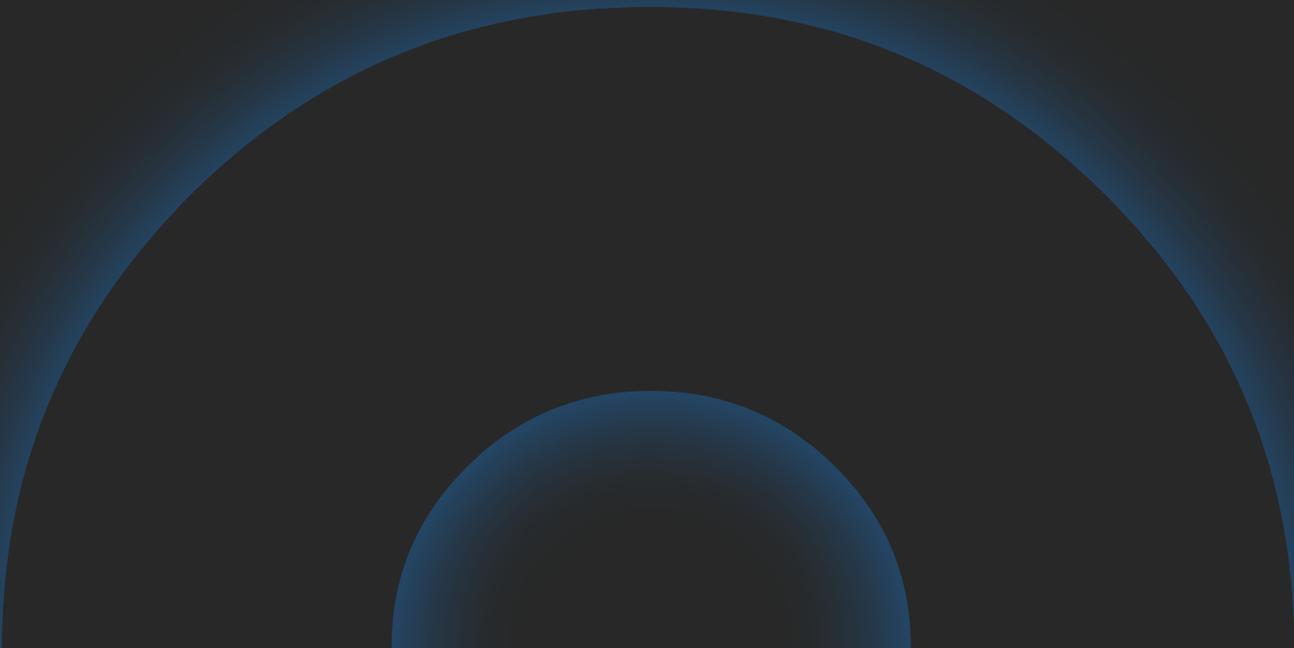




Carbon Report 2021

Mapping our path to net zero carbon emissions by 2030



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CARBON REPORT

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Mapping our path to net zero carbon emissions by 2030

888 provides safe and entertaining online gaming and betting products to millions of players around the world.

While 888 only provides digital entertainment, and as such is a virtual company, even virtual companies leave a real footprint. Our offices, our employees and our suppliers need heat and power, computers and furniture, transport, and food. Our products are hosted on a global network of servers, operated by us or on our behalf by carefully selected partners.

888's carbon footprint – our contribution to the emissions of greenhouse gases that are damaging our planet – may be small when compared to other companies of our size, but the urgency and importance of the climate crisis requires all of us to play our part. Each of us must all do all that we can to cut emissions urgently. This Report is our first comprehensive statement of our emissions and actions to reduce them to net zero by 2030. Today we are setting a clear and ambitious pathway to a future in which 888's customers can enjoy our products without harming the environment.

In 2021, we estimate that 888 was responsible for 29,000 tonnes of scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions. In this Report we set out our plans to cut these emissions by increasing our use of clean, renewable electricity and by working with and supporting our suppliers to reduce the emissions they produce on our behalf. We'll address the big question of how to reach the point where we have no emissions by 2030, including outlining our plans to invest in high quality carbon removal offsets to remove the smallest residual emissions that we can't cut any other way.

Our roadmap to net zero carbon emissions is just one important element of 888's wider approach to sustainability. We work hard to keep our customers safe, enabling them to play responsibly within their limits. We provide a great workplace for our people to thrive and grow, and we aim to be a responsible company in all we do.

Publishing this carbon report is important, but it is only the first step on a journey towards net zero carbon emissions. It will be a constant focus for us in whatever we do in the years ahead. In the next year we go even further on our top four priorities to ensure that our detailed plans are not just relevant for today but will be seeking to ensure we operate consistently with what is commonly seen to be best practice. Our commitment is to be open about our plans and progress as we respond to the biggest crisis of our age. Please come back soon to see how we're doing.

'... the urgency and importance of the climate crisis requires all of us to play our part.'



About our business

888 Holdings plc (and together with its subsidiaries, ‘888’ or the ‘Group’) is one of the world’s leading online betting and gaming companies. We are listed on the London Stock Exchange.

888’s mission is to develop state-of-the-art technology and products that provide fun, fair and safe digital gambling products to players globally. Owning and developing our own technology enables 888 to create differentiated products, adapt to regulatory changes effectively, enhance customer safety, and respond quickly to new opportunities.

We have a strategy of product-leadership; providing safe, quick, content-rich and entertaining products that can be deployed to millions of customers. 888’s deep data expertise enables rapid data-led decision making, providing highly efficient marketing campaigns, ensuring its players are using our products safely, and providing the right content, to the right customers at the right time.

888’s growth strategy is based on four key pillars:

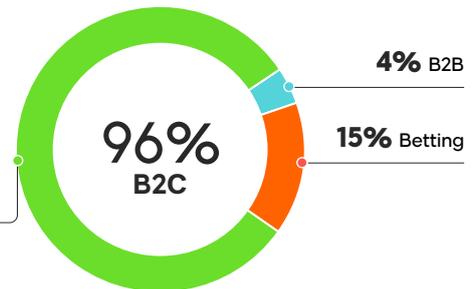
-  Putting safer gambling at the heart of the business
-  Expansion in regulated markets
-  Proprietary technology powering product-leadership
-  Data-driven investments

888’S FOUR MAIN CONSUMER BRANDS



100% ONLINE REVENUES ACROSS A FULL PRODUCT SUITE

81% Gaming



888 HAS 1,900 STAFF IN EIGHT GLOBAL OFFICES

888’s office locations are shown on page 6. As part of these, we have a number of internet server facilities used to host our own digital contents. There are significant data servers in Dublin, the UK and the US.

Our own servers are supplemented by a number of internet hosting partners who host content on our behalf at their locations.

888 HAS GAMING LICENSES IN 18 COUNTRIES OR STATES



Our Carbon Footprint

In 2021 888 was directly responsible for 3,089 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions with a larger indirect footprint of around 26,000 tonnes.

3,089

tonnes resulted from the energy and refrigerant gas we use to heat and power our offices and data centres around the world. These emissions are under our direct control.



'SCOPE 1 AND SCOPE 2'

direct emissions are reported under Scope 1 and Scope 2 of the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Protocol.

26,000

tonnes were emitted by others on our behalf. For example, these are emissions from those who supply us with the goods and services we need to run the company, manage data centres where our games are hosted, or transport 888's people when they travel on business. We can influence these emissions, but not control them directly.



'SCOPE 3'

indirect emissions are reported under Scope 3 of the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Protocol.

Our direct emissions: Scope 1 and 2

In 2021, 888 operated from eight offices around the world. We can calculate very accurately the carbon emissions from these premises:



Location	Carbon emissions (electricity from Offices)	Carbon emissions (electricity from Data Centres)	Carbon emissions (other)
Israel - Herzliya	1,381		0.3**
Romania - Bucharest	200		
Gibraltar	547	17	0.7***
USA - New Jersey	19	177	
USA - Nevada		115	
Ireland - Dublin	15	425	
UK - London	14	114	
Antigua*	59*		
Spain - Ceuta	6		
Total	2,240	848	1
TOTAL SCOPE 1 AND 2			3,089 tonnes

* Now closed ** Company-owned cars *** Diesel used in generators

	2021 emissions intensity
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INTENSITY	
Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	3,089
tCO ₂ e per \$m revenue*	3.1
tCO ₂ e per employee	1.6

* Revenue twelve months to 30 September 2021

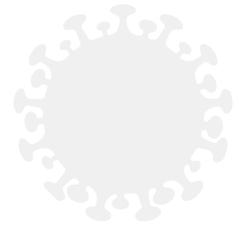
HOW DID WE CALCULATE THESE FIGURES?

We record the electricity used on each of our sites every month, converting it to carbon equivalents using factors provided by the International Energy Agency (IEA). Each of our offices is currently supplied from the national electricity grid, and we reflect that by using the average grid conversion factors in each country. We have robust data on our electricity use and the figures are consistent from year to year.

There are also some small emissions from heat supply and refrigerant gases, which are measured using actual data from our suppliers. These totals fluctuate from year to year, varying from 0 to 500 tonnes depending on the maintenance schedules. There were no refrigerant gas emissions in 2021, although there were in previous years, which is why the Scope 1 total fell in 2021.

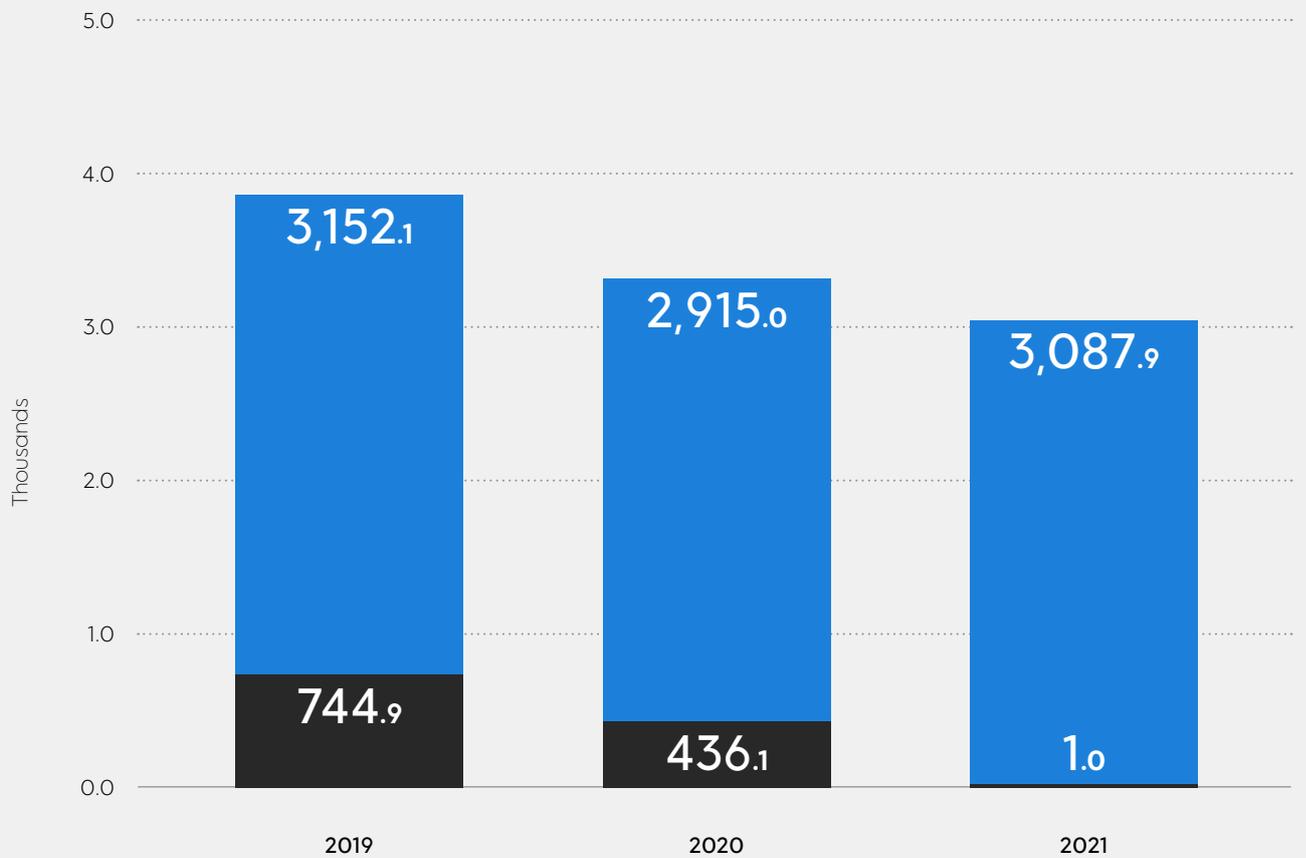
THE COVID PANDEMIC:

Some of our offices were closed to staff for periods during the COVID pandemic, resulting in lower electricity consumption and lower carbon emissions. At the same time, we have included the electricity consumption in our UK office for the first time. The net effect of these falls and increases was a reduction of 120 tonnes from 2020 to 2021.



888'S CARBON FOOTPRINT 2019-21

■ Scope 1 (tonnes CO2e) ■ Scope 2 (tonnes CO2e)



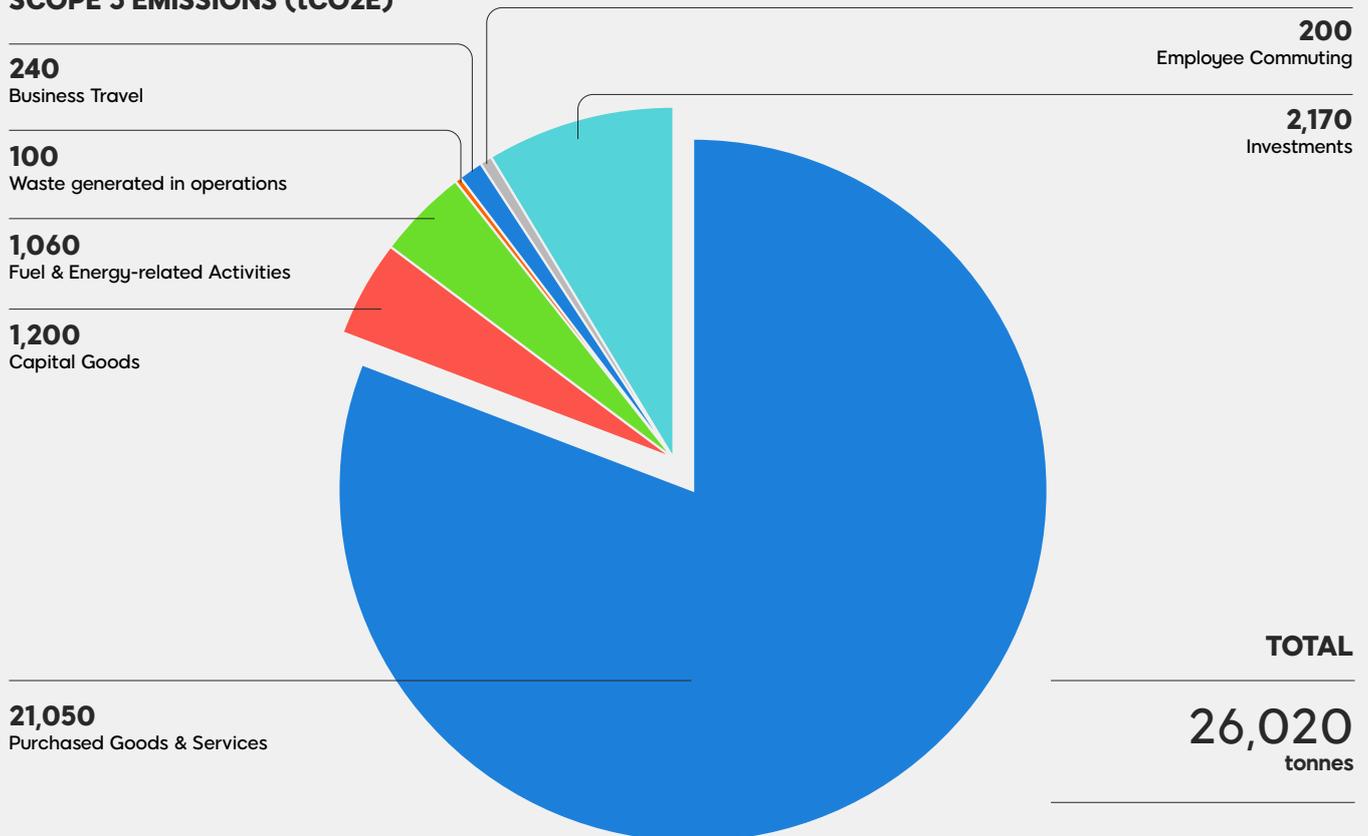
Our indirect emissions: Scope 3

We carried out our first comprehensive Scope 3 footprint in 2021. Using a combination of data from our suppliers and employees, plus some financial modelling we calculate that 888 was indirectly responsible for 26,000 tonnes of carbon emissions.



This figure includes the emissions created by our employees when they commute to work or travel on business. It also includes the impact of our joint ventures and the capital goods that we buy. But the largest element, as the pie chart demonstrates, is the emissions produced by our suppliers (21,050 tonnes or 81% of the total).

SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS (tCO₂E)



HOW DID WE CALCULATE THESE FIGURES?

In compiling these figures, we followed the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. This Standard includes fifteen different sources of emissions ("categories") that a company may have in its extended value chain. These vary from the purchase of goods, through the travel of employees to the impact of leases and investments.

We calculated emissions in the following categories:

CATEGORIES 1 AND 2:

Purchased Goods & Services and Capital Goods.

This category is our largest source of indirect emissions. The figure is calculated using a mixture of actual supplier returns from our largest suppliers supplemented by a finance-based analysis in the other categories.

Supplier returns: The Group procures several services directly from third-party suppliers, with the main areas of third-party supplier spend being:

- Online advertising
- Branding and offline advertising
- Payment services
- Marketing affiliates

These four categories together represent approximately two thirds of the Group's third-party supplier expenditure. We collected actual emissions data from the leading suppliers in each of the categories scaling up the total by spend to calculate representative total emissions from each category. Data for Marketing Affiliates was estimated based on the number of individuals engaged. We also gathered actual data for Cloud services, as this was readily available.

We obtained actual supplier data representing 49% of our expenditure in these four critical categories.

Financial analysis: The Group's other operational and capital spend in the year was clustered into categories based on the industrial sector of the supplier, then UK Government conversion factors were applied to change expenditure into carbon emissions (in effect the typical level of carbon emitted per £ of economic activity in that sector). This included categories such as facilities, administration, business services and IT expenses.

CATEGORY 3:

Fuel & Energy-related Activities.

This is a technical calculation allowing for the upstream emissions associated with the energy we report under Scope 1 and 2. It is based entirely on approved UK and international conversion factors.

CATEGORY 5:

Waste Generated in Operations.

This very small contribution to the total was estimated based on waste volumes and UK Government conversion factors.

CATEGORY 6:

Business Travel.

We obtained actual data on employee travel (air, cars and taxis) and converted to carbon using UK Government conversion factors.

CATEGORY 7:

Employee Commuting.

These figures have been calculated for the Israel office only and are based on employee travel mileage converted to carbon using emissions factors. There was no significant commuting to other offices, which were principally closed throughout the year due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

CATEGORY 11:

Use of Sold Products.

We recognize that the emissions related to the use of our games should be included in our Scope 3 inventory according to the GHG Protocol. We have not yet been able to gather data on this category, and therefore are unable to report on it this year. We will aim to collect the necessary data and report on this category in following years.

CATEGORY 15:

Investments.

We have joint ventures with certain games and betting providers which provide games that 888 offers to customers. The emissions from these activities were calculated based on 888's own Scope 1, 2 and 3 emission intensity per revenue.

Fuller details of the calculations and reference factors are provided in Appendix 1.



PRIORITISING ACTION

There are therefore carbon emissions right up and down our value chain, from the social media platforms that advertise our games, through to the airlines that keep our global company moving. We have set some priorities, to capture the **most significant contributions** to the total from **partners we are close enough to influence**.

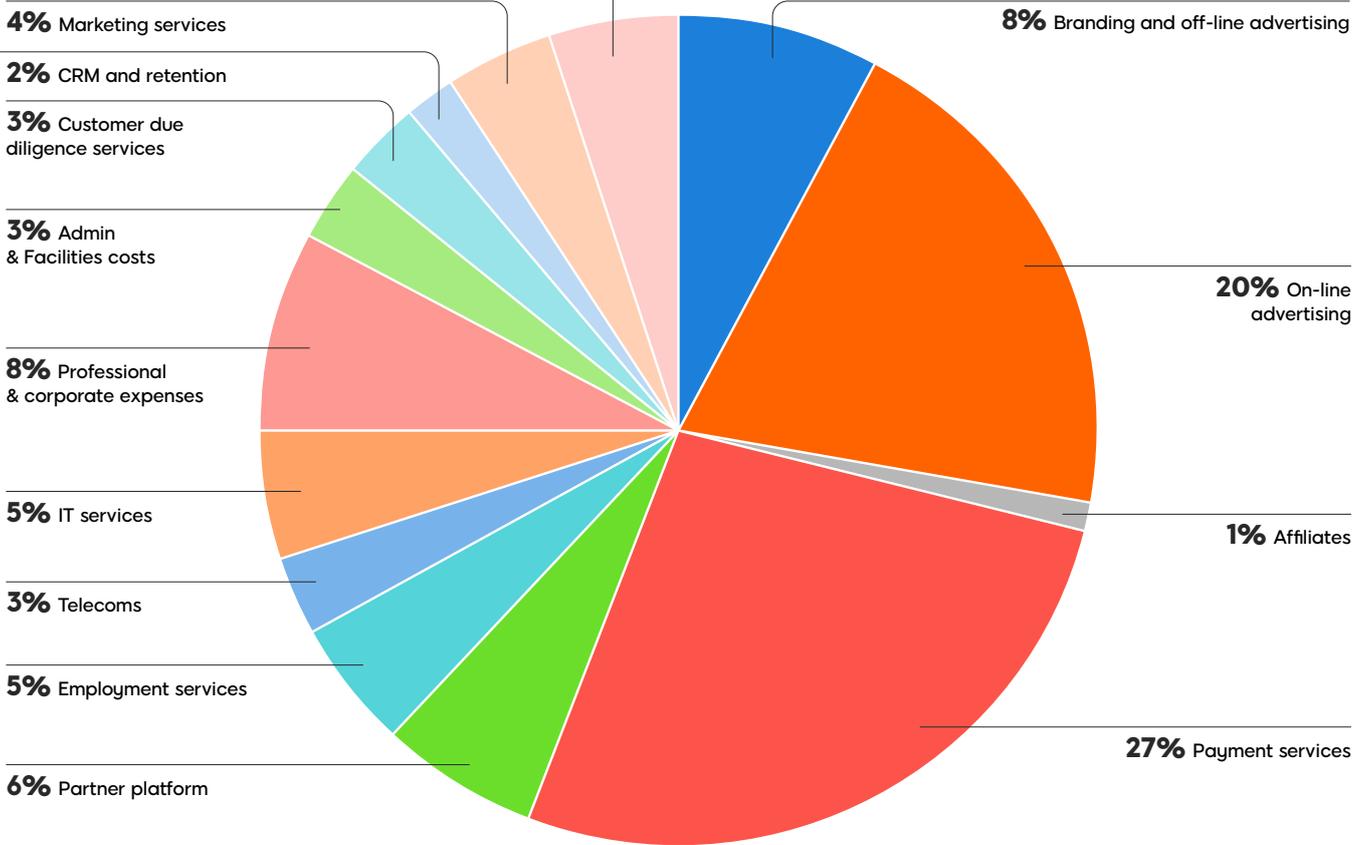
The graph below shows that the main supplier emission sources are within marketing (online advertising & branding and offline advertising) and payment services.

None of these sectors are carbon intensive, but they represent a large proportion of 888's total spend with third-party suppliers, so even though the emissions per £ are low, the totals are significant. They also represent suppliers with whom we have close relationships.

There are other, smaller categories where the spend may be lower, but the impact per £ are higher. These include those who operate hardware or technical services on our behalf.

CONTRIBUTION BY CATEGORY

Ordered by spend



We have set four priorities for action:

- **Marketing:** the affiliate marketing, offline advertising and branding through TV advertisements and other channels and its production, and online advertising through partners like Google, Yahoo and Facebook. This is the largest contributor to our Scope 3 emissions.
- **Cloud service and third-party data centres:** the suppliers who host the servers and computers on which our games run. Some of these are dedicated just for us but in other cases we take a share of a much larger cloud-based service. This is an area of increasing focus, and where we can affect progress through pushing suppliers towards renewable energy and efficient equipment.

- **Payment Service Providers (PSPs):** the suppliers who help us accept payments from our customers and ensure transactions make it from point A to B safely and securely. This is an area where we can affect progress through pushing suppliers towards renewable energy and efficient equipment.
- **Our JV partners.**

These four categories between them account for over half our direct emissions and approximately two thirds of our third-party supplier spend.

To them we can add, travel: the airlines, hotels and cars that our employees use when they travel on 888's business, and the employees' own carbon footprints when they drive in and out of the office. While this does not represent the largest emissions, it is an area where we do have direct influence through business travel and employee commuting policies.

Our plan to reduce our footprint

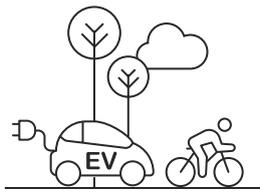
888's carbon plan has four steps:



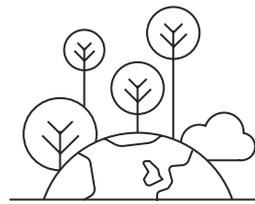
PRIORITY 1:
urgently cut our direct emissions by 80% by 2030, principally through the use of renewable electricity.



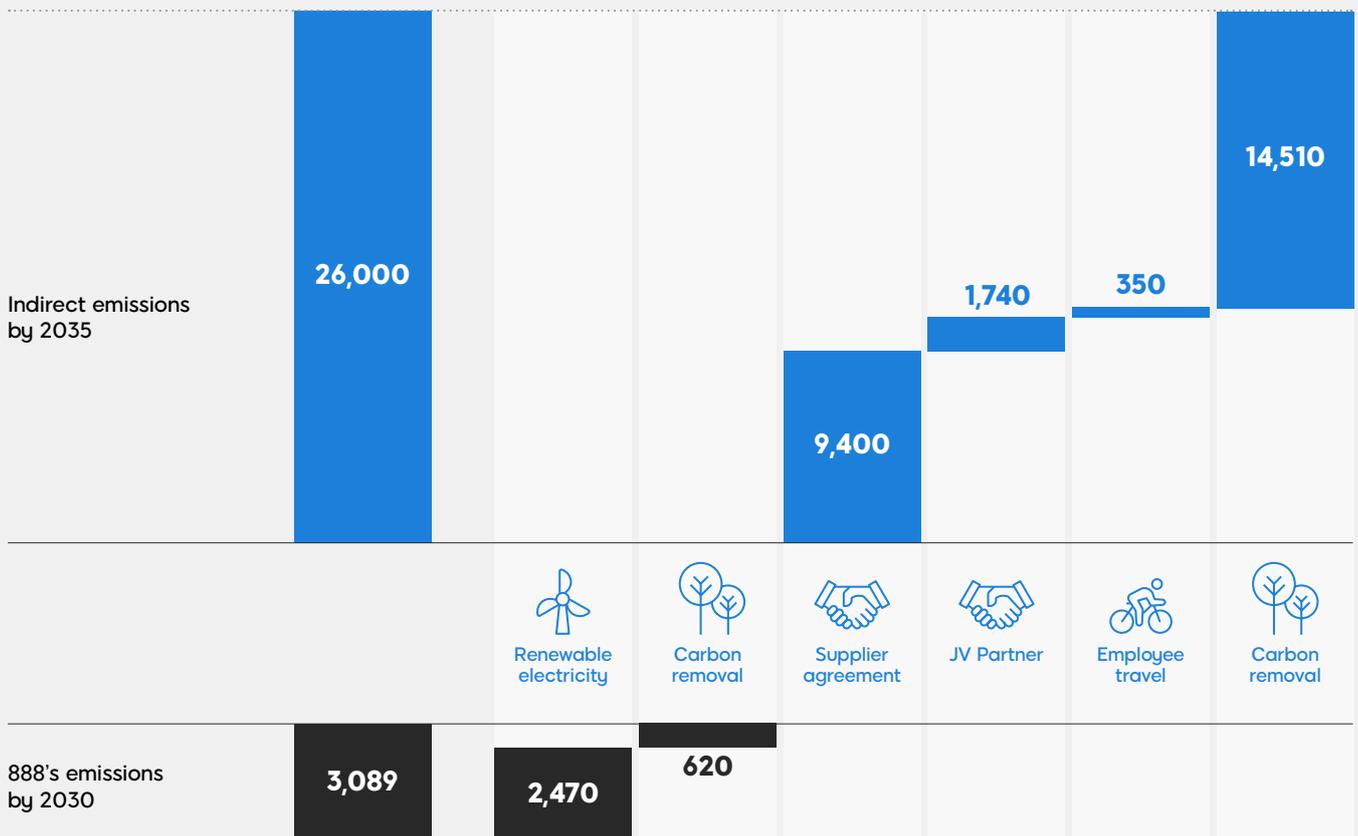
PRIORITY 2:
request emissions reduction plans from 60% of our partners targeting an average 80% reduction by 2035 (Our '80 by 60' strategy).



PRIORITY 3:
encourage greener transport for our employees on business and commuting, targeting a reduction of 80% in emissions from these categories by 2035.

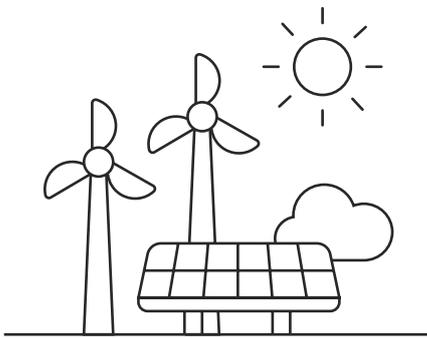


PRIORITY 4:
invest in high quality carbon removal offsets for the remaining 20% of our direct emissions (by 2030) and remaining indirect emissions (by 2035).



**PRIORITY 1:
RENEWABLE
ELECTRICITY**

‘... if we can convert all our offices to renewable electricity, our direct carbon emissions will fall by 80% ...’



Clean, green renewable electricity is the most important aspect of 888’s carbon plan; if we can convert all our offices to renewable electricity, our direct carbon emissions will fall by 80% compared to 2019 which is the last year when operations were unaffected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

In countries where it is available, we will buy green electricity via our grid supply, making sure it is backed up by verifiable certificates to guarantee its renewable origin. Where this is not possible, we will explore a Power Purchase Agreement with a single supplier to provide green electricity and / or we will explore installing our own renewable generation facilities directly on to our buildings, although they are typically leasehold.

**PRIORITY 2:
WORKING WITH OUR
PARTNERS**

‘In selecting future partners in these categories, we will evaluate their 2035 reduction plans as part of our supplier selection process ...’



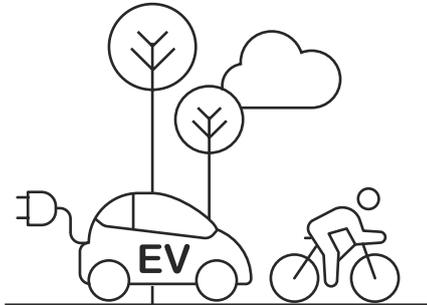
Our major suppliers face the same imperative to cut carbon as we do and indeed many of them have already begun to do so, providing additional confidence for the targets we are setting. Some of our largest marketing partners are already close to zero emissions. We will track their progress and update our totals appropriately.

We will request from our smaller vendors their plans for carbon reduction, stressing the importance of the topic and offering encouragement and support. Our objective is that by 2025 both large and smaller vendors representing 60% of our third-party supplier spend should have carbon reduction plans in place and that these plans will be targeting an 80% fall in their emissions by 2035.

Where suppliers’ plans do not take them to this target, we will explore with them if any action from 888 could help do so; for example by making changes to our purchase specifications or contracts. In selecting future partners in these categories, we will evaluate their 2035 reduction plans as part of our supplier selection process, using this information to help us decide which suppliers to contract with. Over this period we expect that carbon emissions from power supply will continue to fall in many countries around the world.

Our aim is therefore that by 2025 we have a clear pathway towards 80% emissions reductions from supply partners representing 60% of external spend. **We refer to this as our ‘80 by 60’ strategy.**

PRIORITY 3: GREENER TRANSPORT



In common with many global companies, reducing emissions from business travel is one of our toughest challenges. The COVID pandemic has shown us again the value of personal contact, so vital for a healthy working culture. To reduce emissions from business travel we will;

- Encourage the use of electric vehicles and taxis, offering differential mileage rates for employee reimbursement.
- Review our travel policies to ensure travel is kept to a minimum.
- Partner with our employees to reduce home-to-work travel emissions as far as we can, offering flexible working and supporting low-carbon travel modes (see box).

Employee commuting

Our employees travelling between their home and work locations are responsible for around 190 tonnes of carbon emissions each year. Around 75% of colleagues drive to our Herzliya site from an average of 10km away. Our offices in Gibraltar, Bucharest and Dublin are more central and colleagues make greater use of public transport.

How employees choose to travel to work is a matter for them, but 888 can play our part as a partner and influencer in their decisions.

To reduce this figure to zero by 2030 we can:

- Provide support to encourage employees to switch to electric vehicles
- Provide facilities at our sites for low-carbon travel; bicycles, showers and electric vehicle charging points.
- Encourage the use of car sharing and public transport
- Think about carbon when siting all new facilities during this period, favouring city centre sites with good public transport links.

PRIORITY 4: CARBON OFFSETTING AS THE LAST RESORT

'To reach net zero, we will purchase high quality carbon offsets that actively remove carbon from the atmosphere.'



We can't reduce all our emissions to zero by 2035 as the technologies and alternatives do not yet exist for each economic activity – for example zero carbon aeroplanes are still a way off. To reach net zero, we will purchase high quality carbon offsets that actively remove carbon from the atmosphere. We will develop a formal approach to offsetting by 2023, guided by the following principles:

1. We will first realise all emission reductions available to us at a price in line with the price necessary to limit global warming to below 1.5°C according to experts such as the UN High Level Commission on Carbon Prices. Offsetting will always be the last resort.
2. We will seek to purchase offsets that actively remove carbon from the atmosphere, instead of those that avoid emissions happening elsewhere. We will move to a portfolio of 100% carbon removals by 2035.
3. Our approach will be in line with third-party standards and criteria on corporate offsetting, such as the Science-Based Targets initiative Corporate Net Zero Standard and the Oxford Principles for Net Zero Aligned Carbon Offsetting.

Our carbon pledge



888 WILL REDUCE ITS DIRECT EMISSIONS TO ZERO BY 2030

through an 80% reduction supported by high-quality carbon removal offsets for the balance.



888 WILL REDUCE ITS INDIRECT EMISSIONS TO ZERO BY 2035

by working with partners to find an '80 by 60' reduction and using high-quality carbon removal offsets for the balance.

Target	Risks	Mitigations
Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 80% by 2030.	1. Availability of commercially-supplied renewable energy in key territories (principally Israel).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work closely with partners (brokers etc) to secure widest supply. • Government policy is driving rapid increases in capacity in many territories. • Commission feasibility study for solar PV at Herzliya site as back-up option.
	2. Ability to install renewable generation capacity curtailed by building lease terms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement with landlords. • Feasibility study for Herzliya. • Include renewable energy potential in search criteria for all new premises.
Reduce Scope 3 emissions using our '80 by 60' strategy.	1. Limited progress from largest suppliers where 888's influence is low.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial audit of largest partners demonstrates that many have existing carbon reduction plans already in place.
	2. Smaller suppliers reluctant to set ambitious targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of carbon reduction criteria into 888's procurement processes / supplier selection to provide leverage. • Supplier training and awareness.
	3. Suppliers face barriers to secure renewable electricity or other low-carbon fuels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer partner support to suppliers to identify and source renewables. Example.
	4. Changes to the 888 supply chain lead to a continually shifting baseline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of carbon measurement and reduction criteria into 888's procurement processes to continuously collect data on targets and baselines.
Secure high quality offsets.	1. Lack of agreement in the definitions and acceptability of 'high quality' offsets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor emerging definitions closely and respond.
	2. Offset prices rise as demand increases and availability is limited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure baseline reduction targets are met or exceeded to minimise exposure to offset prices. • Make ongoing financial provisions. • Consider buying ahead if offsets are available that meet our standards.

Next steps

The Board of 888 has reviewed and approved this plan and will oversee its implementation via the ESG Committee.

We believe that our carbon reduction plan is in line with the ambition of the 2015 Paris Agreement to keep global warming below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. We recognise the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as a great accountability mechanism to hold companies

to their commitments and we intend to apply to have the targets in this plan approved by the SBTi.

We welcome national and international progress towards carbon reduction standards, in particular the creation of the International Sustainability Standards Board for corporate reporting. We will seek to align our definitions and approaches with these initiatives as they develop.

Each year we will re-calculate our carbon footprints in a consistent way and track improvement. We will publicly report our direct emissions each year along with progress towards our 2030 target. We will at that time also share progress towards our 2035 target.

Appendix: Scope 3 Calculation methodology

CATEGORIES 1:

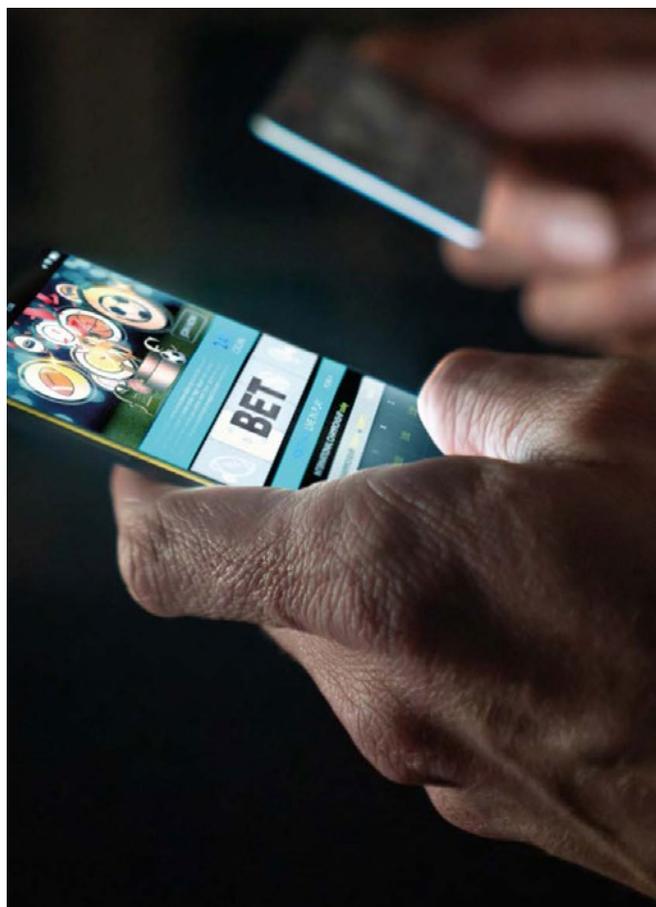
Purchased Goods & Services

The figure is calculated using a mixture of actual supplier returns from our largest suppliers supplemented by a finance-based analysis based on our 2021 Operating Expenses (OpEx) in the other categories.

Supplier returns: The group's largest areas of external third-party supplier spend are:

- Online advertising: Platforms who serve advertising on our behalf to customers.
- Branding and offline advertising: conventional design, creative and advertising services including events and conventional media (TV and Radio)
- Payment services: commissions to organisations who handle player payments on our behalf, including the checks we perform to keep players safe.
- Marketing Affiliates: organisations who promote 888's business using their own platforms and to whom we pay fees.

These four categories together represent two thirds of the Group's expenditure on third-party supplier services.



We collected actual emissions data from the leading suppliers in each of the categories as shown in the table below, scaling up the total by spend to calculate representative total emissions from each category.

	% of total third-party supplier expenditure (excluding expenses)	Supplier data coverage
Online advertising	20%	83%
Branding and offline advertising	25%	56%
Payment services	8%	31%
Marketing affiliates	14%	See text

The category of marketing affiliates was treated differently; these are usually single individuals (journalists, bloggers etc) or other microbusinesses. We estimated emissions associated with this group using a 'per capita' average (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.PC>) taking a mix of UK and US residents. The resulting figure is a very small proportion of the total.

We obtained actual supplier data representing half of our expenditure in these four critical categories.

We also gathered actual data for Cloud services, as this was readily available.

Financial analysis: The Group's other operational spend in the year was clustered into categories based on the industrial sector of the supplier.

This expenditure was then converted into carbon emissions using the sectoral average figures published by the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) 2014. (Reference: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uks-carbon-footprint> Table 13: Indirect emissions from the supply chain). These figures are therefore indicative at this stage, to be refined in future years.

CATEGORY 2:

Capital Goods

The emissions associated with these categories have been estimated based on our 2021 Capital Expenditures (CapEx). Suppliers have been grouped into categories based on their industrial sector (information services, furniture, computer products etc) and the total spend for each category recorded. This expenditure was then converted into carbon emissions using the sectoral average figures published by the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) 2014. (Reference: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uks-carbon-footprint> Table 13: Indirect emissions from the supply chain). These figures are therefore indicative at this stage, to be refined in future years.

CATEGORY 3:

Fuel & Energy-related Activities

This category includes the upstream emissions of purchased fuels and electricity; and the transmission & distribution losses related to purchased electricity. We have calculated these emissions based on the energy use data collected for Scope 1 & 2 reporting (see above) and emission factors supplied by DEFRA (Reference: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2021> WTT: fuels and WTT: UK & overseas electricity) and the IEA (Reference: <https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-product/emissions-factors-2021> 2021 adjustment for transmission and distribution losses induced emissions).

CATEGORY 5:

Waste Generated in Operations

We generate small amounts of office, IT and catering waste. The carbon emissions associated with that have been estimated using the DEFRA conversion factors for UK waste. (Reference: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2021>).

CATEGORY 6:

Business Travel

These emissions have been calculated based on actual data obtained from travel providers and including all air travel, and financial spend data on expensed travel in private cars and taxis. For air travel, we have converted distance travelled using the appropriate emissions factors supplied by DEFRA 2021 (Reference: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2021> Business travel- air). For expensed travel in private cars and taxis, we have converted spend data using the sectoral average figures published by DEFRA table 13: Indirect emissions from the supply chain.

CATEGORY 7:

Employee Commuting

These figures have been calculated for the Israel office only. As all our other sites except Gibraltar remained closed throughout the year due to the Covid-19 pandemic, there was no employee commuting. Israel is our second largest office by headcount after Romania. We gathered home addresses for all employees, calculated the distance between each address and the office, tracked the actual number of days that each employee arrived to the office; and estimate that 75% of employees travel to work by private car based on monitoring of parking places used and total number of employees arriving to the office. We then arrived at a total distance travelled for employee commuting by private cars and public transportation.

For private cars, we converted the total distance travelled using the average car, unknown fuel emission factor from DEFRA 2021 (reference: Business travel- land). For public transportation, we assumed that 92% of public transport trips are made by bus and 8% by train in Israel, based on publicly available statistics. We converted 92% of the total distance traveled by the average local bus emission factor and 8% by the national rail factor from DEFRA 2021 (reference: Business travel- land).

We will aim to expand our data collection to our other main sites in following years.

CATEGORY 11:

Use of Sold Products

We recognize that the emissions related to the use of our games will be significant and therefore should be included in our Scope 3 inventory according to the GHG Protocol. We have not yet been able to gather data on this category, and therefore are unable to report on it this year. We will aim to collect the necessary data and report on this category in following years.

CATEGORY 15:

Investments

We have joint ventures with certain games and betting providers which provide games that 888 offers to customers. We calculated this figure by converting expenditure with 888's own Scope 1, 2 and 3 emission intensity per revenue, used as a proxy for the emissions intensity of these Games and Sport providers, the operations of which are similar in nature to those of 888 itself.

EXCLUSIONS

We have excluded a number of categories because they are not relevant due to the nature of 888's business.

888 does not produce any physical products, so the following categories are not relevant:

- **Category 4: Upstream Transportation & Distribution.**
- **Category 9: Downstream Transportation & Distribution.**
- **Category 10: Processing of Sold Products.**
- **Category 12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products.**

NB: emissions associated with our customers playing 888's games are included in Category 11.

The following categories are not relevant for other reasons:

- **Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets.** All emissions related to our upstream leased assets are accounted in our Scope 1 & 2 emissions.
- **Category 13: Downstream Leased Assets.** 888 does not have any downstream leased assets.
- **Category 14: Franchises.** 888 does not have any franchises.



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