

CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT Corp
Form 10-K
March 17, 2014

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED December 31, 2013

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934

Commission File No. 1-10410

CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State of incorporation)

62-1411755
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

One Caesars Palace Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada
(Address of principal executive offices)

89109
(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:
(702) 407-6000

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, \$0.01 par value	NASDAQ Global Select Market

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2013 was \$529.9 million.

As of March 1, 2014, the registrant had 137,161,183 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION
INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
<u>Part I</u>	
<u>Item 1 – Business</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Item 1A – Risk Factors</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Item 1B – Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Item 2 – Properties</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>Item 3 – Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>32</u>
<u>Item 4 – Mine Safety Disclosure</u>	<u>32</u>
<u>Part II</u>	
<u>Item 5 – Market for the Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	<u>33</u>
<u>Item 6 – Selected Financial Data</u>	<u>35</u>
<u>Item 7 – Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>36</u>
<u>Item 7A – Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>59</u>
<u>Item 8 – Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>61</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>Item 9 – Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	<u>122</u>
<u>Item 9A – Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>122</u>
<u>Item 9B – Other Information</u>	<u>124</u>
<u>Part III</u>	
<u>Item 10 – Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	<u>125</u>
<u>Item 11 – Executive Compensation</u>	<u>125</u>
<u>Item 12 – Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	<u>125</u>
<u>Item 13 – Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	<u>125</u>
<u>Item 14 – Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	<u>125</u>
<u>Part IV</u>	
<u>Item 15 – Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules</u>	<u>126</u>
<u>Signatures</u>	<u>151</u>

We have proprietary rights to a number of trademarks used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 (this "Form 10-K"), that are important to our business, including, without limitation, Caesars, Caesars Entertainment, Caesars Palace, Harrah’s, Total Rewards, Horseshoe, Paris Las Vegas, Flamingo, and Bally's. In addition, Caesars Interactive Entertainment, Inc., which is a majority-owned subsidiary of Caesars Growth Partners, LLC, has proprietary rights to the Slotomania, Playtika, Bingo Blitz and World Series of Poker ("WSOP") trademarks. We have omitted the registered trademark (®) and trademark (™) symbols for such trademarks named in this Form 10-K.

PART I

ITEM 1. Business

Overview

Caesars Entertainment Corporation (referred to in this discussion, together with its consolidated entities where appropriate, as "Caesars," "Caesars Entertainment," the "Company," "we," "our" and "us"), a Delaware corporation, is the world's most diversified casino-entertainment provider and the most geographically diverse U.S. casino-entertainment company. We conduct business through our wholly owned subsidiaries, Caesars Entertainment Operating Company, Inc. ("CEOC") and Caesars Entertainment Resort Properties ("CERP") and their subsidiaries. We also consolidate Caesars Growth Partners, LLC ("CGP LLC"), which is a variable interest entity ("VIE") for which we have determined that we are the primary beneficiary.

As of December 31, 2013, we owned and operated, or managed, through various subsidiaries, 52 casinos in 13 U.S. states and 5 countries. Of the 52 casinos, 39 are in the United States and primarily consist of land-based and riverboat or dockside casinos. Our 13 international casinos are land-based casinos, most of which are located in England. See Item 2, "Properties." In addition, we operate an online gaming business and the World Series of Poker tournament and brand.

As of December 31, 2013, our owned and managed facilities had an aggregate of approximately three million square feet of gaming space and approximately 42,000 hotel rooms. Our industry-leading customer loyalty program, Total Rewards, has approximately 45 million members. We use the Total Rewards system to market promotions and to generate customer play across our network of properties.

On January 28, 2008, Caesars Entertainment was acquired by affiliates of Apollo Global Management, LLC (together with such affiliates, "Apollo") and affiliates of TPG Capital, LP (together with such affiliates, "TPG" and, together with Apollo, the "Sponsors") in an all-cash transaction, hereinafter referred to as the "Acquisition." Subsequent to the Acquisition, our stock was no longer publicly traded. Effective February 8, 2012, as the result of our public offering, our common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market ("NASDAQ") under the symbol "CZR." In connection with the public offering, we effected a 1.742-for-1 split of our common stock. Unless otherwise stated, all applicable share and per-share data presented herein have been retroactively adjusted to give effect to this stock split. Note references are to the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Capital Structure

As described in Note 5, "Caesars Growth Partners, LLC Transactions," and Note 9, "Debt," in the fourth quarter of 2013, Caesars consummated two transactions, (1) creating the new CERP financing structure, formed primarily from our prior CMBS financing structure ("CMBS") and (2) the closing of transactions forming the new CGP LLC, in which we have a majority economic interest and management rights, but no voting control. CGP LLC is considered a variable interest entity and is consolidated into our financial statements. Our business is conducted through our wholly owned subsidiaries, CEOC and CERP, as well as through CGP LLC. See Item 2, "Properties," for properties within each structure. Also see Note 9, "Debt," for greater detail on the debt related to each entity structure.

Caesars Entertainment Operating Company (CEOC)

In addition to owning and operating its own properties, CEOC manages properties owned by both CERP and CGP LLC, as described below, as well as for other third parties under management agreements. A substantial portion of the financing for the Acquisition was comprised of bank and bond financing obtained by CEOC.

Caesars Entertainment Resort Properties (CERP)

In October 2013, Caesars and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Caesars Entertainment Resort Properties, LLC, and Caesars Entertainment Resort Properties Finance, Inc., which collectively comprise the entities in CERP, completed the Refinancing of CMBS and Linq/Octavius Transaction described in "Summary of 2013 Events." As a result, CERP is also an issuer of a material amount of our bank and bond financing and holds the sole interest in the holding companies that have title to six Caesars properties, which are managed by CEOC.

Caesars Growth Partners, LLC (CGP LLC)

In October 2013, Caesars and its subsidiaries, together with Caesars Acquisition Company ("CAC") and CGP LLC, consummated the Caesars Growth Partners, LLC Transaction described in "Summary of 2013 Events". Because the equity holders in CGP LLC receive returns disproportionate to their voting interests and substantially all the activities of CGP LLC are related to Caesars, CGP LLC has been determined to be a variable interest entity. CAC is the sole voting member of CGP LLC; neither CAC nor CGP LLC guarantee any of Caesars' debt. The creditors or beneficial holders of CGP LLC have no recourse to the general credit of Caesars Entertainment Corporation. Caesars has certain obligations to CGP LLC through the management and services agreements.

For accounting purposes, the transactions between CGP LLC and Caesars Entertainment and its subsidiaries have been determined to be a reorganization among entities under common control. Because substantially all the activities of CGP LLC are related to Caesars and due to the factors set forth below, we have concluded that we are required to consolidate it under accounting rules.

We have reached this conclusion based upon the weighting of a number of items, including the following: (i) the close association that CGP LLC has with Caesars, including the fact that all of the assets and businesses owned by CGP LLC were acquired from Caesars; (ii) Caesars, through CEOC, has an ongoing management agreement with each of the properties owned by CGP LLC; and (iii) Caesars has the obligation to absorb losses and the right to receive residual returns that could potentially be significant to CGP LLC. See Note 5, "Caesars Growth Partners, LLC Transactions," for greater detail on the transaction and our related accounting.

Description of Business

We have established a rich history of industry-leading growth and expansion since we commenced casino operations in 1937. We own, operate, or manage casino entertainment facilities in more areas throughout the United States than any other participant in the casino industry. In addition to casinos, our facilities typically include hotel and convention space, restaurants, and non-gaming entertainment facilities.

Caesars Palace, Harrah's Las Vegas, Rio All-Suite Hotel & Casino, Bally's Las Vegas, Flamingo Las Vegas, Paris Las Vegas, Planet Hollywood Resort & Casino ("Planet Hollywood"), and The Quad Resort & Casino ("The Quad") are located in Las Vegas and draw customers from throughout the United States and internationally. The Cromwell (formerly Bill's Gamblin' Hall & Saloon ("Bill's")), also in Las Vegas, was temporarily closed for renovations in February 2013 and is scheduled to reopen in the second quarter 2014. Harrah's Laughlin is located near both the Arizona and California borders and draws customers primarily from southern California and the Phoenix metropolitan areas.

In northern Nevada, Harrah's Lake Tahoe and Harveys Resort & Casino are located near Lake Tahoe and Harrah's Reno is located in downtown Reno. These facilities draw customers primarily from northern California, the Pacific Northwest, and Canada.

Our Atlantic City casinos, Harrah's Resort Atlantic City, Showboat Atlantic City, Caesars Atlantic City, and Bally's Atlantic City, draw customers primarily from the Philadelphia metropolitan area, New York, and New Jersey. Harrah's Philadelphia, a combination harness racetrack and casino located south of Philadelphia, draws customers primarily from the Philadelphia metropolitan area and Delaware.

Horseshoe Baltimore, which is under development, will serve customers in the Baltimore/Washington metropolitan area and is expected to open in the third quarter of 2014.

Our Chicagoland dockside casinos, Harrah's Joliet in Joliet, Illinois, and Horseshoe Hammond in Hammond, Indiana, draw customers primarily from the Chicago metropolitan area. In southern Indiana, Horseshoe Southern Indiana, a dockside casino complex located in Elizabeth, Indiana, draws customers primarily from northern Kentucky and southern Indiana.

In Louisiana, Harrah's New Orleans, a land-based casino located in downtown New Orleans attracts customers primarily from the New Orleans metropolitan area. In Bossier City, Horseshoe Bossier City, a dockside casino, and Harrah's Louisiana Downs, a thoroughbred racetrack with slot machines, caters to customers in northwestern Louisiana and east Texas, including the Dallas/Fort Worth metropolitan area.

On the Mississippi Gulf Coast, the Grand Casino Biloxi, located in Biloxi, Mississippi, caters to customers in southern Mississippi, southern Alabama, and northern Florida.

Harrah's North Kansas City, a dockside casino, draws customers from the Kansas City metropolitan area. Harrah's Metropolis is a dockside casino located in Metropolis, Illinois, on the Ohio River, and draws customers from southern Illinois, western Kentucky, and central Tennessee.

Horseshoe Tunica, Harrah's Tunica, and Tunica Roadhouse Hotel & Casino, dockside casino complexes located in Tunica, Mississippi, are approximately 30 miles from Memphis, Tennessee, and draw customers primarily from the Memphis area.

Horseshoe Casino and Bluffs Run Greyhound Park ("Bluffs Run"), a land-based casino and pari-mutuel facility, and Harrah's Council Bluffs Casino & Hotel, a newly land-based casino facility, are located in Council Bluffs, Iowa, across the Missouri River from Omaha, Nebraska. At Bluffs Run, we own the assets other than gaming equipment and lease these assets to the Iowa West Racing Association ("IWRA"), a nonprofit corporation, and we manage the facility for the IWRA under a management agreement that expires in October 2024. The license to operate Harrah's Council Bluffs Casino & Hotel is held jointly with IWRA. Our Sponsorship and Operations Agreement with IWRA terminates in December 2015, and includes options to extend the term of the agreement for five succeeding three-year terms. As of December 31, 2013, we owned and operated four casinos in London: the Sportsman, The Playboy Club London, The Casino at the Empire and The Golden Nugget. However, in February 2014, we closed The Golden Nugget casino. Our casinos in London draw customers primarily from the London metropolitan area, as well as international visitors. We also own Alea Nottingham, Alea Glasgow, Manchester 235, Rendezvous Brighton, and Rendezvous Southend-on-Sea in the provinces of the United Kingdom, which primarily draw customers from their local areas. Pursuant to a concession agreement, we also operate two casinos in Egypt, The London Club Cairo (which is located at the Ramses Hilton), and Caesars Cairo (which is located at the Four Seasons Cairo), that draw customers primarily from other countries in the Middle East. Emerald Safari, located in the province of Gauteng in South Africa, draws customers primarily from South Africa.

We also own and operate Bluegrass Downs, a harness racetrack located in Paducah, Kentucky.

We earn fees through our management of three casinos for Indian tribes:

• Harrah's Phoenix Ak-Chin, located near Phoenix, Arizona, which we manage for the Ak-Chin Indian Community.

• Harrah's Phoenix Ak-Chin draws customers from the Phoenix metropolitan area;

• Harrah's Cherokee Casino and Hotel, which we manage for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians on their reservation in Cherokee, North Carolina. Harrah's Cherokee draws customers from eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, northern Georgia, and South Carolina; and

• Harrah's Rincon Casino and Resort, located near San Diego, California, which we manage for the Rincon San Luiseno Band of Mission Indians. Harrah's Rincon draws customers from the San Diego metropolitan area and Orange County, California.

We also earn fees through our management of the following casinos:

• Caesars Windsor in Windsor, Ontario, which we manage for the Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation;

• Horseshoe Cleveland casino and Horseshoe Cincinnati casino in Ohio, which we manage for Rock Ohio Caesars LLC ("ROC"), a venture with Rock Ohio Ventures, LLC ("Rock Gaming") in which we have a 20% equity interest;

• ThistleDown Racino, a thoroughbred racing facility and land-based casino in Cleveland, Ohio, which we manage for ROC.

CIE, which is a majority-owned subsidiary of CGP LLC, owns the World Series of Poker ("WSOP") tournaments, and we license trademarks for a variety of products and businesses related to this brand. CIE also operates an online gaming business providing for certain real money games in Nevada, New Jersey, and the United Kingdom; "play for fun" offerings in other jurisdictions; and social games on Facebook and other social media websites and mobile application platforms, such as Slotomania.

Sales and Marketing

We believe that our North American distribution system of casino entertainment provides us the ability to capture a disproportionate share of our customers' entertainment spending when they travel among markets, which is core to our cross-market strategy. In addition, where we have multiple properties in markets or regions, we believe that we are able to capture more of our customers' gaming dollars than in those markets where we have single properties competing individually against outside competition. For instance, in Las Vegas we believe our customer stickiness in the center strip generates increased revenues. We believe our industry-leading customer loyalty program, Total Rewards, in conjunction with this distribution system, allows us to capture a growing share of our customers' entertainment spending and compete more effectively. For example, we believe our collection of distinctly branded

properties in Las Vegas, tied together through Total Rewards, helps us capture a greater share of wallet with customers than we would otherwise achieve.

5

Our Total Rewards program is structured in tiers, providing customers an incentive to consolidate their entertainment spending at our casinos. Total Rewards customers are able to earn Reward Credits at all of our casino entertainment facilities located in the U.S. and Canada for on-property entertainment expenses, including gaming, hotel, dining, and retail shopping. Total Rewards members can also redeem Reward Credits for on-property amenities or other off-property items such as merchandise, gift cards, and travel. Customers earn status within the Total Rewards program based on their level of engagement with us in a calendar year through both gaming and hospitality expenditures. Total Rewards tiers are designated as Gold, Platinum, Diamond, or Seven Stars, each with increasing sets of customer benefits and privileges.

Separately, customers are provided promotional offers and rewards based on the ways in which they choose to engage with us. These benefits encourage new customers to join Total Rewards and provide existing customers with incentives to consolidate their entertainment spend at our casinos. Additionally, our customers have additional methods to earn and redeem Reward Credits including the Total Rewards Visa credit card and partnerships with Starwood Hotels and Resorts and Excentus, which operates the Fuel Rewards Network.

We have developed a database containing information about our customers, aspects of their casino gaming play, and their preferred spending choices outside of gaming. We use this information for marketing promotions, including through direct mail campaigns, the use of electronic mail, our website, mobile devices, social media, and interactive slot machines.

Patents and Trademarks

We hold the following trademarks used in this document: Harrah's, Caesars, Grand Biloxi, Bally's, Flamingo, Paris, Caesars Palace, Rio, Harveys, Total Rewards, Bluffs Run, Reward Credits, Horseshoe, Seven Stars, Tunica Roadhouse, The Cromwell (formerly Bill's), Louisiana Downs, The Quad Resort & Casino. Trademark rights are perpetual provided that the mark remains in use by us. CGP LLC holds a trademark license for Planet Hollywood used in connection with Planet Hollywood in Las Vegas, which will expire in 2045. In addition, CIE holds proprietary rights to the Slotomania, Playtika, Bingo Blitz, World Series of Poker and WSOP trademarks. We consider all of the above marks, and the associated name recognition, to be valuable to our business.

The development of intellectual property is part of our overall business strategy, and we regard our intellectual property to be an important element of our success. While our business as a whole is not substantially dependent on any one patent or combination of several of our patents or other intellectual property, we seek to establish and maintain our proprietary rights in our business operations and technology through the use of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secret laws. We file applications for and obtain patents, copyrights, and trademarks in the United States and in foreign countries where we believe filing for such protection is appropriate. We also seek to maintain our trade secrets and confidential information by nondisclosure policies and through the use of appropriate confidentiality agreements. As of December 31, 2013, Caesars had 26 active U.S. cases and 8 active foreign cases. CGP LLC had five active U.S. cases and three active foreign cases. The U.S. cases have patent terms that variously expire between 2015 and 2031.

We have not applied for patents or the registration of all of our technology or trademarks, as the case may be, and may not be successful in obtaining the patents and trademarks for which we have applied. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, parties may infringe our patents and use information that we regard as proprietary and our rights may be invalidated or unenforceable. The laws of some foreign countries do not protect proprietary rights to as great an extent as do the laws of the United States. In addition, others may be able to independently develop substantially equivalent intellectual property.

Competition

The casino entertainment business is highly competitive and characterized by competitors that vary considerably by their size, quality of facilities, number of operations, brand identities, marketing and growth strategies, financial strength and capabilities, level of amenities, management talent, and geographic diversity. In most markets, including Las Vegas and Atlantic City, we compete directly with other casino facilities operating in the immediate and surrounding market areas, while in others, including Atlantic City, we face additional competition from nearby markets.

In recent years, many casino operators, including us, have been reinvesting in existing markets to attract new customers or to gain market share, and as a result competition in existing markets has intensified, especially in regional markets. Many casino operators, including us, have invested in expanding existing facilities, developing new facilities, and acquiring established facilities in existing markets. The expansion of existing casino entertainment properties, the increase in the number of properties, and the aggressive marketing strategies of many of our competitors has increased competition in many markets in which we compete, and we expect this intense competition to continue.

The expansion of casino entertainment into new markets also presents competitive issues for us that have had a negative impact on our financial results. In particular, our facilities have been adversely impacted by the addition of gaming and room capacity, particularly our operations located in New Jersey with the expansion of gaming in Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania, and our operations located in Nevada with the expansion of gaming in California. Several states and Indian tribes are also considering enabling the development and operation of gaming facilities in their jurisdictions.

In addition, while we do not believe it to be the case, some have suggested that Internet gaming could create additional competition for us and could adversely affect our brick and mortar operations. We also compete with other non-gaming resorts and vacation areas, with various other entertainment businesses, and with other forms of gaming, such as lotteries.

The casino entertainment industry is also subject to political and regulatory uncertainty. See Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Consolidated Operating Results" and Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Regional Operating Results." See also Exhibit 99.1 to this Form 10-K.

Summary of 2013 Events

CEOC Financing Transactions

In January and February 2013, CEOC converted \$133.9 million aggregate principal amount of original maturity revolver commitments held by held by consenting lenders to Term B-6 Loans and terminated \$133.9 million principal amount of revolving commitments of extending lenders.

In February 2013, CEOC completed the offering of \$1,500.0 million aggregate principal amount of 9% senior secured notes due 2020, the proceeds of which were used to repay \$1,433.3 million of CEOC's existing term loans at par. In conjunction with this transaction we amended our existing CEOC Credit Facilities as described in Item 7 - Key Business Initiatives and Financing Transactions.

Horseshoe Cincinnati

In March 2013, ROC opened the 100,000-square-foot Horseshoe Cincinnati casino in Cincinnati, Ohio, which we manage for ROC for a fee under a management agreement that expires in March 2033.

ThistleDown Racino

In April 2013, the 71,700-square-foot ThistleDown Racino near Cleveland, Ohio opened its slot gaming operations. We manage this facility for ROC under a management agreement.

Conrad Punta del Este Resort and Casino

In May 2013, we formed a strategic relationship with Enjoy S.A. ("Enjoy") in Latin America. Enjoy acquired 45% of Baluma S.A., our subsidiary that owns and operates the Conrad Punta del Este Resort and Casino in Uruguay (the "Conrad"), in exchange for total consideration of \$139.5 million. After customary deductions for expenses associated with the closing, we received \$50.4 million in cash (net of \$29.7 million of cash deconsolidated), a note receivable of \$31.9 million, and a 4.5% equity stake in Enjoy.

In connection with the transaction, Enjoy assumed control of the Baluma S.A. board and primary responsibility for management of the Conrad. Upon completion of the transaction, we deconsolidated Baluma S.A. from our financial statements and began accounting for Baluma S.A. as an investment in non-consolidated affiliates utilizing the equity method of accounting.

Caesars Acquisition Company / Caesars Growth Partners, LLC Transactions

CAC was formed to directly own 100% of the voting membership units in CGP LLC. CGP LLC was formed for the purpose of acquiring certain businesses and assets of Caesars Entertainment.

On October 21, 2013, the CGP LLC joint venture was formed between subsidiaries of Caesars Entertainment and CAC through the execution of the series of transactions described below:

- The Class A common stock of CAC was made available via a subscription rights offering by Caesars Entertainment to its shareholders as of October 17, 2013, the record date (the "CAC Rights Offering"), whereby each subscription
- (i) right entitled its holder to purchase from CAC one share of CAC's Class A common stock or the right to retain such subscription right;
 - (ii)

Sponsors exercised their basic subscription rights in full and purchased \$457.8 million worth of CAC's Class A common stock at a price of \$8.64 per whole share;

7

- (iii) CAC used the proceeds from the exercise of the basic subscription rights in (ii) above to purchase 100% of the voting units of CGP LLC;
- (iv) CGP LLC in turn used \$360.0 million of the proceeds received from CAC in (iii) above to purchase from CEOC (we refer to the following assets as the "Purchased Assets"):
 - a. the equity interests of a subsidiary of PHW Las Vegas, LLC that holds all of the assets and liabilities formerly held directly by PHW Las Vegas, LLC, including Planet Hollywood;
 - b. the equity interests of Caesars Baltimore Investment Company, LLC, the entity that indirectly holds interests in the owner of Horseshoe Baltimore in Maryland (the "Maryland Joint Venture"), a licensed casino development project expected to open in the third quarter of 2014; and
 - c. a 50% interest in the management fee revenues of PHW Manager, LLC, which manages Planet Hollywood, and Caesars Baltimore Management Company LLC, which holds an agreement to manage the Maryland Joint Venture.
- (v) Caesars Entertainment contributed all of the shares of CIE's outstanding common stock held by a subsidiary and approximately \$1.1 billion in aggregate principal amount of senior notes held by a subsidiary (the "CEOC Notes" and, together with the shares of CIE, the "Contributed Assets") to CGP LLC, in exchange for all of CGP LLC's non-voting units.

Pursuant to the terms of the CGP LLC transaction, CGP LLC is obligated to issue additional non-voting membership units to us to the extent that the earnings from CIE's social and mobile games business exceeds a specified threshold amount in 2015. The number of units to be received is capped at a value of \$225 million divided by the value of the non-voting units at the date of the CGP LLC transaction.

The closing of the CAC Rights Offering for subscription rights not previously exercised by recipients of the rights, and for any over-subscription privileges, including oversubscription by the Sponsors, occurred on November 18, 2013. CAC distributed a total of 135,771,882 shares of Class A common stock to the holders of subscription rights who validly exercised their subscription rights and paid the subscription price in full. CAC received aggregate gross proceeds from the CAC Rights Offering of approximately \$1,173.1 million. See Note 5, "Caesars Growth Partners, LLC Transactions."

The transactions above were considered to be a reorganization of entities under common control; accordingly, we have not recognized any gain or loss, and CGP LLC has recorded the acquired assets on the same basis as previously recorded by Caesars Entertainment.

Refinancing of CMBS and Linq/Octavius ("CERP Transaction")

On October 11, 2013, CERP, Caesars Entertainment Resort Properties Finance, Inc. and certain subsidiaries of CEOC (comprised of Harrah's Atlantic City Holding, Inc.; Harrah's Las Vegas, LLC; Harrah's Laughlin, LLC; Flamingo Las Vegas Holding, LLC; Paris Las Vegas Holding, LLC; and Rio Properties, LLC; each a wholly owned subsidiary of Caesars, and formerly collectively known as the "CMBS Properties") (i) completed the offering of \$1,000 million aggregate principal amount of their 8% first-priority senior secured notes due 2020 and \$1,150 million aggregate principal amount of their 11% second-priority senior secured notes due 2021 (together with the 8% first-priority senior secured notes due 2020, the "CERP Notes") and (ii) entered into a first lien credit agreement governing their new \$2,769.5 million senior secured credit facilities, consisting of senior secured term loans in an aggregate principal amount of \$2,500.0 million (the "CERP Term Loans") and a senior secured revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$269.5 million.

The net proceeds from the offering of CERP Notes and the borrowings under the CERP Term Loans, together with cash, were used to retire 100% of the principal amount of loans under the mortgage and mezzanine loan agreements entered into by certain subsidiaries of the CMBS Properties, repay in full all amounts outstanding under the senior secured credit facility entered into by Caesars and Caesars Linq, LLC and Caesars Octavius, LLC, each an indirect subsidiary of Caesars, and to pay related fees and expenses.

Macau Land Concession

On November 1, 2013, the Company completed the sale of all of the equity interests of the subsidiaries that held the Company's investment in a land concession in Macau (the "Macau Land Concession") to Pearl Dynasty for a total sales price of \$438.0 million. Net proceeds from the sale, after commissions and customary closing costs, amounted to approximately \$420 million.

Other Events

The Cromwell temporarily closed in early February 2013 for renovations. The renovated hotel and casino are expected to reopen in the second quarter 2014.

In September 2013, Caesars entered into an underwriting agreement for the sale of 10.0 million shares of its common stock. The underwriter agreed to purchase the common stock from Caesars at a price of \$19.40 per share and exercised its option to purchase 340,418 additional shares. These transactions closed on October 1, 2013, and resulted in approximately \$200.6 million of proceeds to Caesars before expenses.

In October 2013, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its 500-room Claridge Hotel Tower, which was part of the Bally's Atlantic City asset group. The sale was completed in February 2014.

Summary of 2014 Events

Sale of Properties from CEOC to CGP LLC. On March 1, 2014, we executed a definitive agreement to sell Bally's Las Vegas, The Cromwell, The Quad and Harrah's New Orleans to CGP LLC for a purchase price of \$2,000.0 million, net of assumed debt (the "Asset Transaction"). Consistent with the 2013 sale of Planet Hollywood Las Vegas and the Maryland Joint Venture, this transaction will also be accounted for as a reorganization of entities under common control.

Governmental Regulation

The gaming industry is highly regulated, and we must maintain our licenses and pay gaming taxes to continue our operations. Each of our casinos is subject to extensive regulation under the laws, rules, and regulations of the jurisdiction in which it is located. These laws, rules, and regulations generally concern the responsibility, financial stability, and character of the owners, managers, and persons with financial interests in the gaming operations. Violations of laws in one jurisdiction could result in disciplinary action in other jurisdictions. A more detailed description of the regulations to which we are subject is contained in Exhibit 99.1 to this Form 10-K.

Our businesses are subject to various foreign, federal, state, and local laws and regulations, in addition to gaming regulations. These laws and regulations include, but are not limited to, restrictions and conditions concerning alcoholic beverages, smoking, environmental matters, employees, currency transactions, taxation, zoning and building codes, construction, land use, and marketing and advertising. We also deal with significant amounts of cash in our operations and are subject to various reporting and anti-money laundering regulations. Such laws and regulations could change or could be interpreted differently in the future, or new laws and regulations could be enacted. Material changes, new laws or regulations, or material differences in interpretations by courts or governmental authorities could adversely affect our operating results. See "Item 1a - Risk Factors" for additional discussion.

Employee Relations

We have approximately 68,000 employees throughout our organization. There is a clear relationship between employee engagement and customer service. The more engaged our employees, the more our guests benefit from memorable experiences. Engaging employees is therefore a backbone and a driver of our success. We engage our employees in many ways, including fostering open and constructive dialogue, investing in policies and programs that make us a great, diverse and inclusive place to work, caring for our employees' safety, health and wellness, and providing opportunities for personal growth and development.

Approximately 28,000 of our employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements with certain of our subsidiaries, relating to certain casino, hotel, and restaurant employees at certain of our properties. Most of our employees covered by collective bargaining agreements are employed at properties in Las Vegas and Atlantic City. Our collective bargaining agreements in Atlantic City covering most of the unionized work force there expire in 2014. We reached new collective bargaining agreements covering most of our Las Vegas employees in January 2014, replacing the previous agreements that had expired on May 31, 2013. See "Item 1a - Risk Factors" for additional discussion. On February 20, 2014, we reached agreement with Transport Workers Union Local 721, the union which represents approximately 1,200 employees at the following properties: Paris Las Vegas, Bally's Las Vegas and Harrah's Las Vegas. The new agreement expires in five years.

Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability

Our Board of Directors and senior executives are committed to maintaining Caesars' position as an industry leader in the area of corporate social responsibility and sustainability. We maintain an Environmental, Social and Governance

Council to guide our activities and allocate the necessary resources. We establish annual targets in key areas and, by engaging employees throughout our entire organization, we drive the Company's performance accordingly.

Code of Commitment

For over a decade, we have maintained our Code of Commitment as a guiding framework for our approach to responsible and ethical business. First published in 2000, our Code of Commitment is a public pledge to our employees, guests and communities that we will honor the trust they have placed in us. Our Code of Commitment is deeply embedded in our organization's communications and culture and widely displayed in all our properties for our guests and all who visit. We use training events to reinforce our expectations of all employees with regard to ethics, compliance and anti-corruption at all levels of the business.

Environmental Stewardship

As part of our Code of Commitment, we accept our duty to help preserve the planet for current and future generations. For the past five years, we have been advancing a strategy to reduce our effect on the environment in our main areas of impact. Our multi-year strategy, CodeGreen, is a structured, data-driven and disciplined program that leverages the passion of our employees and engages our guests and suppliers. Since our baseline year of 2007, we have reduced energy consumption across all our properties by more than 18%, and greenhouse gas emissions by more than 20%, both on an air-conditioned square foot basis, and we reduced absolute water consumption by 7%. Nearly 25% of our total waste was recycled in 2012. Additionally, we have received Green Key certifications at all 31 of our properties with hotels in North America, most at the four key level.

Diversity and Inclusion

We create a dynamic and innovative working culture where individual growth is rewarded, recognized and celebrated. Caesars is the only company in the casino entertainment industry to receive a perfect score, seven consecutive times, on the Human Rights Campaign Corporate Equality Index, including the latest 2013 publication. We were also recognized as one of the top Diversity Leaders by Profiles in Diversity Journal for our innovation, communication, and dedication to diversity and inclusion practices. In 2012, our employees included more than 55% who belong to minority groups. In terms of gender balance, we encourage the advancement of women, and in 2012, more than 40% of the managers in our organization were women.

Caesars Foundation

Established in 2002, the Caesars Foundation (the "Foundation") is a private charitable foundation funded by a portion of operating income from resorts owned and operated or managed by Caesars. The Foundation's objective is to strengthen organizations and programs in the communities where our employees and their families live and work, and include our employees in volunteer efforts associated with the causes we support. We maintain our Foundation commitment each year and since its inception, the Foundation has gifted more than \$60 million to help support vibrant communities. For more information, visit www.caesarsfoundation.com.

Available Information

Our Internet address is www.caesars.com. We make available free of charge, on or through our website, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). We also make available through our website all filings of our executive officers and directors on Forms 3, 4, and 5 under Section 16 of the Exchange Act. These filings are also available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is available on our website under the "Investor Relations" link. We will provide a copy of these documents without charge to any person upon receipt of a written request addressed to Caesars Entertainment Corporation, Attn: Corporate Secretary, One Caesars Palace Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109. Reference in this document to our website address does not constitute incorporation by reference of the information contained on the website.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

Our substantial indebtedness and the fact that a significant portion of our cash flow is used to make interest payments could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations, limit our ability to react to changes in the economy or our industry and prevent us from making debt service payments.

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We are a highly leveraged company. As of December 31, 2013, we had \$23,589.3 million face value of outstanding indebtedness and our current debt service obligation for the next 12 months is estimated to be \$2,383.0 million, which includes estimated interest payments of \$2,185.9 million. As of December 31, 2013, CEOC had \$19,589.1 million face value of outstanding indebtedness including \$285.4 million owed to Caesars Entertainment, and CEOC's debt service obligation for the next 12 months is \$1,967.1 million, which includes estimated interest payments of \$1,853.7 million. As of December 31, 2013, CERP had \$4,676.7 million

10

face value of outstanding indebtedness, and CERP's debt service obligation for the next 12 months is \$417.3 million, which includes estimated interest payments of \$381.4 million.

Our substantial indebtedness could:

- limit our ability to borrow money for our working capital, capital expenditures, development projects, debt service requirements, strategic initiatives or other purposes;
- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our indebtedness, and any failure to comply with the obligations of any of our debt instruments, including restrictive covenants and borrowing conditions, could result in an event of default under the agreements governing our indebtedness;
- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to the payment of interest and repayment of our indebtedness thereby reducing funds available to us for other purposes;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our operations or business;
- make us more highly leveraged than some of our competitors, which may place us at a competitive disadvantage;
- make us more vulnerable to downturns in our business or the economy;
- restrict us from making strategic acquisitions, developing new gaming facilities, introducing new technologies or exploiting business opportunities;
- affect our ability to renew gaming and other licenses;
- limit, along with the financial and other restrictive covenants in our indebtedness, among other things, our ability to borrow additional funds or dispose of assets; and
- expose us to the risk of increased interest rates as certain of our borrowings are at variable rates of interest.

Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, prospects and ability to satisfy our outstanding debt obligations.

We may be unable to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness, and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness that may not be successful.

We may be unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations, or unable to draw under our senior secured credit facilities or otherwise, in an amount sufficient to fund our liquidity needs. Our operating cash inflows are typically used for operating expenses, debt service costs, working capital needs, and capital expenditures in the normal course of business. Our operating cash flows are consumed by our cash interest payments, which totaled \$1,899.2 million in 2013. We experienced negative operating cash flows of \$109.4 million in 2013, and we also expect to experience negative operating cash flows in 2014 and beyond.

We do not expect that our cash flow from operations will be sufficient to repay our indebtedness in the long term, and we will have to ultimately seek a restructuring, amendment, or refinancing of our debt. We cannot predict at this time whether we will be able to secure any such refinancing, even if market conditions and our financial condition improve between now and then. Even if refinancing alternatives were available to us, we may not find them suitable or at comparable interest rates to the indebtedness being refinanced. In addition, the terms of existing or future debt agreements may restrict us from securing a refinancing on terms that are available to us at that time. In the absence of such operating results and resources, we would face substantial liquidity problems and would likely be required to dispose of material assets or operations to meet our debt service and other obligations. We may not be able to consummate those dispositions for fair market value or at all. Furthermore, any proceeds that we could realize from any such dispositions may not be adequate to meet our debt service obligations then due. We could also be required to reorganize our company in its entirety. Neither the Sponsors nor any of their respective affiliates has any continuing obligation to provide us with debt or equity financing. Even if we are able to refinance our debt, any refinancing could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants, which could further restrict our business operations. For example, the interest rates on CEOC's first and second lien notes are substantially higher than the interest rates under CEOC's credit facilities, and the interest rates on CERP's first and second lien notes, the proceeds of which were used to refinance a portion of our previous CMBS financing, are substantially higher than the interest rates applicable to such CMBS financing. If we are unable to service our debt obligations generally, and if we

are unable to refinance our debt obligations that mature in 2015 or thereafter, we cannot assure you that our company will continue in its current state or that your investment in our company will retain any value.

We may incur significantly more debt, which could adversely affect our ability to pursue certain opportunities.

We and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial indebtedness at any time, and from time to time, including in the near future. Although the terms of the agreements governing our indebtedness contain restrictions on our ability to incur additional indebtedness, these restrictions are subject to a number of important qualifications and exceptions, and the indebtedness incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial.

For example, as of December 31, 2013, we had \$115.0 million of additional borrowing capacity available under our revolving credit facility with an additional \$100.5 million committed to back outstanding letters of credit, all of which is secured on a first priority basis. CERP had \$269.5 million of additional borrowing capacity available under their revolving credit facility. None of our existing indebtedness limits the amount of debt that may be incurred by Caesars Entertainment.

Our debt agreements allow for one or more future issuances of additional secured notes or loans, which may include, in each case, indebtedness secured on a pari passu basis with the obligations under CEOC or CERP's credit facilities and first lien notes. This indebtedness could be used for a variety of purposes, including financing capital expenditures, refinancing or repurchasing our outstanding indebtedness, including existing unsecured indebtedness, or for general corporate purposes. We have raised and expect to continue to raise debt, including secured debt, to directly or indirectly refinance our outstanding unsecured debt on an opportunistic basis, as well as development and acquisition opportunities.

Our debt agreements contain restrictions that limit our flexibility in operating our business.

Our debt agreements contain, and any future indebtedness of ours would likely contain, a number of covenants that impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us, including restrictions on our and our subsidiaries' ability to, among other things:

- incur additional debt or issue certain preferred shares;
- pay dividends on or make distributions in respect of our capital stock or make other restricted payments;
- make certain investments;
- sell certain assets;
- create liens on certain assets;
- consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets;
- enter into certain transactions with our affiliates; and
- designate our subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries.

As a result of these covenants, we are limited in the manner in which we conduct our business, and we may be unable to engage in favorable business activities or finance future operations or capital needs.

We have pledged and will pledge a significant portion of our assets as collateral under our debt agreements. If any of our lenders accelerate the repayment of borrowings, there can be no assurance that we will have sufficient assets to repay our indebtedness.

We are required to satisfy and maintain specified financial ratios under our debt agreements. See Note 9, "Debt," for further information. Under CEOC's credit facilities, we are required to comply on a quarterly basis with a maximum net senior secured first lien leverage test. While we were in compliance with the quarterly financial covenant as of December 31, 2013, in order to comply with such test in the future, CEOC will need to achieve a certain amount of adjusted EBITDA and/or reduce its first lien leverage. The factors that could impact the foregoing include (a) changes in gaming trips, spend per trip and hotel metrics, which we believe are correlated to consumer spending and confidence generally and spending by consumers for gaming and other entertainment activities, (b) our ability to effect cost savings initiatives, (c) our ability to complete asset sales, including the transaction described more fully in Note 24, (d) issuing additional second lien or unsecured debt, or project financing, (e) reducing net debt through open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, redemptions, tender offers or exchanges, (f) equity issuances, (g) reductions in capital expenditures spending, or (h) a combination thereof. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in implementing measures to increase CEOC's adjusted EBITDA or reduce its leverage.

As described more fully in Note 24, "Subsequent Events," we recently announced that CGP LLC will acquire certain assets from CEOC for \$2,000.0 million in cash, net of assumed debt ("Subsequent Asset Transactions"). The net cash proceeds from the transaction will impact the calculation of the net senior secured first lien leverage ratio going forward to the extent it reduces first lien debt or increases cash of CEOC. The transaction is an important component of our strategy to obtain future liquidity and comply with our financial maintenance covenant.

Our ability to meet the financial ratios under our debt agreements, including the quarterly financial covenant under CEOC's credit facilities, can be affected by events beyond our control, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to meet those ratios. If CEOC is unable to meet its quarterly financial covenant in the future, we may need to make cash contributions to CEOC in order to cure any breach and ensure continued compliance with the covenants.

A failure to comply with the covenants contained in CEOC's credit facilities or our other indebtedness could result in an event of default under the facilities or the existing agreements, which, if not cured or waived, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In the event of any default under CEOC's credit facilities or our other indebtedness, the lenders thereunder:

- will not be required to lend any additional amounts to us;
- could elect to declare all borrowings outstanding, together with accrued and unpaid interest and fees, to be due and payable and terminate all commitments to extend further credit; or
- require us to apply all of our available cash to repay these borrowings.

Such actions by the lenders could cause cross defaults under our other indebtedness. For instance, if we were unable to repay those amounts, the lenders under CEOC's credit facilities and the holders of CEOC's secured notes could proceed against the collateral granted to them to secure that indebtedness.

If the indebtedness under CEOC's credit facilities, or our other indebtedness were to be accelerated, there can be no assurance that our assets would be sufficient to repay such indebtedness in full.

Repayment of our debt is dependent on cash flow generated by our subsidiaries.

Our subsidiaries currently own a portion of our assets and conduct a portion of our operations. Accordingly, repayment of our indebtedness is dependent, to a significant extent, on the generation of cash flow by our subsidiaries and their ability to make such cash available to us, by dividend, debt repayment or otherwise. Our subsidiaries do not have any obligation to pay amounts due on our indebtedness or to make funds available for that purpose. Our subsidiaries may not be able to, or may not be permitted to, make distributions to enable us to make payments in respect of our indebtedness. Each subsidiary is a distinct legal entity and, under certain circumstances, legal and contractual restrictions may limit our ability to obtain cash from our subsidiaries. In the event that we do not receive distributions from our subsidiaries we may be unable to make required principal and interest payments on our indebtedness.

We may sell or divest different properties or assets as a result of our evaluation of our portfolio of businesses. Such sales or divestitures would affect our costs, revenues, profitability and financial position.

From time to time, we evaluate our properties and our portfolio of businesses and may, as a result, sell or attempt to sell, divest or spin-off different properties or assets. For example, in November 2012, we sold our Harrah's St. Louis property. In addition, in connection with the previously announced CGP LLC transaction, on October 21, 2013, Caesars Entertainment and its subsidiaries (i) contributed its shares of Caesars Interactive Entertainment, Inc. and approximately \$1.1 billion face value of senior notes previously issued by CEOC to CGP LLC in exchange for non-voting units, and (ii) sold to CGP LLC for cash the Planet Hollywood Resort & Casino in Las Vegas, Caesars Entertainment's joint venture interests in a casino under development in Baltimore (Horseshoe Baltimore) and a financial stake in the management fee stream for both of those properties. See Note 5, "Caesars Growth Partners, LLC Transactions."

In addition, on March 1, 2014, we entered into a definitive agreement with respect to the Subsequent Asset Transactions as more fully described further in Note 24, "Subsequent Events." The consummation of the Subsequent Asset Transactions are subject to certain closing conditions, including the receipt of gaming approvals, accuracy of representations and warranties, compliance with covenants, obtaining financing and receipt of third party consents.

We or CGP LLC may be unable to obtain the necessary approvals or otherwise satisfy the conditions required to consummate the Subsequent Asset Transactions on a timely basis or at all.

These sales or divestitures affect our costs, revenues, profitability, financial position, liquidity and our ability to comply with our debt covenants. Divestitures have inherent risks, including possible delays in closing transactions (including potential difficulties in obtaining regulatory approvals), the risk of lower-than-expected sales proceeds for the divested businesses, and potential post-closing claims for indemnification. In addition, current economic conditions and relatively illiquid real estate markets may result in fewer potential bidders and unsuccessful sales efforts. Expected costs savings, which are offset by revenue losses from divested properties, may also be difficult to achieve or maximize due to our fixed cost structure.

We are controlled by the Sponsors, whose interests may not be aligned with ours.

Hamlet Holdings, the members of which are comprised of individuals affiliated with each of the Sponsors, as of December 31, 2013, controls approximately 63.9% of our common stock, and controls us, pursuant to an irrevocable proxy providing Hamlet Holdings with sole voting and sole dispositive power over those shares. As a result, the Sponsors have the power to elect all of our directors. Moreover, Hamlet Holdings has the ability to vote on any transaction that requires the approval of our Board or our stockholders, including the approval of significant corporate transactions such as mergers and the sale of all or substantially all of our assets. As a result, Hamlet Holdings is in a position to exert a significant influence over us, and the direction of our business and results of operations. The interests of the Sponsors could conflict with or differ from the interests of other holders of our securities. For example, the concentration of ownership held by the Sponsors could delay, defer or prevent a change of control of us or impede a merger, takeover or other business combination which another stockholder may otherwise view favorably.

Additionally, the Sponsors are in the business of making or advising on investments in companies they hold, and may from time to time in the future acquire interests in or provide advice to businesses that directly or indirectly compete with certain portions of our business or are suppliers or customers of ours. One or both of the Sponsors may also pursue acquisitions that may be complementary to our business, and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. A sale of a substantial number of shares of stock in the future by funds affiliated with the Sponsors or their co-investors could cause our stock price to decline. So long as Hamlet Holdings continues to hold the irrevocable proxy, they will continue to be able to strongly influence or effectively control our decisions.

In addition, we have an executive committee that serves at the discretion of our Board and is authorized to take such actions as it reasonably determines appropriate. Currently, the executive committee may act by a majority of its members, provided that at least one member affiliated with TPG and Apollo must approve any action of the executive committee.

Reduction in discretionary consumer spending resulting from the downturn in the national economy over the past few years, the volatility and disruption of the capital and credit markets, adverse changes in the global economy and other factors could negatively impact our financial performance and our ability to access financing.

Changes in discretionary consumer spending or consumer preferences are driven by factors beyond our control, such as perceived or actual general economic conditions; high energy, fuel and other commodity costs; the cost of travel; the potential for bank failures; a soft job market; an actual or perceived decrease in disposable consumer income and wealth; the recent increase in payroll taxes; increases in gaming taxes or fees; fears of recession and changes in consumer confidence in the economy; and terrorist attacks or other global events. Our business is particularly susceptible to any such changes because our casino properties offer a highly discretionary set of entertainment and leisure activities and amenities. Gaming and other leisure activities we offer represent discretionary expenditures and participation in such activities may decline if discretionary consumer spending declines, including during economic downturns, during which consumers generally earn less disposable income. The economic downturn that began in 2008 and adverse conditions in the local, regional, national and global markets have negatively affected our business and results of operations and may continue to negatively affect our operations in the future. In addition, the Atlantic City gaming market in particular has seen a massive decline. For example, according to the Atlantic City Gaming Industry Impact Report, prepared by the Office of Communications, State of New Jersey Casino Control Commission, reported gaming revenues for Atlantic City properties have declined from \$4,920.8 million in 2007 to \$2,862.1 million in 2013. During periods of economic contraction, our revenues may decrease while most of our costs remain fixed and some costs even increase, resulting in decreased earnings. While economic conditions have improved, our

revenues may continue to decrease. For example, while the gaming industry has partially recovered from 2008, there are no assurances that the gaming industry will continue to grow as a result of economic downturn or other factors. Any decrease in the gaming industry could adversely affect consumer spending and adversely affect our operations.

Additionally, key determinants of our revenues and operating performance include hotel average daily rate ("ADR"), number of gaming trips and average spend per trip by our customers. Given that 2007 was the peak year for our financial performance and the gaming industry in the United States in general, we may not attain those financial levels in the near term, or at all. If we fail to increase ADR or any other similar metric in the near term, our revenues may not increase and, as a result, we may not be able to pay down our existing debt, fund our operations, fund planned capital expenditures or achieve expected growth rates, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow. Even an uncertain economic outlook may adversely affect consumer spending in our gaming operations and related facilities, as consumers

spend less in anticipation of a potential economic downturn. Furthermore, other uncertainties, including national and global economic conditions, terrorist attacks or other global events, could adversely affect consumer spending and adversely affect our operations.

Continued growth in consumer demand for non-gaming offerings would negatively impact our gaming revenue. Recent trends have indicated a growing shift in customer demand for non-gaming offerings, as opposed to solely gambling, when visiting Las Vegas. According to LVCVA, 47% of Las Vegas visitors in 2012 indicated that their primary reason to visit was for vacation or pleasure as opposed to solely for gambling as the main attraction, up from 39% of visitors in 2008. To the extent the demand for non-gaming offerings replaces demand for gambling, our gaming revenues will decrease, which could have an adverse impact on our business and results of operations. We may not realize any or all of our projected cost savings, which would have the effect of reducing our LTM Adjusted EBITDA - Pro Forma, which would have a negative effect on our financial performance and negatively impact our covenant calculation and could have a negative effect on our stock price.

We have undertaken comprehensive cost-reduction efforts to manage expenses with current business levels. While these and other identified new cost saving programs have allowed us and we expect will allow us to realize substantial savings, our continued reduction efforts may fail to achieve similar or continued savings. Although we believe, as of December 31, 2013, once fully implemented, these cost savings programs will produce additional estimated annual cost savings of \$91.4 million we may not realize some or all of these projected savings without impacting our revenues. Our cost savings plans are intended to increase our effectiveness and efficiency in our operations without impacting our revenues and margins. Our cost savings plan is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties that may change at any time, and, therefore, our actual savings may differ materially from what we anticipate. For example, cutting advertising or marketing expenses may have an unintended negative affect on our revenues. In addition, our expected savings from procurement of goods may be affected by unexpected increases in the cost of raw materials. Furthermore, because we use our projected yet-to-be realized cost savings as a pro forma adjustment to calculate our LTM Adjusted EBITDA - Pro Forma, our actual Adjusted EBITDA would be reduced to the extent of the cost savings we do not achieve.

We are subject to extensive governmental regulation and taxation policies, the enforcement of which could adversely impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are subject to extensive gaming regulations and political and regulatory uncertainty. Regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions where we operate have broad powers with respect to the licensing of casino operations and may revoke, suspend, condition or limit our gaming or other licenses, impose substantial fines and take other actions, any one of which could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, revenues and income from operations were negatively impacted during July 2006 in Atlantic City by a three-day government-imposed casino shutdown. Furthermore, in many jurisdictions where we operate, licenses are granted for limited durations and require renewal from time to time. For example, in Iowa, our ability to continue our gaming operations is subject to a referendum every eight years or at any time upon petition of the voters in the county in which we operate; the most recent referendum which approved our ability to continue to operate our casinos occurred in November 2010. In Maryland, we will have to reapply for our license on the fifteenth anniversary of the opening of Horseshoe Baltimore. There can be no assurance that continued gaming activity will be approved in any referendum in the future. If we do not obtain the requisite approval in any future referendum, we will not be able to operate our gaming operations in Iowa, which would negatively impact our future performance.

From time to time, individual jurisdictions have also considered legislation or referendums, such as bans on smoking in casinos and other entertainment and dining facilities, which could adversely impact our operations. For example, the City Council of Atlantic City passed an ordinance in 2007 requiring that we segregate at least 75% of the casino gaming floor as a nonsmoking area, leaving no more than 25% of the casino gaming floor as a smoking area. Illinois also passed the Smoke Free Illinois Act which became effective January 1, 2008, and bans smoking in nearly all public places, including bars, restaurants, work places, schools and casinos. The Act also bans smoking within 15 feet of any entrance, window or air intake area of these public places. These smoking bans have adversely affected revenues and operating results at our properties. The likelihood or outcome of similar legislation in other jurisdictions and referendums in the future cannot be predicted, though any smoking ban would be expected to negatively impact

our financial performance.

Furthermore, because we are subject to regulation in each jurisdiction in which we operate, and because regulatory agencies within each jurisdiction review our compliance with gaming laws in other jurisdictions, it is possible that gaming compliance issues in one jurisdiction may lead to reviews and compliance issues in other jurisdictions. For example, recent events in connection with our role with the proposed development of a casino gaming facility by Sterling Suffolk Racecourse, LLC (“Sterling Suffolk”), owner of Suffolk Downs racecourse in East Boston, Massachusetts, have resulted in reviews in several other jurisdictions arising out of a report issued to the Massachusetts Gaming Commission from the Director of the Investigations and Enforcement Bureau

15

for the Massachusetts Gaming Commission (the "Bureau") in October 2013. That report raised certain issues for consideration when evaluating our suitability as a qualifier in Massachusetts and made a recommendation that we had not met our burden by clear and convincing evidence to establish our suitability. Although we strongly disagree with the director's recommendation, we withdrew our application as a qualifier in Massachusetts at the request of Sterling Suffolk. Neither we nor our affiliates were found unsuitable by any licensing authority, but other gaming regulatory agencies have asked for information about the issues raised in the report from the Bureau, and we are in the process of providing that information. We cannot assure you that existing or future jurisdictions would not raise similar questions with respect to our suitability arising out of the Bureau's report, or with respect to matters that may arise in the future, and we cannot assure you that such issues will not adversely affect us or our financial condition.

The casino entertainment industry represents a significant source of tax revenues to the various jurisdictions in which casinos operate. From time to time, various state and federal legislators and officials have proposed changes in tax laws, or in the administration of such laws, including increases in tax rates, which would affect the industry. If adopted, such changes could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our stockholders are subject to extensive governmental regulation and if a stockholder is found unsuitable by the gaming authority, that stockholder would not be able to beneficially own our common stock directly or indirectly. In many jurisdictions, gaming laws can require any of our stockholders to file an application, be investigated, and qualify or have his, her or its suitability determined by gaming authorities. Gaming authorities have very broad discretion in determining whether an applicant should be deemed suitable. Subject to certain administrative proceeding requirements, the gaming regulators have the authority to deny any application or limit, condition, restrict, revoke or suspend any license, registration, finding of suitability or approval, or fine any person licensed, registered or found suitable or approved, for any cause deemed reasonable by the gaming authorities. For additional information on the criteria used in making determinations regarding suitability, see "Governmental Regulation."

For example, under Nevada gaming laws, each person who acquires, directly or indirectly, beneficial ownership of any voting security, or beneficial or record ownership of any non-voting security or any debt security, in a public corporation which is registered with the Nevada Gaming Commission, or the Gaming Commission, may be required to be found suitable if the Gaming Commission has reason to believe that his or her acquisition of that ownership, or his or her continued ownership in general, would be inconsistent with the declared public policy of Nevada, in the sole discretion of the Gaming Commission. Any person required by the Gaming Commission to be found suitable shall apply for a finding of suitability within 30 days after the Gaming Commission's request that he or she should do so and, together with his or her application for suitability, deposit with the Nevada Gaming Control Board, or the Control Board, a sum of money which, in the sole discretion of the Control Board, will be adequate to pay the anticipated costs and charges incurred in the investigation and processing of that application for suitability, and deposit such additional sums as are required by the Control Board to pay final costs and charges. Additionally, under Ohio law, an institutional investor, which is broadly defined and includes any corporation that holds any amount of our stock, will be required to apply for and obtain a waiver of suitability determination.

Furthermore, any person required by a gaming authority to be found suitable, who is found unsuitable by the gaming authority, may not hold directly or indirectly the beneficial ownership of any voting security or the beneficial or record ownership of any nonvoting security or any debt security of any public corporation which is registered with the gaming authority beyond the time prescribed by the gaming authority. A violation of the foregoing may constitute a criminal offense. A finding of unsuitability by a particular gaming authority impacts that person's ability to associate or affiliate with gaming licensees in that particular jurisdiction and could impact the person's ability to associate or affiliate with gaming licensees in other jurisdictions.

Many jurisdictions also require any person who acquires beneficial ownership of more than a certain percentage of voting securities of a gaming company and, in some jurisdictions, non-voting securities, typically 5%, to report the acquisition to gaming authorities, and gaming authorities may require such holders to apply for qualification or a finding of suitability, subject to limited exceptions for "institutional investors" that hold a company's voting securities for investment purposes only. Under Maryland gaming laws, we may not sell or otherwise transfer more than 5% of the legal or beneficial interest in Horseshoe Baltimore without the approval of the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Commission, or the Maryland Commission, after the Maryland Commission determines that the transferee is

qualified or grants the transferee an institutional investor waiver.

Some jurisdictions may also limit the number of gaming licenses in which a person may hold an ownership or a controlling interest. In Indiana, for example, a person may not have an ownership interest in more than two Indiana riverboat owner's licenses, and in Maryland an individual or business entity may not own an interest in more than one video lottery facility.

If we are unable to effectively compete against our competitors, our profits will decline.

The gaming industry is highly competitive and our competitors vary considerably in size, quality of facilities, number of operations, brand identities, marketing and growth strategies, financial strength and capabilities, and geographic diversity. We

also compete with other non-gaming resorts and vacation areas, and with various other entertainment businesses. Our competitors in each market that we participate may have greater financial, marketing, or other resources than we do, and there can be no assurance that they will not engage in aggressive pricing action to compete with us. Although we believe we are currently able to compete effectively in each of the various markets in which we participate, we cannot ensure that we will be able to continue to do so or that we will be capable of maintaining or further increasing our current market share. Our failure to compete successfully in our various markets could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flow.

In recent years, many casino operators have been reinvesting in existing markets to attract new customers or to gain market share, thereby increasing competition in those markets. As companies have completed new expansion projects, supply has typically grown at a faster pace than demand in some markets, including Las Vegas, our largest market, and competition has increased significantly. For example, CityCenter, a large development of resorts and residences, opened in December 2009, SLS Las Vegas, a 1,600 room hotel and casino, is expected to open in Fall 2014 on the northern end of the Strip near Circus Circus, and the Genting Group has announced plans to develop a 3,500 room hotel and 175,000 square foot casino called Resorts World Las Vegas, which is expected to open in 2016 on the northern end of the Strip near Circus Circus. Also, in response to changing trends, Las Vegas operators have been focused on expanding their non-gaming offerings, including upgrades to hotel rooms, new food and beverage offerings, and new entertainment offerings. MGM has announced plans for The Park, which includes a new retail and dining development on the land between New York-New York and Monte Carlo, a renovation of the Strip-front facades of both resorts and a new 20,000 seat indoor arena for sporting events and concerts operated by AEG. Construction of The Park is expected to be complete in 2014, with the arena expected to be complete in 2016. Additionally, SkyVue, a proposed 500-foot observation wheel, has been in construction since 2012. There have also been proposals for other large scale non-gaming development projects in Las Vegas by various other developers, including other arenas, observation wheels and a roller coaster, however, there are no details as to when or if these projects will be complete. We also face increased competition in Atlantic City, as Revel, a resort and casino, opened in May 2012. The expansion of existing casino entertainment properties, the increase in the number of properties and the aggressive marketing strategies of many of our competitors have increased competition in many markets in which we operate, and this intense competition is expected to continue. These competitive pressures have and are expected to continue to adversely affect our financial performance in certain markets, including Atlantic City.

In particular, our business may be adversely impacted by the additional gaming and room capacity in Nevada. In addition, our operations located in New Jersey may be adversely impacted by the expansion of gaming in Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania, and our operations located in Nevada may be adversely impacted by the expansion of gaming in California.

Theoretical win rates for our casino operations depend on a variety of factors, some of which are beyond our control.

The gaming industry is characterized by an element of chance. Accordingly, we employ theoretical win rates to estimate what a certain type of game, on average, will win or lose in the long run. In addition to the element of chance, theoretical win rates are also affected by the spread of table limits and factors that are beyond our control, such as a player's skill and experience and behavior, the mix of games played, the financial resources of players, the volume of bets placed and the amount of time players spend gambling. As a result of the variability in these factors, the actual win rates at the casino may differ from theoretical win rates and could result in the winnings of our gaming customers exceeding those anticipated. The variability of these factors, alone or in combination, have the potential to negatively impact our actual win rates, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We face the risk of fraud and cheating.

Our gaming customers may attempt or commit fraud or cheat in order to increase winnings. Acts of fraud or cheating could involve the use of counterfeit chips or other tactics, possibly in collusion with our employees. Internal acts of cheating could also be conducted by employees through collusion with dealers, surveillance staff, floor managers or other casino or gaming area staff. Failure to discover such acts or schemes in a timely manner could result in losses in our gaming operations. In addition, negative publicity related to such schemes could have an adverse effect on our reputation, potentially causing a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Use of the "Caesars" brand name, or any of our other brands, by entities other than us could damage the brands and our operations and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our "Caesars" brand remains the most recognized casino brand in the world and our operations benefit from the global recognition and reputation generated by our brands. Generally, we are actively pursuing gaming and non-gaming management, branding, and development opportunities in Asia and other parts of the world where our brands and reputation are already well-recognized assets. In addition, we will continue to expand our World Series of Poker tournaments to international jurisdictions where we believe there is a likelihood of legalization of online gaming, in order to grow the brand's awareness. In connection

with such opportunities, we intend to grant third parties licenses to use our brands. Our business and results of operations may be adversely affected by the management or the enforcement of the "Caesars" and the "World Series of Poker" brand names, or any of our other brands, by third parties outside of our exclusive control.

Any failure to protect our trademarks could have a negative impact on the value of our brand names and adversely affect our business.

The development of intellectual property is part of our overall business strategy, and we regard our intellectual property to be an important element of our success. While our business as a whole is not substantially dependent on any one trademark or combination of several of our trademarks or other intellectual property, we seek to establish and maintain our proprietary rights in our business operations and technology through the use of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, parties may infringe our trademarks and use information that we regard as proprietary and our rights may be invalidated or unenforceable. The unauthorized use or reproduction of our trademarks could diminish the value of our brand and our market acceptance, competitive advantages or goodwill, which could adversely affect our business.

We extend credit to a portion of our customers and we may not be able to collect gaming receivables from our credit players.

We conduct our gaming activities on a credit and cash basis at many of our properties. Any such credit we extend is unsecured. Table games players typically are extended more credit than slot players, and high-stakes players typically are extended more credit than customers who tend to wager lower amounts. High-end gaming is more volatile than other forms of gaming, and variances in win-loss results attributable to high-end gaming may have a significant positive or negative impact on cash flow and earnings in a particular quarter. We extend credit to those customers whose level of play and financial resources warrant, in the opinion of management, an extension of credit. These large receivables could have a significant impact on our results of operations if deemed uncollectible. While gaming debts evidenced by a credit instrument, including what is commonly referred to as a "marker," and judgments on gaming debts are enforceable under the current laws of the jurisdictions in which we allow play on a credit basis and judgments in such jurisdictions on gaming debts are enforceable in all states under the Full Faith and Credit Clause of the U.S. Constitution, other jurisdictions may determine that enforcement of gaming debts is against public policy. Although courts of some foreign nations will enforce gaming debts directly and the assets in the U.S. of foreign debtors may be reached to satisfy a judgment, judgments on gaming debts from U.S. courts are not binding on the courts of many foreign nations.

The acquisition, development and construction of new hotels, casinos and gaming and non-gaming venues and the expansion of existing ones could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations due to various factors including delays, cost overruns and other uncertainties.

We intend to develop, construct and open or acquire new hotels, casinos and other gaming venues, and develop and manage non-gaming venues, in response to opportunities that may arise. Future development projects and acquisitions may require significant capital commitments, the incurrence of additional debt, guarantees of third party debt, the incurrence of contingent liabilities and an increase in depreciation and amortization expense, which could have an adverse effect upon our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow. The development and construction of new hotels, casinos and gaming venues and the expansion of existing ones, such as our recent construction of the Octavius Tower and redevelopment of the Nobu Tower at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas, the planned redevelopment of The Cromwell (formerly Bill's Gamblin' Hall & Saloon) in Las Vegas, the development and construction of Horseshoe Baltimore and the development and construction of non-gaming venues such as the LINQ project in Las Vegas, are susceptible to various risks and uncertainties, such as:

- the existence of acceptable market conditions and demand for the completed project;
- general construction risks, including cost overruns, change orders and plan or specification modification, shortages of equipment, materials or skilled labor, labor disputes, unforeseen environmental, engineering or geological problems, work stoppages, fire and other natural disasters, construction scheduling problems, and weather interferences;
- changes and concessions required by governmental or regulatory authorities;
- the ability to finance the projects, especially in light of our substantial indebtedness;
- delays in obtaining, or inability to obtain, all licenses, permits and authorizations required to complete and/or operate the project; and
- disruption of our existing operations and facilities.

Moreover, our development and expansion projects are sometimes jointly pursued with third parties or by licensing our brands to third parties. These joint development, expansion projects or license agreements are subject to risks, in addition to those disclosed above, as they are dependent on our ability to reach and maintain agreements with third parties.

Our failure to complete any new development or expansion project, or consummate any joint development, expansion projects or projects where we license our brands, as planned, on schedule, within budget or in a manner that generates anticipated profits, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

We may not realize all of the anticipated benefits of current or potential future acquisitions.

Our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions will depend, in part, on our ability to integrate the businesses of such acquired company with our businesses. The combination of two independent companies is a complex, costly and time consuming process. This process may disrupt the business of either or both of the companies, and may not result in the full benefits expected. The difficulties of combining the operations of the companies, including our 2010 acquisition of Planet Hollywood in Las Vegas, include, among others:

- coordinating marketing functions;
- undisclosed liabilities; unanticipated issues in integrating information, communications and other systems;
- unanticipated incompatibility of purchasing, logistics, marketing and administration methods;
- retaining key employees;
- consolidating corporate and administrative infrastructures;
- the diversion of management's attention from ongoing business concerns; and
- coordinating geographically separate organizations.

We may be unable to realize in whole or in part the benefits anticipated for any current or future acquisitions.

The risks associated with our international operations could reduce our profits.

Some of our properties are located outside the United States, our acquisitions of London Clubs in 2006 and Playtika in 2011 have increased the percentage of our revenue derived from operations outside the United States. International operations are subject to inherent risks including:

- political and economic instability;
- variation in local economies;
- currency fluctuation;
- greater difficulty in accounts receivable collection;
- trade barriers; and
- burden of complying with a variety of international laws.

For example, the political instability in Egypt due to the uprising in January 2011 has negatively affected our properties there.

Any violation of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act or other similar laws and regulations could have a negative impact on us.

We are subject to risks associated with doing business outside of the United States, which exposes us to complex foreign and U.S. regulations inherent in doing business cross-border and in each of the countries in which it transacts business. We are subject to requirements imposed by the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA") and other anti-corruption laws that generally prohibit U.S. companies and their affiliates from offering, promising, authorizing or making improper payments to foreign government officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Violations of the FCPA and other anti-corruption laws may result in severe criminal and civil sanctions and other penalties and the SEC and U.S. Department of Justice have increased their enforcement activities with respect to the FCPA. Policies and procedures and employee training and compliance programs that we have implemented to deter prohibited practices may not be effective in prohibiting our employees, contractors or agents from violating

or circumventing our policies and the law. If our employees or agents fail to comply with applicable laws or company policies governing our international operations, we may face investigations, prosecutions and other legal proceedings and actions which could result in civil penalties, administrative remedies and criminal sanctions. Any determination that we have violated any anti-corruption laws could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. Compliance with international and U.S. laws and regulations that apply to our international operations increases our cost of doing business in foreign jurisdictions. We also deal with significant amounts of cash in our operations and are subject to various reporting and anti-money laundering regulations. Any violation of anti-money laundering laws (“AML”) or regulations, on which in recent years, governmental authorities have been increasingly focused, with a particular focus on the gaming industry, by any of our resorts could have a negative effect on our results of operations. As an example, a major gaming company recently settled a U.S. Attorney investigation into its AML practices. On October 11, 2013, one of our subsidiaries received a letter from the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the United States Department of the Treasury (“FinCEN”), stating that FinCEN is investigating one of our subsidiaries, Desert Palace, Inc. (the owner of Caesars Palace), for alleged violations of the Bank Secrecy Act based on a BSA examination of Caesars Palace previously conducted by the Internal Revenue Service to determine whether it is appropriate to assess a civil penalty and/or take additional enforcement action against Caesars Palace. Additionally, there is an ongoing federal grand jury investigation regarding AML matters. We are cooperating fully with both the FinCEN and grand jury investigations. Based on proceedings to date, we are currently unable to determine the probability of the outcome of these matters or the range of reasonably possible loss, if any. The loss of the services of key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business. The leadership of our chief executive officer, Mr. Loveman, and other executive officers has been a critical element of our success. The death or disability of Mr. Loveman or other extended or permanent loss of his services, or any negative market or industry perception with respect to him or arising from his loss, could have a material adverse effect on our business. Our other executive officers and other members of senior management have substantial experience and expertise in our business and have made significant contributions to our growth and success. The unexpected loss of services of one or more of these individuals could also adversely affect us. We are not protected by key man or similar life insurance covering members of our senior management. We have employment agreements with our executive officers, but these agreements do not guarantee that any given executive will remain with us. If we are unable to attract, retain and motivate employees, we may not be able to compete effectively and will not be able to expand our business. Our success and ability to grow are dependent, in part, on our ability to hire, retain and motivate sufficient numbers of talented people, with the increasingly diverse skills needed to serve clients and expand our business, in many locations around the world. Competition for highly qualified, specialized technical and managerial, and particularly consulting, personnel is intense. Recruiting, training, retention and benefit costs place significant demands on our resources. Additionally, our substantial indebtedness and the recent downturn in the gaming, travel and leisure sectors have made recruiting executives to our business more difficult. The inability to attract qualified employees in sufficient numbers to meet particular demands or the loss of a significant number of our employees could have an adverse effect on us. Acts of terrorism, war, natural disasters, severe weather and political, economic and military conditions may impede our ability to operate or may negatively impact our financial results. Terrorist attacks and other acts of war or hostility have created many economic and political uncertainties. For example, a substantial number of the customers of our properties in Las Vegas use air travel. As a result of terrorist acts that occurred on September 11, 2001, domestic and international travel was severely disrupted, which resulted in a decrease in customer visits to our properties in Las Vegas. We cannot predict the extent to which disruptions in air or other forms of travel as a result of any further terrorist act, security alerts or war, uprisings, or hostilities in places such as Iraq, Afghanistan and/or Syria or other countries throughout the world will continue to directly or indirectly impact our business and operating results. For example, our operations in Cairo, Egypt were negatively affected from the uprising there in January 2011. As a consequence of the threat of terrorist attacks and other acts of war or hostility in the future, premiums for a variety of insurance products have increased, and some types of insurance are no longer available. If any such event were to affect our properties, we would likely be adversely impacted.

In addition, natural and man-made disasters such as major fires, floods, hurricanes, earthquakes and oil spills could also adversely impact our business and operating results. Such events could lead to the loss of use of one or more of our properties for an extended period of time and disrupt our ability to attract customers to certain of our gaming facilities. If any such event were to affect our properties, we would likely be adversely impacted. Harrah's Atlantic City was closed during a busy summer weekend in August 2011 due to Hurricane Irene and was closed for five days in October and November 2012 due to Hurricane Sandy. Our results of operations were significantly impacted by the closure due to Hurricane Sandy. In addition, Hurricane Sandy substantially impacted tourism in New Jersey, including Atlantic City, and the level of tourism has not yet recovered.

In most cases, we have insurance that covers portions of any losses from a natural disaster, but it is subject to deductibles and

maximum payouts in many cases. Although we may be covered by insurance from a natural disaster, the timing of our receipt of insurance proceeds, if any, is out of our control. In some cases, however, we may receive no proceeds from insurance, such as our August 2011 closing and October and November 2012 closings in Atlantic City.

Additionally, a natural disaster affecting one or more of our properties may affect the level and cost of insurance coverage we may be able to obtain in the future, which may adversely affect our financial position.

As our operations depend in part on our customers' ability to travel, severe or inclement weather can also have a negative impact on our results of operations.

We are or may become involved in legal proceedings that, if adversely adjudicated or settled, could impact our financial condition.

From time to time, we are defendants in various lawsuits or other legal proceedings relating to matters incidental to our business. The nature of our business subjects us to the risk of lawsuits filed by customers, past and present employees, competitors, business partners, Indian tribes and others in the ordinary course of business. As with all legal proceedings, no assurance can be provided as to the outcome of these matters and in general, legal proceedings can be expensive and time consuming. For example, we may have potential liability arising from a class action lawsuit against Hilton Hotels Corporation relating to employee benefit obligations. We may not be successful in the defense or prosecution of these lawsuits, which could result in settlements or damages that could significantly impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may incur impairments to goodwill, indefinite-lived intangible assets, or long-lived assets, which could negatively affect our future profits.

We perform our annual impairment assessment of goodwill as of October 1, or more frequently if impairment indicators exist. We determine the estimated fair value of each reporting unit based on a combination of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") and estimated future cash flows discounted at rates commensurate with the capital structure and cost of capital of comparable market participants, giving appropriate consideration to the prevailing borrowing rates within the casino industry in general. We also evaluate the aggregate fair value of all of our reporting units and other non-operating assets in comparison to our aggregate debt and equity market capitalization at the test date. Both EBITDA multiples and discounted cash flows are common measures used to value and buy or sell businesses in our industry.

We will also perform an annual impairment assessment of other non-amortizing intangible assets as of October 1, or more frequently if impairment indicators exist. We determine the estimated fair value of our non-amortizing intangible assets by primarily using the Relief From Royalty Method and Excess Earnings Method under the income approach.

We review the carrying value of our long-lived assets whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable from the estimated future cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. When performing this assessment, we consider current operating results, trends and prospects, as well as the effect of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic, legal, and regulatory factors.

We are dependent upon our properties for future cash flows and our continued success depends on our ability to draw customers to our properties. Significant negative industry or economic trends, reduced estimates of future cash flows, disruptions to our business, slower growth rates or lack of growth in our business have resulted in impairment charges during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, and, if one or more of such events occurs in the future, additional impairment charges may be required in future periods. If we are required to record additional impairment charges, this could have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements.

We may be required to pay our future tax obligation on our deferred cancellation of debt income.

Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, or the ARRA, we received temporary federal tax relief under the Delayed Recognition of Cancellation of Debt Income, or CODI, rules. The ARRA contains a provision that allows for a deferral for tax purposes of CODI for debt reacquired in 2009 and 2010, followed by recognition of CODI ratably from 2014 through 2018. In connection with the debt that we reacquired in 2009 and 2010, we have deferred related CODI of \$3.5 billion for tax purposes (net of Original Issue Discount ("OID") interest expense, some of which must also be deferred to 2014 through 2018 under the ARRA). We are required to include one-fifth of the deferred CODI, net of deferred and regularly scheduled OID, in taxable income each year from 2014 through 2018.

Alternatively, the deferred CODI, net of deferred OID, could be accelerated into taxable income in a year an impairment transaction occurs. To the extent that our federal taxable income exceeds our available federal net operating loss carry forwards in those years, we will have a cash tax obligation. Our tax obligations related to CODI could be substantial and could materially and adversely affect our cash flows as a result of tax payments. For more information

on the debt that we reacquired in 2009 and 2010, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Other Factors Affecting Net Income."

Our business is particularly sensitive to energy prices and a rise in energy prices could harm our operating results. We are a large consumer of electricity and other energy and, therefore, higher energy prices may have an adverse effect on our results of operations. Accordingly, increases in energy costs may have a negative impact on our operating results. Additionally, higher electricity and gasoline prices which affect our customers may result in reduced visitation to our resorts and a reduction in our revenues. We may be indirectly impacted by regulatory requirements aimed at reducing the impacts of climate change directed at up-stream utility providers, as we could experience potentially higher utility, fuel, and transportation costs.

CGP LLC's interests may conflict with our interests.

The interests of CGP LLC could conflict with our interests. CGP LLC is in a similar business to us and is required to first provide any potential development opportunities to us. However, we may decide to decline the opportunity for the Company's business and permit CGP LLC to pursue the development opportunity. A committee of our board of directors comprised of disinterested directors will consider potential development opportunities provided to us by CGP LLC. If the committee declines an opportunity, that opportunity will be available to CGP LLC and will not be available to our businesses. As a result, our business and growth prospects could be negatively impacted. Furthermore, the consideration of business opportunities may create potential or perceived conflicts of interests between our and CGP LLC's businesses. While we may retain a portion of the financial stake in any management fee to be received in connection with an opportunity provided to CGP LLC, there can be no assurances that such opportunity will be successful or that we will receive the expected fees from any opportunity.

Although certain employees of each of the Sponsors are on the boards of directors of Caesars Entertainment and CAC, the certificates of incorporation of both companies provide that neither the Sponsors nor directors have any obligation to present any corporate opportunity to Caesars Entertainment or CAC. Accordingly, the Sponsors may pursue gaming, entertainment or other activities outside of Caesars Entertainment or CAC and have no obligation to present such opportunity to Caesars Entertainment or CAC.

There may be a significant degree of difficulty in operating CGP LLC's business separately from our business, and managing that process effectively could require a significant amount of management's time.

The separation from CGP LLC's business from our business could cause an interruption of, or loss of momentum in, the operation of our businesses. Management may be required to devote considerable amounts of time to the separation, which will decrease the time they will have to manage their ordinary responsibilities. If management is not able to manage the separation effectively, or if any significant business activities are interrupted as a result of the separation, our businesses and operating results could suffer.

We provide corporate services, back-office support and advisory and business management services through a management services agreement to CGP LLC and Growth Partners properties, and have also recently announced the formation of a new services joint venture, the purpose of which includes the common management of the enterprise-wide intellectual property, each of which may require a significant amount of our resources and management to devote its time to efforts other than our business, which could negatively impact our business and prospects.

Pursuant to a management services agreement, we provide corporate services, back-office support and advisory business management services to CAC and CGP LLC. Neither CAC nor CGP LLC has any employees and each of them only has a short history of operating casinos or online entertainment. In addition, on March 3, 2014, we announced the formation of a new services joint venture, the purpose of which includes the common management of enterprise-wide intellectual property, pursuant to which, among other things, CEOC will provide to the new services joint venture a non-exclusive, irrevocable, royalty-free license that includes the intellectual property that CEOC and its affiliates own but are used in the operation of CGP LLC assets under shared services agreements. Therefore, the business and operations of CAC and CGP LLC are dependent on the services provided by us, and ultimately by the new services joint venture, and may require a significant amount of our resources and devotion of our management's time. The additional demands associated with our providing advisory and management services to CAC and CGP LLC may impact regular operations of our business by diverting our resources and the attention of some of our senior

management team away from revenue producing activities, adversely affecting our ability to attract and complete business opportunities and increasing the difficulty in both retaining professionals and managing and growing our businesses. Any of these effects could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Work stoppages and other labor problems could negatively impact our future profits.

Some of our employees are represented by labor unions. The collective bargaining agreements covering most of our Las Vegas union employees expired on May 31, 2013. A new five year agreement was finalized in January 2014, which includes a no strike provision for the term of the contract. Based on the contract recently agreed upon covering the other Caesars' Las Vegas properties, we are hopeful that The Quad negotiations produce a new agreement without any work disruptions. However, the possibility of a work stoppage or disruption is always present in such circumstances. In such instance, such a labor dispute could have a material impact on our operations.

Later this year, several collective bargaining agreements covering most of our union employees in Atlantic City will expire. We will begin negotiations for renewal agreements in the near future and are hopeful that we will be able to reach agreements with the respective unions without any work stoppage. In the event of a strike, it is possible that such actions could have a material impact on our operations. From time to time, we have also experienced attempts to unionize certain of our non-union employees. While these efforts have achieved some success to date, we cannot provide any assurance that we will not experience additional and more successful union activity in the future. The impact of this union activity is undetermined and could negatively impact our profits.

We may be subject to material environmental liability, including as a result of unknown environmental contamination. The casino properties business is subject to certain federal, state and local environmental laws, regulations and ordinances which govern activities or operations that may have adverse environmental effects, such as emissions to air, discharges to streams and rivers and releases of hazardous substances and pollutants into the environment, as well as handling and disposal from municipal/non-hazardous waste, and which also apply to current and previous owners or operators of real estate generally. Federal examples of these laws include the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation Recovery Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Certain of these environmental laws may impose cleanup responsibility and liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of or caused particular contamination or release of hazardous substances. Should unknown contamination be discovered on our property, or should a release of hazardous substances occur on our property, we could be required to investigate and clean up the contamination and could also be held responsible to a governmental entity or third parties for property damage, personal injury or investigation and cleanup costs incurred in connection with the contamination or release, which may be substantial. Moreover, such contamination may also impair our ability to use the affected property. Such liability could be joint and several in nature, regardless of fault, and could affect us even if such property is vacated. The potential for substantial costs and an inability to use the property could adversely affect our business.

Our insurance coverage may not be adequate to cover all possible losses we could suffer, and, in the future, our insurance costs may increase significantly or we may be unable to obtain the same level of insurance coverage. We may suffer damage to our property caused by a casualty loss (such as fire, natural disasters and acts of war or terrorism) that could severely disrupt our business or subject it to claims by third parties who are injured or harmed. Although we maintain insurance (including property, casualty, terrorism and business interruption insurance), that insurance may be inadequate or unavailable to cover all of the risks to which our business and assets may be exposed. In several cases we maintain extremely high deductibles or self-insure against specific losses. Should an uninsured loss (including a loss which is less than our deductible) or loss in excess of insured limits occur, it could have a significant adverse impact on our operations and revenues.

We generally renew our insurance policies on an annual basis. If the cost of coverage becomes too high, we may need to reduce our policy limits or agree to certain exclusions from our coverage in order to reduce the premiums to an acceptable amount. Among other factors, homeland security concerns, other catastrophic events or any change in the current U.S. statutory requirement that insurance carriers offer coverage for certain acts of terrorism could adversely affect available insurance coverage and result in increased premiums on available coverage (which may cause us to elect to reduce our policy limits) and additional exclusions from coverage. Among other potential future adverse changes, in the future we may elect to not, or may be unable to, obtain any coverage for losses due to acts of terrorism.

The success of third parties adjacent to our properties is important to our ability to generate revenue and operate our business and any deterioration to their success could materially adversely affect our revenue and result of operations. In certain cases, we do not own the businesses and amenities adjacent to our properties. However, the adjacent third-party businesses and amenities stimulate additional traffic through our complexes, including the casinos, which are our largest generators of revenue. Any decrease in the popularity of, or the number of customers visiting, these adjacent businesses and amenities may lead to a corresponding decrease in the traffic through our complexes, which would negatively affect our business and operating results. Further, if newly opening properties, such as The Cromwell, are not as popular as expected, we will not realize the increase in traffic through our properties that we expect as a result of their opening, which would negatively affect our business projections.

Compromises of our information systems or unauthorized access to confidential information or our customers' personal information could materially harm our reputation and business.

We collect and store confidential, personal information relating to our customers for various business purposes, including marketing and financial purposes, and credit card information for processing payments. For example, we handle, collect and store personal information in connection with our customers staying at our hotels and enrolling in our Total Rewards program. We may share this personal and confidential information with vendors or other third parties in connection with processing of transactions, operating certain aspects of our business or for marketing purposes. Our collection and use of personal data are governed by state and federal privacy laws and regulations as well as the applicable laws and regulations in other countries in which we operate. Privacy law is an area that changes often and varies significantly by jurisdiction. We may incur significant costs in order to ensure compliance with the various applicable privacy requirements. In addition, privacy laws and regulations may limit our ability to market to our customers.

We assess and monitor the security of collection, storage and transmission of customer information on an ongoing basis. We utilize commercially available software and technologies to monitor, assess and secure our network. Further, the systems currently used for transmission and approval of payment card transactions, and the technology utilized in payment cards themselves, all of which can put payment card data at risk, are determined and controlled by the payment card industry, not us. Although we have taken steps designed to safeguard our customers' confidential personal information, our network and other systems and those of third parties, such as service providers, could be compromised by a third party breach of our system security or that of a third party provider or as a result by purposeful or accidental actions of third parties, our employees or those employees of a third party. Advances in computer and software capabilities and encryption technology, new tools and other developments may increase the risk of such a breach. As a result of any security breach, customer information or other proprietary data may be accessed or transmitted by or to a third party. Despite these measures, there can be no assurance that we are adequately protecting our information.

Any loss, disclosure or misappropriation of, or access to, customers' or other proprietary information or other breach of our information security could result in legal claims or legal proceedings, including regulatory investigations and actions, or liability for failure to comply with privacy and information security laws, including for failure to protect personal information or for misusing personal information, which could disrupt our operations, damage our reputation and expose us to claims from customers, financial institutions, regulators, payment card associations, employees and other persons, any of which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

The SEC's investigation of a retired Deloitte partner who was formerly the advisory partner on Deloitte's audit engagement for Caesars Entertainment could result in a determination that Deloitte was not independent of Caesars Entertainment which may adversely affect our ability to comply with certain obligations imposed by federal securities law and certain debt agreements.

Deloitte & Touche LLP ("Deloitte") is our independent registered public accounting firm. In April 2013, Deloitte advised Caesars Entertainment that a retired Deloitte partner who was formerly the advisory partner on Deloitte's audit engagement for Caesars Entertainment during most of 2009 (a period not covered in this filing) is the subject of a formal investigation by the SEC. During 2009, this individual engaged in gaming activities at a Caesars Entertainment casino. Deloitte conducted a review of these gaming activities and this individual's role as advisory partner and

reported to the Audit Committee of Caesars Entertainment its conclusion that the individual's activities did not at any time impair Deloitte's independence, because, among other considerations, these activities were not inconsistent with the SEC's independence rules and furthermore he had no substantive role in any audit or review concerning Caesars Entertainment. After Caesars Entertainment conducted its own independent review with the assistance of outside counsel, the Caesars Entertainment Audit Committee, in early May 2013, accepted Deloitte's report and concurred with Deloitte's conclusion that Deloitte's independence was and is not impaired.

If regulatory authorities were to determine that Deloitte was not independent of Caesars Entertainment, such determination may adversely affect Caesars Entertainment's ability to comply with certain obligations imposed by federal securities laws and certain debt agreements, which would have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Our obligation to fund multi-employer pension plans to which we contribute may have an adverse impact on us. We contribute to and participate in various multi-employer pension plans for employees represented by certain unions. We are required to make contributions to these plans in amounts established under collective bargaining agreements. We do not administer these plans and, generally, are not represented on the boards of trustees of these plans. The Pension Protection Act enacted in 2006, or the PPA, requires under-funded pension plans to improve their funding ratios. Based on the information available to us, some of the multi-employer plans to which we contribute are either "critical" or "endangered" as those terms are defined in the PPA. Specifically, the Pension Plan of the UNITED HERE National Retirement Fund is less than 65% funded. We cannot determine at this time the amount of additional funding, if any, we may be required to make to these plans. However, plan assessments could have an adverse impact on our results of operations or cash flows for a given period. Furthermore, under current law, upon the termination of a multi-employer pension plan, or in the event of a withdrawal by us, which we consider from time to time, or a mass withdrawal or insolvency of contributing employers, we would be required to make payments to the plan for our proportionate share of the plan's unfunded vested liabilities. Any termination of a multi-employer plan, or mass withdrawal or insolvency of contributing employers, could require us to contribute an amount under a plan of rehabilitation or surcharge assessment that would have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

An active trading market for our common stock may not develop.

Prior to our listing in February 2012, there was no public market for our common stock. We cannot predict the extent to which investor interest in us will lead to the development of an active trading market or how liquid that market might become. The Sponsors own approximately 63.9% of our common stock and while the shares are eligible for resale, currently such shares are not available for the public market. As a result, our shares may be less liquid than the shares of other newly public companies or other public companies generally and there may be imbalances between supply and demand for our shares. As a result, our share price may experience significant volatility and may not necessarily reflect the value of our expected performance. If an active trading market does not develop, owners of our common stock may have difficulty selling any of our common stock.

Future sales or the possibility of future sales of a substantial amount of our common stock may depress the price of shares of our common stock.

Future sales or the availability for sale of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market could adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through future sales of equity securities.

As of March 1, 2014, there were 137,161,183 shares outstanding, all of which are the same class of voting common stock. All of the outstanding shares of our common stock will be eligible for resale under Rule 144 or Rule 701 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Securities Act"), subject to volume limitations, applicable holding period requirements or other contractual restrictions. The Sponsors have the ability to cause us to register the resale of its shares, and our management members who hold shares will have the ability to include their shares in such registration. In October 2013, we sold 10,340,418 shares of our common stock in a public offering a price of \$19.40 per share. We may issue shares of common stock or other securities from time to time as consideration for future acquisitions and investments or for any other reason that our board of directors deems advisable. If any such acquisition or investment is significant, the number of shares of our common stock, or the number or aggregate principal amount, as the case may be, of other securities that we may issue may in turn be substantial. We may also grant registration rights covering those shares of common stock or other securities in connection with any such acquisitions and investments. We cannot predict the size of future issuances of our common stock or other securities or the effect, if any, that future issuances and sales of our common stock or other securities, including future sales by the Sponsors, will have on the market price of our common stock. Sales of substantial amounts of common stock (including shares of common stock issued in connection with an acquisition), or the perception that such sales could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our common stock.

The price and trading volume of our common stock may fluctuate significantly.

The market price of our common stock may be highly volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations. In addition, the trading volume of our common stock may fluctuate and cause significant price variations to occur. Volatility in the market price of our common stock may prevent a holder of our common stock from being able to sell their shares. The market price for our common stock could fluctuate significantly for various reasons, including:

- our operating and financial performance and prospects, along with that of CGP LLC;
- our quarterly or annual earnings, together with those of CGP LLC, or those of other companies in our industry;
- conditions that impact demand for our products and services;
- the public's reaction to our press releases, other public announcements and filings with the SEC;
- changes in earnings estimates or recommendations by securities analysts who track our common stock;
- market and industry perception of our success, or lack thereof, in pursuing our growth strategy;
- strategic actions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions or restructurings;
- changes in government and environmental regulation, including gaming taxes;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations or principles;
- arrival and departure of key personnel;
- changes in our capital structure;
- sales of common stock by us or members of our management team;
- the expiration of contractual lockup agreements; and

• changes in general market, economic and political conditions in the United States and global economies or financial markets, including those resulting from natural disasters, terrorist attacks, acts of war and responses to such events.

In addition, in recent years, the stock market has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations. This volatility has had a significant impact on the market price of securities issued by many companies, including companies in the gaming, lodging, hospitality and entertainment industries. The changes frequently appear to occur without regard to the operating performance of the affected companies. Hence, the price of our common stock could fluctuate based upon factors that have little or nothing to do with us, and these fluctuations could materially reduce our share price. Because we have not paid dividends since the Acquisition and do not anticipate paying dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future, holders of our common stock should not expect to receive dividends on shares of our common stock.

We have no present plans to pay cash dividends to our stockholders and, for the foreseeable future, intend to retain all of our earnings for use in our business. The declaration of any future dividends by us is within the discretion of our Board and will be dependent on our earnings, financial condition and capital requirements, as well as any other factors deemed relevant by our Board.

We are a "controlled company" within the meaning of the NASDAQ rules and, as a result, will qualify for, and intend to rely on, exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements.

Hamlet Holdings controls a majority of our voting common stock. As a result, we are a "controlled company" within the meaning of NASDAQ corporate governance standards. Under the NASDAQ rules, a company of which more than 50% of the voting power is held by an individual, group or another company is a "controlled company" and we have elected not to comply with certain NASDAQ corporate governance requirements, including:

- the requirement that a majority of the Board consists of independent directors;
- the requirement that we have a nominating/corporate governance committee that is composed entirely of independent directors;
- the requirement that we have a compensation committee that is composed entirely of independent directors; and
- the requirement for an annual performance evaluation of the nominating/corporate governance and compensation committees.

As a result of these exemptions, we do not have a majority of independent directors nor do our nominating/corporate governance and compensation committees consist entirely of independent directors and we are not required to have an annual performance evaluation of the nominating/corporate governance and compensation committees. Accordingly, a holder of our common stock will not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to all of the NASDAQ corporate governance requirements.

Our bylaws and certificate of incorporation contain provisions that could discourage another company from acquiring us and may prevent attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management.

Provisions of our bylaws and our certificate of incorporation may delay or prevent a merger or acquisition that stockholders may consider favorable, including transactions in which you might otherwise receive a premium for your shares. In addition, these provisions may frustrate or prevent any attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management by making it more difficult for stockholders to replace or remove our directors. These provisions include:

- establishing a classified board of directors;
- establishing limitations on the removal of directors;
- permitting only an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the Board to fix the number of directors;
- prohibiting cumulative voting in the election of directors;
- empowering only the Board to fill any vacancy on the Board, whether such vacancy occurs as a result of an increase in the number of directors or otherwise;
- authorizing the issuance of "blank check" preferred stock without any need for action by stockholders;
- eliminating the ability of stockholders to call special meetings of stockholders;
- prohibiting stockholders from acting by written consent if less than 50.1% of our outstanding common stock is controlled by the Sponsors;
- prohibiting amendments to the bylaws without the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the Board or the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the total voting power of the outstanding shares entitled to vote;
- prohibiting amendments to the certificate of incorporation relating to stockholder meetings, amendments to the bylaws or certificate of incorporation, or the election or classification of the Board without the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the shares entitled to vote on any matter; and
- establishing advance notice requirements for nominations for election to the Board or for proposing matters that can be acted on by stockholders at stockholder meetings.

Our issuance of shares of preferred stock could delay or prevent a change of control of us. Our Board has the authority to cause us to issue, without any further vote or action by the stockholders, shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, in one or more series, to designate the number of shares constituting any series, and to fix the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions thereof, including dividend rights, voting rights, rights and terms of redemption, redemption price or prices and liquidation preferences of such series. The issuance of shares of preferred stock may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of our company without further action by the stockholders, even where stockholders are offered a premium for their shares.

Together, these charter and statutory provisions could make the removal of management more difficult and may discourage transactions that otherwise could involve payment of a premium over prevailing market prices for our common stock. Furthermore, the existence of the foregoing provisions, as well as the significant common stock controlled by Hamlet Holdings, could limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock. They could also deter potential acquirers of our company, thereby reducing the likelihood that you could receive a premium for your common stock in an acquisition.

PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT

This Form 10-K contains or may contain "forward-looking statements" intended to qualify for the safe harbor from liability established by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations about future events. Further, statements that include words such as "may," "will," "project," "might," "expect," "believe," "anticipate," "intend," "could," "would," "estimate," "continue," "present," "preserve," or "pursue," or the negative of these words or other words or expressions of similar meaning may identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are found at various places throughout the report.

These forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, those relating to future actions, new projects, strategies, future performance, the outcome of contingencies such as legal proceedings, and future financial results, wherever they occur in this report, are necessarily estimates reflecting the best judgment of our management and involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements should, therefore, be considered in light of various important factors set forth above and from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In addition to the risk factors set forth above, important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from estimates or projections contained in the forward-looking statements include without limitation:

- the impact of our substantial indebtedness and the restrictions in our debt agreements;
- the effects of local and national economic, credit and capital market conditions on the economy in general, and on the gaming industry in particular;
- the ability to realize the expense reductions from our cost savings programs, including the program to increase its working capital and excess cash by \$500 million;
- the sale of the casinos named in this filing may not be consummated on the terms contemplated or at all;
- the financial results of CGP LLC's business;
- access to available and reasonable financing on a timely basis, including the ability of the Company to refinance its indebtedness on acceptable terms;
- the ability of our customer-tracking, customer loyalty and yield-management programs to continue to increase customer loyalty and same-store or hotel sales;
- changes in laws, including increased tax rates, smoking bans, regulations or accounting standards, third-party relations and approvals, and decisions, disciplines and fines of courts, regulators and governmental bodies;
- our ability to recoup costs of capital investments through higher revenues;
- abnormal gaming holds ("gaming hold" is the amount of money that is retained by the casino from wagers by customers);
- the effects of competition, including locations of competitors, competition for new licenses and operating and market competition;
- the ability to timely and cost-effectively integrate companies that we acquire into our operations;

the potential difficulties in employee retention and recruitment as a result of our substantial indebtedness, or any other factor;

construction factors, including delays, increased costs of labor and materials, availability of labor and materials, zoning issues, environmental restrictions, soil and water conditions, weather and other hazards, site access matters and building permit issues;

severe weather conditions or natural disasters, including losses therefrom, including losses in revenues and damage to property, and the impact of severe weather conditions on our ability to attract customers to certain of its facilities, such as the amount of losses and disruption to us as a result of Hurricane Sandy in late October 2012;

litigation outcomes and judicial and governmental body actions, including gaming legislative action, referenda, regulatory disciplinary actions and fines and taxation;

acts of war or terrorist incidents, severe weather conditions, uprisings or natural disasters, including losses therefrom, including losses in revenues and damage to property, and the impact of severe weather conditions on our ability to attract customers to certain of our facilities, such as the amount of losses and disruption to our company as a result of Hurricane Sandy in late October 2012;

the effects of environmental and structural building conditions relating to our properties;

access to insurance on reasonable terms for our assets;

the impact, if any, of unfunded pension benefits under multi-employer pension plans; and

the other factors set forth under "Risk Factors" above.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Form 10-K or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law.

ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

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ITEM 2. Properties

Summary of Property Information as of December 31, 2013

Region/Property	Location	Entity Structure	Type of Casino	(a) Casino Space— Sq. Ft.	(a) Slot Machines	(a) Table Games	(a) Hotel Rooms & Suites
LAS VEGAS REGION							
Harrah's Las Vegas	Las Vegas, Nev.	CERP	Land-based	90,600	1,280	100	2,530
Rio All-Suites Hotel & Casino	Las Vegas, Nev.	CERP	Land-based	117,300	1,070	90	2,520
Caesars Palace	Las Vegas, Nev.	CEOC	Land-based	139,200	1,310	190	4,250
Paris Las Vegas	Las Vegas, Nev.	CERP	Land-based	95,300	1,020	100	2,920
Bally's Las Vegas ^(q)	Las Vegas, Nev.	CEOC	Land-based	66,200	1,000	70	2,810
Fleming Las Vegas	Las Vegas, Nev.	CERP	Land-based	72,300	1,220	120	3,460
The Quad Resort & Casino (b)(k)(q)	Las Vegas, Nev.	CEOC	Land-based	44,600	760	60	2,550
The Cromwell ^{(m)(q)}	Las Vegas, Nev.	CEOC	Land-based	—	—	—	—
Hot Spot Oasis	Las Vegas, Nev.	CEOC	Land-based	1,000	15	—	—
Planet Hollywood Resort & Casino	Las Vegas, Nev.	CGP	Land-based	64,500	1,100	90	2,500
ATLANTIC COAST REGION							
Harrah's Atlantic City	Atlantic City, N.J.	CERP	Land-based	154,500	2,320	180	2,590
Showboat Atlantic City	Atlantic City, N.J.	CEOC	Land-based	108,900	2,180	110	1,330
Bally's Atlantic City ^(o)	Atlantic City, N.J.	CEOC	Land-based	105,700	2,080	140	1,750
Caesars Atlantic City	Atlantic City, N.J.	CEOC	Land-based	111,800	2,100	150	1,140
Harrah's Philadelphia ^(f)	Chester, Pa.	CEOC	Harness racing and land-based casino	112,600	2,800	130	—
Horseshoe Baltimore ^(l)	Baltimore, Md.	CGP	Land-based	—	—	—	—
OTHER U.S. REGION							
Harrah's Laughlin	Laughlin, Nev.	CERP	Land-based	56,000	940	40	1,510
Harrah's Reno	Reno, Nev.	CEOC	Land-based	40,200	750	40	930
Harrah's Lake Tahoe	Lake Tahoe, Nev.	CEOC	Land-based	45,100	830	70	510
Harveys Lake Tahoe	Lake Tahoe, Nev.	CEOC	Land-based	44,200	740	70	740
Harrah's Joliet ^(c)	Joliet, Ill.	CEOC	Dockside	38,900	1,130	30	200
Horseshoe Hammond	Hammond, Ind.	CEOC	Dockside	108,200	2,970	155	—
Harrah's Metropolis	Metropolis, Ill.	CEOC	Dockside	31,000	1,150	30	260
Horseshoe Southern Indiana	Elizabeth, Ind.	CEOC	Dockside	86,600	1,730	110	500
Harrah's Council Bluffs	Council Bluffs, Iowa	CEOC	Land-based	25,000	590	20	250
Horseshoe Council Bluffs ^(d)	Council Bluffs, Iowa	CEOC	Greyhound racing and land-based casino	78,800	1,610	70	—
Horseshoe Tunica	Tunica, Miss.	CEOC	Dockside	63,000	1,280	90	510
Harrah's Tunica	Tunica, Miss.	CEOC	Dockside	136,000	1,280	70	1,360
Tunica Roadhouse Hotel & Casino	Tunica, Miss.	CEOC	Dockside	31,000	750	30	130
Grand Casino Biloxi	Biloxi, Miss.	CEOC	Dockside	31,300	750	30	490

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Harrah's North Kansas City	N. Kansas City, Mo.	CEOC	Dockside	60,100	1,500	60	390
Harrah's New Orleans ^(q)	New Orleans, La.	CEOC	Land-based Thoroughbred racing facility and	125,100	1,820	140	450
Louisiana Downs ^(e)	Bossier City, La.	CEOC	12,000 land-based casino		1,050	—	—
Horseshoe Bossier City	Bossier City, La.	CEOC	Dockside	29,300	1,370	70	600

30

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Region/Property	Location	Entity Structure	Type of Casino	(a) Casino Space— Sq. Ft.	(a) Slot Machines	(a) Table Games	(a) Hotel Rooms & Suites
MANAGED, INTERNATIONAL & OTHER REGION							
Horseshoe Cincinnati ^(j)	Cincinnati, Ohio	CEOC	Land-based	100,000	1,990	120	—
Harrah's Ak-Chin ^(g)	Phoenix, Ariz.	CEOC	Indian Reservation	48,800	1,110	30	300
Horseshoe Cleveland ^(j)	Cleveland, Ohio	CEOC	Land-based	96,000	1,780	120	—
ThistleDown Racino ⁽ⁱ⁾	Cleveland, Ohio	CEOC	Land-based	71,700	1,150	—	—
Harrah's Cherokee ^(g)	Cherokee, N.C.	CEOC	Indian Reservation	176,800	3,680	150	1,110
Harrah's Rincon ^(g)	San Diego, Calif.	CEOC	Indian Reservation	72,900	1,710	70	660
Conrad Punta del Este Resort and Casino ⁽ⁿ⁾	Uruguay	CEOC	Land-based	—	—	—	—
Caesars Windsor ^(h)	Ontario, Canada	CEOC	Land-based	100,000	2,270	90	760
Golden Nugget ^(p)	United Kingdom	CEOC	Land-based	5,100	50	20	—
Playboy Club London	United Kingdom	CEOC	Land-based	6,200	30	20	—
The Sportsman	United Kingdom	CEOC	Land-based	5,200	40	20	—
Rendezvous Brighton	United Kingdom	CEOC	Land-based	7,800	70	30	—
Rendezvous Southend-on-Sea	United Kingdom	CEOC	Land-based	8,700	50	20	—
Manchester235	United Kingdom	CEOC	Land-based	11,500	40	40	—
The Casino at the Empire	United Kingdom	CEOC	Land-based	20,900	120	50	—
Alea Nottingham	United Kingdom	CEOC	Land-based	10,000	50	20	—
Alea Glasgow	United Kingdom	CEOC	Land-based	15,000	50	30	—
The London Clubs Cairo-Ramses ^(g)	Egypt	CEOC	Land-based	2,700	40	20	—
Caesars Cairo ^(g)	Egypt	CEOC	Land-based	5,500	30	20	—
Emerald Safari ⁽ⁱ⁾	South Africa	CEOC	Land-based	37,700	550	40	190

(a) Approximate, except for Hot Spot Oasis.

(b) Includes O'Shea's Casino. O'Shea's Casino reopened in December 2013 as part of The Quad Resort & Casino.

(c) We have an 80% ownership interest in and manage this property.

The property is owned by the Company, leased to the operator, and managed by the Company for the operator for a fee pursuant to an agreement that expires in October 2024. This information includes the Bluffs Run greyhound racetrack that operates at the property.

(e) We own a 49% share of a venture that owns a 150-room hotel located near the property.

(f) Prior to May 2012, this property operated under the Harrah's Chester name. We have a 99.5% ownership interest in and manage this property.

(g) Managed.

(h) We operate this property and the province of Ontario owns the complex through the Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation.

(i) We have a 70% ownership interest in and manage this property.

(j) We manage this property and have a 20% interest in ROC which owns this property.

(k) Prior to December 2012, this property operated under the name Imperial Palace Hotel and Casino.

(l) We have a joint venture interest in this property, which is under development, and will manage the property when it opens, which is expected in the third quarter of 2014.

(m)

This property was formerly Bill's Gamblin' Hall & Saloon. It temporarily closed in early February 2013 to accommodate renovations. The renovated hotel and casino are expected to reopen in the second quarter 2014.

- On May 31, 2013, the Company sold 45% of its equity interest in Conrad Punta del Este and, as a result of this transaction, we no longer consolidate its results, but instead account for it as an equity method investment. The results of Conrad Punta del Este are being included in consolidated results through May 31, 2013 and the equity method income or loss is included in income/(loss) from operations beginning June 1, 2013.
- (n) In October 2013, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its 500-room Claridge Hotel Tower adjacent to Bally's in Atlantic City. The sale was completed in February 2014.
 - (p) We closed this casino in February 2014.
 - (q) Subsequent to year end, the Company announced the agreement to sell this property to CGP LLC. See Note 24.

ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings

Litigation

The Company is party to ordinary and routine litigation incidental to our business. We do not expect the outcome of any pending litigation to have a material effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. Market for the Company's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Effective February 8, 2012, our common stock trades on the NASDAQ under the symbol "CZR." The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices for our common stock on the NASDAQ for each quarter during 2013 and 2012.

	2013		2012	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$18.37	\$7.00	\$17.90	\$9.00
Second Quarter	17.77	11.84	15.74	11.03
Third Quarter	26.57	13.35	11.67	6.38
Fourth Quarter	22.50	16.25	8.25	4.52

As of March 1, 2014, there were 137,161,183 shares of common stock issued and outstanding that were held by 156 stockholders of record.

To date, we have not paid a cash dividend. Certain of our borrowings have covenants and requirements restricting or limiting the ability of Caesars and its subsidiaries to, among other things, pay dividends on or make distributions in respect of their capital stock or make other restricted payments. See Note 9, "Debt," for additional information on our covenants and restrictions.

There have not been any sales by the Company of equity securities during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, or 2011, that have not been registered under the Securities Act. In addition, the Company did not repurchase shares of our common stock during the three months ended December 31, 2013.

Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock with the cumulative total return on the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index ("S&P 500") and the Dow Jones U.S. Gambling Total Stock Market Index ("Dow Jones U.S. Gambling") for the period beginning on February 8, 2012, (the date our common stock commenced trading on the NASDAQ Global Select Market) and ending on December 31, 2013. NASDAQ OMX furnished the data. The performance graph assumes a \$100 investment in our stock and in each index on February 8, 2012, and the reinvestment of all dividends, as applicable.

	2/8/2012	As of December 31,	
		2012	2013
CZR	\$100.00	\$44.96	\$139.96
S&P 500 Index	100.00	107.85	142.78
Dow Jones U.S. Gambling	100.00	98.69	168.43

Past stock price performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. The performance graph should not be deemed filed or incorporated by reference into any other of our filings under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, unless we specifically incorporate the performance graph by reference therein.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

In February 2008, our Board of Directors approved the Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. Management Equity Incentive Plan, as amended, (the "2008 Incentive Plan") and granted options to purchase our common stock to certain of our officers and employees. In February 2012, our Board of Directors adopted the 2012 Performance Incentive Plan, as amended (the "2012 Incentive Plan"), which is more fully discussed in Note 20, "Stock-Based Compensation."

Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options or vesting of restricted stock	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans ⁽³⁾
Stock Options ⁽¹⁾	8,463,811	\$ 12.09	5,613,580
Restricted Stock ⁽²⁾	1,528,534	—	N/A

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the options set forth in this row is 8.5 years. The number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options includes 231,918 shares related to a rollover option initially signed with an executive on January 27, 2008, that provided for the conversion of options to purchase shares of the Company prior to the Acquisition into options to purchase shares of the Company following the

- ⁽¹⁾ Acquisition (the "2008 Rollover Options"), which had an expiration date of June 17, 2012. On April 16, 2012, the Human Resources Committee of our Board of Directors approved an award to replace the 2008 Rollover Options with an option to purchase an equal amount of shares of our common stock pursuant to the 2012 Performance Incentive Plan (the "2012 Rollover Options"). The 2012 Rollover Options are fully vested, expire in April 2022 and were issued under the 2012 Incentive Plan.
- ⁽²⁾ The shares of restricted common stock are issued under the 2012 Incentive Plan.
- ⁽³⁾ Under the 2012 Incentive Plan, the type and form of awards that can be granted includes, but is not limited to, stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards and restricted stock units.

ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data

The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," of this Form 10 K.

(In millions, except per share data)	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2009 ⁽¹⁾
OPERATING DATA					
Net revenues	\$8,559.7	\$8,580.4	\$8,566.6	\$8,547.0	\$8,616.0
Write-downs, reserves, and project opening costs, net of recoveries	104.4	99.7	73.8	149.7	107.8
Impairment of intangible and tangible assets	3,018.9	1,074.2	32.8	184.0	1,638.0
Income/(loss) from operations ⁽¹⁾	(2,234.6)	(319.9)	782.5	476.2	(695.5)
Gain/(loss) on early extinguishment of debt	(29.8)	136.0	47.9	115.6	4,965.5
Income/(loss) from continuing operations, net of income taxes ⁽¹⁾	(2,909.8)	(1,388.2)	(731.4)	(855.6)	790.2
Income/(loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(30.0)	(114.6)	27.3	21.8	32.5
Net income/(loss) ⁽¹⁾	(2,939.8)	(1,502.8)	(704.1)	(833.8)	822.7
Net income/(loss) attributable to Caesars ⁽¹⁾	(2,948.2)	(1,508.1)	(725.0)	(841.6)	803.9
COMMON STOCK DATA					
Basic earnings/(loss) per share from:					
Continuing operations	\$(22.70)	\$(11.12)	\$(6.02)	\$(8.69)	\$5.88
Discontinued operations	(0.23)	(0.92)	0.22	0.22	0.16
Net income/(loss)	\$(22.93)	\$(12.04)	\$(5.80)	\$(8.47)	\$6.04
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share from:					
Continuing operations	\$(22.70)	\$(11.12)	\$(6.02)	\$(8.69)	\$3.68
Discontinued operations	(0.23)	(0.92)	0.22	0.22	0.16
Net income/(loss)	\$(22.93)	\$(12.04)	\$(5.80)	\$(8.47)	\$3.84
FINANCIAL POSITION DATA					
Total assets	\$24,688.9	\$27,998.1	\$28,515.6	\$28,587.7	\$28,979.2
Long-term debt, book value	20,918.4	20,532.2	19,759.5	18,785.5	18,868.8
Noncontrolling interests ⁽²⁾	1,218.2	80.1	46.7	39.8	55.9
Stockholders' equity/(deficit) ⁽¹⁾	(3,122.0)	(411.7)	1,006.7	1,632.8	(922.9)

As discussed in Note 21, "Employee Benefit Plans," we elected to change our method of accounting for actuarial gains and losses for our pension plan in the United Kingdom to a more preferable method permitted under GAAP.

We applied this accounting change retrospectively to all periods presented on the noted line items. Also included in ⁽¹⁾this retrospective application was the correction of immaterial errors. The increase to pension expense as a result of the accounting change and error correction was \$9.9 million in 2013, \$10.6 million in 2012, \$37.4 million in 2011, \$10.5 million in 2010, and \$23.7 million in 2009. The impact on basic and diluted earnings per share was \$0.07 in 2013, \$0.09 in 2012, \$0.30 in 2011, and \$0.11 in 2010. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the impact on basic and diluted earnings per share was \$0.33 and \$0.11, respectively.

⁽²⁾ The increase in noncontrolling interests in 2013 was primarily a result of the CGP LLC transaction, see Note 5.

ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by, the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto and other financial information included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. Note references are to the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data." Certain statements in this "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" are forward-looking statements. See "Item 1A. Risk Factors— PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT" of this report.

Overview

We believe we are the world's most diversified casino-entertainment provider and the most geographically diverse U.S. casino-entertainment company. As of December 31, 2013, we owned and operated, or managed, through various subsidiaries, 52 casinos in 13 U.S. states and 5 countries. Of the 52 casinos, 39 are in the United States and primarily consist of land-based and riverboat or dockside casinos. Our 13 international casinos are land-based casinos, most of which are located in England. See Item 2, "Properties."

As of December 31, 2013, our facilities had an aggregate of approximately three million square feet of gaming space and approximately 42,000 hotel rooms. Our industry-leading customer loyalty program, Total Rewards, has approximately 45 million members. We use the Total Rewards system to market promotions and to generate customer play across our network of properties. In addition, we operate an online gaming business that provides certain real money games in Nevada, New Jersey, and the United Kingdom; "play for fun" offerings in other jurisdictions; social games on Facebook and other social media websites and mobile application platforms, such as Slotomania. We also operate the World Series of Poker tournament and brand.

2013 - Key Business Initiatives and Financing Transactions

In 2013, we made considerable progress in our efforts to add to and enhance our hospitality and entertainment offerings and invest in many of our assets, particularly in Las Vegas. We also have continued to focus on our efforts to address our capital structure and liquidity positions throughout this past year. As part of these efforts, in the fourth quarter of 2013 Caesars consummated two transactions, (1) creating our new CERP financing structure, formed from the prior CMBS financing structure assets plus the addition of Linq and Octavius, acquired from CEOC, and (2) the closing of transactions forming the new CGP LLC, which we have a majority economic interest and certain management rights and consolidate as a variable interest entity. We will continue to place the improvement of the company's financial position as a key priority in 2014 as we focus particularly on the financial health of Caesars Entertainment Operating Company. For additional details on these transactions, see Note 5, "Caesars Growth Partners, LLC Transactions," and Note 9, "Debt."

In addition to the two transactions above, in 2013, we also completed the following financing transactions:

In January and February 2013, CEOC converted \$133.9 million aggregate principal amount of original maturity revolver commitments held by consenting lenders to Term B-6 Loans and terminated \$133.9 million principal amount of revolving commitments of extending lenders.

We completed the offering of \$1,500 million aggregate principal amount of 9% senior secured notes due 2020, the proceeds were used to repay \$1,433.3 million of CEOC's existing term loans at par. In connection with this offering, CEOC received the requisite lenders' consent and entered into a bank amendment to its Credit Facilities to, among other things: (i) use the net cash proceeds of the February 2013 notes offering to repay a portion of CEOC's existing term loans; (ii) obtain up to \$75.0 million of extended revolving facility commitments with a maturity of January 28, 2017, which received all required regulatory approvals in April 2013, (iii) increase the accordion capacity under the Credit Facilities by an additional \$650.0 million (which may be used to, among other things, establish extended revolving facility commitments under the Credit Facilities); (iv) modify the calculation of the senior secured leverage ratio for purposes of the maintenance test under the Credit Facilities to exclude the notes issued in February 2013; and (v) modify certain other provisions of the Credit Facilities.

Property Matters

The Cromwell temporarily closed in early February 2013 for renovations. The renovated hotel and casino are expected to reopen in the second quarter 2014.

In March 2013, the 100,000-square-foot Horseshoe Cincinnati casino in Ohio opened, which we manage for ROC under a management agreement.

In April 2013, the 71,700-square-foot ThistleDown Racino near Cleveland, Ohio opened its video lottery operations. We manage this facility for ROC under a management agreement.

In May 2013, we sold 45% of our subsidiary that owns and operates the Conrad Punta del Este in Uruguay, in exchange for total consideration of \$139.5 million. We received \$50.4 million in cash (net of \$29.7 million of cash deconsolidated), a note receivable of \$31.9 million, and a 4.5% equity stake in the acquiring entity.

In October 2013, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its 500-room Claridge Hotel Tower adjacent to Bally's in Atlantic City. The sale was completed in February 2014.

In November 2013, we completed the sale of our interests in the Macau Land Concession for a total sales price of \$438.0 million, which yielded net proceeds of \$424.9 million to CEOC after commissions and customary closing costs.

In December 2013, we opened the first phase of the LINQ, a \$550 million outdoor retail, dining and entertainment district on the east side of the Las Vegas Strip between the Flamingo Las Vegas and The Quad Resort and Casino. Once construction is complete, the LINQ will feature the world's largest observation wheel, called "The High Roller."

Operating Results - Detailed Information

As described in Note 21, "Employee Benefit Plans," in the fourth quarter of 2013, we elected to change our method of accounting for actuarial gains and losses for our pension plan in the United Kingdom to a preferable method permitted under GAAP. We believe this change was preferable because it will result in a method of amortization of gains and losses that accelerates recognition of such gains and losses into net income for events that have already occurred. We have applied this change in accounting principle retrospectively. In addition, we made other immaterial corrections to the accounting for the pension plan.

We perform impairment assessments on our goodwill and non-amortizing intangible assets at least annually, but more frequently if impairment indicators exist. We also review the carrying value of our long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset (or asset group) may not be recoverable from the estimated future cash flows of that asset (or asset group). We incorporate estimates of our future performance into these assessments, such as EBITDA, revenues, cash flows, and other market factors, the results of which can often be different from our projections. Based upon the results of these assessments, we recorded impairments totaling \$3,018.9 million, \$1,074.2 million, and \$32.8 million during 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively related to tangible assets, goodwill, and other intangible assets. The 2013 impairment charges were driven by charges totaling \$2,444.5 million in the Atlantic Coast region due to the continued weakness in visitation resulting largely from intense regional competition. In addition, we have experienced negative trends in operating results in certain other markets, which resulted in impairment charges in addition to those in the Atlantic Coast region totaling \$574.4 million in 2013. The 2013 impairment charges are among the most material factors causing the significant unfavorable net earnings variances in 2013 compared with 2012. As a result of the factors leading to the impairment charges described above, notably property visitation trends resulting in part from continued competitive pressures, we continue to consider our participation strategies regionally to better align capacity with demand, which could result in the sale or closure of properties.

Consolidated Operating Results

(Dollars in millions)	Years Ended December 31,			Percent	
	2013	2012	2011	Favorable/(Unfavorable)	
				2013 vs 2012	2012 vs 2011
Casino revenues	\$5,808.8	\$6,243.0	\$6,389.9	(7.0)%	(2.3)%
Net revenues	\$8,559.7	\$8,580.4	\$8,566.6	(0.2)%	0.2 %
Income/(loss) from operations	\$(2,234.6)	\$(319.9)	\$782.5	(598.5)%	(140.9)%
Loss from continuing operations, net of income taxes	\$(2,909.8)	\$(1,388.2)	\$(731.4)	(109.6)%	(89.8)%
Income/(loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	\$(30.0)	\$(114.6)	\$27.3	73.8 %	(519.8)%
Net loss attributable to Caesars	\$(2,948.2)	\$(1,508.1)	\$(725.0)	(95.5)%	(108.0)%
Operating margin ⁽¹⁾	(26.1)%	(3.7)%	9.1 %	(22.4) pts	(12.8) pts
Property EBITDA ⁽²⁾	\$1,876.6	\$2,028.1	\$1,979.3	(7.5)%	2.5 %

Casino revenues, net revenues, income from operations, and loss from continuing operations, net of income taxes for all periods presented in the table above exclude the results of the Harrah's St. Louis casino (sold in November 2012), the Alea Leeds casino (closed in March 2013), and the subsidiaries that hold our land concession in Macau (sold in November 2013), all of which are presented as discontinued operations.

See footnotes following the Managed, International, and Other results discussion later in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Year ended December 31, 2013 compared with year ended December 31, 2012

Net Revenues

Net revenues were relatively unchanged in 2013 from 2012 as a \$434.2 million decrease in casino revenues was largely offset by increases in pass-through reimbursable management costs, rooms, food and beverage, and other revenues, coupled with lower promotional allowances. Net revenues attributable to CIE increased from the prior year due to the combination of the Buffalo Studios acquisition and continued strength in the social and mobile games business. Las Vegas rooms and food and beverage revenues grew as a result of our increased investment in hospitality offerings in this market.

Casino revenues declined in large part due to the continued weakness seen in Atlantic City resulting from increased regional competition. Continued softness in the domestic gaming market in certain other U.S. regional markets outside of Nevada has also negatively impacted casino revenues, as has the sale of the Conrad. Slot volumes were down in virtually all domestic markets, while table volumes were relatively strong, primarily driven by baccarat in Las Vegas. Casino revenues were also negatively affected by increased variable marketing programs, such as REEL REWARDS, discounts, and free play, that are treated as a reduction of revenue, notably in the fourth quarter. On a consolidated basis, we experienced unfavorable hold in 2013 compared with 2012. See regional operating results for a more detailed discussion of these facts.

On a consolidated basis, rooms revenue increased \$14.1 million, or 1.2%, and cash ADR increased by 9% to \$99 in 2013 from \$91 in 2012, primarily from the March 2013 introduction of resort fees at our Nevada properties.

Occupancy rates decreased 2.0 percentage points to 88% in 2013.

Reimbursable management costs increased to \$268.1 million from \$67.1 million, when compared with the prior year, related to new managed properties, including Horseshoe Cleveland, which opened in May 2012, Horseshoe Cincinnati which opened in March 2013, ThistleDown Racino, which commenced video lottery terminal operations in April 2013, and the Caesars Windsor management company, which we are now consolidating since increasing our ownership in the management company from 50% to 100% in June 2012. Reimbursable management costs are presented on a gross basis as revenue and expense, thus resulting in no net impact on operating income.

Loss from Operations

Loss from operations was \$2,234.6 million, compared with \$319.9 million in 2012. During 2013, several indicators arose that required us to test our goodwill, intangible assets and tangible assets for impairment. As a result, we recorded impairments of tangible assets of \$2,564.7 million, intangible assets of \$349.9 million, and goodwill of \$104.3 million in 2013, for a total of \$3,018.9 million, compared with total impairments of \$1,074.2 million in 2012. Loss from operations also worsened due to the income impact of the decline in casino revenues, the write-off of our investment in Suffolk Downs in Massachusetts, and a \$52.9 million charge for a contingent earnout liability in 2013 related to the Buffalo Acquisition. These items were partially offset by a \$149.2 million decrease in depreciation expense resulting from assets that became fully depreciated early in the first quarter 2013.

Net Loss and EBITDA measures

Net loss attributable to Caesars was \$2,948.2 million, compared with \$1,508.1 million in 2012. In addition to the factors described above, 2013 net loss results include a \$152.7 million increase in interest expense, partially offset by an \$84.6 million favorable change in the loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes, and a gain of \$44.1 million related to the sale of 45% of Baluma S.A., which owns and operates the Conrad. Additionally, the loss on early extinguishment of debt was \$29.8 million in 2013 compared with a gain on early extinguishment of debt of \$136.0 million in 2012, driving an unfavorable change of \$165.8 million. Casino revenues were 67.9% of net revenue as compared to 72.8% in 2012. These factors are further described in "Other Factors Affecting Net Income" that follows herein.

Property EBITDA decreased \$151.5 million, or 7.5%, primarily driven by the income impact of the decline in casino revenues and the sale of Harrah's St. Louis. Further details on this non-GAAP financial measure follow herein.

Year ended December 31, 2012 compared with year ended December 31, 2011

Net revenues for 2012 increased \$13.8 million, or 0.2%, from 2011 primarily due to growth in CIE's social and mobile games business and from Caesars' management companies, due in part to the opening of Horseshoe Cleveland in May 2012. These higher revenues were mostly offset by revenue declines in the Atlantic Coast Region resulting from

continued competitive pressures in that region and hurricane-related property closures. All five properties in the Atlantic Coast Region had closures during the fourth quarter 2012 due to Hurricane Sandy, which made landfall on October 29, 2012. Harrah's Philadelphia reopened two days later and the Atlantic City properties reopened five days later.

For 2012, loss from operations was \$319.9 million compared with income from operations of \$782.5 million in 2011. This change was largely due to impairment charges that totaled \$1,074.2 million, comprised primarily of intangible asset impairment charges of \$195.2 million related to goodwill, \$209.0 million related to trademarks and \$33.0 million related to gaming rights, as well as tangible asset impairment charges of \$450.0 million related to the tangible assets of one of the properties in the Atlantic Coast Region and \$180.5 million related to a previously halted development project in Biloxi, Mississippi. By comparison, intangible and tangible asset impairment charges were \$32.8 million in 2011. Also contributing to the loss from operations in 2012 was an increase in depreciation expense associated with the opening of the Octavius Tower at Caesars Palace Las Vegas in January 2012, and increased corporate expenses and write-downs, reserves, and project opening costs, net of recoveries.

Net loss attributable to Caesars for 2012 increased \$783.1 million or 108.0% from 2011, primarily due to the increase in loss from operations and a net loss from our discontinued operations of \$114.6 million, partially offset by increases in gains on early extinguishments of debt and the tax rate benefit as further described in "Other Factors Affecting Net Income" that follows herein.

Regional Operating Results - Consolidated

The executive officers of our company review operating results, assess performance, and make decisions related to the allocation of resources on a property-by-property basis. We believe, therefore, that each property is an operating segment and that it is appropriate to aggregate and present the operations of our company as one reportable segment. To provide more meaningful information than would be possible on either a consolidated basis or an individual property basis, the Company's casino properties and other operations have been grouped into four regions to facilitate discussion of our operating results for each of the regions, irrespective of which structure the properties belong. See Item 2, "Properties," for the properties within each region.

Regional Operating Results

Las Vegas

(Dollars in millions)	Years Ended December 31,			Percent Favorable/(Unfavorable)	
	2013	2012	2011	2013 vs 2012	2012 vs 2011
Casino revenues	\$1,569.3	\$1,641.5	\$1,582.5	(4.4)%	3.7%
Net revenues	\$3,070.4	\$3,029.9	\$3,013.1	1.3%	0.6%
Income from operations	\$527.2	\$428.7	\$495.5	23.0%	(13.5)%
Operating margin ⁽¹⁾	17.2%	14.1%	16.4%	3.1 pts	(2.3) pts
Property EBITDA ⁽²⁾	\$866.1	\$806.3	\$823.6	7.4%	(2.1)%

Year ended December 31, 2013 compared with year ended December 31, 2012

Net revenues increased 1.3% compared with 2012 on increases in rooms, food and beverage and other revenues, which were largely offset by the decline in casino revenues of \$72.2 million, or 4.4%, compared with the prior year. Casino revenues in 2013 were affected by increased variable marketing programs and unfavorable hold when compared with 2012, while gaming volumes remained flat year over year.

Food and beverage revenues increased \$55.0 million, or 6.9%, due to the addition of several new restaurants including Bacchanal Buffet and Nobu at Caesars Palace and the Gordon Ramsay-branded restaurants at Caesars Palace, Paris, and Planet Hollywood.

Rooms revenues increased \$30.5 million, or 3.9%, primarily from resort fees, which contributed to an increase in cash ADR to \$102 in 2013 from \$92 in 2012. However, the region's occupancy declined 2.5 percentage points to 92% in 2013, primarily due to lower group business.

Income from operations increased \$98.5 million, or 23.0%, primarily due to the net revenue increases described above and decreases in casino expenses and depreciation expense.

Property EBITDA increased \$59.8 million, or 7.4%, mainly due to the income impact of higher net revenues. Further details on this non-GAAP financial measure follow herein.

Year ended December 31, 2012 compared with year ended December 31, 2011

Net revenues for 2012 increased \$16.8 million, or 0.6%, compared with 2011 primarily due increases in casino revenues and rooms revenues. Casino revenues increased 3.7% primarily due to the strength in the international, high-end gaming segment contributing. Rooms revenue increased 1.9% partly attributable to the January 2012 opening of 662 additional rooms in the Octavius Tower at Caesars Palace Las Vegas, which was partially offset by a 1.5 percentage point decrease in occupancy rates from 2011. Revenues were negatively impacted by the LINQ project construction activities in 2012, which included the closure of O'Shea's casino and several retail outlets at Harrah's Las Vegas earlier in 2012, and the ongoing renovation of The Quad Resort & Casino.

Income from operations decreased \$66.8 million, or 13.5%, from 2011, primarily due to an increase in property operating expenses and depreciation expense associated with the Octavius Tower at Caesars Palace Las Vegas. In addition, an increase of \$19.7 million in write-downs, reserves, and project opening costs, net of recoveries related primarily to increased remediation costs contributed to the income decrease.

Atlantic Coast

(Dollars in millions)	Years Ended December 31,			Percent Favorable/(Unfavorable)	
	2013	2012	2011	2013 vs 2012	2012 vs 2011
Casino revenues	\$1,272.6	\$1,429.6	\$1,584.9	(11.0)%	(9.8)%
Net revenues	\$1,520.9	\$1,681.3	\$1,839.1	(9.5)%	(8.6)%
Income/(loss) from operations	\$(2,405.3)	\$(394.6)	\$79.6	(509.6)%	(595.7)%
Operating margin ⁽¹⁾	(158.1)%	(23.5)%	4.3%	(134.6) pts	(27.8) pts
Property EBITDA ⁽²⁾	\$203.4	\$265.6	\$278.1	(23.4)%	(4.5)%

Year ended December 31, 2013 compared with year ended December 31, 2012

Net revenues decreased \$160.4 million, or 9.5%, compared with 2012, primarily due to the decline in casino revenues of \$157.0 million, or 11.0%, as a result of the continued decline in gaming volumes in this region compared with 2012, while hold remained relatively flat. The region continues to be affected by ongoing competitive pressure, and visitation to the region's properties has not recovered following Hurricane Sandy in the fourth quarter 2012.

Loss from operations was \$2,405.3 million in 2013 compared with \$394.6 million in 2012, primarily due to tangible and intangible asset impairment charges totaling \$2,444.5 million compared with \$450.0 million in 2012, combined with the income impact of lower net revenues. Property operating expenses in 2013 were lower than in the prior year as a result of decreases in costs attributable to our cost savings initiatives, and depreciation expense declines of \$48.5 million.

Property EBITDA declined \$62.2 million, or 23.4%, due to the income impact of lower revenues, partially offset by the decline in property operating expense. Further details on this non-GAAP financial measure follow herein.

We expect the region will continue to be challenged as a result of the competitive pressures. We continue to consider our participation strategies in this region to better align capacity with demand.

Year ended December 31, 2012 compared with year ended December 31, 2011

For 2012, net revenues decreased by \$157.8 million, or 8.6% from 2011, primarily due to continued competitive pressures and the negative impact of Hurricane Sandy, which forced the closure of our properties in Atlantic City for five days and our property in Philadelphia for two days in the fourth quarter 2012. Loss from operations was \$394.6 million for 2012 compared with income from operations of \$79.6 million in 2011. This change was due largely to a impairment charge of \$450.0 million recorded in the fourth quarter 2012 related to tangible assets of one of the properties in the region, with no comparable charge in 2011, as well as the earnings impact of lower revenues.

Other U.S.

(Dollars in millions)	Years Ended December 31,			Percent Favorable/(Unfavorable)	
	2013	2012	2011	2013 vs 2012	2012 vs 2011
Casino revenues	\$2,638.1	\$2,765.0	\$2,808.4	(4.6)%	(1.5)%
Net revenues	\$2,924.0	\$3,048.8	\$3,080.6	(4.1)%	(1.0)%
Income from operations	\$56.6	\$33.2	\$420.0	70.5 %	(92.1)%
Operating margin ⁽¹⁾	1.9 %	1.1 %	13.6 %	0.8 pts	(12.5) pts
Property EBITDA ⁽²⁾	\$658.0	\$729.4	\$682.7	(9.8)%	6.8 %

Year ended December 31, 2013 compared with year ended December 31, 2012

Net revenues declined \$124.8 million, or 4.1%, in 2013 compared with the prior year, primarily attributable to lower visitation to the region's properties, driven by competition in the regional markets and the persistent softness in the regional markets as noted above. Casino revenue declined \$126.9 million as a result of unfavorable hold and weaker slot volumes compared with 2012, while table games volumes increased slightly.

Income from operations improved \$23.4 million, or 70.5%, as a result of reductions in property operating expenses related to lower variable costs and a \$45.4 million decrease in depreciation expense. Write-downs, reserves, and project opening costs, net of recoveries were \$9.4 million in 2013 compared with \$39.3 million in 2012, improving 2013 income from operations by \$29.9 million. Additionally, non-cash impairment charges were \$389.2 million in 2013 compared with \$408.7 million in 2012.

Property EBITDA declined \$71.4 million, or 9.8%, compared with prior year mainly due to the income impact of lower revenues. Further details on this non-GAAP financial measure follow herein.

Year ended December 31, 2012 compared with year ended December 31, 2011

Net revenues declined \$31.8 million, or 1.0%, as compared with the prior year primarily due to casino revenue decreases. Casino revenue declines were due to lower visitation to the properties driven by competition and the persistent softness in regional gaming trends, as well as the negative impact from Hurricane Isaac, which made landfall in Louisiana in August 2012.

Income from operations declined \$386.8 million, or 92.1%, primarily due to impairment charges during 2012 of \$408.7 million, comprised of intangible asset impairment charges of \$195.2 million related to goodwill and \$33.0 million related to gaming rights, and tangible asset impairment charges of \$180.5 million related to a halted development project in Biloxi, Mississippi. We also recorded a non-cash charge of \$20.2 million in 2012 related to exit activities associated with the halted project. The impact of the above charges was partially offset by a decrease in property operating expenses resulting from cost savings initiatives.

Certain markets in the Other U.S. region have been challenged by new competition, while others have been challenged by lower visitation trends over time. We continue to evaluate our participation strategies in certain markets to better align capacity with demand.

Managed, International and Other

(Dollars in millions)	Years Ended December 31,			Percent Favorable/(Unfavorable)		
	2013	2012	2011	2013 vs 2012	2012 vs 2011	
Net revenues						
Managed	\$318.5	\$89.5	\$48.1	255.9	% 86.1	%
International	366.3	455.2	452.0	(19.5)	)% 0.7	%
Other	359.5	275.7	133.7	30.4	% 106.2	%
Total net revenues	\$1,044.4	\$820.4	\$633.8	27.3	% 29.4	%
Income/(loss) from operations						
Managed	\$20.4	\$7.0	\$6.0	191.4	% 16.7	%
International	20.8	30.9	21.1	(32.7)	)% 46.4	%
Other	(454.3)	(425.1)	(239.7)	(6.9)	)% (77.3))%
Total loss from operations	\$(413.1)	\$(387.2)	\$(212.6)	(6.7)	)% (82.1))%
Operating Margin ⁽¹⁾						
Managed	6.4	% 7.8	% 12.5	% (1.4) pts	(4.7) pts	
International	5.7	% 6.8	% 4.7	% (1.1) pts	2.10 pts	

Managed properties include companies that operate three Indian-owned casinos, as well as Horseshoe Cleveland, Horseshoe Cincinnati, Caesars Windsor, and ThistleDown Racino since August 2012, when the racetrack was contributed to Rock Ohio Caesars, LLC, a joint venture in which Caesars holds a 20% ownership interest.

Reimbursable management costs are presented on a gross basis as revenue and expense, thus resulting in no net impact on results.

In March 2013, the Company closed the Alea Leeds casino in England and its operating results have been classified as discontinued operations for all periods presented and are excluded from the table above.

In May 2013, the Company sold 45% of its equity interest in the Conrad, and as a result of this transaction, no longer consolidates this property's results of operations, but instead accounts for it as an equity method investment. The above table includes the consolidated results of the Conrad through May 31, 2013, and the equity method income or loss from operations beginning June 1, 2013.

In November 2013, we completed the sale of all of the equity interests of the subsidiaries that held the Macau Land Concession. As a result, the related operating results have been classified as discontinued operations for all periods presented and are excluded from the table above.

Other is comprised of corporate expenses, including administrative, marketing, and development costs, income from certain non-consolidated affiliates and the results of CIE. CIE is a majority owned subsidiary of CGP LLC. CIE owns the World Series of Poker brand and operates an online gaming business providing for certain real money games in Nevada, New Jersey, and the United Kingdom; and social games on Facebook and other social media websites and mobile application platforms, such as Slotomania.

Year ended December 31, 2013 compared with year ended December 31, 2012

Increases in reimbursable management costs relate to new managed properties described above and our consolidation of Caesars Windsor management company since increasing our ownership in the management company from 50% to 100% in June 2012. Net revenues in the international region declined \$88.9 million, or 19.5%, in 2013 compared with the prior year, primarily as a result of the Conrad sale, which resulted in a \$73.8 million decrease in net revenues, combined with net revenue declines at our London Clubs properties in 2013 due to competitive pressures.

Other loss from operations was \$454.3 million in 2013, compared with \$425.1 million the prior year. This change was primarily due to a \$101.9 million write-off of our investment in Suffolk Downs in Massachusetts as mentioned above, partially offset by improvement in operating results of CIE and a \$33.6 million decrease in corporate expense.

Year ended December 31, 2012 compared with year ended December 31, 2011

For 2012, net revenues increased \$186.6 million, or 29.4%, from 2011 primarily due to increases associated with CIE, as well as increased revenues from our new managed casino, Horseshoe Cleveland, which opened in May 2012, including an increase in reimbursable expenses for Horseshoe Cleveland.

Loss from operations increased \$174.6 million, or 82.1%, from 2011, primarily due to intangible asset impairment charges of \$206.0 million related to trademarks, compared with intangible and tangible asset impairments of \$29.8 million in 2011. Also contributing to the higher loss from operations are increases in corporate expense of \$42.2 million resulting from the consolidation of certain functions at corporate and increased pension accruals and stock based compensation expense, partially offset by the income impact of increased revenues and a decrease of \$12.5 million in write-downs, reserves, and project opening costs, net of recoveries related to lower efficiency project costs.

(1) Operating margin is calculated as income/(loss) from operations divided by net revenues.

(2) See the Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures discussion later in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for a reconciliation of net loss attributable to Caesars to Property EBITDA.

Other Factors Affecting Net Income

(Dollars in millions)	Years Ended December 31,			Percent Favorable/(Unfavorable)			
	2013	2012	2011	2013 vs 2012	2012 vs 2011		
Interest expense	\$(2,253.0)	\$(2,100.3)	\$(2,121.7)	(7.3)%	1.0	%	
Gain/(loss) on early extinguishment of debt	(29.8)	136.0	47.9	(121.9)%	183.9	%	
Gain on partial sale of subsidiary	44.1	—	—	*	*		
Income tax benefit	1,549.7	870.5	534.6	78.0	%	62.8	%
Income/(loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(30.0)	(114.6)	27.3	73.8	%	(519.8)%	

* Not meaningful

Interest Expense

During the year ended December 31, 2013, interest expense increased \$152.7 million, or 7.3%, from 2012 primarily due to higher interest rates as a result of CEOC's February 2013 9.0% senior secured notes offering, the extension of maturities of CEOC debt, as well as higher CEOC debt balances and rates on the CERP financing closed in 2013. Interest expense for 2013 includes (i) \$34.4 million of expenses related to derivatives not designated as accounting hedges and (ii) \$4.0 million of expense due to amortization and reclassification of deferred losses on derivative instruments from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss ("AOCL"). Interest expense for 2012 includes (i) \$140.0 million of expenses related to derivatives not designated as accounting hedges and (ii) \$28.4 million of expense due to amortization and reclassification of deferred losses on derivative instruments from AOCL.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, interest expense decreased \$21.4 million, or 1.0%, from 2011 primarily due to a change in our interest rate swap agreements in 2011 offset by higher interest rates and debit balances. Interest expense for 2012 included (i) \$140.0 million of expenses related to derivatives not designated as accounting hedges and (ii) \$28.4 million of expense due to amortization and reclassification of deferred losses on derivative instruments from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss ("AOCL"). Interest expense for 2011 included a \$183.2 million charge as a result of our determination that our interest rate swap agreements no longer qualified as hedging instruments for accounting purposes.

See Note 9, "Debt," for additional discussion of interest expense.

Gain/(Loss) on Early Extinguishment of Debt

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we recognized a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$29.8 million, primarily related to the CERP refinancing and additional charges from the repurchase of debt under the CEOC Credit Facility in the first and third quarters of 2013, partially offset by third quarter gains on extinguishment of debt related to purchases of CMBS Loans.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we recognized a net gain on early extinguishment of debt of \$136.0 million, primarily due to the purchase of \$367.3 million face value of CMBS debt for \$229.3 million. This is compared with a gain of \$47.9 million recognized in 2011.

See Note 9, "Debt," for additional discussion of extinguishment of debt.

Gain on Partial Sale of Subsidiary

In connection with the sale of 45% of our interest in the Conrad, we recognized a gain of \$44.1 million in the second quarter 2013. There was no comparable amount in the prior year.

43

Income Tax Benefit

The effective tax rate benefit for 2013, 2012 and 2011, was 34.7%, 38.5% and 42.2%, respectively. The 2013 effective rate benefit was primarily impacted by the tax benefits from a capital loss resulting from a tax election made for U.S. federal income tax purposes and the reversal of uncertain tax positions offset by the change in our federal valuation allowance and the deferred tax implications of the CGP LLC transaction in 2013. The 2012 effective tax rate benefit was primarily impacted by the tax benefit from the reversal of uncertain tax positions offset by the tax effects of nondeductible goodwill impairments. Should the Company continue to experience operating losses of the same magnitude it has experienced in the past several years, it is reasonably possible in the near term that the future reversal of its U.S. federal deductible temporary differences could exceed the future reversal of its U.S. federal taxable temporary differences, in which case the Company would record a valuation allowance for such excess with a corresponding reduction of federal income tax benefit on its Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The year-over-year decrease in the effective tax rate benefit for 2012 was, primarily due to (i) nondeductible goodwill impairments in 2012, (ii) a decrease in the tax benefit from foreign operations in 2012 mostly related to the effect of providing deferred taxes on unremitted earnings from foreign subsidiaries in Uruguay that are no longer permanently reinvested, (iii) a decrease in state deferred tax benefits recognized in 2012 relative to 2011 mostly as a result of a state restructuring completed in 2011, and (iv) deferred tax benefits recognized in 2011 from a correction of the deferred tax liabilities, which were partially offset by tax benefits recognized in 2012 from the decrease of uncertain tax positions relating to the settlement of a foreign matter and our IRS examinations.

See Note 15, "Income Taxes," for additional information.

Income/(Loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes

During the year ended December 31, 2013, loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes was \$30.0 million, primarily comprised of charges totaling \$21.5 million for exit activities and the write-down of intangible and tangible assets related to the March 4, 2013 closure of the Alea Leeds casino and net write-downs of \$5.8 million related to our land concession in Macau.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes was \$114.6 million and included a \$101.0 million tangible asset impairment charge related to our land concession in Macau.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes was \$27.3 million and included \$63.9 million of income taxes related to the sale of the Harrah's St. Louis casino.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity Discussion and Analysis

We are a highly leveraged company and a significant amount of our liquidity needs are for debt service, including significant interest payments. As of December 31, 2013, we had \$23,589.3 million face value of outstanding indebtedness and our current debt service obligation for 2014 is \$2,383.0 million, consisting of \$197.1 million in principal maturities and \$2,185.9 million in required interest payments. Our debt service obligation for 2015 is \$3,223.7 million, consisting of \$1,212.2 million in principal maturities and \$2,011.5 million in required interest payments.

The following table summarizes the annual maturities of the face value of our long-term debt as of December 31, 2013:

(In millions)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Thereafter	Total
CEOC	\$113.4	\$1,108.5	\$2,084.0	\$2,715.5	\$8,447.1	\$4,819.8	\$19,288.3
Less: CEOC to affiliate ⁽¹⁾	—	(427.3)	(324.5)	(390.9)	(3.9)	—	(1,146.6)
CERP	35.9	33.9	31.8	25.0	25.1	4,525.0	4,676.7
CGP LLC	47.8	497.1	2.2	2.2	5.4	216.2	770.9
Total	\$197.1	\$1,212.2	\$1,793.5	\$2,351.8	\$8,473.7	\$9,561.0	\$23,589.3

⁽¹⁾ Substantially all of these amounts are held by CGP LLC.

See Note 9, "Debt," for details on our debt outstanding and restrictive covenants related to certain of our borrowings. This detail includes, among other things, a table presenting details of our individual borrowings outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, with maturities by year, as well as discussion of recent changes in our debt outstanding

and certain changes in the terms of existing debt for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Following the U.S. recession of late 2007 through 2009, we have observed that gaming activity has remained well below the pre-recession levels. In addition, new competition in certain regional markets has negatively affected “same store” volumes, while overall slot volumes trends continue to weaken in most markets. These factors have negatively affected our results of operations, and may continue to negatively affect our results of operations in the future. During periods of economic weakness and in the face of continued weak consumer spending on gaming, our revenues may decrease while many of our costs remain fixed and some costs even increase, resulting in decreased earnings. As a result, we have experienced substantial net losses since 2010, as well as operating losses in 2012 and 2013, resulting in a net stockholders’ deficit of \$3,122.0 million as of December 31, 2013. Further, we expect to experience operating and net losses in 2014 and beyond.

Our cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash, totaled \$2,771.2 million as of December 31, 2013 compared with \$1,757.5 million as of December 31, 2012. Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2013, includes \$976.9 million held by CGP LLC, which is not available for our use to fund other Caesars operations or satisfy our obligations.

In addition to cash flows from operations, available sources of cash include amounts available under CEOC's current revolving credit facility. At December 31, 2013, the facility provided for up to \$215.5 million, with \$109.4 million maturing on January 28, 2014. As of March 1, 2014 the facility provided for \$106.1 million, of which \$9.6 million remained as available borrowing capacity. In addition, CERP had \$269.5 million available on its revolving credit facility at December 31, 2013.

Each of the structures comprising Caesars Entertainment’s consolidated financial statements have separate debt agreements with related restrictions on usage of their capital resources. CGP LLC is a variable interest entity that is consolidated by Caesars Entertainment. CAC is the managing member of CGP LLC and therefore controls all decisions regarding liquidity and capital resources of CGP LLC.

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2013			
	CEOC	CERP	CGP LLC	Parent
Cash, cash equivalents, and short term investments ⁽¹⁾	\$1,438.2	\$181.5	\$991.9	\$159.6
Revolver capacity ⁽²⁾	215.5	269.5	—	—
Less: revolver capacity committed to letters of credit	(100.5) —	—	—
Total Liquidity	\$1,553.2	\$451.0	\$991.9	\$159.6

⁽¹⁾ Excludes restricted cash.

At December 31, 2013, the CEOC revolver provided capacity up to \$215.5 million, however \$109.4 million of that

⁽²⁾ revolver capacity matured on January 28, 2014 and available capacity is \$106.1 million before the letter of credit commitments.

Restricted cash totaled \$424.3 million as of December 31, 2013. The current portion is primarily comprised of amounts related to interest payments on outstanding debt and amounts held to satisfy certain insurance program requirements. The non-current portion primarily represents funds reserved for ongoing development projects.

As a result of the restrictions from CEOC's borrowings, CERP Financing and other arrangements, the amount of restricted net assets of our consolidated subsidiaries held was \$3.0 billion and \$1.2 billion, as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The amount of restricted net assets in our unconsolidated subsidiaries is not material to the financial statements.

Our operating cash inflows are typically used for operating expenses, debt service costs, working capital needs, and capital expenditures in the normal course of business. We experienced negative operating cash flows of \$109.4 million in 2013, and we also expect to experience negative operating cash flows in 2014 and beyond.

As described more fully in Note 24, "Subsequent Events," we recently announced that CGP LLC will acquire certain assets from CEOC for \$2,000.0 million in cash, net of assumed debt. The transaction is expected to close in the second quarter 2014. The net cash proceeds will impact the calculation of the senior secured leverage ratio ("SSLR") covenant going forward to the extent it reduces first lien debt or increases cash of CEOC.

From time to time, depending upon market, pricing, and other conditions, and on our cash balances and liquidity, we may seek to acquire or exchange notes or other indebtedness of the Company’s subsidiaries through open market

purchases, privately negotiated transactions, tender offers, redemption, exchange offers or otherwise, upon such terms and at such prices as we may determine (or as may be provided for in the indentures governing the notes), for cash or other consideration, including our common stock. In addition, we have considered and will continue to evaluate potential transactions to reduce net debt, such as debt for debt exchanges, debt for equity exchanges and other transactions.

45

We do not expect that cash flow from operations will be sufficient to repay CEOC's indebtedness in the long-term and we will have to ultimately seek a restructuring, amendment or refinancing of our debt, or if necessary, pursue additional debt or equity offerings.

Our ability to refinance or restructure our debt, or to issue additional debt or equity, will depend upon, among other things:

- The condition of the capital markets at the time, which is beyond our control,
- Our future financial and operating performance, which will be affected by prevailing economic conditions and financial, business, regulatory and other factors, many of which are beyond our control; and
- Our continued compliance with the terms and covenants in our Credit Facilities, indentures and loan agreements that govern our debt.

Under CEOC's Credit Facilities, we are required to satisfy and maintain specified financial ratios. Specifically, our credit facilities require CEOC to maintain an SSLR of no more than 4.75 to 1.0, which is the ratio of its senior first priority secured debt to LTM Adjusted EBITDA - Pro Forma - CEOC Restricted. This ratio excludes up to \$3,700.0 million of first priority senior secured notes and up to \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of consolidated debt of subsidiaries that are not wholly-owned. This ratio also reduces the amount of senior first priority secured debt by the amount of unrestricted CEOC cash on hand which was \$1,450.2 million as of December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, the SSLR was 4.52 to 1.0.

While we were in compliance with the terms and conditions of all of our loan agreements, including CEOC's Credit Facilities and indentures, as of December 31, 2013, in order to comply with the quarterly SSLR covenant under the CEOC Credit Facility in the future, we will need to achieve a certain amount of LTM Adjusted EBITDA - Pro-Forma - CEOC Restricted and/or reduced levels of total CEOC senior secured net debt (total senior secured debt less unrestricted cash). The factors that could impact the foregoing include (a) changes in gaming trips, spend per trip and hotel metrics, which we believe are correlated to consumer spending and confidence generally and spending by consumers for gaming and other entertainment activities, (b) our ability to effect cost savings initiatives, (c) our ability to complete asset sales, including the transaction described more fully in Note 24, (d) issuing additional second lien or unsecured debt, or project financing, (e) reducing net debt through open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, redemptions, tender offers or exchanges, (f) equity issuances, (g) reductions in capital expenditures spending, or (h) a combination thereof.

In addition, under certain circumstances, CEOC's Credit Facilities allow us to apply cash contributions received by CEOC from CEC as an increase to LTM Adjusted EBITDA - Pro Forma - CEOC Restricted, if CEOC is unable to meet its SSLR covenant, in order to cure any breach.

Based upon our current operating forecast, the expected closing of the CEOC asset sale to CGP LLC described above, and our ability to achieve one or more of the other factors noted above, including our ability to cure a breach of the CEOC SSLR, in certain circumstances, with cash contributions from CEC, we believe that we will have sufficient liquidity to fund our operations and meet our debt service obligations and that we will continue to be in compliance with the CEOC SSLR covenant during the next twelve months.

Effective February 8, 2012, as the result of our initial public offering, our common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "CZR." The net proceeds from our initial public offering were approximately \$15 million, taking into account expenses and underwriting commissions, and giving effect to the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option. In connection with the public offering, we effected a 1.742-for-1 split of our common stock.

In March 2012, we filed a prospectus with the SEC, as part of a registration statement, to sell shares of our common stock, up to a maximum aggregate offering price of \$500.0 million, and, in April 2012, we entered into an equity distribution agreement whereby we may issue and sell up to 10.0 million shares of our common stock from time to time.

On September 25, 2013, Caesars entered into an underwriting agreement for the sale of 10.0 million shares of its common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. The underwriter agreed to purchase the common stock from Caesars at a price of \$19.40 per share, which resulted in \$194.0 million of proceeds to Caesars before expenses. On September 27, 2013, the underwriter exercised its option to purchase 340,418 additional shares of common stock, resulting in

approximately \$6.6 million of additional proceeds to Caesars before expenses. These transactions closed on October 1, 2013, and resulted in \$200.6 million of cash proceeds to Caesars before expenses.

CEOC Financing, Debt Covenant Compliance and Restrictions

CEOC Credit Facilities

As of December 31, 2013, CEOC's Credit Facilities provide for senior secured financing of up to \$4,628.1 million, consisting of (i) senior secured term loan facilities in an aggregate principal amount of \$4,412.6 million with \$29.0 million maturing on January 28, 2015, \$959.8 million maturing on October 31, 2016 (the "Incremental Loans"), and \$3,423.8 million maturing on January 28, 2018, and (ii) a senior secured revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$215.5 million, with \$109.4 million maturing January 28, 2014, and \$106.1 million maturing January 28, 2017, including both a letter of credit sub-facility and a swingline loan sub-facility. The term loans under the CEOC Credit Facilities require scheduled quarterly payments of \$2.5 million, with the balance due at maturity. As of December 31, 2013, \$100.5 million of the revolving credit facility is committed to outstanding letters of credit. After consideration of the letter of credit commitments, \$115.0 million of additional borrowing capacity was available to the Company under its revolving credit facility as of December 31, 2013.

The indenture and other agreements governing our cash pay debt and PIK toggle debt limit CEOC's (and most of its subsidiaries') ability to among other things: (i) incur additional debt or issue certain preferred shares; (ii) pay dividends or make distributions in respect of our capital stock or make other restricted payments; (iii) make certain investments; (iv) sell certain assets; (v) engage in any business or own any material asset other than all of the equity interest of CEOC so long as certain investors hold a majority of the notes; (vi) create or permit to exist dividend and/or payment restrictions affecting its restricted subsidiaries; (vii) create liens on certain assets to secure debt; (viii) consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets; (ix) enter into certain transactions with its affiliates; and (x) designate its subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries. Subject to certain exceptions, the indenture governing the notes and the agreements governing the other cash pay debt and PIK toggle debt will permit us and our restricted subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness, including secured indebtedness.

CEOC Credit Facilities Activity

A substantial portion of our financing is comprised of credit facility and notes financing obtained by CEOC. The CEOC financings are neither secured nor guaranteed by Caesars' other subsidiaries, including certain subsidiaries that own properties that secure \$4,650.0 million face value of the CERP Term Loans as of December 31, 2013. In addition, CGP LLC, a consolidated VIE, is not a guarantor and its assets are not available to CEOC's creditors. Information pertaining solely to the consolidated financial position and results of CEOC and its subsidiaries will be provided in a report on Form 8-K which will be filed later in March 2014.

In February 2013, CEOC amended the CEOC Credit Facilities in connection with the February 2013 notes offering discussed in the CEOC Bond Offerings Activity section above.

During 2012, we (i) extended the maturity of \$3,812.3 million B-1, B-2 and B-3 term loans held by consenting lenders from January 28, 2015 to January 28, 2018 and increased the interest rate with respect to such extended term loans (the "Term B-6 Loans"), (ii) converted \$457.8 million original maturity revolver commitments held by consenting lenders to Term B-6 Loans and promptly following such conversion, repaid \$1,574.3 million of Term B-6 Loans held by any consenting lender, (iii) extended the maturity of \$37.2 million original maturity revolver commitments held by consenting lenders who elected not to convert their commitments to term loans from January 28, 2014 to January 28, 2017 and increased the interest rate and the undrawn commitment fee with respect to such extended revolver commitments, and upon the effectiveness of such extension, terminated \$798.5 million of revolver commitments and increased the amount of outstanding Term B-6 Loans by \$2,853.8 million, and (iv) modified certain other provisions of the CEOC Credit Facilities. The Term B-6 Loans have a springing maturity to April 14, 2017 if more than \$250.0 million of CEOC's 11.25% senior secured notes due 2017 remain outstanding on April 14, 2017.

In addition to the foregoing, CEOC may from time to time elect to extend and/or convert additional term loans and/or revolver commitments.

In January and February 2013, CEOC converted \$133.9 million aggregate principal amount of original maturity revolver commitments held by consenting lenders to Term B-6 Loans and terminated \$133.9 million principal amount of revolving commitments of extending lenders.

CEOC Debt Covenant Compliance and Restrictions

In addition, certain covenants contained in the CEOC Credit Facilities and indentures covering the second priority senior secured notes and first priority senior secured notes restrict our ability to take certain actions such as incurring additional debt or making acquisitions if we are unable to meet a fixed charge coverage ratio (LTM Adjusted EBITDA - Pro Forma - CEOC Restricted to fixed charges) of at least 2.0 to 1.0, a total first priority secured leverage ratio (first priority senior secured debt to LTM Adjusted EBITDA - Pro Forma - CEOC Restricted) of no more than 4.5 to 1.0 and/or a consolidated leverage ratio (consolidated total debt to LTM Adjusted EBITDA - Pro Forma - CEOC Restricted) of no more than 7.25 to 1.0. As of December 31, 2013, CEOC's total first priority secured leverage ratio and consolidated leverage ratio were 7.76 to 1.0 and 14.42 to 1.0, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2013, CEOC's earnings were insufficient to cover fixed charges by \$782.8 million. For purposes of calculating the fixed charge coverage ratio, fixed charges includes consolidated interest expense less interest income and any cash dividends paid on preferred stock (other than amounts eliminated in consolidation). For purposes of calculating the total first priority secured leverage ratio and the consolidated leverage ratio, the amounts of CEOC first priority senior secured debt and consolidated total debt, respectively, are reduced by the amount of unrestricted cash on hand. The covenants that provide for the fixed charge coverage ratio, total first priority secured leverage ratio and consolidated leverage ratio described in this paragraph are not maintenance covenants.

CEOC's Credit Facilities require compliance on a quarterly basis with a maximum net senior secured first lien debt leverage test. In addition, the Credit Facilities include negative covenants, subject to certain exceptions, restricting or limiting CEOC's ability and the ability of its restricted subsidiaries to, among other things: (i) incur additional debt; (ii) create liens on certain assets; (iii) enter into sale and lease-back transactions; (iv) make certain investments, loans, and advances; (v) consolidate, merge, sell, or otherwise dispose of all or any part of its assets or to purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire all or any substantial part of assets of any other person; (vi) pay dividends or make distributions or make other restricted payments; (vii) enter into certain transactions with its affiliates; (viii) engage in any business other than the business activity conducted at the closing date of the loan or business activities incidental or related thereto; (ix) amend or modify the articles or certificate of incorporation, by-laws, and certain agreements or make certain payments or modifications of indebtedness; and (x) designate or permit the designation of any indebtedness as "Designated Senior Debt."

Caesars Entertainment is not bound by any financial or negative covenants contained in CEOC's credit agreement, other than with respect to the incurrence of liens on and the pledge of its stock of CEOC.

All borrowings under the senior secured revolving portion of the CEOC Credit Facility are subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions, including the absence of a default, the accuracy of representations and warranties, and the requirement that such borrowing does not reduce the amount of obligations otherwise permitted to be secured under our Credit Facilities without ratably securing the retained notes.

CEOC Bond Offerings Activity

In February 2012, CEOC completed the offering of \$1,250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.5% senior secured notes due 2020. CEOC used \$1,095.6 million of the net proceeds from this transaction to repay a portion of the CEOC Credit Facilities in connection with the consummation of the transactions as further described under the CEOC Credit Facilities section below.

In August 2012, CEOC completed the offering of \$750.0 million aggregate principal amount of 9% senior secured notes due 2020. CEOC used \$478.8 million of the net proceeds from this transaction to repay a portion of the CEOC Credit Facilities in connection with the consummation of the transactions as further described under the CEOC Credit Facilities section below.

In December 2012, CEOC completed the offering of \$750.0 million aggregate principal amount of 9% senior secured notes due 2020, the proceeds of which were placed into escrow and are recorded as short-term restricted cash in our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2013. On February 20, 2013, when the proceeds were released from escrow, CEOC used \$350.0 million of the proceeds to repay a portion of the existing loans under the CEOC Credit Facilities at par.

In February 2013, CEOC completed the offering of \$1,500.0 million aggregate principal amount of 9% senior secured notes due 2020. On March 27, 2013, when the proceeds were released from escrow, CEOC used \$1,433.3 million of

the proceeds to repay a portion of the existing term loans under the CEOC Credit Facilities at par. As a result of these repayments, we recognized a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$29.4 million during the first quarter of 2013. In connection with the February 2013 notes offering, CEOC received the requisite lenders' consents and entered into a bank amendment to the CEOC Credit Facilities to, among other things:

- (i) use the net cash proceeds of February 2013 notes offering to repay \$1,433.3 million of CEOC's existing term loans as described above;

- (ii) obtain up to \$75.0 million of extended revolving facility commitments with a maturity of January 28, 2017, increase the accordion capacity under the CEOC Credit Facilities by an additional \$650.0 million (which may be used, among other things, to establish extended revolving facility commitments under the CEOC Credit Facilities);
- (iii) modify the calculation of the senior secured leverage ratio for purposes of the maintenance test under the CEOC Credit Facilities to exclude the February 2013 notes; and
- (iv) modify certain other provisions of the CEOC Credit Facilities.

CERP Financing, Debt Covenant Compliance and Restrictions

CMBS Financing - refinanced as part of CERP Financing

In connection with the Acquisition, eight of our properties (the "CMBS properties") and their related assets were spun out of CEOC to Caesars Entertainment. As of the Acquisition date, the CMBS properties were Harrah's Las Vegas, Rio, Flamingo Las Vegas, Harrah's Atlantic City, Showboat Atlantic City, Harrah's Lake Tahoe, Harveys Lake Tahoe and Bill's Lake Tahoe. The CMBS properties borrowed \$6,500.0 million of CMBS financing (the "CMBS Financing"). The CMBS Financing was secured by the assets of the CMBS properties and certain aspects of the financing were guaranteed by Caesars Entertainment. On May 22, 2008, Paris Las Vegas and Harrah's Laughlin and their related operating assets were spun out of CEOC to Caesars Entertainment and became property secured under the CMBS mortgage loan and/or related mezzanine loans ("CMBS Loans"), and Harrah's Lake Tahoe, Harveys Lake Tahoe, Bill's Lake Tahoe and Showboat Atlantic City were transferred to CEOC from Caesars Entertainment as contemplated under the debt agreements effective pursuant to the Acquisition. The CMBS Financing was refinanced in October 2013 as described below.

Octavius/Linq Financing - refinanced as part of CERP Financing

On April 25, 2011, the Company, together with certain subsidiaries of CEOC comprised of Caesars Octavius, LLC; Caesars Linq, LLC; and Octavius Linq Holding Company, LLC (collectively the "Borrowers") entered into a credit agreement (the "Octavius/Linq Credit Agreement") pursuant to which the Borrowers incurred financing to complete the development of the Octavius Tower at Caesars Palace Las Vegas and the Linq project (the "Development"). The Octavius/Linq Credit Agreement provides for a \$450.0 million senior secured term facility (the "Term Facility") with a six-year maturity, secured by all material assets of the Borrowers. The proceeds of the Term Facility were funded during the second quarter of 2011 and were classified as restricted cash until drawn to pay for costs incurred in the Development.

In October 2013, the Linq and Octavius Tower were transferred from CEOC to a CERP entity, and amounts outstanding under the Octavius/Linq Credit Agreement were refinanced as part of this CERP Financing transaction as described below.

On October 11, 2013, we formed CERP from the prior CMBS Financing structure assets plus the addition of Linq and Octavius acquired from CEOC, and (i) completed the offering of \$1,000.0 million aggregate principal amount of their 8% first-priority senior secured notes due 2020 and \$1,150 million aggregate principal amount of their 11% second-priority senior secured notes due 2021 (together with the 8% first-priority senior secured notes due 2020, the "Notes") and (ii) entered into a first lien credit agreement governing their new \$2,769.5 million senior secured credit facilities, consisting of senior secured term loans in an aggregate principal amount of \$2,500.0 million ("CERP Term Loans") and a senior secured revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$269.5 million. We refer to this new borrowing structure as CERP and the refinancing transaction as "CERP Financing."

The CERP Financing includes negative covenants, subject to certain exceptions, restricting or limiting the ability of CERP and operating companies under the CERP Financing to, among other things: (i) incur additional debt or issue certain preferred shares; (ii) pay dividends on or make distributions in respect of their capital stock or make other restricted payments; (iii) make certain investments; (iv) sell certain assets; (v) create liens on certain assets to secure debt; (vi) consolidate, merge, sell, or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of their assets; (vii) enter into certain transactions with their affiliates; and (viii) designate their subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries.

The CERP Financing also includes affirmative covenants that require the CERP properties to, among other things: (i) maintain its legal existence; (ii) maintain required insurance coverage; (iii) pay all taxes when due; (iv) furnish required financial statements and compliance certificates to the lenders; (v) furnish required written notices to the

lenders; (vi) comply with all laws and regulations from applicable governmental authorities (including environmental laws); (vii) maintain all records and allow access to lenders upon request; (viii) use the proceeds in the manner set forth in the credit agreement; and (ix) maintain required debt ratings.

In addition, the CERP Term Loans require CERP to maintain a senior secured leverage ratio of no more than 8.00 to 1.00, which is the ratio of first lien senior secured net debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, adjusted as defined ("CERP Adjusted EBITDA"). This ratio also reduces the amount of first lien senior secured net debt by the amount of unrestricted cash on hand. CERP is not required to calculate its senior secured leverage ratio until the first quarter of 2014.

CGP LLC Financing and Debt Covenant Compliance

PHW Las Vegas LLC Senior Secured Loan

In February 2010, CEOC acquired 100% of the equity interests of PHW Las Vegas, LLC, which owns Planet Hollywood. In connection with this transaction, PHW Las Vegas, LLC assumed a \$554.3 million face value senior secured loan, and a subsidiary of CEOC canceled certain debt issued by PHW Las Vegas, LLC's predecessor entities. The outstanding amount is secured by the assets of PHW Las Vegas, LLC and is non-recourse to other subsidiaries of the Company. On December 5, 2013, the loan maturity of this debt was extended to April 2015.

In October 2013, CEOC sold 100% of its equity interest in PHW Las Vegas, LLC to CGP LLC. Prior to its sale in PHW Las Vegas, LLC was an unrestricted subsidiary of CEOC and therefore, not a borrower under CEOC's Credit Facilities.

PHW Las Vegas, LLC may, at its option, voluntarily prepay the loan in whole or in part upon twenty (20) days prior written notice to Lender. PHW Las Vegas, LLC is required to prepay the loan in (i) the amount of any insurance proceeds received by Lender for which Lender is not obligated to make available to PHW Las Vegas, LLC for restoration, (ii) the amount of any proceeds received from the operator of the timeshare property adjacent to the Planet Hollywood Resort and Casino, subject to certain limitations, and (iii) the amount of any excess cash remaining after application of the cash management provisions as outlined in the loan agreement, as amended.

The PHW Las Vegas, LLC senior secured loan requires that PHW Las Vegas, LLC maintain certain reserve funds in respect of furniture, fixtures, and equipment, capital improvements, interest service, taxes and insurance. Certain amounts deposited into the specified reserve funds represent restricted cash.

The amount outstanding under the PHW Las Vegas, LLC senior secured loan were assumed by CGP LLC in conjunction with its acquisition by CGP LLC and bears interest at a rate per annum equal to LIBOR plus 2.859%. A subsidiary of CEOC owns interest-only participations in a portion of the PHW Las Vegas, LLC senior secured loan that bear interest at a fixed rate equal to 1.59% per year.

The PHW Las Vegas, LLC loan contains customary affirmative covenants, subject to certain exceptions, requiring PHW Las Vegas, LLC to, among other things, deliver annual financial statements, annual budgets, maintain its properties, maintain its books and records, maintain insurance, and comply with laws and material contracts. It also contains customary negative covenants, subject to certain exceptions, restricting or limiting the ability of PHW Las Vegas, LLC to, among other things, dispose of its assets and change its business or ownership, consummate mergers or acquisitions and create liens on its assets. PHW Las Vegas, LLC is in compliance with the above covenants as of December 31, 2013.

Horseshoe Baltimore Financing

On July 2, 2013, CBAC Borrower, LLC ("CBAC"), a joint venture among Caesars Baltimore Investment Company, LLC (a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of CEOC), Rock Gaming Mothership LLC, CVPR Gaming Holdings, LLC, STRON-MD Limited Partnership and PRT Two, LLC, entered into a credit agreement (the "Baltimore Credit Facility") in order to finance the acquisition of land in Baltimore, Maryland and the construction of the Horseshoe Baltimore and a garage (collectively, the "Baltimore Development"). In October 2013, CEOC sold 100% of its equity interests in Caesars Baltimore Investment Company, LLC to CGP LLC. AS part of this transaction, CGP LLC assumed all related outstanding debt under the Baltimore Credit Facility.

The Baltimore Credit Facility provides for (i) a \$300.0 million senior secured term facility with a seven-year maturity, which is comprised of a \$225.0 million facility that was funded upon the closing of the Baltimore Credit Facility, a \$37.5 million delayed draw facility available from the closing of the Baltimore Credit Facility until the 12-month anniversary of the closing and a \$37.5 million delayed draw facility available until the 18-month anniversary of the closing and (ii) a \$10.0 million senior secured revolving facility with a five-year maturity. The Baltimore Credit Facility is secured by substantially all material assets of CBAC and its wholly owned domestic subsidiaries. There

were no amounts outstanding under the revolving facility as of December 31, 2013.

Concurrent with the closing of the Baltimore Credit Facility, CBAC also entered into a term loan facility that provides for up to \$30.0 million of equipment financing (the "Baltimore FF&E Facility"). Under the Baltimore FF&E Facility, CBAC may use funds from the facility to finance or reimburse the purchase price and certain related costs of furniture, furnishings and equipment to be used in the Baltimore Development. There were no amounts outstanding under the Baltimore FF&E Facility as of December 31, 2013.

The Baltimore Credit Facility contains customary affirmative covenants, subject to certain exceptions, requiring CBAC to, among other things, deliver annual and quarterly financial statements (following the commencement of operations of the Baltimore Development), annual budgets, construction progress reports and other notices, maintain its properties, maintain its books and records, maintain insurance, use commercially reasonable efforts to maintain a public rating for the term loans and comply with laws and material contracts. It also contains customary negative covenants, subject to certain exceptions, restricting or limiting the ability of CBAC to, among other things, dispose of its assets and change its business or ownership, consummate mergers or acquisitions, make dividends, stock repurchases and optional redemptions of subordinated debt, incur debt and issue preferred stock, make loans and investments, create liens on its assets and enter into transactions with affiliates. In addition, the Baltimore Credit Facility includes a covenant prohibiting the senior secured leverage ratio from exceeding a specified ratio at any time after the second full fiscal quarter ending after the commencement of operations of the Baltimore Development. The Baltimore FF&E Facility has covenants and events of default substantially consistent with the Baltimore Credit Facility, and other restrictive covenants customary for FF&E facilities of this type. CBAC is in compliance with the Baltimore Credit Facility and Baltimore FF&E Facility covenants as of December 31, 2013.

CIE Convertible Notes

During 2012, CIE issued to Rock Gaming two non-interest bearing convertible promissory notes totaling \$47.7 million. The promissory notes are convertible into approximately 8,913 shares of CIE common stock. The notes are due June 2014 and are classified as current portion of long-term debt.

Cost Savings Initiatives

The Company has undertaken comprehensive cost-reduction efforts to manage expenses with current business levels. We estimate that our cost savings programs produced \$12.1 million in incremental cost savings for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared with 2012. Additionally, as of December 31, 2013, the Company expects that these and other identified new cost savings programs will produce further annual cost savings of \$91.4 million, based on the full implementation of current projects that are in process. As the Company realizes savings or identifies new cost-reduction activities, this amount will change.

Capital Spending and Development

We incur capital expenditures in the normal course of business, and we perform ongoing refurbishment and maintenance at our existing casino entertainment facilities, to maintain our quality standards. We also continue to pursue development and acquisition opportunities for additional casino entertainment and other hospitality facilities, as well as online businesses that meet our strategic and return on investment criteria. Cash used for capital expenditures in the normal course of business is typically made available from cash flows generated by our operating activities, established debt programs, and asset sale proceeds, while cash used for development projects, including projects currently under development and additional projects being pursued, is typically funded from established debt programs, specific project financing, additional debt offerings, and asset sale proceeds.

If they proceed, our planned development projects will each require significant capital commitments and, if completed, may result in significant additional revenues. The commitment of capital, the timing of completion, and the commencement of operations of development projects are contingent upon the negotiations of final agreements and political and regulatory approvals, as well as other contributing factors. We must also comply with covenants and restrictions set forth in our debt agreements.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, our capital spending totaled \$726.3 million, net of an increase of \$18.5 million of related payables. Estimated total capital expenditures for 2014 are expected to be between \$950.0 million and \$1,150.0 million, and will be primarily related to the Horseshoe Baltimore development, renovations for The Quad and The Cromwell, and planned maintenance capital expenditures. We expect to utilize existing project financing for the Horseshoe Baltimore and The Cromwell renovation of approximately \$400.0 million and fund the remainder from cash flows generated by our operating activities and asset sale proceeds.

Summary of Capital Expenditures

(Dollars in millions)	Years Ended December 31,			Percent Increase/(Decrease)
	2013	2012	2011	

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				2013 vs 2012	2012 vs 2011		
Development	\$322.2	\$232.8	\$98.0	38.4	%	137.6	%
Renovation/refurbishment	323.4	227.1	160.0	42.4	%	41.9	%
Other	80.7	47.2	14.5	71.0	%	225.5	%
Total capital expenditures	\$726.3	\$507.1	\$272.5	43.2	%	86.1	%

51

Our capital expenditures in 2013, 2012, and 2011 included capitalized payroll costs of \$8.4 million, \$7.3 million, and \$4.1 million, respectively. Interest capitalized was \$37.8 million, \$38.2 million, and \$22.8 million in 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

Capital expenditures increased \$219.2 million in 2013 compared with 2012, primarily due to development expenditures associated with the LINQ project and Horseshoe Baltimore, renovation of The Cromwell, and the accelerated pace of our renovation and refurbishment projects at various other properties. The \$234.6 million increase in 2012 compared with 2011 was primarily due to development expenditures associated with the LINQ project.

Property Dispositions

Our cash flows from operating, investing, and financing activities for the 12 months ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, associated with the Harrah's St. Louis casino and the subsidiaries that hold our land concession in Macau, which are defined as discontinued operations, are included in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows as cash flows from discontinued operations. We sold the Harrah's St. Louis casino in November 2012, and the net proceeds generated from the sale are being used and will continue to be used to fund investments by CEOC in useful assets, including capital expenditures. Proceeds not used for investments by CEOC in useful assets, including capital expenditures, may be required to be used to repurchase CEOC debt.

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Property EBITDA is presented as a supplemental measure of the Company's performance. Property EBITDA is defined as revenues less property operating expenses and is comprised of net income/(loss) before (i) interest expense, net of interest income, (ii) (benefit)/provision for income taxes, (iii) depreciation and amortization, (iv) corporate expenses, and (v) certain items that the Company does not consider indicative of its ongoing operating performance at an operating property level. In evaluating Property EBITDA you should be aware that, in the future, the Company may incur expenses that are the same or similar to some of the adjustments in this presentation. The presentation of Property EBITDA should not be construed as an inference that future results will be unaffected by unusual or unexpected items.

Property EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure commonly used in the Company's industry and should not be construed as an alternative to net income/(loss) as an indicator of operating performance or as an alternative to cash flow provided by operating activities as a measure of liquidity (as determined in accordance with GAAP). Property EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies within the industry. Property EBITDA is included because management uses Property EBITDA to measure performance and allocate resources, and believes that Property EBITDA provides investors with additional information consistent with that used by management.

Reconciliation of Net Loss Attributable to Caesars to Property EBITDA

Year Ended December 31, 2013

(In millions)	Las Vegas	Atlantic Coast	Other U.S.	Managed, International, and Other	Other Adjustments	Total
Net loss attributable to Caesars						\$(2,948.2)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests						8.4
Net loss						(2,939.8)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes						30.0
Net loss from continuing operations, net of income taxes						(2,909.8)
Income tax benefit						(1,549.7)
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes						(4,459.5)
Other income, including interest income						(13.8)
Gain on partial sale of subsidiary						(44.1)
Loss on early extinguishments of debt						29.8
Interest expense						2,253.0
Income/(loss) from operations	\$527.2	\$(2,405.3)	\$56.6	\$ (413.1)		(2,234.6)
Depreciation and amortization	233.7	131.2	166.4	33.9		565.2
Amortization of intangible assets	76.0	15.3	37.0	36.2		164.5
Intangible and tangible asset impairment charges	5.5	2,444.5	389.2	179.7		3,018.9
Write-downs, reserves, and project opening costs, net of recoveries	26.9	17.7	9.4	50.4		104.4
Acquisition and integration costs	—	—	—	81.3		81.3
(Income)/loss on interests in non-consolidated affiliates	(3.2)	—	(0.6)	21.4		17.6
Corporate expense	—	—	—	161.4		161.4
					\$ (2.1)	(2.1)

EBITDA attributable to discontinued
operations

Property EBITDA	\$866.1	\$203.4	\$658.0	\$ 151.2	\$ (2.1)	\$1,876.6
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53

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Year Ended December 31, 2012

(In millions)	Las Vegas	Atlantic Coast	Other U.S.	Managed, International, and Other	Other Adjustments	Total
Net loss attributable to Caesars						\$(1,508.1)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests						5.3
Net loss						(1,502.8)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes						114.6
Net loss from continuing operations, net of income taxes						(1,388.2)
Income tax benefit						(870.5)
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes						(2,258.7)
Other income, including interest income						(25.5)
Gain on early extinguishment of debt						(136.0)
Interest expense						2,100.3
Income/(loss) from operations	\$428.7	\$(394.6)	\$33.2	\$(387.2)		(319.9)
Depreciation and amortization	268.2	179.7	211.9	54.5		714.4
Amortization of intangible assets	75.8	16.0	37.0	45.8		174.6
Intangible and tangible asset impairment charges	3.0	450.0	408.7	212.5		1,074.2
Write-downs, reserves, and project opening costs, net of recoveries	33.1	12.2	39.3	15.1		99.7
Acquisition and integration costs	—	—	—	6.1		6.1
(Income)/loss on interests in non-consolidated affiliates	(2.6)	2.2	(0.6)	18.5		17.5
Corporate expense	—	—	—	195.0		195.0
EBITDA attributable to discontinued operations					\$ 66.5	66.5
Property EBITDA	\$806.3	\$265.6	\$729.4	\$ 160.3	\$ 66.5	\$2,028.1

Year Ended December 31, 2011

(In millions)	Las Vegas	Atlantic Coast	Other U.S.	Managed, International, and Other	Other Adjustments	Total
Net loss attributable to Caesars						\$(725.0)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests						20.9
Net loss						(704.1)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes						(27.3)
Net loss from continuing operations, net of income taxes						(731.4)
Income tax benefit						(534.6)
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes						(1,266.0)
						(25.3)

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Other income, including interest income						
Gain on early extinguishment of debt					(47.9)
Interest expense					2,121.7	
Income/(loss) from operations	\$495.5	\$79.6	\$419.8	\$ (212.4	)	782.5
Depreciation and amortization	238.4	174.3	210.2	54.1		677.0
Amortization of intangible assets	76.4	15.1	37.2	28.0		156.7
Intangible and tangible asset impairment charges	—	—	3.0	29.8		32.8
Write-downs, reserves, and project opening costs, net of recoveries	13.4	6.6	13.2	40.6		73.8
Acquisition and integration costs	0.2	—	—	4.1		4.3
(Income)/loss on interests in non-consolidated affiliates	(0.3	) 2.5	(0.7	) 6.4		7.9
Corporate expense	—	—	—	152.8		152.8
EBITDA attributable to discontinued operations					\$ 91.5	91.5
Property EBITDA	\$823.6	\$278.1	\$682.7	\$ 103.4	\$ 91.5	\$1,979.3

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We prepare our financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Certain of our accounting policies, including the estimated lives assigned to our assets, the determination of bad debt, asset impairment, Total Rewards point liability, self-insurance reserves, the purchase price allocations made in connection with our acquisitions/mergers, the calculation of our income tax liabilities, and the determination of whether to consolidate a variable interest entity require that we apply significant judgment in defining the appropriate assumptions for calculating financial estimates. By their nature, these judgments are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. Our judgments are based on our historical experience, terms of existing contracts, observance of trends in the industry, information provided by our customers and information available from other outside sources, as appropriate. Actual results may differ from our estimates. For a summary of our significant accounting policies, please refer to the notes to our audited consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

We consider accounting estimates to be critical accounting policies when:

- the estimates involve matters that are highly uncertain at the time the accounting estimate is made; and
- different estimates or changes to estimates could have a material impact on the reported financial position, changes in financial position, or results of operations

When more than one accounting principle, or method of its application, is generally accepted, we select the principle or method that we consider to be the most appropriate when given the specific circumstances. Application of these accounting principles requires us to make estimates about the future resolution of existing uncertainties. Estimates are typically based upon historical experience, current trends, contractual documentation, and other information, as appropriate. Due to the inherent uncertainty involving estimates, actual results reported in the future may differ from those estimates. In preparing our financial statements, we have made our best estimates and judgments of the amounts and disclosures included in the financial statements, giving regard to materiality.

Long-Lived Assets

We have significant capital invested in our long-lived assets and judgments are made in determining the estimated useful lives of assets, salvage values to be assigned to assets, and if or when an asset has been impaired. The accuracy of these estimates affects the amount of depreciation and amortization expense recognized in our financial results and whether we have a gain or loss on the disposal of an asset. We assign lives to our assets based on our standard policy, which is established by management as representative of the useful life of each category of asset. We review the carrying value of our long-lived assets whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable from the estimated future cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. The factors considered by management in performing this assessment include current operating results, trends and prospects, as well as the effect of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic, legal, and regulatory factors. In estimating expected future cash flows for determining whether an asset is impaired, assets are grouped at the lowest level of identifiable cash flows, which, for most of our assets, is the individual property.

Goodwill and Other Non-Amortizing Intangible Assets

The purchase price of an acquisition is allocated to the underlying assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. We determine the estimated fair values after review and consideration of relevant information including discounted cash flows, quoted market prices and estimates made by management. To the extent the purchase price exceeds the fair value of the net identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, such excess is recorded as goodwill.

We have historically performed our annual goodwill impairment assessment as of September 30 of each year. In 2013, we changed the annual impairment testing date from September 30 to October 1. We believe this change, which represents a change in the method of applying an accounting principle, is preferable in the circumstances as it provides additional time for us to quantify the fair value of our operating divisions and meet reporting requirements. The change in the annual goodwill impairment testing date is not intended to nor does it delay, accelerate, or avoid an impairment charge. We determined that it was impracticable to objectively determine projected cash flows and related valuation estimates that would have been used as of each September 30 for periods prior to October 1, 2013 without the use of hindsight. As such, we have prospectively applied the change in the annual impairment testing date from October 1, 2013. We perform this assessment more frequently if impairment indicators exist. We determine the

estimated fair value of each reporting unit based on a combination of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"), valuation multiples, and estimated future cash flows discounted at rates commensurate with the capital structure and cost of capital of comparable market participants, giving appropriate consideration to the prevailing borrowing rates within the casino industry in general. We also evaluate the aggregate fair value of all of our reporting units and other non-

operating assets in comparison to our aggregate debt and equity market capitalization at the test date. EBITDA multiples and discounted cash flows are common measures used to value businesses in our industry.

We have historically performed an annual impairment assessment of other non-amortizing intangible assets as of September 30. We have also historically performed an assessment more frequently if impairment indicators exist. In 2013, we performed this September 30 assessment and subsequently changed our testing date to October 1. We did not change our methodology with the change in our testing date. We perform this assessment more frequently if impairment indicators exist. We determine the estimated fair value of our non-amortizing intangible assets by primarily using the "Relief From Royalty Method" and "Excess Earnings Method" under the income approach. The annual evaluation of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets requires the use of estimates about future revenues and EBITDA, valuation multiples, and discount rates to determine their estimated fair value. Our future revenues and EBITDA assumptions are determined based upon 2013 actual results giving effect to expected changes in operating results in future years. Our valuation multiples and discount rates are based upon market participant assumptions using a defined gaming peer group. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect these estimates. Thus, to the extent the gaming volumes deteriorate further in the near future, discount rates increase significantly, or we do not meet our projected performance, we could have additional impairments to record in the next twelve months, and such impairments could be material. This is especially true for any of our properties where goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets have been partially impaired as a result of a recent impairment analysis, and for our Las Vegas properties, which comprise a significant portion of our remaining goodwill balance. As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately \$3.0 billion in total book value of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets, the majority of which have been recently impaired, and accordingly, are at risk of partial or total impairment should we experience minor adverse changes in our significant assumptions. Charges related to goodwill and intangible assets other than goodwill are recognized in impairment of intangible and tangible assets in the Statements of Operations.

Total Rewards Point Liability Program

Our customer loyalty program, Total Rewards, offers incentives to customers who gamble at all of our casino entertainment facilities located in the U.S. and Canada for on-property entertainment expenses, including gaming, hotel, dining, and retail shopping. Under the program, customers are able to accumulate, or bank, reward credits over time that they may redeem at their discretion under the terms of the program. The reward credit balance will be forfeited if the customer does not earn a reward credit over the prior six-month period. As a result of the ability of the customer to bank the reward credits, we accrue the estimated cost of fulfilling the redemption of reward credits, after consideration of estimated forfeitures (referred to as "breakage"), as they are earned. The estimated value of reward credits is expensed as the reward credits are earned by customers and is included in direct casino expense in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. To arrive at the estimated cost associated with reward credits, estimates and assumptions are made regarding incremental marginal costs of the benefits, breakage rates, and the mix of goods and services for which reward credits will be redeemed. We use historical data to assist in the determination of estimated accruals.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - Gaming

Marker play represents a significant portion of our overall table games volume. We maintain strict controls over the issuance of markers and aggressively pursue collection from those customers who fail to pay their marker balances timely. These collection efforts are similar to those used by most large corporations when dealing with overdue customer accounts, including the mailing of statements and delinquency notices, personal contacts, the use of outside collection agencies and civil litigation. Markers are generally legally enforceable instruments in the United States. Markers are not legally enforceable instruments in some foreign countries, but the United States' assets of foreign customers may be reached to satisfy judgments entered in the United States. We consider the likelihood and difficulty of enforceability, among other factors, when we issue credit to customers who are not residents of the United States. We reserve an estimated amount for gaming receivables that may not be collected to reduce the Company's receivables to their net carrying amount. Methodologies for estimating the allowance for doubtful accounts range from specific reserves to various percentages applied to aged receivables. Historical collection rates are considered, as are customer relationships, in determining specific reserves. As with many estimates, management must make judgments

about potential actions by third parties in establishing and evaluating our reserves for allowance for doubtful accounts.

Self-Insurance Accruals

We are self-insured for various levels of workers' compensation, property and general liability, employee medical coverage, and other coverage. Insurance claims and reserves include accruals of estimated settlements for known claims, as well as accruals of actuarial estimates of incurred but not reported claims. In estimating these reserves, historical loss experience and judgments about the expected levels of costs per claim are considered. We also utilize consultants to assist in the determination of certain estimated accruals. These claims are accounted for based on actuarial estimates of the undiscounted claims, including those claims

incurred but not yet reported. We believe the use of actuarial methods to account for these liabilities provides a consistent and effective way to measure these highly judgmental accruals; however, changes in health care costs, accident frequency and severity, and other factors can materially affect the estimates for these liabilities. We regularly monitor the potential for changes in estimates, evaluate our insurance accruals, and adjust our recorded provisions.

Income Taxes

We are subject to income taxes in the United States (including federal and state) and numerous foreign jurisdictions in which we operate. We record income taxes under the asset and liability method, whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and attributable to operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. We reduce the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance if, based on the available evidence, it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized.

Accordingly, the need to establish valuation allowances for deferred tax assets is assessed periodically based on the "more likely than not" realization threshold. This assessment considers, among other matters, the nature, frequency, and severity of current and cumulative losses, forecasts of future profitability, the duration of statutory carryforward periods, our experience with operating loss and tax credit carryforwards not expiring unused, and tax planning alternatives.

The effect on the income tax provision and deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. We have provided a valuation allowance on certain foreign and state net operating losses ("NOLs"), and other federal, state, and foreign deferred tax assets. NOLs and other federal, state, and foreign deferred tax assets were not deemed realizable based upon near term estimates of future taxable income.

We report unrecognized tax benefits within accrued expenses and deferred credits and other in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, separate from any related income tax payable, which is also reported within accrued expenses, or deferred income taxes. Reserve amounts relate to any potential income tax liabilities resulting from uncertain tax positions, as well as potential interest or penalties associated with those liabilities.

We file income tax returns, including returns for our subsidiaries, with federal, state, and foreign jurisdictions. We are under regular and recurring audit by the Internal Revenue Service and various state taxing authorities on open tax positions, and it is possible that the amount of the liability for unrecognized tax benefits could change during the next 12 months.

Variable Interest Entities ("VIE")

We consolidate a VIE when we have both the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the results of the VIE and the right to receive benefits or the obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could be potentially significant to the VIE. For VIEs that are under common control with affiliates, in lieu of an assessment of the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the results of the VIE, we may be required to assess a number of other factors to determine the consolidating entity, including the following: (i) the closeness of the association that the VIE has with the businesses of the affiliated entities, (ii) the entity from which the VIE obtained its assets; (iii) the nature of ongoing management and other agreements; and (iv) the obligation to absorb losses and the right to receive residual returns that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Along with the VIEs that are consolidated in accordance with the above guidelines, we also hold variable interests in other VIEs that are not consolidated because we are not the primary beneficiary. We continually monitor both consolidated and unconsolidated VIEs to determine if any events have occurred that could cause the primary beneficiary to change.

Recently Issued and Proposed Accounting Standards

For discussions of the adoption and potential impacts of recently issued accounting standards, refer to Note 3, "Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements."

Guarantees of Third-Party Debt and Other Obligations and Commitments

Contractual Obligations ^(a) (In millions)	Payments due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Debt, face value	\$23,567.1	\$182.5	\$2,998.1	\$10,825.5	\$9,561.0
Capital lease obligations	22.2	14.6	7.6	—	—
Estimated interest payments ^(b)	10,820.6	2,185.9	3,959.7	3,104.7	1,570.3
Operating lease obligations	1,341.5	61.1	113.6	107.6	1,059.2
Purchase order obligations	128.6	128.6	—	—	—
Community reinvestment	70.7	6.1	12.2	12.5	39.9
Construction commitments	470.7	422.1	48.6	—	—
Entertainment obligations ^(c)	216.4	84.1	64.9	40.5	26.9
Letters of credit	100.5	100.5	—	—	—
Minimum payments to tribes ^(d)	144.3	13.8	43.0	46.5	41.0
Other contractual obligations ^(e)	525.1	119.9	180.5	74.8	149.9
	\$37,407.7	\$3,319.2	\$7,428.2	\$14,212.1	\$12,448.2

In addition to the contractual obligations disclosed in this table, we have unrecognized tax benefits for which,

(a) based on uncertainties associated with the items, we are unable to make reasonably reliable estimates of the period of potential cash settlements, if any, with taxing authorities.

Estimated interest for variable-rate debt included in this table is based on rates at December 31, 2013. Estimated

(b) interest includes the estimated impact of our interest rate swap and interest rate cap agreements and interest related to capital leases.

(c) Entertainment obligations represent obligations to pay performers that have contracts for future performances at one or more of our properties.

The agreements pursuant to which we manage casinos on Indian lands contain provisions required by law that provide that a minimum monthly payment be made to the tribe. That obligation has priority over scheduled repayments of borrowings for development costs and over the management fee earned and paid to the manager. In the event that insufficient cash flow is generated by the operations to fund this payment, we must pay the shortfall to the tribe. Subject to certain limitations as to time, such advances, if any, would be repaid to us in future periods in which operations generate cash flow in excess of the required minimum payment. These commitments will terminate upon the occurrence of certain defined events, including termination of the management contract. Our aggregate monthly commitment for the minimum guaranteed payments pursuant to the contracts for the three managed Indian-owned facilities now open is \$1.2 million per month. Each of these casinos currently generates sufficient cash flows to cover all of its obligations, including its debt service.

(e) Primarily includes licensing, management and other fees.

ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices. Our primary exposure to market risk is interest rate risk associated with our debt. We attempt to limit our exposure to interest rate risk by managing the mix of our debt between fixed-rate and variable-rate obligations. Of our \$23,589.3 million face value of debt, including capital lease obligations, at December 31, 2013, we have entered into eight interest rate swap agreements to fix the interest rate on \$5,750.0 million of variable rate debt, and \$2,067.8 million of debt remains subject to variable interest rates. The difference to be paid or received under the terms of the interest rate swap agreements is accrued as interest rates change and recognized as an adjustment to interest expense for the related debt. Changes in the variable interest rates to be paid or received pursuant to the terms of the interest rate swap agreements will have a corresponding effect on future cash flows.

In addition to the swap agreements, we have an interest rate cap agreement for a notional amount of \$4,664.1 million at a LIBOR cap rate of 4.5% and an interest rate cap agreement for a notional amount of \$501.4 million at a LIBOR cap rate of 7.0%. Assuming a constant outstanding balance for our variable rate debt for the next 12 months, a hypothetical 1% increase in interest rates would increase interest expense for the next 12 months by \$11.9 million. As of December 31, 2013, the weighted average USD LIBOR rate on our variable rate debt was 0.421%. A hypothetical reduction of this rate to 0% would decrease interest expense for the next 12 months by \$0.7 million.

We do not purchase or hold any derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

The table below provides information about our financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates as of December 31, 2013, including the cash flows associated with the principal amounts of debt obligations, the notional amounts of interest rate derivative instruments and related weighted average interest rates. Principal amounts are used to calculate the payments to be exchanged under the related agreement(s) and weighted average variable rates are based on implied forward rates in the yield curve as of December 31, 2013.

(Dollars in millions)	Expected Maturity Date						Total	Fair Value
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Thereafter		
Liabilities								
Long-term debt								
Fixed rate	\$ 162.1	\$ 680.1	\$ 826.3	\$ 2,324.6	\$ 8,446.5	\$ 6,784.6	\$ 19,224.2	\$ 16,188.2
Average interest rate	9.8	% 9.0	% 9.2	% 9.2	% 9.5	% 5.7	% 9.3	%
Variable rate	\$ 35.0	\$ 532.1	\$ 967.2	\$ 27.2	\$ 27.2	\$ 2,776.4	\$ 4,365.1	\$ 4,355.9
Average interest rate	7.3	% 7.9	% 8.0	% 7.6	% 7.6	% 2.6	% 7.6	%
Interest Rate Derivatives								
Interest rate swaps								
Variable to fixed							\$ 5,750.0	\$ (165.9)
(1)								
Average pay rate	3.3	% 3.3	% —	—	—	—	3.3	%
Average receive rate	0.3	% 0.3	% —	—	—	—	0.3	%
Interest rate caps								
(2)							\$ 5,165.5	*

(1) Expire in 2016.

(2) Expire in 2015.

* Amount rounds to zero.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, our long-term variable rate debt reflects borrowings under our Credit Facilities provided to us by a consortium of banks with a total capacity of \$4,628.1 million and \$6,480.6 million, respectively. The interest rates charged on borrowings under these facilities are a function of LIBOR. As such, the interest rates charged to us for borrowings under the facilities are subject to change as LIBOR changes.

Foreign currency transaction gains and losses were not material to our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011. Our only material ownership interests in businesses in foreign countries are London Clubs, Playtika, and an approximate 55% ownership of a casino in Uruguay. Therefore, we have not been subject to material foreign currency exchange rate risk from the effects that exchange rate movements of foreign currencies would have on our future operating results or cash flows.

From time to time, we hold investments in various available-for-sale equity securities; however, our exposure to price risk arising from the ownership of these investments is not material to our consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Caesars Entertainment Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Caesars Entertainment Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity/(deficit) and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013. Our audits also included the consolidated financial statement schedules included in Item 15(a)(2). These consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedules based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Caesars Entertainment Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such consolidated financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

The Company is highly leveraged and a significant amount of its liquidity needs are for debt service, including significant interest payments. Additionally, the Company's Credit Facility requires the maintenance of a quarterly senior secured leverage ratio. Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements includes a discussion of management's liquidity considerations and plans to maintain compliance with this ratio. Also see Note 9 for details on the Company's outstanding debt.

As discussed in Notes 1 and 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has elected to (i) change the method of accounting for its defined benefit pension plan, and (ii) change its annual goodwill impairment date.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated March 17, 2014, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Las Vegas, Nevada
March 17, 2014

CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In millions, except par value)

	As of December 31,	
	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽¹⁾
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (\$976.9 attributable to our VIEs in 2013)	\$2,771.2	\$1,757.5
Restricted cash (\$28.8 attributable to our VIEs in 2013)	87.5	833.6
Receivables, net (\$54.8 attributable to our VIEs in 2013)	619.9	580.5
Deferred income taxes (\$7.0 attributable to our VIEs in 2013)	8.7	114.9
Prepayments and other current assets (\$15.6 attributable to our VIEs in 2013)	237.4	150.0
Inventories	45.6	52.0
Assets held for sale	—	5.1
Total current assets	3,770.3	3,493.6
Property and equipment, net (\$516.0 attributable to our VIEs in 2013)	13,237.9	15,701.7
Goodwill (\$112.8 attributable to our VIEs in 2013)	3,063.3	3,160.3
Intangible assets other than goodwill (\$180.0 attributable to our VIEs in 2013)	3,487.7	3,985.7
Investments in and advances to non-consolidated affiliates	176.8	100.4
Restricted cash (\$231.6 attributable to our VIEs in 2013)	336.8	364.6
Deferred charges and other (\$11.0 attributable to our VIEs in 2013)	604.2	720.6
Assets held for sale	11.9	471.2
Total assets	\$24,688.9	\$27,998.1
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable (\$54.8 attributable to our VIEs in 2013)	\$442.7	\$376.2
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (\$126.1 attributable to our VIEs in 2013)	1,212.3	1,098.5
Interest payable (\$5.5 attributable to our VIEs in 2013)	389.5	233.7
Deferred income taxes	289.2	—
Current portion of long-term debt (\$47.8 attributable to our VIEs in 2013)	197.1	879.9
Total current liabilities	2,530.8	2,588.3
Long-term debt (\$673.9 attributable to our VIEs in 2013)	20,918.4	20,532.2
Deferred credits and other (\$67.3 attributable to our VIEs in 2013)	667.5	823.0
Deferred income taxes (\$3.8 attributable to our VIEs in 2013)	2,476.0	4,334.1
Liabilities held for sale	—	52.1
Total liabilities	26,592.7	28,329.7
Commitments and contingencies (Note 17)		
Stockholders' equity/(deficit)		
Common stock; voting; \$0.01 par value; 139.0 and 127.5 shares issued, respectively	1.4	1.3
Treasury Stock: 2.2 and 2.1 shares, respectively	(16.3	) (16.3
Additional paid-in capital	7,230.5	6,954.4
Accumulated deficit ⁽¹⁾	(10,320.7) (7,372.5
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) ⁽¹⁾	(16.9) 21.4

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Total Caesars stockholders' deficit	(3,122.0) (411.7)
Noncontrolling interests	1,218.2	80.1	
Total deficit	(1,903.8	) (331.6)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$24,688.9	\$27,998.1	

As discussed in Note 21, "Employee Benefit Plans," we elected to change our method of accounting for actuarial (1) gains and losses for our pension plan in the United Kingdom to a more preferable method permitted under GAAP.

We applied this accounting change retrospectively to all periods presented on the noted line items.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In millions, except per share data)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2011 ⁽¹⁾
Revenues			
Casino	\$5,808.8	\$6,243.0	\$6,389.9
Food and beverage	1,510.0	1,507.6	1,506.1
Rooms	1,219.6	1,205.5	1,193.1
Management fees	57.0	47.3	35.8
Other	874.8	762.0	647.1
Reimbursed management costs	268.1	67.1	26.9
Less: casino promotional allowances	(1,178.6	) (1,252.1	) (1,232.3
Net revenues	8,559.7	8,580.4	8,566.6
Operating expenses			
Direct			
Casino	3,280.5	3,553.0	3,615.2
Food and beverage	658.4	657.6	657.0
Rooms	305.4	297.6	286.2
Property, general, administrative, and other ⁽¹⁾	2,168.6	2,043.5	2,093.5
Reimbursable management costs	268.1	67.1	26.9
Depreciation and amortization	565.2	714.4	677.0
Write-downs, reserves, and project opening costs, net of recoveries	104.4	99.7	73.8
Impairment of intangible and tangible assets	3,018.9	1,074.2	32.8
Loss on interests in non-consolidated affiliates	17.6	17.5	7.9
Corporate expense	161.4	195.0	152.8
Acquisition and integration costs	81.3	6.1	4.3
Amortization of intangible assets	164.5	174.6	156.7
Total operating expenses	10,794.3	8,900.3	7,784.1
Income/(loss) from operations	(2,234.6	) (319.9	) 782.5
Interest expense	(2,253.0		