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As a multifaceted organization working across entertainment, sports, media, and advisory services, we are increasingly mindful of how climate-related issues intersect with the industries we support and represent. With a broad and influential footprint, we recognize the importance of understanding and addressing climate-related risks and opportunities in a thoughtful and transparent way. With operations spanning filmed entertainment, digital content, live events, sports representation, brand consulting, community impact, and strategic advisory, our business is uniquely positioned at the intersection of culture, commerce, and innovation, where climate-related reputational, policy, and legal risks are increasingly material.

In alignment with our commitment to sustainability and in response to evolving regulatory requirements, such as California Senate Bill 261, we have undertaken a comprehensive climate risk scenario analysis this year and published our inaugural Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) report. This assessment explores the potential implications of various climate pathways, including those aligned with the Paris Agreement, on our long-term business strategy, operational resilience, and financial planning.

These disclosures reflect our commitment to transparency and enable our stakeholders to evaluate our approach on matters of climate in the context of our industry peers and broader societal expectations.

GOVERNANCE: Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities

Recommended Disclosure:	CAA's Disclosure Summary
Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	Our Agency Board oversees the direction, approval, and monitoring of our environmental, social, and governance (ESG) strategy, including climate-related risks and opportunities. This is supported by our ESG governance structure, which includes the Agency Board, a Board-level ESG Working Group, and our ESG Leadership Group representing leaders from across the organization. Our ESG Leadership Group leads our climate risk assessment, which identifies and evaluates risks and opportunities across our business. This work may be supported by external consultants to ensure technical expertise and alignment with leading frameworks. Findings from the assessment are reviewed and presented to our ESG Working Group. Our Agency Board determines how the results are integrated into our strategy, capital planning, and operational priorities. Beginning this year, our Agency Board will review climate-related matters annually, or more frequently as needed.
Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	Management actively identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks and opportunities across the business. Relevant stakeholders participate in an annual climate risk assessment, providing operational insights, data, and input on potential impacts and mitigation strategies. Following this year's climate risk assessment, select members of management will be designated as risk owners responsible for implementing any mitigation measures, monitoring performance against targets, and reporting progress to the ESG Leadership Group. The ESG Leadership Group will consolidate these updates across the business and provide regular reporting to our Agency Board's ESG Working Group. Through this process, climate-related planning is embedded into our business planning, performance management, and decision-making.

STRATEGY: Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.	
Recommended Disclosure:	CAA's Disclosure Summary
Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term	We operate in a dynamic environment where climate-related risks and opportunities continue to evolve. Our scenario analysis considers both physical and transition risks, as well as emerging opportunities associated with the global shift toward a lower-carbon economy. **Physical Risks.** Over the short-term, climate-related acute weather events may cause temporary operational disruptions to our offices and client locations. Over the medium- (by 2030) and long-term (by 2050), in addition to acute weather events, chronic weather changes may potentially impact employee productivity, supply chain reliability and the economic viability of certain markets and regions. These risks present stronger in a severe warming scenario. **Transition Risks.** Increased stringency of climate policies, such as carbon pricing, over the medium term may affect our business travel and leased office energy expenses. Long term, certain services or expertise that do not align with the net zero economy may require a shift in business objectives. In the short- and medium- term, requests for voluntary net zero commitments and transparent climate-related disclosures from key investors, clients, and stakeholders may increase. The ability to comply and communicate climate initiatives and disclosures may impact our reputation, trust, and influence. These risks are more pronounced under a net zero scenario. **Transition Opportunities.** Our operational resilience can be improved by utilizing carbon footprint reduction strategies. In the short- and medium-term, implementing low-carbon policies, energy efficiency projects and renewable energy instruments may reduce exposure to a carbon price and scope 2 emission costs. In the long term, strategic procurement of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) certificates and high-quality carbon removal initiatives can assist in ensuring the continuity of our critical operations. Market share and access may also be enhanced by investing in decarbonization and climate expertise. Our clients could look to us for expertise and solutions for their climate needs in the short to medium term. In the medium to long term, strong climate practices may be required to de-risk partnerships and be a part of the social license to operate. Further, future capital and financing may favor or require firms to consider climate risks in the long-term business continuity strategy.
Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	We have assessed the potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities across multiple time horizons and scenarios, including the Network for Greening the Financial System's (NGFS) "Current Policies" and "Net Zero 2050" scenarios. These factors have the potential to influence our business operations, strategic planning, and financial considerations in both direct and indirect ways. **Physical Risks.** Disruptions to our offices and client venues due to climate-related physical acute and chronic weather may cause short-term operational delays in negotiations, deal-making, services, and events in both scenarios. The exposure, however, is likely limited based on our key office and venue locations. Further, our leased office model and exemption from venue liability do not make us responsible for repairs. **Transition Risks.** Increased business travel and leased office energy expenses due to climate policies are shown to vary depending on the scenario. The availability of carbon footprint-reducing travel alternatives, such as rail or the purchase of SAF, could reduce the potential cost impacts. However, significant cost increases may make travel and office emissions an increasingly important financial consideration, potentially requiring changes to business travel policies to avoid the increased expense. Maintaining trust, access to capital, and long-term value remains critical to the business. Not meeting client, investor, and stakeholder climate demands may result in a competitive disadvantage, loss of business opportunities, and an erosion of brand reputation, especially in a scenario directionally aligned with Net Zero 2050. In the short term, clients requiring progress towards their targets may increase our transaction costs. **Transition Opportunities.** We have the opportunity to leverage decarbonization measures which can improve business continuity and efficiency, reduce carbon price exposure, and support compliance with evolving client and regulatory expectations. Incorporating this into long-term financial planning may become increasingly important, particularly in a scenario where stricter standards and stakeholder expectations require more targeted and high-quality solutions. Increasing our market share and access by becoming a trusted, climate-forward partner may unlock new revenue streams, maintain long-term relationships, and contribute to long-term continuity. As an increasing number of brands seek climate-positive partnerships, which is highly likely in a scenario aligned directionally with Net Zero 2050, we can capitalize on the opportunity to expand our top-tier service and advisory capabilities.

Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios in accordance with the Paris Agreement, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	As part of this year's scenario analysis, we explored multiple climate futures and identified potential resilience measures for each major risk area. While this work is ongoing, we will continue to evaluate the best path forward to ensure our strategy remains flexible, future-ready, and responsive to a changing climate landscape. **Physical Risks.** We have a Business Continuity Plan in place based on recognized leading practices provided by the Disaster Recovery Institute International and ISO 22301. Our corporate teams collaborate to execute real-time monitoring, travel risk integration, operational impact assessment, and communication & coordination. This enables us to proactively manage climate-related disruptions and minimize the impact on operations. Our teams also have experience navigating challenges associated with event logistics and contract flexibility. Additionally, our geographic diversification of office locations and flexible lease agreements provide potential for relocation and reduce exposure to climate-related risks. Together, these measures demonstrate our resilience in the face of climate-related disruptions and promote long-term adaptability. **Transition Risks**. Many of the transition risks we've identified can be addressed through the development of a decarbonization goal, which we are currently evaluating. We are also reviewing decarbonization levers that would reduce carbon emissions from buildings, vehicles, employees and sourcing. Our rail-friendly travel policy helps reduce exposure to the potential impact of carbon pricing on business travel costs, and we continue to monitor client and investor expectations through an internal process for discussion and strategy. These efforts, along with our commitment to staying at the forefront of innovation alongside our clients, support our ability to maintain reliability, protect workforce relationships, and plan effectively in a changing climate.
RISK MANAGEMENT: Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.	
Recommended Disclosure:	CAA's Disclosure Summary
Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	Our ESG Leadership Group leads the identification and assessment of climate-related risks using a structured, science-based approach. For physical risks, we apply scenario analysis based on the IPCC AR6 Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs), specifically SSP1-2.6 (low-risk, managed future) and SSP5-8.5 (high-risk, severe warming). We conduct site-level hazard assessments across CAA offices and key client venues, evaluating exposure and vulnerability to climate hazards. For transition risks, we use two scenarios from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS): Current Policies (business-as-usual) and Net Zero 2050. Risks and opportunities are classified by likelihood and financial impact across five time horizons to inform strategic planning and resilience efforts.
Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.	We are focused on building internal capacity to manage these risks, which includes enhancing our organizational knowledge, systems, and processes to better understand and address climate-related challenges. For transition risks, we use two scenarios from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS): Current Policies (business-as-usual) and Net Zero 2050. Risks and opportunities are classified by likelihood and financial impact across five time horizons to inform strategic planning and resilience efforts.
Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.	Risk oversight is managed by select individuals, such as those in risk and compliance within our corporate functions. Our approach is decentralized and allows for targeted and responsive oversight of key risk areas. Our management team ensures that climate-related risks and opportunities are embedded into business planning, performance management, and decision-making throughout the organization. This integration helps us remain responsive to evolving climate dynamics while aligning our operations with long-term resilience.

METRICS AND TARGETS: Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.	
Recommended Disclosure:	CAA's Disclosure Summary
Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	We use several key metrics to help us assess and monitor climate-related risks and opportunities in alignment with our overall strategy and risk management processes. These include measuring and reporting key environmental indicators including energy consumption, carbon emissions, water consumption, and waste management. As it relates to our carbon emissions, we calculate our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. This includes Scope 1 (direct), Scope 2 (purchased energy) and, where applicable, relevant Scope 3 (value chain) emissions. Our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions are reported for all sites where we have operational control, regardless of building type (for example, leased office buildings). CAA's Scope 3 emissions are defined as indirect GHG emissions (not included in Scope 2) that occur in our value chain, including both upstream and downstream emissions.
Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	In 2024, our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions totaled 3,055 metric tons of CO2 equivalent. By Scope, this includes: • Scope 1 emissions = 364 metric tons of CO2 equiva lents • Scope 2 emissions = 2,691 metric tons of CO2 equivalents • A note on Scope 3 emissions: Scope 3 makes up the largest portion of our GHG inventory and will be evaluated for reporting in future years.
Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	To demonstrate our commitment to reducing GHG emissions, this year we have undertaken a climate commitment cost and feasibility assessment to understand different climate commitments and their associated decarbonization strategies. We support the global ambition to limit warming to 1.5° C and are exploring pathways to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions over time, including the long-term goal of net-zero by 2050. We are taking a structured approach to further evaluating our decarbonization pathway to net zero, which includes examining decarbonization opportunities across buildings, travel, and purchasing decisions.