Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Report 2021

Released in May 2022

MGM RESORTS INTERNATIONAL®

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements in this presentation that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements, within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and involve risks and/or uncertainties, including those described in the MGM Resorts International ("MGM Resorts" or the "Company" public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company has based forward-looking statements, such as metrics, goals, and targets, on management's current expectations and assumptions and not on historical facts. Examples of these statements include, but are not limited to, the Company's ability to achieve its goals, strategies and plans. These forward-looking statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Among the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated in such forward-looking statements include effects of economic conditions and market conditions in the markets in which the Company operates and competition with other destination travel locations throughout the United States and the world, the design, timing and costs of expansion projects, risks relating to international operations, permits, licenses, financings, approvals and other contingencies in connection with growth in new or existing jurisdictions and additional risks and uncertainties described in the Company's Form 10-K, Form 10-Q and Form 8-K reports (including all amendments to those reports). In providing forward-looking statements, the Company is not undertaking any duty or obligation to update these statements publicly as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law. If the Company updates one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that it will make additional updates with respect to those other forward-looking statements. This report contains statements based on hypothetical or severely adverse scenarios and assumptions, and these statements should not necessarily be viewed as being representative of current or actual risk or forecasts of expected risk. While certain matters discussed in this report may be significant, any significance should not be read as necessarily rising to the level of financial materiality used for when complying with the U.S. federal securities laws and regulations, even if we use the word "material" or "materiality" in this report.

NOTES ON INITIAL TCFD REPORT

In 2021, MGM Resorts made a public commitment to provide public disclosure in directional alignment with frameworks from prevailing third party ESG standard setters, including the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), and the Taskforce for Climate related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). This document provides an initial high-level summary of the MGM Resorts approach to climate as of the end of 2021, in line with the recommendations of the TCFD.
Climate risk assessment and scenario analysis is a rapidly evolving area for many companies, including MGM Resorts. We expect that tools and methodologies for conducting such analyses will continue to evolve over time. This initial report represents an important step upon which we will continue to build in order to expand our understanding of climate risks and opportunities moving forward.

NOTES ON MATERIALITY

At MGM Resorts, we recognize that in general, assessing materiality requires consideration not only of any applicable materiality standard, but also of our purpose in assessing materiality and in communicating to our stakeholders. Our public disclosures, including voluntary environmental, social and governance (ESG) disclosures, including those related to climate include a range of topics that we believe are relevant to our business and may be of interest to our investors and other stakeholders. We use the definition of materiality established under U.S. federal securities laws for the purposes of complying with the disclosure rules and regulations promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and applicable stock exchange listing standards. However, in our voluntary ESG disclosures, including those that relate to climate change, we have adapted an approach to materiality based on the specific subject matter and purpose of said disclosures. Our approach to voluntary ESG disclosures often considers broader definitions of materiality promulgated by certain external ESG frameworks and reporting guidelines. For the purposes of discussing climate risks and opportunities in this TCFD report, we use a broader approach to materiality. We follow the guidance within TCFD and consider both the climate's impact on our company, and our company's impact on climate, and we also use a longer timeframe to assess potential impacts than time frames typically used in our required financial disclosures. This layered approach means that this TCFD report and many of our other voluntary disclosures capture details on ESG issues, including climate-related risks and opportunities that may not be, and are not necessary to be, incorporated into our required disclosures.

Relatedly, our approach to materiality in this TCFD report and other voluntary ESG disclosures means that statements made in this report and in our other voluntary disclosures use a greater number and level of assumptions and estimates than many of our required disclosures. These assumptions and estimates are highly likely to change over time, and, when coupled with the longer time frames used in these voluntary disclosures, make any assessment of materiality inherently uncertain. In addition, our climate risk analysis remains ongoing, and the data underlying our analysis and strategy remain subject to evolution over time. As a result, we expect that certain disclosures made in this report and our other voluntary ESG disclosures are likely to be amended, updated or restated in future as the quality and completeness of our data, tools and methodologies continue to improve.

Introduction

MGM Resorts International is a Delaware corporation incorporated in 1986 that acts largely as a holding company and, through subsidiaries, operates integrated casino, hotel, and entertainment resorts across the United States and in Macau.

In 2019, we conducted a formal ESG materiality assessment with multiple internal and external stakeholders. The assessment identified climate change as the highest priority ESG issue for our Company. We have been committed to voluntary climate disclosures for many years and have been providing CDP (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project) reports since 2010. We have also made significant investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy over the same period. However, the findings of our ESG materiality assessment deeply reinforced our commitment to climate action, and further highlighted the importance of managing climate risks and opportunities. As discussed above, our approaches to the disclosures included in this TCFD report, including the use of broader interpretations of materiality, differ in certain significant ways from those included in our required disclosures, including those mandated by SEC rules and regulations.

MGM Resorts' approach to climate, developed in collaboration with our Board Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability (CSR&S) Committee, follows the recommendations of the TCFD and covers climate governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. We strive to lead our industry in responding to climate change with bold action and active support for a low carbon economy.

Climate Governance

Our governance of climate-related risks and opportunities is embedded into our overall corporate governance. As of 2020, climate-related risks are assessed as part of our formal enterprise risk management process. To manage these risks and opportunities, our board has well-defined oversight, and our management team helps to implement the decisions made to enable progress towards our climate goals.

Board Oversight

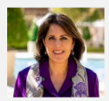
Our Board of Directors exercises oversight over climate-related risks and opportunities through our board-level CSR&S Committee. Rose McKinney James – a global expert in clean energy advocacy and MGM Resorts Board Director – chairs the Committee. In recent years, nearly every quarterly Committee meeting has included discussion on climate-related matters, including but not limited to:

- Reviewing and giving input on energy efficiency investments
- Reviewing and giving input on renewable energy investments
- Reviewing and giving input on 2025 and 2030 goals for energy, climate, water and materials disposal
- Reviewing and giving input on draft Science-Based Targets (SBTs)
- Reviewing and giving input on scope 3 emissions quantification
- Reviewing and giving input on climate risk management and mitigation, including related to water
- Reviewing and giving input on the company's materials and waste management efforts, including food waste reduction

Management's Role

Our CEO and President Bill Hornbuckle oversees climate-related matters on behalf of management. Mr. Hornbuckle also acts as a liaison between the CSR&S Committee and senior management.

Two divisions collaborate to lead our overall approach to climate: 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 Finance, Investor Relations, Legal, Risk, Global Procurement and other key functions.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY			CLIMATE-RELATED ROLE
Board Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) & Sustainability Committee	**Rose McKinney James** Chair of Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Committee		Governs long-term strategy & accountability for CSR & Sustainability. Oversee all aspects of climate related risks, strategies & opportunities.
Executive Leadership	**Bill Hornbuckle** Chief Executive Officer & President		Overall Corporate leadership responsibility for CSR & Sustainability, including Climate.
	Jyoti Chopra Chief People, Inclusion & Sustainability Officer		Overall Functional leadership responsibility for CSR & Sustainability, including Climate..
Goal Sponsors	**Designated Executives**		Champion annual progress to long-term goals. President Design & Development leads climate.
Subject Matter Experts	**Social Impact & Sustainability (SI&S) Center of Excellence:** Diversity & Inclusion; Philanthropy & Community Engagement; Environmental Sustainability Leaders	**Environmental, Social, Governance Task Force**: Senior executive members from Finance, IR, Legal, Risk, Marketing, Communications, HR, Procurement, Facilities, Compliance, and other key functions.	Environmental leaders in SI&S Center of Excellence have deep climate expertise. Defined ESG Taskforce members drive action on specific aspects of climate strategy eg energy, water, food.
Functional & Property Leaders	**Functional Center of Excellence (COE) Leaders**	**Las Vegas & U.S. Region Property Leaders** **China Property Leaders**	Execution oversight for CSR & Sustainability, including for specific climate-related projects
Front Line	**Property-level CSR Committees**	**Functional Staff + Integrated Social Impact & Sustainability Experts** in Design, Facilities, Design & Development, Procurement, Conventions	Execution of CSR & Sustainability programs. Integrated SI&S experts in Design, Facilities, Procurement, Conventions drive climate action.

Climate Strategy

As a framework for our strategic approach to climate change, MGM Resorts references the *Corporate Climate Stewardship Guidelines for Best Practice Climate Action in the Paris Agreement Era*. Developed by CDP (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and The Gold Standard, this framework has four key elements and informs our overall approach as well as specific tactics we have implemented and others that are in process.

MEASURE & DISCLOSE CLIMATE IMPACT & RISKS

- Measured scope 1 & 2 emissions since 2010, using GHG Protocol
- Reported to CDP since 2010. Achieved CDP A- in 2019, 2020 and 2021
- Secured third-party assurance on scope 1 & 2 emissions in 2019, 2020 and 2021
- Incorporated climate risks into Enterprise Risk Management process

REDUCE CLIMATE IMPACT IN LINE WITH SCIENCE

- In 2017, announced goals to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per square foot by 45% by 2025 and 50% by 2030
- In 2019, committed to setting a Science-Based Target
- In 2021, announced two new goals informed by the Science-Based Targets Initiative:
  - Reduce absolute scope 1 & 2 emissions by 50% by 2030, from a 2019 base year
  - Source 100% renewable electricity in the U.S. (80% globally) by 2030

FINANCE TRANSITION TO A ZERO CARBON RESILIENT ECONOMY

- Developed all new resorts from 2007 to 2019 to green building standards: LEED / Green Globes / China Green Building
- Invested over $68M to improve energy efficiency of existing buildings between 2007 and 2019
- Installed 110MW of renewable energy projects including the *MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array*

ADVOCATE FOR STRONG POLICY FRAMEWORKS

- Actively participated in Nevada legislative sessions on energy
- Actively supported Nevada energy conservation, fossil fuel reduction and renewable energy legislation, including but not limited to SB 448 in 2021
- Provided U.S. Senate testimony on water stress in the Western region

Beyond the tactics listed above, in 2021 and 2022, we engaged an independent third-party expert to enhance the resilience of our strategy by initiating a detailed climate risk and opportunity assessment. This is described in the Risk Management section below.

In addition, in early 2022, we submitted draft SBTs covering Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, and are awaiting potential approval from the Science-based Targets Initiative (SBTi). The targets in this report have been informed by guidance from SBTi but are yet to be approved.

Climate Risk Management

The following is a summary of the principal climate risks that could affect our business, operations, and financial results.

Incorporation in Enterprise Risk Management

As of 2020, climate risk has been incorporated into MGM Resorts' overall formal Enterprise Risk Management Process. This process, which is managed by MGM Resorts' SVP of Internal Audit, includes a broad assessment of risks that we face. 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)

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:

> *"Some of the Company's properties face increased physical risk associated with severe weather events exacerbated by climate change. This is especially true for properties in close proximity to rivers and oceans. Severe weather events related to climate change have already and are likely to continue increasing supply chain shocks and related price spikes. This is driven by potential impacts on the flow of goods, as well as production constraints of agricultural commodities triggered by drought, flood or fire."*

Independent Climate Risk & Opportunity Assessment

As part of the incorporation of climate risk into our Enterprise Risk Management processes, MGM Resorts completed an independent climate risk and opportunity assessment. As part of the assessment, which was completed by the end of 2021, a detailed review of MGM Resorts' potential exposure to policy risks and seven types of physical risks.

Type	Risk Factor
Transition risk	Policy Risk
Physical risk	Wildfire
Physical risk	Cold Wave
Physical risk	Heatwave
Physical risk	Water Stress
Physical risk	River Flood
Physical risk	Sea Level Rise
Physical risk	Hurricane

The assessment on transitions risks considered low, moderate, and high carbon price scenarios for potential climate policies. The high carbon price scenario is in line to limit climate change to 2°C by 2100. Even under a high carbon price scenario and even when including potential impacts to our supply chain, the assessment found that MGM Resorts has limited exposure to climate policy risks. Nevertheless, we remain committed to reducing our emissions and engaging our supply chain and customers in carbon reduction efforts.

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.

Managing the Primary Identified Climate Risks

GHG Emissions Management

The Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures finds increased pricing of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increased operating costs, such as higher compliance costs, as examples of climate-related transition risks. Our investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy helps to mitigate the potential financial impact of these risks over the medium and long term.

Examples of approaches we are taking to help reduce GHG emissions from our operations include:

- Installing approximately 110MW of renewable capacity, including the 100MW MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array in Las Vegas
- Upgrading less efficient energy-using equipment with more modern and efficient technologies
  Reducing food waste and related emissions

Wildfire Risk Management

While our portfolio has low exposure to direct damage from wildfire, our Las Vegas resorts and some regional properties are still close to regions of high wildfire risk exacerbated by climate change. This may cause disruptions in our supply chain or in the ability of guests to travel to our resorts. It may also give rise to air pollution that may negatively impact our guests' experience.

Examples of approaches we are taking to help mitigate this risk include:

- Investing in portable air filtration equipment in selected guest-facing areas
- Investing in mechanical controls to allow significant flexibility in air flow volume intakes to ramp up or ramp down our use of outside air
- Installing high efficiency (HE) air filters across all resorts across the U.S.

Water Stress Management

As a major operator of resorts, many of which are in the desert destination of Las Vegas, we recognize the criticality of water to our business. We know there is long-term water stress in the Southwest U.S. where much of our business operates. Due to the Southern Nevada region's innovative water infrastructure planning (most water used indoors is recycled back to its source), the region is well-positioned to adapt to potential future water supply constraints. However, we are still extremely focused on water conservation, with a special emphasis on consumptive water use.

Examples of approaches we are taking to help mitigate this risk include:

- Investing in water-efficient equipment and retrofits, including installing more modern and water-efficient cooling towers
- Converting real grass to drought-tolerant landscaping
- Diversifying our water withdrawal sources (utility water, well water, rainwater)

Sea Level Rise Management

A small number of our properties are in areas that may be subject to sea-level rise and extreme weather events that may interrupt our operations or the operations of critical suppliers. Damage may occur to these properties, reducing the number of customers who visit our facilities in such areas.

Although we maintain property and business interruption insurance coverage for certain extreme weather conditions, such coverage is subject to deductibles, limits on maximum benefits, and exclusions. There may even be risks related to availability and affordability of this type of coverage in the future.

Examples of approaches we have taken to help mitigate this risk at our Beau Rivage Resort in Biloxi Mississippi include.

- Building the main floor and casino level at a 20-foot elevation
- Setting the casino and selected food & beverage outlets as floating structures atop five interconnected barges. These barges have already withstood severe storms because of their superior barge design, durable mooring arrangements, ductility of materials and joint materials.
- Implementing a series of additional protection measures including: aluminum flood walls, a newly reinforced sea wall, improved hatches within the barges, and upgrading selected roofs.
- Maintaining emergency backup generators and a robust hurricane preparedness and recovery plan

We look to create additional steps around physical risk mitigation at other properties that may be impacted by climate change.

Climate Metrics, Goals & Targets

We have two sets of climate-related metrics, goals, and targets. Our primary set focuses on absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction and sourcing renewable electricity by 2030 (2019 baseline), and a secondary set covering intensity reduction for carbon, energy, water, and materials & waste by 2025 (2007 baseline). Both sets rely on underlying additional metrics that drive performance in these areas.

Primary Climate-related Metrics, Goals & Targets

	2030 Goals & Targets (2019 Baseline)						
Metric	**Goal**	**2019 Baseline**	**2021 Performance**	**2030 Target**	**Change Needed from Baseline**	**Change Achieved by 2021**	**Progress to Target**
Absolute carbon emissions, adjusted (global), $MTCO_2e$ (Scope 1 and 2)	50% reduction	938,044	721,105	469,022	(469,022)	(216,939)	46.3%
Renewable electricity (U.S.), %	100%	17.6%	20.7%	100%	82.4%	3.1%	3.8%
Renewable electricity (global), %	80%	16.0%	18.7%	80%	64.0%	2.7%	4.3%

(i) Absolute carbon emissions, adjusted reflects an adjustment of -30,026 $MTCO_2e$ to remove emissions associated with Circus Circus Las Vegas, which was divested in December 2019. The unadjusted quantity of 968,070 $MTCO_2e$ is still disclosed in other reporting as our actual 2019 inventory. The adjusted metric is used for goal-setting and tracking purposes.

(ii) Emissions are represented in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) – a metric that normalizes the global warming potential of various greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. methane, nitrous oxide, etc.)
Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from owned or controlled sources such as natural gas used in onsite boilers, or diesel for vehicles. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy.

(iii) Reductions in 2021 are driven in part by COVID-19-related business impacts.

(iv) Renewable electricity share includes grid-provided electricity from renewable sources (e.g. solar, wind, geothermal, etc.) in proportion to each State's annual Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) requirement.

In 2021, MGM Resorts developed new climate goals and targets, informed by guidance from the SBTi. Our primary target 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.

A noteworthy development in our climate strategy is the use of both absolute reduction and emissions intensity targets to drive our Company toward a low carbon economy. An absolute target refers to the total reduction of GHG emissions whereas an emissions intensity signifies the carbon efficiency of the reporting company. We believe that progress on both sets of targets more accurately demonstrates our corporate carbon footprint and overall environmental footprint as our company grows and our climate action continues. We also recognize that our corporate carbon footprint extends to our value chain as well. So, we have submitted a scope 3 emissions target – 30% reduction across our significant scope 3 categories by 2030 – to the SBTi and are awaiting potential approval.

The main mechanism by which we expect to pursue our primary target is by aiming to substantially eliminate scope 2 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 2021, clean energy from the project helped provide up to 90% of MGM Resorts' Las Vegas daytime power needs on specific days. Overall in 2021, this project produced clean electricity on the Nevada grid, helping us source 24% 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 30% by the end of 2022, and increase significantly in future years. We are also working to reduce scope 1 emissions through fossil fuel conservation and electrification pilots. We consider climate to be an overarching issue that covers all of these areas, and that we address through implementation actions in each area, not just energy alone.

Secondary Climate-related Metrics, Goals & Targets

	2025 Goals & Targets (2007 Baseline)						
Metric	**Goal**	**2007 Baseline**	**2021 Performance**	**2025 Target**	**Change Needed from Baseline**	**Change Achieved by 2021**	**Progress to Target**
Carbon emissions intensity, lbs CO_2e/sf	45% reduction	30.5	17.1	16.8	(13.7)	(13.4)	97.4%
Energy use intensity, kWh/sf	25% reduction	31.2	23.7	23.4	(7.8)	(7.4)	95.6%
Water withdrawal intensity, gal/sf	33% reduction	76.4	48.1	51.2	(25.2)	(28.2)	112.0%
Materials disposal intensity, lbs/sf	60% reduction	3.34	1.51	1.34	(2.00)	(1.82)	91.1%

(i) Reductions in 2021 are driven in part by COVID-19-related business impacts.

(ii) Energy includes electricity and natural gas (or equivalent).

(iii) Water withdrawal includes utility water and well water.

(iv) 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, and food-to-wastewater.

(v) In 2019, we achieved our 2025 water goal to reduce water per square foot by 30% from a 2007 base year. We have reset that goal to 33% by 2025, from the same base year.

Each of our intensity goals related to carbon emissions, energy use, water withdrawal, and materials disposal reflects MGM Resorts' efficiency in these areas. We developed these intensity goals to reflect our acquisitions, divestitures, venture transactions, and other arrangements that change the composition of our portfolio of integrated resorts and entertainment venues.

Even though we have a clear set of primary climate metrics and targets related to emissions quantities, our perspective on climate is much wider. We approach climate with a perspective beyond energy-related GHG emissions alone, acknowledging that many climate-related risks manifest as water-related impacts, and all materials have embodied carbon emissions. Multiple initiatives in each of these areas help deliver against a broader decarbonization agenda and help increase our resilience to climate risk. Three key examples include our 100MW MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array which helps reduce scope 2 emissions; our turf removal program which helps reduce consumptive water use and mitigate our exposure to climate-exacerbated water stress; and our robust Materials & Waste program helps reduce disposal to landfill related scope 3 emissions.

Additional Climate-related Metrics

Metric	2007 Baseline	Performance (2019-21) 2019	2020	2021	% Change (2019-21)
Activity Metrics:					
Total square feet (global) [i, ii]	59,921,356	95,658,380	**92,730,468**	**92,730,468**	-3.1%
Occupancy [viii]		**91%**	**52%**	**70%**	-22.8%
Revenue, $ (Enterprise total)	**$ 7,714,650,000**	**$ 12,899,672,000**	**$ 5,162,082,000**	**$ 9,680,140,000**	-25.0%
Energy Use:					
Energy from electricity (global), MWh [i, ii]	1,140,215	1,494,263	1,204,660	**1,362,240**	-8.8%
Energy from natural gas (or equivalent)(global), MWh [i, ii]	727,108	1,022,728	742,727	**836,721**	-18.2%
Energy use, electricity and natural gas (or equivalent) (global), MWh [i, ii]	1,867,323	2,516,991	1,947,388	**2,198,961**	-12.6%
Installed base of renewable electricity (global), MW [iii]	-	9.6	9.6	109.6	1041.7%
Carbon Emissons:					
Absolute scope 1 carbon emissions (global), $MTCO_2e$ [ii, ix]	164,312	278,476	199,686	241,216	-13.4%
Absolute scope 2 carbon emissions (global), $MTCO_2e$ [ii, ix]	664,955	689,594	509,131	479,889	-30.4%
Water Withdrawal:					
Utility water withdrawal (global), kgal [i, ii]	4,076,367	4,667,626	**3,338,461**	**4,013,694**	-14.0%
Well water withdrawal (U.S.), kgal [i, ii]	499,029	423,101	**407,333**	**449,944**	6.3%
Water withdrawal, combined utility and well water (global), kgal [i, ii]	4,575,395	5,090,727	**3,745,794**	**4,463,639**	-12.3%
Other Metrics:					
Materials disposal (global), mt [i, ii, iv]	90,730	71,478	**36,801**	**63,656**	-10.9%
Revenue from client events with sustainable events plans/reports (U.S.), $ [ii, v]	N/A	95,545,638	12,043,954	14,873,161	-84.4%

(i) Any data point that is **bold** has been reviewed by the MGM Internal Audit department.
(ii) Reductions in 2020 and 2021 are driven in part by COVID-19-related business impacts.
(iii) Includes the MGM Resorts Mega Solar Array in Las Vegas, and onsite solar arrays at Mandalay Bay, T-Mobile Arena, and MGM Springfield.
(iv) Materials disposal includes landfill, waste-to-energy, incineration, and food-to-wastewater.
(v) Includes revenue from client meetings, trade shows, or conventions where a formal Sustainable Event Plan or quantitative Sustainable Event report was developed. This includes client meetings, trade shows, or conventions where climate was a focus in the event design and/or an estimated event carbon footprint report was provided.
(vi) Units: megawatt-hour (MWh), megawatt (MW), metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MTCO_2e$), thousand gallons (kgal), metric tons (mt)
(vii) In 2019, we received limited assurance for our Scope 1 GHG emissions, Scope 2 (Location Based) GHG Emissions, and Energy Consumption. We submitted our 2021 data for independent third-party verification in April 2022.
(viii) Rooms that were out of service, including full and midweek closures, during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic were excluded from the available room count when calculating hotel occupancy and REVPAR.
(ix) Absolute carbon emissions data in this table are unadjusted for the Circus Circus Las Vegas divestiture.