
Code of Business Conduct



SCIENTIFIC GAMES

Corporate Headquarters:
1500 Bluegrass Lake Pkwy
Alpharetta, GA 30004

Scientific Games - Code of Business Conduct

Dear Directors, Officers and Employees:

At Scientific Games, we support and encourage a culture of innovation that fosters respect, integrity, creativity, collaboration and continuous improvement. We keep our commitments to our customers, suppliers, regulators, equity owners, and colleagues in a world that is increasingly complex and challenging. Key to our success is an equally strong commitment to doing business ethically and responsibly. Our reputation depends largely on the support of every employee, myself included, in this endeavor.

The Scientific Games Code of Conduct, which has been adopted by our Board of Directors, is the cornerstone of our culture. It guides how we work, how we make decisions, and how we relate to our colleagues and customers. Every employee, director, and officer around the world has an obligation to read, understand and follow this code. Our leaders, especially, are responsible for fostering a culture that supports our company values, mission and Code of Conduct.

Never compromise your integrity or the company's reputation in order to achieve a goal. In a moment, a single wrongful act can destroy a reputation that has taken years, if not decades, to build.

If you have questions about proper conduct or believe you have observed possible ethical violations in the workplace, please speak with your supervisor, Human Resources Business Partner, or the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer as soon as possible. You may also anonymously report possible violations on our Ethics Point website. Employees may visit the Scientific Games Code of Conduct page on the company intranet for additional detail and country-specific hotline numbers. All communications made in good faith will be treated confidentially, except as necessary to conduct an investigation and take any remedial action, and without retaliation.

We take great pride in earning and maintaining the trust of our customers and the business community in which we work. While we focus on being the most innovative and successful lottery company in the world, the industry's partner of choice, and the most sought after employer anywhere, we must recognize that only great performance with integrity will enable us to grow.

Yours sincerely,



Pat McHugh
Chief Executive Officer

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Introduction

The Scientific Games (the “Company”) Code of Business Conduct (the “Code”) is intended to prevent violations of law and corporate policy, and to promote:

- (1) Honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships;
- (2) Full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that the Company files with or submits to governmental agencies, and in other third-party communications made by the Company;
- (3) Compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations;
- (4) The prompt internal reporting of violations of this Code to an appropriate person or persons identified in this Code; and
- (5) Accountability for adherence to this Code.

At Scientific Games, we are committed to winning business through honest competition in the marketplace. We will abide by the letter and spirit of all applicable U.S. and foreign laws in conducting our business and we will do so in accordance with the policies and procedures discussed in this Code.

Anyone conducting business for Scientific Games Management Inc., and its subsidiaries (for purposes of this Code, collectively “Scientific Games” or the “Company”), including employees, officers, directors, consultants, and suppliers, is expected to read, understand and adhere to this Code (or an equivalent internal Code of Conduct if reviewed and approved by either the Legal or Compliance Departments), and comply with all applicable policies and procedures. The Company may have other policies that are applicable and in some cases are more specific than the provisions contained in this Code. Each employee, officer, director and applicable consultant or supplier is expected to read, understand and adhere to those additional policies as well.

We must maintain a workplace where employees who reasonably believe that they are aware of questionable accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters or the reporting of fraudulent financial information to our owners, the government or the financial market can raise these concerns free of any harassment, discrimination or retaliation. If you discover events of a questionable, fraudulent or illegal nature that are, or that you believe in good faith may be, in violation of law, the guidelines set forth in this Code, or other Company policy, you should report the matter immediately to your supervisor or the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer.

In addition, you may call the Scientific Games Business Hot Line, which is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, at 1-844-974-5094 or log on to the designated SG lottery website at <https://scientificgameslottery.ethicspoint.com> and click on “File a Report” - to see a full list of country specific hotline numbers, *see* Appendix I. To the extent permitted by law, you may choose to remain anonymous in reporting any possible violation of this Code to the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer or by calling the hotline. Any supervisor or manager who receives a report of a violation of this Code must immediately inform the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer.

If the matter of concern involves accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing you should also consult the Scientific Games Whistleblower Policy. This policy provides guidance on how to raise concerns and on the procedures the Company will use to investigate such matters.

All reports of alleged violations of this Code will be promptly and thoroughly investigated, as appropriate, and all information disclosed during the course of the investigation will remain confidential, except as necessary to conduct the investigation and take any remedial action, in accordance with applicable law.

All persons subject to this Code have a duty to cooperate truthfully and fully in the investigation of any alleged violation of the Code. In addition, an employee may be subject to disciplinary action, which may include termination of his or her employment, if the employee fails to cooperate in an investigation or deliberately provides false or misleading (including diverting, misdirecting, or offering incomplete) information during an investigation. If, at the conclusion of the investigation, it is determined that a violation of this Code has occurred, we will take prompt remedial action commensurate with the severity of the offense. This action may include disciplinary action against the accused party, up to and including termination. Reasonable and necessary steps will also be taken to prevent any further violation of the policy at issue.

Our employees, officers, directors and consultants must be able to express concerns relating to corporate accountability and compliance. No discrimination or retaliation will be tolerated against any person who, in good faith, reports such concerns. Anyone who retaliates against an individual under such circumstances will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

In addition to the discipline the Company may impose, violating certain guidelines in this Code could also subject employees to potentially severe civil or criminal fines and penalties.

The Code is divided into six sections. The following principles should guide us in the performance of our day-to-day business responsibilities:

- Avoid conflicts of interest and the appearance of such conflicts.
- Conduct business in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and policies.
- Maintain confidentiality of customer, director, officer, employee and Company information.

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- Be honest and trustworthy in your relationships with customers, suppliers, fellow directors, officers and employees, management and the public.
- Provide products and services in strict conformity with our contractual obligations and of the highest quality.
- Do not use Company resources for personal gain.
- Be economical in using Company resources.

The Company may change and update this Code as necessary. This Code may also be supplemented from time to time by separate communications regarding specific regulatory developments or other matters. If you are uncertain whether there has been a change or supplement to the Code on a matter of interest to you, visit the Company's website at:

<https://www.scientificgames.com/about/environmental-social-governance/code-of-conduct/>
or call the office of the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer to check for updates.

Only the Company's Board of Directors may waive any provision of this Code. The Company will promptly disclose any waiver to the public to the extent required by applicable law.

New hires will be provided Code of Conduct training and must electronically, or manually, acknowledge at that time that they have read the Code. Existing employees are provided annual Code of Conduct training and must electronically certify and acknowledge each year that they have read the Code.

If you believe that you may not, in good faith, be able to accept the acknowledgment at the end of training, you must advise the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer or Chief Legal Officer of the reason(s) you believe you may be unable to do so.

This Code of Business Conduct is not an employment contract. Adherence to the standards of the Code of Business Conduct, however, is a condition of continued employment at Scientific Games. This Code does not give you rights of any kind and may be changed by the Company at any time without notice. Unless governed by a collective bargaining agreement or you are employed outside the United States in a country where the applicable law is different, employment with Scientific Games is "at will," which means that you or Scientific Games may terminate your employment for any reason or no reason, with or without notice, at any time. This at-will employment relationship may not be modified except in a written agreement signed by the employee and an authorized representative of Scientific Games.

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I. Conflicts of Interest

Scientific Games respects the right of its directors, officers and employees (collectively referred to as “employee” or “employees”) to engage in activities outside of their jobs, as long as these activities do not conflict with the business of the Company and do not take away, directly or indirectly, any benefit from the Company. If you have any question whether or not outside activities, including secondary employment, is a conflict with the business of the Company you must contact the Chief Legal Officer or the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer, or their respective designees.

As a Scientific Games employee, you are expected to make decisions concerning Company business based upon the best interests of the Company. This means that you cannot consider whether the decisions you make will provide an additional benefit (or detriment) to you or an immediate relative (or close business associate). It also means that you may not use information or a business opportunity obtained in conducting Scientific Games business to gain a financial advantage or benefit for yourself or an immediate relative (or close business associate). In the event that you find yourself being offered a gift or making a business decision that may involve another business or financial interest, whether already disclosed or not, you are expected to contact the Chief Legal Officer or Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer before making any decision or taking any action in which your judgment is or may appear to be compromised.

Similarly, as a Scientific Games employee, you should never compromise the decision-making process of a customer or prospective customer by providing or promising a personal benefit that may appear as an improper incentive to those making the business decision. Employees, officers and directors may not exploit for their own personal gain opportunities or benefits that are discovered through the use of Company property, information or position unless the opportunity is disclosed fully in writing to the Company’s Board of Directors and the Board of Directors declines to pursue such opportunity.

A. Exchanging Gifts with and Entertainment of Customers and Business Providers

Scientific Games competes for and earns business loyalty through the quality of its personnel, products and services, not with gifts or entertainment. This portion of the Code sets out guidelines and limits on the exchange of gifts, meals and entertainment from or to anyone with whom Scientific Games has a current or potential business relationship. In applying this guidance, you should be mindful of the many situations in which our customers are governmental agencies and employees. You must also refer to the Company’s Gifts and Entertainment Policy which provides more detail on gifts, meals and entertainment.

In addition to the anti-trust laws, which apply to how we compete for business, U.S. law, the laws of all 50 states, and the law of an increasing number of foreign countries make it a crime to obtain business by giving or offering a thing of value (bribe or kickback) to the purchasing decision-maker.

These laws carry severe civil and even criminal consequences for the individual and even the Company. The reputational harm to a business from a violation of these rules cannot be calculated. Like the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (see the Company's [Anti-Bribery Policy](#)), which governs such matters with foreign governmental officials, these laws forbid direct payments and indirect payments.

Doing business with a subcontractor owned by a purchasing agent or a family member of theirs may be treated the same as paying cash in a bag. Jobs for friends, relatives or potential surrogates for the purchasing agent may also be treated as kickbacks. It is our policy not only to obey the law but to avoid even the appearance of a conflict of interest.

In meeting this policy, you should be aware that many of these laws forbid giving business gratuities to purchasing agents or those involved in the bidding (request for proposal) process. This means that even such things as non-lavish meals, entertainment, sporting events, and golfing can be considered creating a conflict of interests or even treated as a bribe in some circumstances. Meetings with governmental officials related to seeking government contracts are therefore best held at their offices unless they designate an alternative location for a business-related purpose. In addition, it is our policy never to solicit, accept or give unauthorized information during the bidding process such as source selection criteria, other agency reports (non-public) or competitive information. **IF IN DOUBT, ASK BY CONFERRING WITH YOUR SUPERVISOR, THE CHIEF COMPLIANCE/ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER OR THE CHIEF LEGAL OFFICER.**

In addition, federal and certain states require under the Anti-Kickback Act that private businesses such as ourselves report kickback offers or requests of which we become aware – whether by the contracting official, fellow employees, sub or prime contractors, and even competitors. **IF YOU BECOME AWARE OF SUCH A SITUATION, CALL THE CHIEF COMPLIANCE/ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER OR THE CHIEF LEGAL OFFICER IMMEDIATELY.**

Gifts

Before offering, giving or accepting a gift, you must review and follow the rules and guidelines set forth below and in the [Gifts and Entertainment Policy](#). If a gift (as defined broadly below) involves a public official (also as broadly defined below), you must take particular care to follow the policies and procedures outlined here and in the Gifts and Entertainment Policy. Failure to do so may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination. Depending on the country or state, it may even carry severe civil or criminal consequences.

What is a Gift?

A gift is anything of value, including cash, gift certificates, favors, discounts, merchandise, tickets to an event if the giver does not join the recipient, services and promises to do something in the future, that you—or anyone in your family or household or with whom you have a close personal relationship, or anyone acting at your direction—either give or receive. It does not matter whether

the gift was purchased, in whole or in part, with your money, or the Company's or even a third party's funds.

Is Giving a Gift Ever Appropriate?

Gifts may be appropriate if they are unsolicited, business-related, not cash or usable as cash (for example, giving a gift certificate is not appropriate), are of nominal value (or carry a logo) and comply with the Company's Gifts and Entertainment Policy. Gift-giving in a business context is an area of increasing regulatory and media attention. When in doubt, confer with the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer or the Chief Legal Officer prior to giving the gift.

Gifts are NEVER permissible in certain instances:

During a Procurement/Sales Process: You may neither give nor receive a gift or business courtesy if you are involved in any stage of a procurement, contracting or sales process (in which Scientific Games is either a current or potential customer or business provider). Additionally, the Gifts and Entertainment Policy sets forth special rules for employees that engage in, or influence, the selection of suppliers of goods or services and those employees should ensure they understand and adhere to those rules.

Intent to influence or reward the recipient: Giving or accepting gifts that could influence or appear to influence the business judgment of the recipient is never appropriate and may incur criminal or civil penalties. If any person offers you a gift in exchange for business or any type of service, you must decline the offer and contact the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer or Chief Legal Officer immediately.

Restrictions on reimbursements and use of cash

Scientific Games will only pay reimbursements for goods, services or other expenditures that are fully and properly supported by third-party invoices or receipts. With the exception of normal and customary petty cash requirements, cash transactions in connection with the Company's business are to be avoided. You may never give cash, directly or indirectly, to a public official or employee.

Accepting Gifts

The receipt of gratuities - such as gifts or entertainment of more than nominal value, money, loans, vacations, airline tickets or hotel accommodations - is prohibited. Although it is rarely appropriate, if you received or wish to give a gift that exceeds \$100, you must seek written approval from the Chief Executive of your division or another executive officer of the Company. Any business gifts worth more than \$250 in any twelve-month period from the same company (regardless of whether the gifts are given by one individual or multiple individuals at a company) are presumed to be excessive. If a gift exceeds these guidelines, you should return the gift with an explanation that Scientific Games standards do not permit you to accept such gifts. If you believe refusing or returning a gift would insult or embarrass the giver, or if you are uncertain whether a gift may be accepted, report the gift to the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer for a determination.

Discounts or other preferential treatment from business providers are acceptable only if they are well-known and widely available to all Scientific Games employees.

Under no circumstances should any Scientific Games employee accept cash (or cash equivalent) gifts from any supplier or vendor of goods or services to the Company. If a gift or gratuity such as those described is offered or received, promptly notify your supervisor or the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer so that it can be handled appropriately.

Giving Gifts

Because giving gifts may create an appearance of undue influence on Scientific Games' business providers, you should be extremely cautious in providing gifts. In addition to following the limitations outlined in this Code and the Gifts and Entertainment Policy, prior to offering a gift, you should familiarize yourself with the standards exercised by your customer or potential customer so that you do not compromise the customer's adherence its own internal standards.

You must obtain your supervisor's approval before giving any gift. Additionally, you must receive written approval before you give certain types of gifts:

Public/Government Officials: Gifts to any public or governmental officials, including candidates for public office, officials of political parties, or employees of foreign government-controlled organizations, may not be made without written prior approval from the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer.

Gifts over \$100: Gifts above this value require written approval from the Chief Executive of your division or another executive officer of the Company.

Questions regarding whether a particular payment or gift violates this policy are to be directed to the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer or the Chief Legal Officer.

B. Meals and Entertainment

As part of the performance of an employee's responsibilities, providing or accepting meals that are business-related, reasonable in cost, and exchanged in the course of business is permitted as a business courtesy. However, you may not provide or accept such meals or other amenities when prohibited by state law or contract or when the employee has, or should have, any reason to believe that the offer is made with the intent to improperly influence the employee in the performance of his or her responsibilities for the Company.

You may not solicit or even suggest entertainment, such as sporting events social dinner meetings or social events as a condition for a person or organization to do business with the Company. You may accept or offer such entertainment occasionally when appropriate for business objectives and when permissible under law and contractual requirements. However, you may never offer or accept elaborate meals or entertainment.

What is Entertainment?

Entertainment includes travel, hotel accommodations, meals and cultural or sporting events that you attend with a customer or business provider. Unless you attend the event with the customer or business provider, the tickets are not entertainment, but are instead gifts and subject to the gift restrictions in this Code and the Gifts and Entertainment Policy.

What Entertainment is Appropriate?

Employees should offer or accept only entertainment that is permitted by law and/or the Company contract, if one has been entered into, is appropriate, reasonable for promotional purposes, is offered or accepted in the normal course of an existing business relationship, and is an occasion where business is discussed. The appropriateness of a particular type of entertainment, of course, depends upon both the reasonableness of the expense and on the type of activity involved. Styles of entertainment that are likely to compromise Scientific Games' reputation as a non-discriminatory company are always inappropriate. For instance, adult entertainment venues are never appropriate. In addition, you should never offer entertainment as a means of influencing another person's business decision. Appropriateness may come down to judgment, but we should always consider how the situation would appear to the outside world when exercising our judgment in this area.

C. Outside Employment

Any outside employment or business activities engaged in by employees must not conflict with, or appear to conflict with, or otherwise interfere with, the employee's ability to perform his or her work at the Company. If you have any question whether secondary employment is a conflict with the business of the Company you must contact the Chief Legal Officer or the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer, or their respective designees. Employees may not perform work or services for, or have any independent business relationship with, any individual or organization that supplies to, purchases from or competes with the Company, unless specifically approved in advance, in writing, by the Chief Legal Officer.

You may not solicit or perform any outside work for personal gain during Company working hours. For more information, please see the Company's [No Solicitation Policy](#).

D. Personal Financial Interests

A conflict with the interests of the Company arises when you, or a member of your immediate family, holds a substantial investment or other financial interest in any organization that supplies to, purchases from, or competes with the Company. Any such financial interest is prohibited unless specifically approved in advance, in writing, by the Chief Legal Officer. Such a prohibited financial interest might arise, for example, through:

- Ownership of stock or other equity securities, partnership interests, participation rights or other proprietary interests, or debt or debt securities.
- Receipt of remuneration, commissions, or brokerage, finders, consulting or advisory fees.
- Holding office, serving on a board of directors, or otherwise participating in management of an outside organization including charitable and especially governmental organizations.
- Borrowing money (other than loans from banks or other commercial lending institutions in the usual manner in the ordinary course of such institutions' business).
- Ownership of any interest in, or any dealing in, real estate, equipment, materials or property where the opportunity for such investment is presented to the employee solely or substantially as a result of his or her position with the Company or where the individual stands to gain financially due to his or her position with the Company, whether or not such activities are detrimental to the Company's interests.

Certain types of financial interests are generally not considered substantial or material, such as ownership of less than one-half of one percent (0.5%) of any publicly traded class of stock, debt or other securities. Investments in mutual funds or similar investment vehicles in which you do not directly influence the selection, sale, or purchase of a particular security do not typically present the same likelihood of a conflict of interests as a direct investment, and are generally permissible. However, even a financial interest below the 0.5% threshold may create an actual conflict of interest if the matter affecting both the Company's interests and those of the entity in which the employee holds their financial interest can have a substantial effect on the employee's financial condition. **If in doubt, consult with the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer or Chief Legal Officer.**

E. Purchase of Goods and Services

Each year the Company spends millions of dollars in the purchase of goods and services from outside vendors and suppliers. All employees involved in purchasing such goods and services should be objective and impartial when making purchasing-related decisions. To remain objective and impartial in making decisions, employees involved in these processes should:

- Follow established policies and procedures for all steps of the purchasing process.
- Not engage in "backdoor selling." Backdoor selling occurs when vendors and suppliers circumvent established procedures and attempt to work directly with requisitioners to influence purchasing decisions.
- Neither seek nor accept gratuities, favors or other payments from vendors or suppliers as an inducement to do business.
- Not use Company funds to make personal purchases.

Situations may arise where an immediate family member or other relative of an employee is interested in providing goods or services to the Company. To avoid any conflict of interests or even the appearance of impropriety, any such proposals should be submitted to the appropriate department of the Company, disclosing the nature of the family relationship and the terms of the proposal. Under no circumstances should the employee attempt to influence or be involved with

any decision with respect to any such proposal, which will be considered on an equal basis with other similar proposals.

F. Political Contributions

The Company's funds or assets must not be used for, or be contributed to, political campaigns or political parties under any circumstance without the prior written approval of the Company's Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer or Chief Legal Officer, and, if required, the Board of Directors. Of course, you remain free to make personal contributions of time or money to political candidates in the United States but you may not do so in a manner that either interferes with your Company duties or infers the Company's endorsement of your actions. When contemplating political contributions overseas, take great care to review the Company's Anti-Bribery Policy and consult with the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer or the Chief Legal Officer. Special regulations apply to political contributions made by officers and directors of the Company. These individuals should consult with the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer or Chief Legal Officer.

G. Lobbying

When dealing with governmental officials – either directly or through third parties many routine activities in which business people engage can be considered “lobbying” and thus subject to regulation in various states, federally and in foreign countries. Examples include: advocating to state legislators or policy makers about legislation enabling lotteries or establishing regulated gaming; advocating with executive branch officials in the formation of lottery commissions or standards, including bid standards; advocating to protect or expand current gaming markets; and even negotiating with lottery officials or the departments of revenue that oversee them. Not all of these activities are lobbying in all places, but many are in some. Several jurisdictions set and strictly enforce laws and regulations related to lobbying registration and gifts/entertainment. Scientific Games' policy is to comply with all applicable laws. It is, therefore, critical to know the particular rules that apply in a state (or country) before engaging in any of these types of actions. No lobbying effort or contract shall be undertaken in our Company's name or on our Company's behalf without the prior approval of the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer or Chief Legal Officer.

II. Protected Information

A. Confidential Information

The Company's confidential information is a valuable asset that everyone must protect. All confidential information must be used for Company business purposes only and safeguarded by every Company employee. This responsibility extends to confidential information of third parties that the Company has rightfully received under Non-Disclosure Agreements.

All information developed within the Company with respect to its business is confidential and should not be disclosed to any unauthorized person. Employees should not discuss confidential Company information outside the Company, even with their families. Such information must be protected because unauthorized disclosure could destroy or decrease its value to the Company and give unfair advantage to others.

Examples of Company confidential information include, without limitation, bids, business proposals and contracts, sales and marketing plans, budgets, projections, computer software, codes, data files and security information, intellectual property, trade secrets, non-public revenue or earnings results and any other non-public information concerning the Company's financial, legal or other business activities. Other information that we have access to may include personal information about fellow employees, the Company's owners, our suppliers and our customers. This information is also confidential and may not be disclosed without proper authorization. The Company's customers properly expect that this information will be kept confidential. Scientific Games will not tolerate violation of a customer's confidentiality.

Notwithstanding the paragraphs above about protecting confidential information or any similar provision in any agreement that an employee has entered into with the Company, an employee's obligation to protect confidential information does not prohibit an employee from making reports of possible violations of this Code or any law or regulation either within the Company or to any governmental agency or entity in accordance with the provisions of and rules promulgated under Section 21F of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or Section 806 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or of any other whistleblower protection provisions of state or federal law or regulation. Employees are not required to notify the Company or request its approval before making such reports.

B. Insider Trading Policy

The securities laws prohibit the use of material, non-public (inside) information to make decisions involving the purchase, holding or sale of securities (stock, bonds, options etc.) directly by the person who gains the information or on the basis of a tip to anyone, including a family member, friend, or acquaintance. Violations of this law may carry severe civil and even criminal consequences.

Under the securities laws, it is even possible to be held liable for insider trading if you trade while you are in possession of inside information about a company, even though you did not actually use, consider or rely on the information in deciding to trade the securities of that company.

Any employee of Scientific Games who obtains inside information about the Company, our competitors, customers or vendors is forbidden from using that information directly and from tipping (sharing with) any third person in anticipation of securities transaction. This policy should be read broadly. For example, if you are contracting with a vendor on a confidential basis and that contract may affect the vendor's stock price, you have inside information and should not make decisions regarding your personal securities holdings involving that or related stocks or tip others regarding that fact. Moreover, this policy extends internally within Scientific Games. Unless a co-worker has a valid business reason to know about non-public information, do not share it. Violation of this policy may result not only in legal action by authorities but in disciplinary action up to and including termination.

Material Information

Information is "material" if it has potential "market significance," meaning that a reasonable investor would consider the information important in deciding whether to buy, sell or hold a security. Whether information is material must be reviewed in context – what is material for one transaction may not be material for another. Material information may also become "stale," or no longer material, with the passage of time.

The following information, while not exhaustive, likely will be considered material information:

- Information concerning a company's business, financial matters or prospects, regulatory matters and management;
- Potential changes in earnings or dividends, financial projections, financing plans, budgets, the borrowing of a significant amount of funds, significant technical achievements, winning or losing major contracts or customers, insolvency, bankruptcy and debt restructuring proceedings or negotiations, significant litigation or enforcement actions, obtaining or losing important permits or licenses, or changes in management;
- A prospective tender offer, merger or acquisition, issuer repurchase, prospective private placement or public offering, impending stock dividend or stock split or proposed refinancing or recapitalization; and
- Information, analyses or reports derived from the non-public information listed above.

Non-Public Information

Information is "non-public" if it has not been publicly disclosed by the Company or otherwise widely disseminated in the financial community. Information should be considered non-public unless you can point to some specific fact or event indicating that the information has been generally disseminated to the public, such as disclosure in a press release, over a wire service, on the broad tape, in newspapers or in publicly filed documents such as a proxy statement, annual or quarterly report, or prospectus.

Information should also be considered non-public even when it has been publicly disclosed until a reasonable period of time has elapsed following disclosure to allow for the information to be “digested” by the securities markets. What constitutes a reasonable period of time will vary depending on a number of factors, including the nature of the information. The dissemination of a market rumor should not be considered to be sufficient disclosure to constitute public disclosure of the information. **Help Available - If you have any question about these issues, please call the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer or the Chief Legal Officer.**

C. Media Disclosure

Company employees may receive inquiries from representatives of the news media. Any employee receiving such an inquiry should only identify the person making the inquiry and the organization for which he or she works. The person should be politely referred to the Vice President, Investor Relation, the Vice President, Corporate Communications, or the Director, Corporate Communications. For more information, please see the Company’s Information Disclosure and Public Communications Policy.

III. Records, Practices, Property and Adherence to Law

A. Company, Data, Records and Financial Practices

The Company, through its employees, directors, contractors and agents worldwide, has a responsibility to provide full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure of its business and financial condition. As a result, the integrity of our financial information is paramount. The Company's financial information guides the decisions of our Board of Directors and senior management and relied upon by the financial markets.

It is the Company's policy to maintain books, records and accounts in reasonable detail to reflect accurately and fairly all of the Company's transactions. The Company and its subsidiaries maintain a system of internal accounting controls designed to reinforce policy compliance.

All employees must prepare and/or complete all Company records – including paper records, electronic records, business data, reports, filings, submissions and other documents – in a full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable manner. This includes such routine documents as time sheets and expense reports. It also includes accounting entries, cost estimates, factory logs, requests for refunds, contract proposals and other presentations and reports to management, customers, governmental agencies, stockholders and the public. The falsification of records, whether paper or electronic, is illegal and always unacceptable. All information transmitted both within and outside of the Company must be honest and well-founded, as the integrity of the Company's records and reports is based on the validity, accuracy and completeness with which they are prepared. In addition, all Company financial practices concerning accounting, internal accounting controls and auditing matters must meet or exceed applicable standards of professionalism, transparency and honesty.

All employees are responsible for following Company procedures for carrying out and reporting business transactions, obtaining the appropriate authorization from management for those transactions, and retention of appropriate documentation as directed.

These record keeping requirements are in addition to all other Company financial policies. No employee shall knowingly fail to implement a system of appropriate internal controls or falsify any book, record or account. This policy of accurate and fair recording also applies to an employee's maintenance of time reports, expense accounts and other personal Company records.

No employee may interfere with or seek to improperly influence, directly or indirectly, the auditing of the Company's financial records. Each employee is, however, required to truthfully cooperate with auditing personnel, lawyers, accountants, bankers, and financial advisors. If you become aware of an inaccuracy in a Company record or a failure to follow the Company's internal control processes, you should promptly report this to the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer or the Chief Legal Officer.

Violation of this provision shall result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination, and may also subject you to substantial civil and criminal liability. (See also the Company's Anti-Bribery Policy)

B. Company Funds and Property

Our employees are responsible for using Company resources and property (including time, materials, equipment and proprietary information) primarily for Company business purposes and not for an employee's personal benefit.

We are all personally responsible and accountable for the proper expenditure of Company funds. This includes Company money spent on travel and other business expenses. For specific guidelines on travel and expenses, please see the Company's Global Travel & Expense Policy.

We are also responsible for the proper use and care of Company property over which we have control. Company equipment or other property should be handled and cared for properly. It should not be used for personal benefit, sold, loaned, given away or otherwise disposed of, regardless of its condition or value, without proper authorization.

Physical Access Control

The Company has and will continue to develop procedures covering physical access control to ensure privacy of communications, maintain the security of the Company's communication equipment, and safeguard Company assets from theft, misuse and destruction. You are personally responsible for complying with the level of access control that may be implemented in the facility where you work on a permanent or temporary basis.

Company Funds

Every Company employee is personally responsible for all Company funds over which he or she exercises control. Company contractors should not be allowed to exercise control over Company funds. Company funds must be used only for Company business purposes and every expenditure, including expense reports, must be supported by accurate and timely records.

Computers and Other Equipment

The Company strives to furnish employees with the equipment necessary to do their jobs efficiently and effectively. You must care for that equipment and use it responsibly for the Company's business purposes. Incidental use of the equipment for personal reasons should be kept to a minimum and cannot interfere with the Company's business. If you use Company equipment at your home or off site, take precautions to protect it from theft or damage. While computers and other electronic devices are made accessible to employees to assist them to perform their jobs, all such equipment must remain fully accessible to the Company and remains Company property. Employees should take care not to use their computers to display, receive or send material that their co-workers may find offensive or that is unprofessional.

Employees should not have any expectation of privacy with respect to information transmitted over, received by, or stored in any electronic communications device owned, leased, or operated in whole or in part by or on behalf of the Company. To the extent permitted by applicable local law, the Company retains the right to access any such information at any time, either with or without an employee's or third party's knowledge, consent or approval.

Software

All software used by employees to conduct Company business must be appropriately licensed. Any non-licensed/supported software should be removed. Disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment, may be taken against any employee who makes or uses illegal or unauthorized copies of software.

C. Contracting and Payments

Absent a specific written authorization from a corporate officer, an employee of Scientific Games may not sign a bid or contract on behalf of the Company. In seeking, performing and billing contracts with governmental agencies, we must be aware of the special rules that govern such business. It is the policy of our company not only to meet the letter of these rules but the spirit as well. If you have questions about any government funded contract or the rules/policies discussed below, contact the Legal Department or Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer.

In addition, where we contract with vendors, consultants, and persons who may be considered representative agents, we must observe internal procedures for verifying the good character of our business partner and their commitment to abide by the same high ethical standards we do. All forms of contract must therefore be approved by the Legal Department and all vendors cleared through the Company's Compliance review process. **Send fully signed copies of customer and vendor contracts to the Legal Department.**

Prohibition Against Side Letters

Included among the many securities laws with which we have to comply are rules concerning the proper reporting of financial information. The Company's revenue recognition policy sets forth a prohibition on "side letters" (written or oral agreements with customers that would modify or supersede the terms or current or previous purchase orders or contracts). You must immediately report the existence of any side agreement to the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer or the Chief Legal Officer.

Performing Government Contracts

While we always do our best for our customers, it is important to know that in performing a government contract, the failure to perform it 100% as required may be a violation of law. The failure of exact and best performance – even in the face of poorly drafted specifications – can carry severe civil and even criminal consequences, which can be mitigated and even avoided entirely by

giving notice to the contracting official/body that the performance is at variance with the contract terms. Focus is not only on the price of our work (see below) but on the quantity, timing and quality of our work. Contract specifications must be carefully understood and exactly met. **IF IN DOUBT, ASK AND NOTIFY THE CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER, THE CHIEF COMPLIANCE/ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER OR THE CHIEF LEGAL OFFICER.**

Billing Government Contracts

There are few areas of government contracting where the law is less forgiving than in billing. In the end, like all our work, our compliance depends on our people. This is the responsibility of every employee involved in performing and billing a government contract. We must bill only for those products and services that are called for in the contract and at prices in the contract. In addition, it is the responsibility of each of our employees to bill his/her time in a timely and accurate manner. This is particularly important where our time is reimbursed under a government contract because of potential penalties but it is important in all of our work because we value our reputation for honesty. IF IN DOUBT, ASK.

Payment Practices

As noted for the Company's business records generally, the Company's responsibilities to its investors require that all transactions be fully and accurately recorded in the Company's books and records in compliance with all applicable laws. False or misleading entries, unrecorded funds or assets, or payments without appropriate supporting documentation and approval are strictly prohibited and violate Company policy and the law. Additionally, all documentation supporting a transaction should fully and accurately describe the nature of the transaction and be processed in a timely fashion.

D. Adherence to Applicable Law

The Company requires that all employees and any third party acting on behalf of the Company comply with all laws, rules and regulations applicable to the Company wherever it does business. You are expected to use good judgment and common sense in seeking to comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations and to ask for advice any time you are uncertain about them.

The Company is also committed to ensuring its suppliers adhere to ethical and responsible business practices and comply with all applicable laws as well. These laws include, but are not limited to, those relating to child labor, data privacy, anti-corruption, antitrust, labor and employment, and environmental, health and safety. They also include laws regarding human trafficking and modern slavery, such as the UK's Modern Slavery Act 2015. The Company has a zero-tolerance approach to modern slavery and human-trafficking of any kind within its operations and supply chain.

The Company reserves the right to refuse to appoint or continue to work with any supplier whose operation or supply chain fails to comply with the requirements stated in this Code and/or any applicable law or regulation.

E. International Business

As a U.S. company, Scientific Games must not only comply with the laws of the country in which it does business outside the U.S. but with specific U.S. laws that apply to such situations.

Company policy and the law prohibit employees and their agents from making a payment or offer of any kind to any foreign official to induce that official to affect any governmental decision (to act or not to act) or to assist anyone (including the Company) in obtaining or keeping any business or otherwise obtain improper advantage. An improper payment can be in cash or other form, including gifts, services, amenities, stock or other types of consideration. Potentially severe criminal penalties may be imposed for non-compliance with these requirements.

The law defines “foreign officials” broadly to include office holders who are elected or appointed, employees of governmental agencies and state-owned businesses (even where those businesses perform a purely commercial function), candidates for office, officials in political parties and agents and family members of the foregoing.

This policy and law covers not only employees of Scientific Games but also those that the law deems to be our “agents” even if engaged as independent contractors or consultants. It is therefore the policy of Scientific Games to carefully review those persons we engage as vendors, not only inside the U.S. but outside the U.S. as well. That review must be documented and those vendors we engage must abide by our contractual commitment with them to comply with applicable laws, including anti-corruption laws like the FCPA.

Employees are required to immediately report to the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer any request by a foreign official or representative of such an official for a payment or benefit covered by this policy and any other action taken to induce such a payment or benefit. This is true even if a foreign individual first raises the prospect of such a payment to gain approval of a contract or license. Nor may any payment be made to an agent or local representative when we know or have reason to believe that the agent or representative will give some or all of the payment to a governmental official, agency, political candidate, or political party. Further, no contract or agreement may be made with any business in which a governmental official or employee holds a significant interest, without the prior approval of the Company’s Chief Legal Officer.

In addition to prohibiting improper payments, the law and Company policy require that the books, records and accounts of the Company accurately reflect all transactions and dispositions of company assets, which includes records of any improper payment. Books and records must not be misleading or omit to state any material fact. Records are inaccurate and violate the law if they fail to record illegal or even improper transactions or if they falsify or disguise such transactions.

Payments made in an international business environment pose complex legal risks. Any Company employee who conducts business overseas or with individuals and companies based outside of the United States must become familiar with the Anti-Bribery Policy. Questions concerning this policy should be addressed to the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer or to the Chief Legal Officer.

Export and Import Controls

The U.S. is also among a number of countries with laws and regulations restricting the importation and exportation of goods or software. These laws and regulations are complex and apply both to exports from the United States and to exports of products from other countries when those products contain U.S. origin components or technology. The Company's Trade Compliance section of the Compliance and Procurement Departments provides guidance in these areas, including internal procedures. These procedures must be followed as they support the successful importing and exporting of goods in compliance with U.S. import and export control laws and regulations. Company employees may import and export goods provided they follow the procedures and instructions that Trade Compliance issues. Trade Compliance can be contacted at tradecompliance@scientificgames.com.

F. Cooperating with Government Investigations

Doing business in a regulated environment, the Company is committed to cooperating with appropriate governmental inquiries and investigations. All governmental or regulatory requests for information, documents or investigative interviews must be referred immediately to the Compliance Department or the Legal Department.

In the event that a Scientific Games employee is called upon to provide oral information to a governmental investigator, you may choose to do so but are reminded to provide full and truthful information. In those instances where you provide such information, the Company would appreciate that you notify the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer or the Legal Department. In those instances where Company documents are requested, you are reminded of the obligation to preserve such material but also that such material is Company property and as such, you should notify the Chief Legal Officer or the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer prior to providing such material.

Nothing in this Code should be interpreted as prohibiting or discouraging employees from disclosing Company documents or information to any government, regulatory or self-regulatory agency in accordance with the provisions of and rules promulgated under Section 21F of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or Section 806 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or of any other whistleblower protection provisions of state or federal law or regulation. Employees are not required to notify the Company or request its approval before making such disclosures.

Company employees must never, under any circumstance:

- destroy or alter any company document or record, including emails and other electronic records, in anticipation of a request for the document or record by a governmental agency or court;
- lie or make false or misleading statements to any governmental investigator;
- attempt to persuade any other company employee, or any other person, to provide false or misleading information to a governmental investigator, to destroy or alter any document or record, or to fail to cooperate with a governmental investigation.

G. Duty to Update and Disclose Arrests, Charges, Convictions

All directors, employees, and contractors must disclose to their manager or the Chief Administrative/Compliance Officer, as soon as reasonably practicable, incidents resulting in an arrest, a charge, or a conviction that occurs after the individual is hired or engaged by Scientific Games. Failure to disclose could result in discipline up to and including termination. This includes a duty to update on the part of a director or employee who holds a fiduciary position in an outside company and that company is convicted of a criminal offense.

IV. Work Environment

The Company respects workplace laws in each jurisdiction in which the Company does business. These laws may include, but are not limited to, equal employment opportunity statutes, the Americans with Disabilities Act, drug-free workplace mandates, and rules or regulations promoting a work environment that is free of discrimination and unlawful harassment. Any alleged violation of these laws or of the Company's employment guidelines should be reported to the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer or Human Resources Department.

A. Fair and Equitable Treatment of Employees

Scientific Games treats employees equally, regardless of race, color, national origin, creed, religion, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, disability or other protected classification. We make all employment decisions such as hiring and promotion based solely on the employee's qualifications and performance. We treat each other with the same respect and fairness that we expect to receive. This is true inside and outside the workplace. It includes all forms of communication - verbal, symbolic and written. These policies are not only based on laws we are required to obey but also upon principles of respect and loyalty that are part of our basic corporate culture. Our duty of loyalty extends not only to the Company but to our co-workers and supervisors. The Company has formal and informal processes for employees to bring forth complaints or concerns regarding workplace conditions and no discrimination or retaliation will be tolerated against any person who, in good faith, reports such concerns.

B. Diversity

It is the responsibility of each of us to respect the diversity of individuals and cultures among our employees and within the communities in which we operate. We can only achieve a high level of employee involvement and teamwork by understanding and respecting the differences among our employees. This includes respecting the language, and cultural differences of the many countries in which we operate. We also recognize that the diversity within our communities and marketplaces should be reflected among our employees who serve those communities and marketplaces. We embrace diversity at all levels of the company and will maintain a work environment where all employees develop and contribute to their full potential in achieving our business goals.

We support the employment and promotion of qualified minorities, women and persons with disabilities. Avoiding discrimination on the basis of gender, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, race, religion, or national origin, and promoting equal opportunity to all qualified individuals is the responsibility of every Scientific Games employee. We must always be vigilant to avoid discrimination and promote equal opportunity in every employment decision.

C. Harassment

Scientific Games does not tolerate any form of harassment whether engaged in by, or directed at, a supervisor, fellow employee, a customer or a vendor. We do not accept any inappropriate verbal or physical conduct that disrupts or interferes with another's ability to do his or her job, or that creates a hostile work environment. This includes inappropriate language, pictures, communications (whether written, electronic or telephonic) or any other personal interaction. Employees must report harassing or otherwise inappropriate behavior to their supervisor, Human Resources, or through Ethicspoint. All complaints of harassment will be promptly and thoroughly investigated, as appropriate, and all information disclosed during the course of the investigation will remain confidential, except as necessary to conduct the investigation and take any remedial action, in accordance with applicable law. Prompt, remedial action will be taken if the investigation concludes a violation of this provision has occurred. No discrimination or retaliation will be tolerated against any person who, in good faith, reports concerns about harassment. For more information, please see the Company's Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy.

V.Competition

A. Fair Methods of Competition

Scientific Games will compete and win customers and their trust through fair competition. You may not use improper or illegal means to gain competitive information that is confidential or proprietary to others. You should never attempt to obtain or accept a competitor's confidential information by improper means, and you should especially never contact a competitor, purchasing agent or bid supervisor regarding their confidential information. While the Company may, and does, employ former employees of competitors, we recognize and respect the obligations of those employees not to use or disclose the confidential information of their former employers. You may not use or disclose confidential or proprietary information that you may have from past employment with other employers.

B. Compliance with Antitrust Laws

The Company and its employees must comply with the antitrust and unfair competition laws of the United States and the other countries in which the Company does business. These laws vary by country and can be complex. If you have a role that may implicate the antitrust laws – such as a sales and marketing executive position – you are responsible for knowing the laws that apply to these business activities. If any questions arise, address them to the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer or the Chief Legal Officer.

Antitrust laws prohibit attempts to monopolize or otherwise restrain trade, selling products below cost, price discrimination, price-fixing or dividing/allocating customers or geographic territories with competitors. Also included are certain kinds of “tying” arrangements that require a customer who wishes to buy a given product to buy other products or services, artificially maintaining prices, and certain other restrictive agreements or arrangements. Employees should never exchange non-public sales information with competitors for the purpose of affecting sales prices, levels, or geographic allocation. In addition, employees should immediately report to the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer or Chief Legal Officer any request by someone outside the Company for an agreement to do these things. Employees are expected to review and adhere to the Company's Antitrust Compliance Policy.

VI. Compliance With the Code

A. Responsibility for Compliance

Every employee is responsible for compliance with this Code of Business Conduct and all other Company policies and procedures.

Members of management assume a special obligation for knowing and effectively communicating to employees reporting to them the importance of complying with this Code.

This Code will be distributed to each new employee of the Company upon commencement of his or her employment. Managers and supervisors are encouraged to maintain an open-door policy in responding to questions regarding this Code. Frequent discussion of ethical issues, both informally and formally, is a good corporate practice. These responsibilities cannot be delegated.

B. Resolving Concerns

All reports of compliance concerns are forwarded to the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer. The Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer may, in his or her discretion, assume responsibility for evaluating such concerns and directing or conducting any investigation. All reported concerns will be handled with the utmost care and receive a thorough review. If the concern involves a possible violation by the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer, you should forward such complaint to the Chief Legal Officer or when calling the Hotline ask that it be directly referred to the Audit & Risk Committee of the Company's Board of Directors.

After fully reviewing a concern, the results will be evaluated and the Company will authorize such response, follow-up and preventive actions, if any, as are deemed necessary and appropriate to address the concern. The Company reserves the right to take whatever action it believes appropriate, up to and including termination of any employee determined to have engaged in improper conduct, subject to any applicable laws.

The Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer will retain records of the reported concerns, and a summary of the matters involved and their disposition, for five years or such longer period as appropriate or legally required.

C. Certification

Each employee is required to certify his or her understanding of and compliance with the terms of this Code of Business Conduct by electronically, or manually, acknowledging the same after completing the Code of Conduct training and/or review of this policy. Be sure that you have taken the time to read and understand the Code before acknowledging. If, in good faith, you believe you cannot sign off on the acknowledgment, you must advise your supervisor or the Chief Compliance/Administrative Officer of your reasons for not signing.

Appendix I

From an outside line dial the OneConnect number for your location, if available:

Australia	1800571083
Austria	0800 017897
Canada	(844) 974-5094
Chile	800914707
China	4008811549
France	0 800 99 24 03
Germany	0800 1814686
Greece	8000000059
Hungary	-80088164
India	000 800 919 0858
Ireland	1800851347
Jersey	Reporting by phone is not currently available for the location you have selected. Please use the online reporting option to submit your concern.
Mexico	8006819359
Panama	From an outside line dial the direct access number for your location: 800-0109 or 800-2288 At the English prompt dial (844) 974-5094.
Singapore	8004922581
Sweden	020 089 00 21
Ukraine	0800 801 381
United Kingdom	0800 102 6575
United States	1-(844) 974-5094