strategy at the company. For instance, all properties of MGM Resorts use substantial amounts of energy in their operation. Globally, MGM Resorts procures approximately 1.4 billion kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity each year at total spend of about $130 million. This is the source of the 405,943 metric tonnes of Scope 2 emissions for 2022. Substantial volatility in the price of grid-based electricity presents both financial (in terms of rising costs) and climate-related (in terms of higher fossil-fuel based sources of electricity) risks. A case study of the most substantial decision to date in the long-term time frame is that in October 2016 MGM Resorts completed an exit from the fully-bundled sales system of NV Energy, the local electricity utility in southern Nevada. The primary driver behind the decision to take this action was to gain the ability to directly source a larger share of renewable energy for the exclusive use of the company. Since this time, the Las Vegas properties of MGM Resorts have sourced electricity on the wholesale power market. NV Energy continues to provide transmission, distribution, and electrical grid ancillary services to MGM Resorts. This transaction resulted in the 2018 announcement of a partnership for renewable energy with Chicago-based Invenergy to develop a 100 MW solar photovoltaic (PV) array north of Las Vegas that will be exclusively dedicated to the properties of MGM Resorts on the Las Vegas Strip. This project completed in May 2021, will result in significant mitigation of the environmental impact of energy sourced at MGM Resorts.

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	Direct costs	MGM Resorts International is dedicated to helping protect our planet. As such, climate-related issues, including both risks and opportunities, are continuously under evaluation and incorporated into our overall business objectives and financial planning. Tactics taken as a direct result of this process are in the short, medium, and long-term time horizons. A key climate-related risk MGM Resorts is subject to is the potential for higher electricity costs in the future as a direct result of high carbon-intensive generation sources being affected by inflationary pressures, including potential carbon taxes and other climate-related factors. As a provider of hospitality services and experiences to its guests, MGM Resorts considers electricity and other energy expenses to be a direct cost in the provision of these services. MGM Resorts has carefully considered this risk, and in turn, set the business objective to increase the proportion of low or zero carbon-intensive generation sources in its overall portfolio of electricity procurement. The most substantial business decision made in this regard, in direct support of this business objective, was in 2021. MGM Resorts set a target of receiving a minimum of 100% of its U.S. electricity from renewable resources by 2030 (80% globally). Further, MGM Resorts in 2021 committed to reduce its combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 absolute emissions by 50% by 2030, using a 2019 baseline year. These two targets directly influenced tactics taken in the short, medium, and long-term time horizons. As such, the business strategy at MGM Resorts incorporated these energy and emissions reduction targets. The business strategy has incorporated management of direct greenhouse gas emissions as a key aspect of climate change. Applicable elements are incorporated into the annual budgeting process and overall financial plan via projections of energy expenditures. A key case study deployed over the long-term time horizon to meet the business objective of reducing this climate-related risk of potential higher future electricity costs is the 2018 announcement between MGM Resorts International and Invenergy, North America's largest independent renewable energy company, to develop a utility-scale 100-megawatt (MW) solar photo-voltaic (PV) plant 25 miles north of Las Vegas for the exclusive use of the Las Vegas properties of MGM Resorts. The primary driver behind the decision to take this action was to gain the ability to directly source a larger share of renewable energy for the exclusive use of the company. This project, the "MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array" became operational in May 2021. It now results in a significant portion of our company's electricity demand coming directly from a designated renewable energy facility and plays the key role in meeting the above-mentioned 100% U.S. renewable electricity target by 2030 (80% globally). It will also have a positive effect on the company's financial planning by helping to mitigate the risk of increasing fossil-fuel based sources of energy. Also, as part of our Energy Management Program, we invested over $112M in energy efficiency (electricity and natural gas) between 2007 and 2022 with an annual focus on the short and medium-term time horizons. Select highlights include: (1) More than 2.0 billion kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity cumulatively saved over the past fourteen years, the equivalent to the annual usage of more than 180,000 average U.S. homes; and (2) More than 8.2 billion gallons of water cumulatively saved over the past ten years, the equivalent volume as contained in 12,000 Olympic sized swimming pools.

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	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric
Revenue/Turnover

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric
Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
126521617

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
1

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)
100

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)
100

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned
In the hospitality industry business and convention clients represent the most significant customer demand for sustainability and climate-related information and options from the hotels and meetings facilities visited. This is affirmed through multiple channels of direct customer feedback as well as via direct customer requests. As such, MGM Resorts has specifically targeted the business and convention segment in our climate-related engagement strategy. While COVID-19 made a significant dent on our convention business in 2020 and 2021, we still selected a number of major convention clients for direct engagement on climate related products and services through our Sustainable Events program. We are a major host of business events in Las Vegas which is the global capital of business events. Our highly respected Sustainable Event Program is discussed with many major convention clients. In 2022, we engaged convention clients with a total revenue value of over $126 million in our sustainable events program. The impact of this engagement with business and convention guests is identified and measured on a number of levels. First, a key impact to MGM Resorts has been the development of a customized reporting service that calculates the direct quantities of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from a particular convention or meeting held at an MGM Resorts property. One key case study is the Zero-Waste plan executed for the 2019 Subaru National Business Conference at Mandalay Bay in Las Vegas that has been a showcase for the industry. Further, options are presented to the client including advice on carbon impacts of events, and key mitigation methods. A guest may take specific climate-mitigation action including the selection of lower carbon food, beverage, and decor options. A guest may also elect to purchase of carbon offsets for selected events. The measure of success at MGM Resorts is the identification of revenue specifically associated with the engagement. In 2022. MGM Resorts had over $126 Million in revenue from the convention clients participating in this climate-related strategy. A key measure of success in the future will be to grow this to $150 Million revenue figure.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
273170

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
664873

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)
938043

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
98.1

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
96.4

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
96.9

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
469021.5

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
242877

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
405589

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)
648466

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]
61.7406664726457

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
MGM Resorts International began the process of investigating and setting a Science-based absolute target in 2018. MGM Resorts engaged with World Resources Institute (WRI) and set an absolute target intended to comply with the "well below two degrees Celsius scenario" using a baseline year of 2019 and a target year of 2034. Following further review and guidance from ADEC Innovations in 2019-2021, MGM Resorts revised this absolute target to instead comply with the most ambitious scenario: a 1.5 degrees Celsius aligned target. The revised target is a reduction of absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of 50% by 2030, using a baseline year of 2019. The 2019 baseline emissions inventory excludes one property that was divested at the end of that year. In April 2023, this target was approved by the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi).

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
The main mechanism by which we expect to achieve this target is by aiming to substantially eliminate scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with electricity use in the U.S. We plan to do this by pursuing a separate but related goal to source 100% renewable electricity in the U.S. by 2030. In June 2021 we officially opened the 100MW MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array in Las Vegas. With over 336,000 panels arranged across 640 acres, this is the hospitality industry's largest directly sourced renewable electricity project worldwide. In 2022, clean energy from the project helped provide up to 90% of MGM Resorts' Las Vegas daytime power needs on specific days. Overall in 2022 this project produced clean electricity on the Nevada grid, helping us source 29% renewable electricity in our primary market of Las Vegas. Going forward, based on this array and other local efforts underway, we expect our overall renewable electricity percentage in Las Vegas will grow to nearly 34% by the end of 2024, and increase significantly in future years. We are also working to reduce scope 1 emissions through fossil fuel conservation and fugitive emissions management. As of year-end 2022, the actual reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, normalized for divested/acquired operations, since 2019 is 30.9%, making the target well on track.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

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
2°C aligned

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting

Base year
2019

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)
1199537

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)
261515

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)
26088

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)
107435

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)
1594575

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
1594575

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)
100

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)
100

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)
100

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
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
30

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
1116202.5

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)
1088261

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)
240081

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)
27307

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)
98250

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)
1453899

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
1453899

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
29.4072088173965

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
All Scope 3 emissions are included in this target with the exception of "Capital Goods", "Upstream Transportation & Distribution" and "Global Business Air Travel". Capital goods not included in Scope 3 target, primarily due to high variability in annual capital expenditure. Major examples include new property development or acquisition. Upstream Transportation and Distribution is not included in Scope 3 target, primarily due to goods purchased incurring separate transportation fees in 2019. Business Travel is not included in Scope 3 target because because of the limited impact potential observed in screening. This target was approved by the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) in April 2023 and aligns with a 2.0 degrees Celsius aligned scenario.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
The main mechanism by which we expect to achieve our Scope 3 target is through targeted action in each significant category: (1) Purchased Goods & Services: primarily based on applying multiple levers to reduce embodied emissions in our purchased goods and services. Example interventions include food portion size reduction and supplier engagement; (2) Fuel-and-energy-related activities: primarily based on the forecast transition to a greener energy supply in the state of Nevada and other markets where we operate; (3) Employee Commuting: primarily based on the transition to remote work for a percentage of employees and transition to electric vehicles and other forms of lower carbon transportation; and (4) Waste generated in operations: primarily based through our correlated goal to reduce materials disposed to landfill or incineration by 75% by 2030.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number
Int 1

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2017

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per square foot

Base year
2007

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
6.05

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
24.5

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
30.5

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
45

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
16.775

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
-15.5

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
5.8

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
9.6

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
15.4

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]
110.018214936248

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In 2022, MGM Resorts recognized fifteen years of formal progress in company leadership in sustainability and environmental responsibility. The Corporate Sustainability Division (CSD) (currently known as Social Impact & Sustainability) was established in 2007, providing a fifteen-year track record of achievement. As such, the target established during the reporting year 2017 is set to continue our reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per square foot, normalized for divested/acquired operations, to a total of 45% by the year 2025, with 2007 as the baseline year.

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
The main mechanism by which we achieved this target is by substantially eliminate scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with electricity use in the U.S. In June 2021 we officially opened the 100MW MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array in Las Vegas. With over 336,000 panels arranged across 640 acres, this is the hospitality industry's largest directly sourced renewable electricity project worldwide. In 2022, clean energy from the project helped provide up to 90% of MGM Resorts' Las Vegas daytime power needs on specific days. Overall in 2022, this project produced clean electricity on the Nevada grid, helping us source 29% renewable electricity in our primary market of Las Vegas. Going forward, based on this array and other local efforts underway, we expect our overall renewable electricity percentage in Las Vegas will grow to nearly 34% by the end of 2024, and increase significantly in future years. We are also working to reduce scope 1 emissions through fossil fuel conservation and electrification pilots. As of year-end 2022, this target was achieved given a 49.5% decrease from our 2007 baseline.

Target reference number
Int 2

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2017

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per square foot

Base year
2007

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
6.05

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
24.5

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
30.5

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
15.25

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
-24.8

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
5.8

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
9.6

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
15.4

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]
99.016393442623

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In 2022, MGM Resorts recognized fifteen years of formal progress in company leadership in sustainability and environmental responsibility. The Corporate Sustainability Division (CSD) (currently known as Social Impact & Sustainability) was established in 2007, providing a fifteen-year track record of achievement. As such, the target established during the reporting year 2017 is set to continue our reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per square foot, normalized for divested/acquired operations, to a total of 45% by the year 2025, with 2007 as the baseline year.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
The main mechanism by which we expect to achieve this target is by aiming to substantially eliminate scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with electricity use in the U.S. We plan to do this by pursuing a separate but related goal to source 100% renewable electricity in the U.S. by 2030. In June 2021 we officially opened the 100MW MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array in Las Vegas. With over 336,000 panels arranged across 640 acres, this is the hospitality industry's largest directly sourced renewable electricity project worldwide. In 2022, clean energy from the project helped provide up to 90% of MGM Resorts' Las Vegas daytime power needs on specific days. Overall in 2022, this project produced clean electricity on the Nevada grid, helping us source 29% renewable electricity in our primary market of Las Vegas. Going forward, based on this array and other local efforts underway, we expect our overall renewable electricity percentage in Las Vegas will grow to nearly 34% by the end of 2024, and increase significantly in future years. We are also working to reduce scope 1 emissions through fossil fuel conservation and electrification pilots. As of year-end 2022, the actual reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per square foot, normalized for divested/acquired operations, since 2007 is 49.5%, making the target well on track.

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
Target(s) to reduce methane emissions
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
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year
2019

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
228830

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
16

Target year
2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
80

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
22.4

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
10

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
In 2021, MGM Resorts developed new climate goals and targets, informed by guidance from the SBTi. Our primary target (AB1) is to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions (global) by 50% by 2030 (with a 2019 base year). This target is in line with the Paris Agreement's 1.5-degree scenario (to support global efforts to limit planetary temperature increases to below 1.5 degrees Celsius) and was approved by SBTi in April 2023. Since our scope 2 emissions are a significant portion of our combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, approximately 70%, our primary absolute target is supported by two renewable electricity targets. They include sourcing 80% renewable electricity by 2030 across our global operations (Low1), and sourcing 100% renewable electricity by 2030 in the U.S.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In 2022, MGM Resorts recognized fifteen years of formal progress in company leadership in sustainability and environmental responsibility. The Corporate Sustainability Division (CSD) was established in 2007, providing a fifteen-year track record of achievement. As such, the target established during the reporting year 2021 is set to guide our procurement of 80% renewable electricity across our global operations by 2030. While we aim to achieve 100% renewable electricity in the U.S., where the majority of our business activities take place, we are inhibited by the highly regulated energy market in Macau to pursue 100% renewable electricity in Macau by 2030.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In June 2021 we officially opened the 100MW MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array in Las Vegas. With over 336,000 panels arranged across 640 acres, this is the hospitality industry's largest directly sourced renewable electricity project worldwide. In 2022, clean energy from the project helped provide up to 90% of MGM Resorts' Las Vegas daytime power needs on specific days. Overall, in 2022, this project produced clean electricity on the Nevada grid, helping us source 29% renewable electricity in our primary market of Las Vegas. Going forward, based on this array and other local efforts underway, we expect our overall renewable electricity percentage in Las Vegas will grow to nearly 34% by the end of 2024, and increase significantly in future years. We are also working to reduce scope 1 emissions through fossil fuel conservation and electrification pilots. As of year-end 2022, the percentage of renewable electricity sourced was 22.4% making the target well on track.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Low 2

Year target was set
2021

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
2019

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
228830

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
18.5

Target year
2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
25.7

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
8.83435582822086

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
In 2021, MGM Resorts developed new climate goals and targets, informed by guidance from the SBTi. Our primary target (AB1) is to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions (global) by 50% by 2030 (with a 2019 base year). This target is in line with the Paris Agreement's 1.5-degree scenario (to support global efforts to limit planetary temperature increases to below 1.5 degrees Celsius) and is pending approval from the SBTi. Since our scope 2 emissions are a significant portion of our combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, approximately 70%, our primary absolute target is supported by two renewable electricity targets. They include sourcing 80% renewable electricity by 2030 across our global operations (Low1), and sourcing 100% renewable electricity by 2030 in the U.S.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In 2021 MGM Resorts recognized fourteen years of formal progress in company leadership in sustainability and environmental responsibility. The Corporate Sustainability Division (CSD) was established in 2007, providing a fourteen-year track record of achievement. As such, the target established during the reporting year 2021 is set to guide our procurement of 80% renewable electricity across our global operations by 2030. While we aim to achieve 100% renewable electricity in the U.S., where the majority of our business activities take place, we are inhibited by the highly regulated energy market in Macau to pursue 100% renewable electricity in Macau by 2030.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In June 2021 we officially opened the 100MW MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array in Las Vegas. With over 336,000 panels arranged across 640 acres, this is the hospitality industry's largest directly sourced renewable electricity project worldwide. In 2021, clean energy from the project helped provide up to 90% of MGM Resorts' Las Vegas daytime power needs on specific days. Overall in 2022, this project produced clean electricity on the Nevada grid, helping us source 29% renewable electricity in our primary market of Las Vegas. Going forward, based on this array and other local efforts underway, we expect our overall renewable electricity percentage in Las Vegas will grow to nearly 34% by the end of 2024, and increase significantly in future years. We are also working to reduce scope 1 emissions through fossil fuel conservation and electrification pilots. As of year-end 2022, the percentage of renewable electricity sourced was 24.4% making the target well on track.

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
2017

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

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

Energy consumption or efficiency	MWh

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
square foot

Base year
2007

Figure or percentage in base year
31.2

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
23.4

Figure or percentage in reporting year
23.9

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
93.5897435897436

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, it is part of our emissions target of 45% reduction in total carbon emissions per square foot by 2025, using 2007 as the baseline year (designated as Int 1). This separate target of a reduction in energy usage of 25% by 2025, using 2007 as the baseline year (designated as Oth 1) is a key contributor to the emissions target as energy usage is a primary component of total carbon emissions.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Science Based targets initiative - other

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Yes, it is part of the Science-based Targets initiative (SBTi) of 50.0% absolute reduction in total carbon emissions by 2030, using 2019 as the baseline year (approved in April 2023 by the SBTi). This separate target of a reduction in energy usage of 25% by 2025, using 2007 as the baseline year (designated as Oth 1) is a key contributor to the SBTi as energy usage is a primary component of total carbon emissions and the absolute SBT.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We nearly achieved our 2025 energy reduction goal in 2021 but as was the case in 2020, these results continue to be affected by Covid-related business impacts. As business volumes return, we expect to assume a commensurate increase in energy use. In the run-up to 2020, our energy use per square foot had been plateauing and slightly increasing due to the addition of less energy-efficient properties to our portfolio and year-over-year increases in business volumes and occupancy. Going forward, we expect to make investments in energy efficiency that we believe will help us meet our goal. For example, in 2021, we exceeded 1.5 million lighting retrofits with energy efficient LEDs across our integrated resorts and entertainment venues. Our long-time commitment to energy-efficient Design & Development is clear in our membership to the Better Buildings Challenge. The initiative is a coalition of more than 360 building owners, operators and other stakeholders committed to reducing energy use by at least 20%. As a signatory, MGM Resorts has pledged three commitments. First, we aim to improve the efficiency of our resorts and agree to periodic energy efficiency assessments. Second, we commit to formalizing an energy efficiency strategy and executing it to enable ongoing energy savings, helping us to progress towards our energy goals. Finally, we commit to reporting our data and performance through Energy Star® to our Better Buildings Challenge partners.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Oth 2

Year target was set
2017

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

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

Energy consumption or efficiency	MWh

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
square foot

Base year
2007

Figure or percentage in base year
31.2

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
21.8

Figure or percentage in reporting year
23.9

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
77.6595744680851

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, it is part of our emissions target of 50% reduction in total carbon emissions per square foot by 2030, using 2007 as the baseline year (designated as Int 1). This separate target of a reduction in energy usage of 30% by 2030, using 2007 as the baseline year (designated as Oth 2) is a key contributor to the emissions target as energy

usage is a primary component of total carbon emissions.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Science Based targets initiative - other

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Yes, it is part of the Science-based Targets initiative (SBTi) of 50.0% absolute reduction in total carbon emissions by 2030, using 2019 as the baseline year (pending final approval by the SBTi). This separate target of a reduction in energy usage of 30% by 2030, using 2007 as the baseline year (designated as Oth 2) is a key contributor to the SBTi as energy usage is a primary component of total carbon emissions and the absolute SBT.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We have made significant progress on our energy reduction goal in 2022 toward our 2030 target but as was the case in 2020, these results continue to be affected by Covid-related business impacts. As business volumes return, we expect to assume a commensurate increase in energy use. In the run-up to 2020, our energy use per square foot had been plateauing and slightly increasing due to the addition of less energy-efficient properties to our portfolio and year-over-year increases in business volumes and occupancy. Going forward, we expect to make investments in energy efficiency that we believe will help us meet our goal. For example, we have continued our lighting retrofit program and replaced over 1.5 million lights with energy-efficient LEDs.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Oth 3

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Business activity

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

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

Waste management	Other, please specify (Materials disposal per square foot)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
square foot

Base year
2007

Figure or percentage in base year
3.34

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
1.34

Figure or percentage in reporting year
1.71

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
81.5

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No - this is a separate target

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In 2021, we chose to revise our originally announced materials and waste related goal from one focused on increasing our material diversion rate to one focused on reducing materials disposed. This revised goal addresses the impact of waste on our business and the communities in which we operate and is better-aligned with our overall climate strategy. Materials disposal includes: landfill, waste-to-energy, incineration, food-to-waste-water.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
This target is being achieved through a focus on waste management and the diversion of all potential materials from landfill. Materials diversion includes: Recycled: e.g., metal, plastic, paper, cardboard; Donated/liquidated: e.g., furniture, assets, food to charity; Organics: e.g., food to farms, compost, organics, horticulture to farms/compost; yellow and brown grease to biofuel. Brown grease tonnage includes wastewater, and fats, oils and greases extracted from grease taps. As of the reporting year we had reduced our materials disposal (i.e. landfill) per square foot by 54.7% as compared to the baseline year, making the target of 60% reduction per square foot by 2025 well on track.

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	15	4666.9
To be implemented*	5	1866.8
Implementation commenced*	5	2800.1
Implemented*	10	3733.5
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(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)

1493

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)

400000

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

790000

Payback period

1-3 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)

2240.5

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)

600000

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

4400000

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	The MGM Facilities Center of Excellence (COE) was first established in 2019 at MGM Resorts and oversees and implements a dedicated annual energy conservation capital budget for projects throughout the company.
Financial optimization calculations	The optimization of the dedicated energy reduction capital budget considers both financial and emission reduction benefits within the prioritization of projects.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Compliance within MGM Resorts EPA Title V permit is also a contributing factor to the deployment of capital within the scope of these projects.
Employee engagement	The MGM Facilities Center of Excellence (COE) and MGM Social Impact and Sustainability teams work extensively on non-capital required efforts that result in emissions reductions activities. The most significant example is the 2018-2021 partnership between MGM and Invenergy, North America's largest independent renewable energy company, to develop a 100 megawatt solar photovoltaic (PV) array in Clark County, Nevada for the exclusive use of the Las Vegas properties of MGM Resorts. This array began commercial operations in May 2021. It is being capitalized by Invenergy, with no capital outlay by MGM. MGM is the exclusive offtaker of all energy produced through a power purchase agreement (PPA) with Invenergy.
Employee engagement	In 2022, MGM Resorts develop an annual energy strategy with annual goals to reduce electricity consumption and implement a property-wide demand management program.

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

Product or service

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 (Convention Services)

Description of product(s) or service(s)

We help convention customers estimate the carbon emissions associated with their events at our properties. We also estimate the relative emissions reduction associated with hosting a convention at an MGM facility vs. other similar venues. Due to the incorporation of a greater share of renewable and zero greenhouse gas emission energy into the MGM resort portfolio, meetings hosted at one of our venues results in a lower carbon event as compared to alternative venues that depend upon the energy grid more broadly.

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (ISO 14064-2:2019 - Greenhouse Gases: Part 2)

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

Use stage

Functional unit used

Volume of electricity applicable to a convention or meeting in kilowatt hours (kWh)

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The baseline scenario reflects the carbon emission factor associated with the broad electrical grid of the host facility's region as reported in the eGrid Summary Tables published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

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

Use stage

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

773

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

For the Las Vegas region the applicable eGrid average emissions factor for the reporting year was 823.1 lbs/CO2e per MWh. Due to the incorporation of the MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array zero emission energy commissioned in May 2021 into the MGM Resorts Las Vegas property portfolio, the applicable emissions factor for MGM properties in Las Vegas for the reporting year was 482.2 lbs/CO2e per MWh, an reduction of 41.4%. This means that a convention or meeting held at an MGM property in Las Vegas results in 41.4% lower CO2e emissions as compared to an alternate venue that is dependent exclusively on the broad electrical grid.

The estimated avoided emissions from this low-carbon convention/meetings product is 773 metric tonnes of CO2e. This is calculated by taking an estimated 5,000,000 kWh of electricity associated with conventions and meetings that specifically request this calculation multiplied by the variance of 482.2 lbs/CO2e at an MGM property vs. 823.1 lbs/CO2e at an alternate venue dependent exclusively on the broad electrical grid ((823.1-482.2) X 5,000,000 / 1000 / 2204.62).

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

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

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2007

Base year end

December 31 2007

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

169979

Comment

Total Scope 1 emissions in calendar 2007; includes all property operations in effect during this year, including select operations that have since been divested.

Our 2030 absolute Scope 1 and 2 emission reduction target is based on a 2019 baseline. Scope 1 emissions were 273,170 metric tons CO2e in 2019.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2007

Base year end

December 31 2007

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

687083

Comment

Total Scope 2 emissions in calendar year 2007, includes all property operations in effect during this year, including select operations that have since been divested. Upon receiving approval from SBTi on our climate targets, it was determined that our method for calculating Scope 2 emissions met the quality criteria for a market-based calculation approach. While the methodology did not change, the designation of calculation approach changed from location-based to market-based.

Our 2030 absolute Scope 1 and 2 emission reduction target is based on a 2019 baseline. Scope 2 (location-based) emissions were 726,872 metric tons CO2e in 2019.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
664873

Comment
Total Scope 2 emissions in calendar year, includes all property operations in effect during this year, including select operations that have since been divested. Upon receiving approval from SBTi on our climate targets, it was determined that our method for calculating Scope 2 emissions met the quality criteria for a market-based calculation approach. While the methodology did not change, the designation of calculation approach changed from location-based to market-based.

Our 2030 absolute Scope 1 and 2 emission reduction target is based on a 2019 baseline. Scope 2 (market-based) emissions were 664,873 metric tons CO2e in 2019.

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)
1199537

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)
406586

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)
261515

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)
25603

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)
5058

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)
107435

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

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

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)
242877

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

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

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
531176

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
405589

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

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)
1088261

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services were estimated using aggregated spend data provided by MGM's procurement department. Spend data was broken down into relevant industry sector categories. USA data was converted to equivalent emissions using USA-specific emissions factors as determined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). China data was converted to equivalent emissions through input into the Scope 3 Evaluator tool from Quantis. Spend data includes purchased goods and services.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
557138

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Scope 3 emissions from capital goods were estimated using aggregated spend data provided by MGM's procurement department. Spend data was broken down into relevant industry sector categories. USA data was converted to equivalent emissions through input into the Scope 3 Evaluator tool from Quantis. China data was converted to equivalent emissions through input into the Scope 3 Evaluator tool from Quantis. Spend data includes purchased goods and services.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
240081

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Relevant fuels included in the fuel-and-energy-related activities scope 3 analysis include natural gas, diesel, gasoline, jet fuel, compressed natural gas, propane, and electricity generated in both the United States and China. All fuel volumes were converted to kilowatt hours and emissions were calculated using a template provided from the World Resources Institute (WRI). All data obtained from utility meters or other supplier and company reports.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
25241

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services were estimated using aggregated spend data provided by MGM's procurement department. Spend data was broken down into relevant industry sector categories. USA data was converted to equivalent emissions using USA-specific emissions factors as determined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). China data was converted to equivalent emissions through input into the Scope 3 Evaluator tool from Quantis. Spend data includes purchased goods and services. Emissions from third-party transportation and logistics.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
27307

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
These emissions were calculated by applying the emission factor for mixed municipal solid waste to landfill as provided by the EPA Waste Reduction Model (version 15), Management Practices Chapters (relevant Exhibits). The EPA Waste Reduction Model (version 15), Management Practices Chapters (relevant Exhibits) also provides for calculation of Scope 3 credits attributable to recycled volumes. All landfilled waste was assumed to be mixed Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). Waste volumes were generated from multiple waste management providers and partners. These emissions were calculated by applying the emission factor for mixed municipal solid waste to landfill as provided by the EPA Waste Reduction Model (version 15), Management Practices Chapters (relevant Exhibits).

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
2112

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

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

Please explain
Business travel data in total miles traveled was obtained from MGM Resorts business travel partners. This was segmented into total business air miles traveled short-haul (less than 300 miles), medium-haul (between 300 miles and 2,500 miles) and long-haul (more than 2,500 miles). The appropriate emission factor for each segment was obtained via the EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, March 2018; Table 8. Business travel data in total miles traveled was obtained from MGM Resorts business travel partners. This was segmented into total business air miles traveled shorty-haul (less than 300 miles), medium-haul (between 300 miles and 2,500 miles) and long-haul (more than 2,500 miles). The appropriate emission factor for each segment was obtained via the EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, March 2018; Table 8.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
98250

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
This data was estimated using the Scope 3 Evaluator tool from Quantis, based on companies in the hotel and hospitality industry with over 10,000 employees

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
MGM does not have any business processes that utilize upstream leased assets as part of our operations, as such, there are no scope 3 emissions from these sources that apply to MGM.

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
MGM does not have any business processes that utilize downstream transportation distribution as part of our operations, as such, there are no scope 3 emissions from these sources that apply to MGM Resorts.

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
As a hospitality organization in a service industry, MGM Resorts has no material processing of sold products activities, as such there are no scope 3 emissions from these sources that apply to MGM Resorts.

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
As a hospitality organization in a service industry, MGM Resorts has no material use of sold products activities, as such there are no scope 3 emissions from these sources that apply to MGM Resorts.

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
As a hospitality organization in a service industry, MGM Resorts has no material end of life treatment of sold products activities, as such there are no scope 3 emissions from these sources that apply to MGM Resorts.

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
As a hospitality organization in a service industry, MGM Resorts has no material downstream leased assets, as such there are no scope 3 emissions from these sources that apply to MGM Resorts.

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
MGM Resorts has no material franchising activities, as such there are no scope 3 emissions from these sources that apply to MGM Resorts.

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
As a hospitality operator in a service industry, MGM Resorts has no material investment activities, as such there are no scope 3 emissions from these sources that apply to MGM Resorts.

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

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

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
0.00005

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
648466

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
13127485000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
34.5

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Other emissions reduction activities
Change in revenue

Please explain
A key reason for the decrease in intensity of combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions emitted per unit of total revenue in U.S. dollars is an increase in revenue of 35.6% from 2021 to 2022. Revenue increased from reopening our business closed by the global Covid-19 pandemic (primarily in the first quarter of 2022). Since 2022 still experienced some COVID-19 pandemic related closure effects, we expect a continued increase on this metric in the forthcoming reporting year. Another key reason is the incorporation of the MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array and its zero-emissions electricity production into the Las Vegas portfolio of MGM Resorts. This array was commissioned in May 2021 and provides up to 90% of daytime electricity demand of our Las Vegas properties. Further, in the reporting year we implemented multiple energy conservation initiatives which decreased our total emissions by an estimated 5,600.3 metric tons.

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	242626.58	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	114.32	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	136.27	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
Please select	0	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	236362
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	6515

C7.3

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

By business division

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
MGM Nevada operations	178572
MGM China	6515
MGM regional operations - MS and MI	17764
MGM regional operations - East	40026

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	425936	300349
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	105240	105240

C7.6

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

By business division

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
MGM Nevada operations	314434	189201
MGM China	105240	105240
MGM regional operations - MS and MI	52935	52935
MGM regional operations - East	58567	58213

C7.7

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

No

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	125587	Decreased	17.21	For its Las Vegas properties that had access to the wholesale market for electricity, in the reporting year 2022 a larger share of renewable electricity was incorporated into the overall portfolio of electricity procured. This was primarily due to the incorporation of the MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array in May 2021, with its first full calendar year occurring in 2022. The result was a decrease of 125,587 metric tons CO2e due to this increase in renewable electricity. In 2021 our gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2) were 729,572 metric tons CO2e. Therefore, we decreased our gross global emissions 17.21% in 2021 as a result. Formula: (125,587 / 729,572 X 100 =17.21%).
Other emissions reduction activities	5600	Decreased	0.77	In 2022 MGM Resorts International reduced Scope 1 and 2 combined emissions by 5,600 metric tons due to implemented emissions reduction activities in the reporting year 2022. In 2021, our gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2) were 729,572 metric tons CO2e. Therefore, we reduced our gross global emissions 0.77% in 2021 as a result. Formula: (5,600 / 729,572 X 100) = 0.77%.
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other	50081	Increased	6.86	In 2022 the business operations and associated use of energy increased as a direct result of the continued reopening and acceleration of business activities interrupted by the Covid-19 global pandemic. This resulted in an increase in Scope 1 and Scope 2 combined emissions of 50,081 in the reporting year 2022. In 2021 our gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2) were 729,572 metric tons CO2e. Therefore, we increased our gross global emissions 12.92% in 2021 as a result. Formula: (50,081 / 729,572 X 100 = 6.86%).

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 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
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	1021697	1021697
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	585107	715699	1300806
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	90915	90915
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	6195	15466	21661
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	591302	1843777	2435079

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
No sustainable biomass fuel was utilized during the reporting year.

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
No other biomass fuel was utilized during the reporting year.

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
No other renewable fuels were utilized during the reporting year.

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
No coal was utilized during the reporting year.

Oil

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
No oil was utilized during the reporting year.

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
872048

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
687025

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
185023

Comment
The volume of natural gas fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration is the volume utilized by the combined heat and power plant at ARIA in Las Vegas for self-cogeneration.

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

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
149648

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
149648

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
Propane: 18,043 (propane utilized primarily in the Macau region) Petrol: 48,116 (all MWh of Petrol consumption is for moving vehicles.) Diesel: 5,734 Aviation Gasoline: 77,755

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1021696

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
836673

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
185023

Comment
The volume of natural gas fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration is the volume utilized by the combined heat and power plant at ARIA in Las Vegas for self-cogeneration.

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	61335	61335	0	0
Heat	42204	0	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
Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
12696

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?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Rooftop solar installation at Mandalay Bay in Las Vegas.

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)
1118368

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
12696

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
112576

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1243640

Country/area
China, Macao Special Administrative Region

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
169742

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)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
169742

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Waste

Metric value

Metric numerator
Metric tons CO2e from food waste in landfill

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

Direction of change
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Based on a detailed food waste audit in 2019, we estimate that in 2019 there was 14,820 tons of food waste in our landfill stream. Based on the EPA WARM tool, this equates to 8,003 tons of carbon emissions. We did not conduct a detailed food waste audit in 2022, but plan to complete in the future.

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
MGM 2023 ESG Assurance Statement 07.06.23.pdf

Page/ section reference
See Pages 1-4

Relevant standard
Corporate GHG verification guidelines from ERT

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
MGM 2023 ESG Assurance Statement 07.06.23.pdf

Page/ section reference
See Pages 1-4

Relevant standard
Corporate GHG verification guidelines from ERT

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

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

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
MGM 2023 ESG Assurance Statement 07.06.23.pdf

Page/section reference
See Pages 1-4

Relevant standard
Corporate GHG verification guidelines from ERT

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

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
MGM 2023 ESG Assurance Statement 07.06.23.pdf

Page/section reference
See Pages 1-4

Relevant standard
Corporate GHG verification guidelines from ERT

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Underway but not complete for current reporting year – first year it has taken place

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
MGM 2023 ESG Assurance Statement 07.06.23.pdf

Page/section reference
See Pages 1-4

Relevant standard
Corporate GHG verification guidelines from ERT

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
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	Corporate GHG Verification Guidelines from ERT	In 2022 MGM Resorts engaged Trinity Consultants to conduct an external verification of MGM 2022 emissions data. In addition to this scope of work Trinity performed a third-party verification of MGM's total energy use (electricity and natural gas) as reported publicly in the MGM 2022 Consolidated ESG Factbook (released May 2023). Trinity also verified 2022 water withdrawals. MGM 2023 ESG Assurance Statement 07.06.23.pdf

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?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

How the price is determined
Price with material impact on business decisions

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

Scope(s) covered
Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance
Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance
Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time
We expect this price to change as we redefine the thresholds for substantive financial impact.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
20

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
20

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to
Capital expenditure
Procurement

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes
Yes, for all decision-making processes

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
MGM's shadow pricing on carbon has been used to inform MGM's business strategy on the procurement of renewable energy. In October 2016 MGM Resorts completed an exit from the fully-bundled sales system of NV Energy, the local electric utility in Las Vegas after conducting financial analyses including carbon pricing estimates. This transaction enables MGM to control its portfolio of electricity serving its Las Vegas properties (more than 80% of the hotel rooms of MGM are in Las Vegas) and access the wholesale market for electricity. As such, in 2018 MGM announced a partnership with Invenergy, North America's largest independent renewable energy company, to develop a 100-megawatt solar photovoltaic (PV) system in Clark County, Nevada for the exclusive use of the Las Vegas properties of MGM. This system, the MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array, began commercial operation in May 2021 and will materially increase the percentage of renewable energy in the overall energy portfolio of MGM Resorts. In the future, MGM intends to examine other renewable energy options. In doing so, MGM has established an internal price of carbon via financial analyses designed to interpret market pricing characteristics of both fossil-fuel generated energy, as well as renewable energy. The shadow price of $20/metric ton of emissions has been applied towards all purchases of electricity for our Las Vegas properties. Through an analysis, this shadow price was applied towards assessing local pricing schemes with different electricity procurement options. Through using the shadow price, we identified that if we had not had the opportunity to deploy low-carbon renewable electricity associated with the MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array, our costs of electricity procurement over a 10-year period would have increased by by a material variance starting in 2022. This shadow price has also helped to empower our facilities management team in retrofitting facilities with less carbon intensive energy systems.

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
Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement
Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

% of suppliers by number
1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
1

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
A key example of our engagement of our suppliers at MGM Resorts is our exploration of the Cool Foods program. The concept is to explore the food and beverage supply chain with the intention of seeking out more products that may be associated with low-carbon emissions. This could conceivably allow MGM to feature these low-carbon dining options on menus as a competitive advantage with customers who prioritize such options. We believe this action will work to reduce our Scope 3 emissions through a positive impact on Global Total Purchased Goods & Services. MGM prioritizes engagement with the top 1% of our suppliers based on the proportion of annual spend. Currently multiple Food & Beverage suppliers fall into this top 1% and account for at least 10% or more of annual spend. As such, MGM has chosen to primarily focus on this 1% of our supply chain since it is believed to have the most potential in reducing our Scope 3 emissions from Global Total Purchased Goods & Services.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
The impact of this engagement will be the ability of MGM Resorts to feature a growing share of low-carbon food and beverage options on menus in select restaurants and food and beverage (F&B) outlets. We believe that this will be a competitive advantage in attracting carbon-conscious customers. A measure of success will be to include such options in 10% or more of our defined F&B venues. We believe by incorporating multiple selections of low-carbon food and beverage menu options in 10% or more of our defined F&B venues will work to reduce our total Scope 3 emissions via lower total greenhouse gas emissions associated with our Global Total Purchased Goods & Services. Based on initial projections, we would expect this engagement to result in a positive outcome of an approximate 5% reduction in supplier GHG emissions.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number
45

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

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
In the hospitality industry business and convention clients represent the most significant customer demand for sustainability and climate-related information and options from the hotels and meetings facilities visited. This is affirmed through multiple channels of direct customer feedback as well as via direct customer requests. As such, MGM Resorts has specifically targeted the business and convention segment in our climate-related engagement strategy. We are a major host of business events in Las Vegas which is the global capital of business events. Our highly respected Sustainable Event Program is discussed with many major convention clients. In 2022, we engaged convention clients with a total revenue value of nearly $126 Million in our sustainable events program. MGM Resorts has specifically targeted the business and convention segment (which make up 45% of total customers by number) in our climate-related engagement strategy to share impacts of our environmental program in reducing our GHG footprint globally. We're also engaging with this group as we believe they have the greatest ability to make a change in lowering global emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
The impact of this engagement with business and convention guests is identified and measured on a number of levels. First, a key impact to MGM Resorts has been the development of a customized reporting service that calculates the direct quantities of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from a particular convention or meeting held at an MGM Resorts property. One key case study is the Zero-Waste plan executed for the 2019 Subaru National Business Conference at Mandalay Bay in Las Vegas that has been a showcase for the industry. Further, options are presented to the client including advice on carbon impacts of events, and key mitigation methods. A guest may take specific climate-mitigation action including the selection of lower carbon food, beverage, and decor options. A guest may also elect to purchase of carbon offsets for selected events. The measure of success at MGM Resorts is the identification of revenue specifically associated with the engagement. We measure success of this engagement when we see an annual increase in revenue from our 2020 baseline of $1 million or more from customers that were engaged. In 2022, we experienced success from this engagement as we saw an increase of $5.0 million in revenue from customers when compared to our 2020 baseline.

C12.1d

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

Other partners of the value chain include a variety of trade associations, of which MGM is part of, and the global travel industry.

At MGM Resorts we serve as a major hub for the global business events industry and the global travel industry. We leverage business events to engage on climate change in two specific ways: (1) helping individual events understand and manage their event-related carbon footprints and (2) driving increased understanding and action on climate across the events sector as a whole.

Examples of these efforts are provided below:

1. As an illustrative example of how we help individual events advance environmental sustainability and understand and manage their event-related carbon footprints: in 2020-2022 we actively supported Forbes Travel Week with a comprehensive event sustainability program. Forbes Travel Week is an extremely high profile gathering of C-Suite executives from the global luxury hospitality industry. This event was hosted at ARIA Resort and the MGM sustainability team helped our client not only implement a comprehensive event sustainability plan for the event itself, but also chose to actively educate, communicate and engage with these influential attendees. The plan included but was not limited to: a. Forecasting all venue, room and flight related emissions; b. Identifying credible carbon offsets to neutralize those emissions; c. Sponsoring the purchase of those emissions for our client; d. Hosting multiple tours to help attendees understand the climate and other benefits of LEED certification (ARIA is the world's largest privately funded LEED certified development); e. Presenting to attendees on luxury hospitality and sustainability, and why the luxury hospitality industry can and should do more on sustainability and climate.
2. As an illustrative example of how we help drive increased understanding and action on climate across the events sector as a whole, in 2022 MGM's VP of Corporate Sustainability continued as Chair of the Event Industry Committee for Sustainability & Social Impact. The EIC has more than 30 member organizations representing over 103,500 individuals and 19,500 firms and properties. The EIC Committee for Sustainability & Social Impact serves as the primary entity working on these topics for the event sector as a whole. Example efforts undertaken in 2021 to engage peers on climate as part of MGM's leadership role in this Event Industry collaboration included, but is not limited to: a. Engaging the UN Climate Change Secretariat on sector-wide options for climate action; b. Developing a long-term strategic plan with an event industry commitment and action journey for climate; c. Planning a guidebook for Measuring & Managing Event Carbon Footprints; d. Hosting multiple educational sessions on sustainability and events; e. Helping develop strong climate-related content within the Sustainable Events Professional Certificate, the primary educational program for event professionals interested in sustainability and sustainability professionals interested in events.

C12.2

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

No, but we plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

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)

MGM_DOE Committments.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

Our environmental policy establishes priorities for the company and serves as the foundation for ensuring that all engagement is consistent through the review and consultation process. If any engagement is determined inconsistent, this would be identified by the CSR Committee of the Board and other key stakeholders, and then all engagement activities would cease or be addressed as appropriate.

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
Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) – 2022 Water Conservation Goal and Associated Water Use Regulations

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

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Other, please specify (Water Conservation with associated system energy usage reductions)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
MGM Resorts International supports the SNWA's water conservation goal, revised in 2022, of 86 Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCPD) by 2035 to meet the region's water resource challenges. Currently, Southern Nevada's use is 112 GPCPD and reducing demand to 86 GPCPD through innovative conservation measures will help ensure a sustainable regional water supply. In addition, MGM Resorts supported, through its membership in the Nevada Resort Association, a water rate increase adopted in 2020 (and further increased in 2022 to account for inflationary adjustments) to fund the SNWA's $3.5 billion capital and water resource plan, which included $880 million for water resources and conservation initiatives, including $152 million for the agency's Water Smart landscaping program. Further, the SNWA has implemented water use regulations affecting golf course operations, exterior landscaping, and new development, all of which MGM actively supports.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

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?
A majority of MGM operations is concentrated on the Las Vegas Strip. Las Vegas is part of the Colorado River System which, for the past twenty years, has experienced unprecedented drought conditions. These conditions are affected by climate change and have placed stress on users in all seven U.S. states plus Mexico that depend upon the Colorado River. As such, MGM believes that efficient water management is a critical component to its climate transition plan. We support the conservation objectives of the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) and its associated regulations on water use as necessary to ensure sustainability of Las Vegas.

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
Other, please specify (ImpactNV)

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, we publicly promoted their current 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
ImpactNV is a 501(c)(3) non-profit catalyst organization, founded in 2008, that is dedicated to building community through collaborative partnerships for a more sustainable future. Sustainability is, in many facets, a transformational word. It is transformative first in that the understanding of what it means to be "sustainable" has changed over several decades. Originally defined as the productive harmony between humans and nature that was necessary to guarantee the flourishment of mankind, sustainability has since taken on far more meaning. The economy, health, nature, built environment, energy, community, social equity, and transportation now make up the components that ensure the endurance of prosperity. Impact NV's position is that Sustainability is best achieved through cooperation among business, government, and non-profits through education, community projects, and collaboration. MGM Resorts is a founding member of Impact NV, with Company executives servicing on both the Board of Directors as well as the working group of the non-profit organization. The mission of Impact NV is consistent with the objective of MGM Resorts to be a positive influence in the each of the communities in which we do business. MGM uses this position to promote energy efficiency, renewable energy infrastructure, and community awareness for organizations who help meet these ends within the community.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
10000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
To assist ImpactNV in its mission to facilitate collaboration between the public and private sectors to promote sustainability in Nevada.

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 Purchasing Leadership Council (SPLC))

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, we publicly promoted their current 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
SPLC works to advance sustainable purchasing policies and practices, including those that drive long term supply chain emissions reductions. MGM's Vice President of Corporate Sustainability was the Founding Chair of SPLC and has influenced the organization's focus on prioritizing sustainable purchasing activities in produce categories of highest embedded environmental impacts.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
8000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
To assist the SPLC in its mission to advance sustainable purchasing practices.

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
Other, please specify (National non-profit)

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
ReFED, a national nonprofit dedicated to ending food loss and waste across the U.S. food system by advancing data-driven solutions

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
10000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
To assist ReFED in its mission dedicated to ending food loss and waste across the U.S. food system by advancing data-driven solutions.

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 voluntary communications

Status
Complete

Attach the document
mgm-resorts-tcfd-report-2022.pdf

Page/Section reference
Pages 1-26

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
The 2022 TCFD Report outlines the resilience of our approach to climate change and key actions to support our transition to a lower carbon economy (renewable energy development, ESG-linked executive compensation, science-based targets, and climate policies). We also include the results of our climate risk assessments that were informed by scenario analysis and expanded climate data disclosures.

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2022-Annual-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference
Pages 7, 8, 23

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities

Comment
In our MGM 2022 Annual Report, we include company-specific information on climate risks and opportunities in the following sections: Strategy (Environmental Sustainability) and Risk Factors, (Risks Related to Our Business, Industry, and Market Conditions).

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
mgm-resorts-social-impact-and-sustainability-annual-report-2022_excerpt.pdf

Page/Section reference
Pages 2-9 of the attached Protection the Planet excerpt from the full MGM 2022 Social Impact & Sustainability Report

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
In our annual Social Impact & Sustainability report, we highlight climate-related aspects in the Protecting The Planet section (excerpt attached).

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	Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)	MGM Resorts is an official supporter of the TCFD. Further, we have multiple targets approved by the Science Based Targets Network.

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	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Our Board of Directors exercises oversight over nature-related risks and opportunities through our board-level Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability (CSR&S) Committee. Also, our CEO and President oversees nature-related matters on behalf of management. He also acts as a liaison between the CSR&S Committee and senior management. Two divisions collaborate to lead the implementation of our sustainability objectives: Social Impact & Sustainability and MGM Resorts Design & Development (MRDD). Our Chief People, Inclusion & Sustainability Officer and President of Design & Development collaborate to champion progress toward interim and longer-term climate goals. They are supported by goal champions and an ESG Taskforce comprised of executives from Strategy, Investor Relations, Risk, Finance, Global Procurement, Human Resources and other functions.	<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	Yes, we have endorsed initiatives only	<Not Applicable>	Other, please specify (Recognizing water as a critical form of natural capital, in 2022, we became the first gaming and Las Vegas-based company to endorse the CEO Water Mandate.)

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, but we 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, but we 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?
No

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, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years	<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	Yes, we use indicators	Other, please specify (Proximity Indicators per SASB Hotels & Lodging Standard)

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
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators	See page 40 and 41 of the MGM Resorts 2022 Consolidated ESG Factbook mgm-resorts-2022-consolidated-esg-factbook.pdf

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	President	President

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

SC1.4

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

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

Plan is in development.

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

(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