

HARRAHS ENTERTAINMENT INC
Form S-3
June 09, 2005

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 9, 2005

Registration No. 333-

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

**FORM S-3
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

HARRAH'S ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

62-1411755

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

**One Harrah's Court
Las Vegas, NV 89119
(702) 407-6000**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of each registrant's principal executive offices)

**Stephen H. Brammell, Esq.
Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Harrah's Entertainment, Inc.
One Harrah's Court
Las Vegas, NV 89119
(702) 407-6000**

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copies To:

**Charles K. Ruck, Esq.
Latham & Watkins LLP
650 Town Center Drive, 20th Floor
Costa Mesa, California 92626-1925
(714) 540-1235**

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after the Registration Statement becomes effective and all other conditions to this offering described in the enclosed prospectus have been satisfied or waived.

If the only securities being registered on this Form S-3 are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box.

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If any of the securities being offered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Amount to be registered	Proposed maximum offering price per unit	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price	Amount of Registration Fee
Guarantees of Debt Securities	\$3,898,000,000(1)	100%	3,898,000,000(1)	\$458,795
Common Stock, par value \$0.10 per share(2)	5,463,000(3)	72.25(4)	394,701,750(4)	\$ 46,456
Total				\$505,251

- (1) Estimated solely for purposes of calculation of the registration fee in accordance with Rule 457(c) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
- (2) Includes associated rights to purchase one two-hundredth of a share of Series A Special Stock, par value \$0.10 per share, subject to adjustment. The Rights initially are attached to and trade with the common stock of Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. and will not be exercisable until the occurrence of specified events.
- (3) The shares of the Registrant's common stock are being issued in connection with the pending merger (the "Merger") of Caesars Entertainment, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Caesars"), with and into Harrah's Operating Company, Inc., a Delaware corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of the Registrant ("Harrah's Operating"). Represents the maximum number of shares of the Registrant's common stock issuable upon the conversion of \$375 million aggregate principal amount of Floating Rate Contingent Convertible Senior Notes due 2024 issued by Caesars and outstanding as of June 9, 2005, calculated based on the conversion rate of 44.8632 shares of Caesars common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes and the merger consideration of 0.3247 of a share of the Registrant's common stock for each outstanding share of Caesars common stock. The Floating Rate Contingent Convertible Senior Notes are to be assumed by Harrah' Operating upon the completion of the Merger.
- (4) Estimated solely for purposes of calculation of the registration fee in accordance with Rule 457(c) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, based upon the average of the high and low sale prices for shares of the Registrant's common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange on June 6, 2005.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion, dated June 9, 2005

PROSPECTUS

HARRAH'S ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

Guarantees of \$3,525,000,000 Principal Amount of Debt Securities

Shares of Common Stock Issuable Upon Conversion of Floating Rate Contingent Convertible Senior Notes due 2024

Subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions described below, Harrah's Entertainment, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Harrah's"), hereby offers its senior and senior subordinated guarantees, as applicable, to record holders of the following series of debt securities issued by Caesars Entertainment, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Caesars") and to be assumed by our wholly-owned subsidiary Harrah's Operating Company, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Harrah's Operating"), upon the completion of the merger of Caesars with and into Harrah's Operating:

\$400,000,000 8.5% Senior Notes due 2006;

\$400,000,000 8.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008;

\$425,000,000 7.50% Senior Notes due 2009;

\$300,000,000 7.0% Senior Notes due 2013;

\$400,000,000 7.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2005;

\$500,000,000 9.375% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2007;

\$375,000,000 7.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2010;

\$350,000,000 8.125% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2011; and

\$375,000,000 Floating Rate Contingent Convertible Notes due 2024.

The foregoing debt securities are referred to collectively as the "notes."

The guarantees are offered in conjunction with the consent solicitations made by Harrah's and Harrah's Operating to the record holders of the notes pursuant to a consent solicitation statement and a consent letter dated June 9, 2005. The consent solicitation statement and the consent letter will be delivered together with this prospectus. The conditions to the issuance of the guarantees include:

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the consummation of the merger of Caesars with and into Harrah's Operating (as described below under "The Merger");

the receipt of validly delivered consents from note holders of record representing a majority in aggregate principal amount of each and all series of the notes outstanding which consents have not been validly revoked (the "Required Consents") on or prior to the expiration date of the consent solicitation; and

the execution and delivery of a supplemental indenture for each series of notes (collectively, the "Supplemental Indentures"), containing, the guarantees and the amendments proposed in the consent solicitation.

See "Conditions to the Effectiveness of the Guarantees" below.

The guarantees will be set forth in the Supplemental Indentures, which we expect will be executed promptly following the receipt of the Required Consents.

This prospectus also covers the shares of Harrah's common stock issuable upon conversion of up to \$375,000,000 aggregate principal amount of Caesars' Floating Rate Contingent Convertible Senior Notes due 2024 (the "Convertible Notes"). Upon the completion of the merger of Caesars with and into Harrah's Operating, holders of the Convertible Notes will have the right, for 15 days after the closing of the merger, to convert their notes into the kind and amount of merger consideration that such holders would otherwise be entitled to receive if they had converted their notes into Caesars' common stock immediately prior to the merger. As of June 8, 2005, the conversion price for the Convertible Notes was \$22.29 per share of Caesars common stock or 44.8632 shares of Caesars common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes. In the merger, holders of Caesars' common stock will have the right to elect to receive either \$17.75 in cash or 0.3247 of a share of Harrah's common stock for each outstanding share of Caesars common stock, subject to limitations on the aggregate amount of cash to be paid and the number of shares of stock to be issued by Harrah's. During the 15-day conversion period following the merger, holders of the notes who elect to convert their notes will have the right to determine whether they will receive the merger consideration paid to holders of Caesars' common stock who elected to receive cash or the merger consideration paid to holders of Caesars' common stock who elected to receive Harrah's common stock.

For a discussion of material risks that you should consider before you invest in our securities, see "Risk Factors Related to Our Business" in the most recently filed Annual Report of Harrah's on Form 10-K and "Risk Factors" in Harrah's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed with respect to the merger with Caesars, both of which are incorporated herein.

Harrah's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "HET." On June 8, 2005, Harrah's common stock closed at \$72.02 per share as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Transaction Tape. The notes are not listed on any securities exchange or the Nasdaq Stock Market.

We will not receive any cash proceeds in connection with the offering the guarantees or the common stock. The guarantees and the common stock are being offered solely by Harrah's and not by Harrah's Operating or Caesars.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission nor any other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2005.

In making your investment decision, you should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with any other information. If you receive any other information, you should not rely on it. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this prospectus or that any information we have incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than the date of the document incorporated by reference.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS	1
WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION	1
INCORPORATION OF INFORMATION BY REFERENCE	2
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS	3
THE COMPANY	4
THE MERGER	4
USE OF PROCEEDS	4
RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES	5
DESCRIPTION OF THE GUARANTEES	5
CONDITIONS TO EFFECTIVENESS OF THE GUARANTEES	6
DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSENT SOLICITATION	6
DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMON STOCK OFFERING	7
DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK	7
MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES TO HOLDERS OF HARRAH'S COMMON STOCK	10
PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION	15
HARRAH'S ENTERTAINMENT, INC. UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	16
LEGAL MATTERS	25
EXPERTS	25

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

In this prospectus, the word "Harrah's" refers to Harrah's Entertainment, Inc., a Delaware corporation, the words "Harrah's Operating" refer to Harrah's Operating Company, Inc., a Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of Harrah's, and the words "we," "our," "ours," and "us" refer to Harrah's and its consolidated subsidiaries, including without limitation Harrah's Operating, unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires. The following summary contains basic information about this offering. It may not contain all the information that is important to you. We urge you to read this entire prospectus carefully, including the information incorporated by reference herein and the documents identified under "Where You Can Find More Information." The "Description of Guarantees" and "Conditions to Effectiveness of the Guarantees" sections of this prospectus contain more detailed information regarding the terms and conditions of the guarantees and the "Description of the Common Stock Offering" and the "Description of Capital Stock" sections of this prospectus contain more detailed information regarding the terms and conditions of the common stock.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We are subject to the informational reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, and in accordance with these requirements we file reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission or the SEC. The reports, proxy statements and other information may be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities of the SEC, Room 1024, Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information about the public reference room. Our SEC filings are available to the public at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

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The address of our internet site is <http://www.harrahs.com>. We make available free of charge on or through our internet site our annual report 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 Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. Any internet addresses provided in this prospectus are for information purposes only and are not intended to be hyperlinks. Accordingly, no information in any of these internet addresses is incorporated by reference herein.

INCORPORATION OF INFORMATION BY REFERENCE

We "incorporate by reference" the information Harrah's files with the SEC, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this prospectus, and information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information. Any statement contained in a document incorporated by reference shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in this prospectus modifies or replaces that statement. We incorporate by reference the documents of Harrah's, Caesars and Horseshoe Gaming Holding Corp. listed below and any future filings made by Harrah's with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act:

Harrah's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 (including all exhibits thereto);

Harrah's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2005 (including all exhibits thereto);

Harrah's Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A dated March 3, 2005;

Harrah's Current Reports on Form 8-K dated July 16, 2004 (as amended by Form 8-K/A filed on September 2, 2004), March 7, 2005, March 11, 2005, April 26, 2005, April 27, 2005, May 2, 2005, May 3, 2005, May 20, 2005, May 24, 2005 and June 3, 2005 (including the exhibits thereto);

Harrah's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on October 20, 2004, as amended by Amendment No. 1 filed on December 20, 2004 and Amendments No. 2 and No. 3 filed on January 24, 2005;

the description of the rights agreement contained in Harrah's Registration Statement on Form 8-A dated September 16, 1996;

the description of Harrah's common stock contained in Harrah's Registration Statement on Form 10 dated December 18, 1989 and any amendment or report filed with the SEC for the purpose of updating such description;

Horseshoe Gaming Holding Corp.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003 (including all exhibits thereto);

Caesars' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 (including all exhibits thereto); and

Caesars' Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2005 (including all exhibits thereto).

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You may request a free copy of these filings by writing or telephoning us at the following address:

Harrah's Entertainment, Inc.
One Harrah's Court
Las Vegas, Nevada 89119
Telephone number: (702) 407-6000
Attn: Corporate Secretary

In addition, you may obtain copies of the information relating to Harrah's, without charge, by sending an e-mail to investors@harrahs.com. You may obtain copies of some of this information by making a request through the Harrah's investor relations website at <http://investor.harrahs.com>.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus and the other documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus contain 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 the words such as "may," "project," "might," "expect," "believe," "anticipate," "intend," "could," "would," "estimate," "continue" 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 this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference. 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, in each case relating to us, wherever they occur in this prospectus or the other documents incorporated by reference herein, 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, including those set forth in this prospectus and incorporated by reference into this prospectus. In addition to the risk factors identified elsewhere, important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from estimates or projections contained in the forward-looking statements include, without limitation:

the effects of local and national economic, credit and capital market conditions on the economy in general, and on the gaming and hotel industry in particular;

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

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

the ability to complete the merger with Caesars Entertainment, Inc. and to timely and cost-effectively integrate Caesars and Horseshoe Gaming Holding Corp. into our operations;

access to available and feasible financing, including financing for the merger of Caesars into us, on a timely basis;

the ability of purchasers of any of our assets subject to sale agreements to close the purchases on a timely basis;

changes in laws, including increased tax rates, regulations or accounting standards, third-party relations and approvals, and decisions of courts, regulators and governmental bodies;

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litigation outcomes and judicial actions, including gaming legislative action, referenda and taxation;

the ability of customer-tracking, customer loyalty and yield-management programs to continue to increase customer loyalty and same store or hotel sales;

the ability to recoup costs of capital investments through higher revenues;

acts of war or terrorist incidents;

abnormal gaming holds; and

the effects of competition, including locations of competitors and operating and market competition.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this prospectus or, in the case of documents incorporated by reference, as of the date of those documents. We do not undertake any obligation to publicly update or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this prospectus or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law.

THE COMPANY

We are one of the leading casino entertainment providers in the world. Harrah's business is conducted through Harrah's Operating, a wholly-owned subsidiary, which owns or manages through various subsidiaries 25 casinos in the United States with about 1.58 million square feet of gaming space and approximately 15,780 hotel rooms. Our casino entertainment facilities, operating primarily under the Harrah's, Rio, Showboat, Harveys and Horseshoe brand names, include ten land-based casinos, nine riverboat or dockside casinos, a combination greyhound racetrack and casino, a combination thoroughbred racetrack and casino and four managed casinos on Indian lands.

Our principal executive offices are located at One Harrah's Court, Las Vegas, Nevada 89119. Our telephone number is (702) 407-6000. The address of our internet site is <http://www.harrahs.com>.

THE MERGER

On July 14, 2004, Harrah's entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with Harrah's Operating and Caesars, providing for the merger of Caesars with and into Harrah's Operating, with Harrah's Operating as the surviving corporation. Upon the consummation of the merger, and pursuant to certain Supplemental Indentures, Harrah's Operating will assume all of Caesars' obligations under the notes and the indentures governing the notes. In conjunction with this assumption of Caesars' obligations, we are proposing to amend the reporting covenants in the indentures governing the notes through solicitation of consents from the note holders of record upon the terms and conditions set forth in a consent solicitation statement and a consent letter dated June 1, 2005. See "Description of the Consent Solicitation."

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the issuance of the guarantees or the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following table sets forth information with respect to Harrah's consolidated ratios of earnings to fixed charges for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	Three Months					
	Ended March 31, 2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges	2.7x	2.7x	2.6x	2.7x	2.0x	2.0x

For purposes of computing this ratio, "earnings" consist of income before income taxes plus fixed charges (excluding capitalized interest) and minority interests (relating to subsidiaries whose fixed charges are included in the computation), excluding equity in undistributed earnings of less-than-50%-owned-investments. "Fixed charges" include interest whether expensed or capitalized, amortization of debt expense, discount or premium related to indebtedness and such portion of rental expense that we deem to be representative of interest. As required by the rules which govern the computation of this ratio, both earnings and fixed charges are adjusted where appropriate to include the financial results for Harrah's nonconsolidated majority-owned subsidiaries.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GUARANTEES

The guarantees will be issued in uncertificated form pursuant to the terms of the Supplemental Indentures upon the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions set forth below. See "Conditions to the Effectiveness of the Guarantee."

The guarantees provide that Harrah's irrevocably and unconditionally guarantees, on an unsecured senior basis, the payment of all obligations of Harrah's Operating under the senior notes and on an unsecured subordinated basis, the payment of all obligations of Harrah's Operating under the senior subordinated notes. If Harrah's Operating defaults in the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on such notes when and as the same shall become due, whether upon maturity, acceleration, call for redemption or otherwise, without the necessity of action by the trustee or any holder of such notes, Harrah's shall be required promptly and fully to make such payment. The guarantees provide for the release of Harrah's as guarantor of the notes in certain circumstances, including circumstances in which:

Harrah's Operating ceases to be a wholly owned subsidiary of Harrah's;

Harrah's or Harrah's Operating transfers all or substantially all of its assets to, or merges with, another entity in a transaction, and (1) such transferee entity assumes Harrah's obligations under the guarantees and (2) such transfer or merger otherwise complies with the requirements of such covenant; or

Harrah's liquidates.

Harrah's conducts substantially all of its business through Harrah's Operating and its subsidiaries and does not own any material assets other than the common stock of Harrah's Operating. As such, Harrah's is dependent upon the receipt of dividends or other payments from Harrah's Operating to make payments on the guarantees.

The guarantees are not required to be issued pursuant to the requirements of any indenture or any other document or instrument.

If the conditions to the issuance of the guarantees are satisfied or waived, the guarantees will be issued in uncertificated form. Note holders of record will receive a copy of the guarantee from the trustees under the respective indentures governing the notes, and a final prospectus from Harrah's. It will not be necessary for new certificates evidencing such notes to be issued.

CONDITIONS TO EFFECTIVENESS OF THE GUARANTEES

Harrah's shall not be required to issue the guarantees until the following conditions are satisfied or waived:

the merger of Caesars with and into Harrah's Operating is consummated;

the receipt of validly delivered consents from note holders of record representing a majority in aggregate principal amount of each and all series of the notes outstanding which consents have not been validly revoked on or prior to the expiration date of the consent solicitation; and

the Supplemental Indentures containing the guarantees and the proposed amendments have been duly executed and delivered by Harrah's, Harrah's Operating and the trustees under the respective indentures governing the notes.

We expect to execute the Supplemental Indentures promptly following the receipt of the Required Consents.

The conditions to the issuance of the guarantees are for the sole benefit of Harrah's and may be asserted or waived by Harrah's in its sole discretion, at any time and from time to time. Harrah's may waive any of the above conditions for one or more series of notes, but any such waiver does not obligate Harrah's to waive such condition for any other series of notes. The board of directors of Harrah's has not made a decision as to which circumstances would lead it to waive any such condition, and any such waiver would depend on circumstances prevailing at the time of such waiver. Any determination by Harrah's concerning the events described in this section shall be final and binding on all parties.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSENT SOLICITATION

As a result of the merger with Caesars and the related assumption by Harrah's Operating of all of Caesars' obligations under the notes and the indentures, we are soliciting consents to the holders of the notes, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in a consent solicitation statement and a consent letter dated June , 2005, to amend the reporting covenants in the indentures governing the notes. The amendments will allow Harrah's consolidated annual audited financial statements, and the periodic and other reports it files with the SEC, to satisfy any requirement for Harrah's Operating to deliver consolidated annual audited financial statements and similar periodic and other reports to the trustees. Pursuant to the terms of the indenture governing each series of notes, receipt of validly delivered consents from note holders of record representing a majority in principal amount of such series of notes outstanding which consents have not been validly revoked is required to approve the proposed amendments.

The guarantees will provide the note holders with an obligor that is publicly-held and obligated to file periodic and special reports with the SEC.

The proposed amendments and the guarantees will be set forth in the Supplemental Indentures to be executed by Harrah's, Harrah's Operating and the trustees pursuant to each applicable indenture. Harrah's expects to execute the Supplemental Indentures promptly following the receipt of the Required Consents. Note holders of record will be notified of the execution of the Supplemental Indentures promptly following such execution.

Only registered holders of each series of notes (or their duly designated proxies, including participants who hold notes through The Depository Trust Company) at the close of business on the record date set forth in the consent solicitation statement may consent to the proposed amendments relating to such series of notes.

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This prospectus does not constitute part of the consent solicitation, which is constituted by, and fully described in, the consent solicitation statement, the consent letter and the other documents relating to the consent solicitation that have been delivered by Harrah's and Harrah's Operating to the note holders of record. This prospectus relates solely to the offer by Harrah's of the guarantees and the common stock described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMON STOCK OFFERING

Pursuant to Sections 10.01 and 10.11 of the Indenture governing the Convertible Notes, as supplemented by the First Supplemental Indenture thereto, upon the completion of the merger of Caesars with and into Harrah's Operating, holders of the Convertible Notes will have the right, for 15 days after the closing of the merger, to convert their notes into the kind and amount of merger consideration that such holders would otherwise be entitled to receive if they had converted their notes into Caesars' common stock immediately prior to the merger. As of June 8, 2005, the conversion price for the Convertible Notes was \$22.29 per share of Caesars common stock or 44.8832 shares of Caesars common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes.

In the merger, holders of Caesars' common stock will have the right to elect to receive either \$17.75 in cash or 0.3247 of a share of Harrah's common stock for each outstanding share of Caesars common stock, subject to limitations on the aggregate amount of cash to be paid and the number of shares of stock to be issued by Harrah's. During the 15-day conversion period following the merger, holders of the Convertible Notes who elect to convert their notes will have the right to determine whether they will receive the merger consideration paid to holders of Caesars' common stock who elected to receive cash or the merger consideration paid to holders of Caesars' common stock who elected to receive Harrah's common stock.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

This prospectus describes certain general terms of Harrah's capital stock. For a more detailed description of these securities, we refer you to the applicable provisions of Delaware law and Harrah's Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws.

1. General

Harrah's Certificate of Incorporation authorizes it to issue up to 360,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.10 per share. As of June 7, 2005, Harrah's had 115,044,888 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. In addition, as of June 7, 2005, there were 4,418,491 shares of Harrah's common stock reserved for issuance under Harrah's stock option plans.

Harrah's board of directors unanimously approved a resolution, which has been approved by Harrah's stockholders, to amend Harrah's certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of Harrah's common stock to 720,000,000. Harrah's intends to file the amendment to its certificate of incorporation increasing the number of authorized shares immediately prior to the completion of the merger with Caesars.

Holders of Harrah's common stock are entitled to receive dividends when declared by Harrah's Board of Directors out of funds legally available for such purpose. Holders of common stock will receive such dividends if they are (1) permitted by the agreements governing our then outstanding debt and (2) subject to rights of any Harrah's preferred stockholders with senior dividend rights.

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Harrah's affairs, holders of its common stock will share proportionately in all lawful distributions of its assets remaining after payment of all debts and other liabilities and payment of any liquidation preference on any shares of Harrah's preferred stock which might then be outstanding.

The holders of Harrah's common stock are entitled to one vote per share, and are not entitled to cumulative voting rights in the election of Harrah's directors. Holders of common stock also do not have conversion or preemptive rights to subscribe for any of Harrah's stock or other securities which it may issue.

All of Harrah's outstanding shares of common stock are fully paid and nonassessable.

2. Redemption

While holders of common stock do not have redemption rights, Harrah's may redeem its common stock if, among other things, a holder is determined by any gaming regulatory agency to be unsuitable, has an application for a license or permit rejected, or has a previously issued license or permit rescinded, suspended, revoked or not renewed, or, its Board of Directors determines that redemption is necessary to avoid any regulatory sanctions against, or to prevent the loss of, or to secure the reinstatement of, any license, franchise or entitlement from any governmental agency held by Harrah's, any of its affiliates, or any entity its or any such affiliate owns, which license, franchise or entitlement is:

conditioned upon some or all of the holders of any class or series of Harrah's stock possessing prescribed qualifications; or

needed to allow the conduct of any portion of the respective business operations of Harrah's, its affiliates or such other entities.

The redemption price will be equal to the mean average closing price (as determined pursuant to the Certificate of Incorporation) for such shares for each of the 45 trading days preceding the date notice of redemption is given. If the shares of common stock are not traded on any securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market, the redemption price will be determined by Harrah's Board of Directors in good faith. The redemption price as to any stockholder who purchased any shares of common stock subject to redemption within 120 days of the redemption date need not exceed the purchase price paid by him for any common stock (unless the Board of Directors determines otherwise).

The redemption price for such shares may be paid in any combination of cash or debt or equity securities of Harrah's or any of its subsidiaries or any other corporation, having such terms and conditions as approved by Harrah's Board of Directors.

If less than all the shares of common stock are to be redeemed, the shares to be redeemed shall be selected in such a manner as shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

From and after the redemption date or such earlier date as mandated by applicable law, regulation or rule, any and all rights of whatever nature, which may be held by the owners of shares selected for redemption (including without limitation any rights to vote or participate in dividends declared on stock), shall cease and terminate and they shall be entitled only to receive the cash or securities payable upon redemption.

3. Special Stock

Harrah's Certificate of Incorporation currently authorizes 5,000,000 shares of special stock, \$1.125 par value per share. This special stock is designed to discourage an unsolicited tender offer or takeover proposal by granting the holders of such stock extraordinary voting, dividend, redemption or conversion rights. Harrah's Board of Directors has the sole authority to determine the rights, preferences or privileges of the special stock.

Harrah's Board of Directors has authorized that one special stock purchase right be attached to each outstanding share of common stock. This special right is exercisable only if a person or group

acquires, or obtains the right to acquire, beneficial ownership of 15% or more of Harrah's common stock or announces a tender offer for 15% or more of Harrah's common stock. With certain exceptions, this special right entitles holders of common stock to buy one two-hundredth of a share of special stock for \$130 per fractional share, subject to certain anti-dilution adjustments. If a person acquires 15% or more of Harrah's common stock, each holder of a special right can purchase common stock having a market value of twice the special right's exercise price. Under certain conditions, holders of special rights can purchase stock of an acquiring company at a discount. Special rights held by the person acquiring 15% or more of Harrah's common stock will become void. This special stock purchase right will expire on October 5, 2006, unless redeemed earlier by our Board of Directors at one cent per special right.

4. Preferred Stock

Harrah's Certificate of Incorporation currently authorizes 150,000 shares of preferred stock, \$100.00 par value per share, of which none are issued or outstanding. Harrah's Board of Directors has the sole authority to determine the rights, preferences or privileges of the preferred stock. As such, although Harrah's has no present plans to issue any shares of preferred stock, any issuance of shares of preferred stock, or the issuance of rights to purchase preferred shares, may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change of control of Harrah's or an unsolicited acquisition proposal.

5. Prohibited Business Transactions

Harrah's is subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which restricts certain business combinations between it and an interested stockholder or such stockholder's affiliates or associates for a period of three years following the date on which the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. In general, an "interested stockholder" for purposes of Section 203 is any stockholder owning 15% or more of Harrah's voting stock. These restrictions do not apply if:

Harrah's Board of Directors gives prior approval of either the business combination or the transaction by which such person becomes an interested stockholder;

upon consummation of the transaction, the interested stockholder owns at least 85% of Harrah's voting stock (excluding shares owned by certain employee stock plans and Harrah's directors and officers); or

prior to or subsequent to becoming an interested stockholder, the business combination is approved by Harrah's Board of Directors and authorized by at least two-thirds of Harrah's voting stock not owned by the interested stockholder at an annual or special meeting of Harrah's stockholders.

Harrah's Certificate of Incorporation also prohibits business combinations with interested stockholders or such interested stockholder's affiliates or associates. The Certificate of Incorporation defines an interested stockholder as any person who is or has announced or publicly disclosed a plan or intention to become the beneficial owner of 10% or more of Harrah's voting stock, or is an affiliate or associate of Harrah's and at any time within the two-year period immediately prior to the date in question was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of Harrah's voting stock. Unless approved by a majority of Harrah's Continuing Directors (as defined in the Certificate of Incorporation) or the interested stockholder satisfies a number of criteria relating to, among other things, the consideration to be received by Harrah's stockholders and the public disclosure of the business combination, a proposed business combination with an interested stockholder requires the affirmative vote of (i) 75% of all of Harrah's voting stock and (ii) not less than a majority of Harrah's voting stock, excluding voting stock held by the interested stockholder.

**MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES
TO HOLDERS OF HARRAH'S COMMON STOCK**

The following discussion describes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of Harrah's common stock issued to holders of the Convertible Notes that elect to convert their notes into the merger consideration pursuant to the terms of the Indenture. This discussion is not a complete analysis of all the potential U.S. federal income tax consequences relating thereto, nor does it address any tax consequences arising under any state, local or foreign tax laws or any other U.S. federal tax laws. This discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, judicial decisions, and published rulings and administrative pronouncements of the Internal Revenue Service, all as in effect as of the date of this prospectus. These authorities may change, possibly retroactively, resulting in U.S. federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. No ruling has been or will be sought from the IRS with respect to the matters discussed below, and there can be no assurance that the IRS will not take a contrary position regarding the tax consequences of the ownership or disposition of the common stock, or that any such contrary position would not be sustained by a court.

This discussion is limited to holders who hold the common stock as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code (generally, property held for investment). This discussion does not address all U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to a particular holder in light of that holder's particular circumstances. This discussion also does not consider any specific facts or circumstances that may be relevant to holders subject to special rules under the U.S. federal income tax laws, including U.S. expatriates, partnerships and other pass-through entities, "controlled foreign corporations," "passive foreign investment companies," corporations that accumulate earnings to avoid U.S. federal income tax, financial institutions, insurance companies, brokers, dealers or traders in securities, commodities or currencies, tax-exempt organizations, tax-qualified retirement plans, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, and persons holding the common stock as part of a hedge, straddle or other risk reduction strategy or as part of a conversion transaction or other integrated investment.

YOU ARE URGED TO CONSULT YOUR TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE PARTICULAR U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES TO YOU OF ACQUIRING, OWNING AND DISPOSING OF HARRAH'S COMMON STOCK, AS WELL AS ANY TAX CONSEQUENCES ARISING UNDER ANY STATE, LOCAL OR FOREIGN TAX LAWS AND ANY OTHER U.S. FEDERAL TAX LAWS.

As used in this discussion, a U.S. holder is any beneficial owner of the common stock who or that for U.S. federal income tax purposes is or is treated as:

an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;

an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or

a trust that (1) is subject to the primary supervision of a U.S. court and the control of one or more U.S. persons or (2) has validly elected to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

A non-U.S. holder is any beneficial owner of the common stock who or that is not a U.S. holder or a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If a partnership (or other entity taxed as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds the common stock, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Accordingly, partnerships that hold the common

stock and partners in such partnerships are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the specific U.S. federal income tax consequences to them of the ownership and disposition of the common stock.

U.S. Holders

Distributions on the Common Stock

Distributions on Harrah's common stock will constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent paid from our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. Amounts not treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes will constitute a return of capital and will first be applied against and reduce a holder's adjusted tax basis in the common stock, but not below zero. Any excess will be treated as capital gain.

Dividends paid to non-corporate holders of Harrah's common stock during taxable years beginning before January 1, 2009 generally will be taxed at the lower applicable capital gains rates, provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied. Dividends paid to a corporate U.S. holder may be eligible for a dividends received deduction, subject to applicable limitations.

Sale or Other Disposition of the Common Stock

Holders of Harrah's common stock generally will recognize gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of the common stock in an amount equal to the difference between (i) the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received in the disposition and (ii) such holder's adjusted tax basis in the common stock. Except for holders that receive Harrah's common stock upon conversion of a note that was acquired with market discount, such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the holder's holding period in the common stock is more than one year as of the date of disposition. Long-term capital gains recognized by certain non-corporate U.S. holders, including individuals, generally are subject to a reduced rate of U.S. federal income tax. Holders that receive Harrah's common stock upon conversion of a note that was acquired with market discount will be required to treat any gain recognized upon the disposition of the common stock as ordinary income, rather than capital gain, to the extent of accrued market discount not previously included in income with respect to the note as of the date of conversion.

A holder's tax basis in the common stock (other than stock received that is attributable to accrued interest) generally should be equal to such holder's tax basis in the notes exchanged therefor (other than any basis allocable to a fractional share of common stock), reduced by the amount of any cash received in the conversion (other than cash received in lieu of a fractional share of common stock) and increased by the amount of any gain recognized upon conversion (other than gain with respect to a fractional share of common stock), and the holding period in such stock generally should include the holder's holding period in the note exchanged therefor. A holder's tax basis in Harrah's common stock received upon conversion of a note that is attributable to accrued interest on the note not previously recognized as income will be equal to the amount of such accrued interest and the holding period in such stock will begin on the day following the conversion.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

We must report annually to the IRS and to each U.S. holder (other than corporations and other exempt holders) the amount of dividends on Harrah's common stock paid to such holder and the amount of any tax withheld with respect to those dividends.

A U.S. holder may be subject to backup withholding (currently, at a rate of 28%) on dividends paid on Harrah's common stock or on the proceeds received upon the sale or other disposition of shares of the common stock. Certain holders (including corporations) generally are not subject to

backup withholding. A U.S. holder will be subject to backup withholding if such holder is not otherwise exempt and such holder:

fails to furnish its taxpayer identification number, which, for an individual, is ordinarily his or her social security number;

furnishes an incorrect taxpayer identification number;

is notified by the IRS that it has failed to report properly payments of interest or dividends; or

fails to certify, under penalties of perjury, that it has furnished its correct taxpayer identification number and that the IRS has not notified the U.S. holder that it is subject to backup withholding.

U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding their qualification for an exemption from backup withholding and the procedures for obtaining such an exemption, if applicable. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Taxpayers may use amounts withheld as a credit against their U.S. federal income tax liability or may claim a refund if they timely provide certain information to the IRS.

Non-U.S. Holders

Distributions on the Common Stock

Dividends paid to a non-U.S. holder of Harrah's common stock that are not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business conducted by such holder generally will be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a rate of 30% of the gross amount of the dividends, or such lower rate specified by an applicable tax treaty. To receive the benefit of a reduced treaty rate, a non-U.S. holder must furnish to us or our paying agent a valid IRS Form W-8BEN certifying such holder's qualification for the reduced rate. This certification must be provided to us or our paying agent prior to the payment of dividends and must be updated periodically. Non-U.S. holders that do not timely provide us or our paying agent with the required certification, but which qualify for a reduced treaty rate, may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by timely filing an appropriate claim for refund with the IRS.

If a non-U.S. holder holds Harrah's common stock in connection with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States, and dividends paid on the common stock are effectively connected with such holder's U.S. trade or business, the non-U.S. holder will be exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax. To claim the exemption, the non-U.S. holder must furnish to us or our paying agent a properly executed IRS Form W-8ECI.

Any dividends paid on Harrah's common stock that are effectively connected with a non-U.S. holder's U.S. trade or business (or if required by an applicable tax treaty, attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. holder in the United States) generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis in the same manner as if such holder were a resident of the United States, unless an applicable tax treaty provides otherwise. A non-U.S. holder that is a foreign corporation also may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or such lower rate specified by an applicable tax treaty) of a portion of its effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year. Non-U.S. holders are urged to consult any applicable tax treaties that may provide for different rules.

Sale or Other Disposition of the Common Stock

A non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any gain realized upon the sale or other disposition of Harrah's common stock unless:

the gain is effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business in the United States, or if required by an applicable tax treaty, attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. holder in the United States; or

the non-U.S. holder is a nonresident alien individual present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year of the disposition and certain other requirements are met.

Unless an applicable tax treaty provides otherwise, gain described in the first bullet point above will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis in the same manner as if such holder were a resident of the United States. Non-U.S. holders that are foreign corporations also may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or such lower rate specified by an applicable tax treaty) of a portion of its effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year. Non-U.S. holders are urged to consult any applicable tax treaties that may provide for different rules.

Gain described in the second bullet point above will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a flat 30% rate, but may be offset by U.S. source capital losses.

Any gain to a non-U.S. holder upon the sale or disposition of Harrah's common stock also will be subject to U.S. federal income tax if, for such purposes, the common stock constitutes a U.S. real property interest by reason of our status as a U.S. real property holding corporation (a "USRPHC") during the relevant statutory period. We believe that we currently may be a USRPHC and can give no assurances that we are not a USRPHC. However, so long as Harrah's common stock is regularly traded on an established securities market, the common stock will be treated as U.S. real property interests only with respect to a non-U.S. holder that actually or constructively holds more than 5 percent of Harrah's common stock at any time during the five-year period ending on the date of disposition.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

We must report annually to the IRS and to each non-U.S. holder the amount of dividends on Harrah's common stock paid to such holder and the amount of any tax withheld with respect to those dividends. These information reporting requirements apply even if no withholding was required because the dividends were effectively connected with the holder's conduct of a U.S. trade or business, or withholding was reduced or eliminated by an applicable tax treaty. This information also may be made available under a specific treaty or agreement with the tax authorities in the country in which the non-U.S. holder resides or is established. Backup withholding, however, generally will not apply to payments of dividends to a non-U.S. holder of Harrah's common stock provided the non-U.S. holder furnishes to us or our paying agent the required certification as to its non-U.S. status, such as by providing a valid IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8ECI, or certain other requirements are met.

Payments of the proceeds from a disposition by a non-U.S. holder of Harrah's common stock made by or through a foreign office of a broker generally will not be subject to information reporting or backup withholding. However, information reporting (but not backup withholding) will apply to those payments if the broker does not have documentary evidence that the beneficial owner is a non-U.S. holder, an exemption is not otherwise established, and the broker is:

a U.S. person;

a controlled foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes;

a foreign person 50% or more of whose gross income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business for a specified three-year period; or

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a foreign partnership if at any time during its tax year (1) one or more of its partners are U.S. persons who hold in the aggregate more than 50 percent of the income or capital interest in such partnership or (2) it is engaged in the conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

Payment of the proceeds from a non-U.S. holder's disposition of Harrah's common stock made by or through the U.S. office of a broker generally will be subject to information reporting and backup withholding unless the non-U.S. holder certifies as to its non-U.S. holder status under penalties of perjury, such as by providing a valid IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8ECI, or otherwise establishes an exemption from information reporting and backup withholding.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be allowed as a refund or a credit against a non-U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The guarantees are being offered directly by Harrah's in connection with the merger, subject to the consummation of the merger, the receipt of the Required Consents and the execution of the Supplemental Indentures. The note holders who receive guarantees may only sell the guarantees in conjunction with the sale of the associated notes.

The shares of common stock are being offered directly by Harrah's to holders of the Convertible Notes who elect to convert their notes into the consideration to be received by holders of Caesars common stock upon consummation of the merger.

HARRAH'S ENTERTAINMENT, INC.
UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements are derived from and should be read in conjunction with historical consolidated financial statements and related notes of Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. ("Harrah's"), Horseshoe Gaming Holding Corp. ("Horseshoe") and Caesars Entertainment, Inc. ("Caesars"). Harrah's, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Harrah's Operating Company, Inc. ("Harrah's Operating Company"), acquired Horseshoe on July 1, 2004. On July 14, 2004, Harrah's, Harrah's Operating Company and Caesars entered into an agreement providing for the merger of Caesars with and into Harrah's Operating Company, with Harrah's Operating Company as the surviving corporation.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of income for the three months ended March 31, 2005, give effect to:

the merger of Caesars with Harrah's Operating Company;

Harrah's and Caesars sale of the assets and certain related current liabilities of Harrah's East Chicago and Tunica properties and of Caesars' Atlantic City Hilton and Bally's Tunica properties;

Caesars' sale of the equity interests of Belle of Orleans, LLC, which does business as Bally's Casino New Orleans;

Caesars' agreement to sell the assets and certain related liabilities of Caesars Tahoe; and

Harrah's financing of the cash portion of the Caesars merger with \$1.9 billion in new debt, including anticipated acquisition costs.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2004, give effect to:

Harrah's acquisition of Horseshoe;

certain adjustments that are directly attributable to the acquisition of Horseshoe and will have continuing impact, including certain operational benefits arising from the elimination of duplicative corporate office and operational support functions;

Harrah's financing of the Horseshoe acquisition and refinancing of the existing indebtedness of Horseshoe, including the redemption of all of Horseshoe's \$535 million, face amount, 8⁵/₈% Senior Subordinated Notes;

Harrah's sale of all of the outstanding limited and general partnership interests of the partnership that owns Harrah's Shreveport Hotel and Casino ("Harrah's Shreveport"), which was completed in May 2004;

Harrah's and Caesars sale of the assets and certain related current liabilities of Harrah's East Chicago and Tunica properties and of Caesars' Atlantic City Hilton and Bally's Tunica properties;

Caesars' sale of the equity interests of Belle of Orleans, LLC, which does business as Bally's Casino New Orleans;

Caesars' agreement to sell the assets and certain related liabilities of Caesars Tahoe;

Caesars' sale of its ownership and management interests in Caesars Gauteng, a casino resort near Johannesburg, South Africa;

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the merger of Caesars with Harrah's Operating Company, after giving pro forma effect to Harrah's sale of Harrah's Shreveport, acquisition of Horseshoe and sales of Harrah's East Chicago and Harrah's Tunica and to Caesars' sales of Caesars' Atlantic City Hilton, Bally's Tunica, Bally's Casino New Orleans and their interests in Caesars Gauteng and Caesars' proposed sale of Caesars Tahoe; and

Harrah's financing of the cash portion of the Caesars merger with \$1.9 billion in new debt, including anticipated acquisition costs.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of income assume that each of these transactions were consummated on January 1, 2004.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet presents the combined financial position of Harrah's and Caesars as if Harrah's merger with Caesars was consummated on March 31, 2005, and gives effect to the merger of Caesars and the estimated incremental debt.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements have been prepared based upon currently available information and assumptions that are deemed appropriate by Harrah's management. The pro forma information is for informational purposes only and is not intended to be indicative of the actual consolidated financial position or consolidated results that would have been reported had the transactions occurred on the dates indicated, nor does the information represent a forecast of the consolidated financial position at any future date or the combined financial results of Harrah's, Horseshoe and Caesars for any for future period.

HARRAH'S ENTERTAINMENT, INC.
PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2005
(unaudited)

	Harrah's Historical (Note 1)	Caesars Historical (Note 2)			Property Dispositions (Note 3)
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(In millions, except per share amounts)

Revenues					
Casino	\$ 1,136.0	\$ 746.0	\$		
Food and beverage	174.5	192.0			
Rooms	102.0	196.0			
Management fees	15.4	3.0			
Other	58.0	81.0			
Less:					
casino promotional allowances	(228.7)	(122.0)			
Total revenues	1,257.2	1,096.0			
Operating expenses					
Direct					
Casino	566.8	361.0			
Food and beverage	68.2	106.0			
Rooms	16.0	44.0			
Depreciation and amortization	90.5	97.0			
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries	2.7				
Project opening costs	1.9	1.0			
Property general, administrative and other	257.7	272.0			
Corporate expense	16.4	12.0			
Merger and integration costs related to Harrah's/Caesars merger	4.0	155.0			
Losses/(income) in nonconsolidated affiliates	0.2	(1.0)			
Total operating expenses	1,024.4	1,047.0			

	Harrah's Historical (Note 1)	Caesars Historical (Note 2)	Property Dispositions (Note 3)
Income from operations	232.8	49.0	
Interest expense, net of interest capitalized	(79.1)	(67.0)	
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(2.2)		

including those discussed below. In addition, these factors represent risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expected or indicated in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying

Risks Related to the Planned Organon BioSciences Acquisition

The acquisition of Organon BioSciences is subject to certain closing conditions, including regulatory approvals, that could delay or prevent the completion of the acquisition, and the structure of the acquisition, which could impact anticipated cost savings from synergies, projected accretion to earnings from the transaction.

The completion and structure of the Organon BioSciences acquisition is subject to certain outside factors, including regulatory approvals from the Federal Trade Commission.

Schering-Plough expects that the outcome of these proceedings will not impact the anticipated synergies and earnings accretion that Schering-Plough expects to realize from the Organon BioSciences acquisition. However, if the regulatory proceedings are not resolved in a timely manner, the integration of the businesses of Schering-Plough and Organon BioSciences, or its plans to complete the acquisition, could be delayed. One possible outcome is that Schering-Plough could be required to divest certain businesses or products; however, Schering-Plough expects that all such regulatory proceedings are concluded, there are no assurances that the outcome of these proceedings will occur in accordance with these expectations.

In addition, the failure to complete the acquisition as currently contemplated could negatively affect Schering-Plough's stock price, future earnings, and other financial metrics.

In the event that the Organon BioSciences acquisition does not close by December 30, 2007, Schering-Plough could incur material damages.

Schering-Plough currently anticipates that it will receive any necessary regulatory approvals and satisfy other closing conditions in sufficient time to complete the acquisition before December 30, 2007, as required by the binding offer from Schering-Plough to Akzo Nobel. However, were certain regulatory approvals not received in a timely manner, Schering-Plough would be required to use its reasonable best efforts and Schering-Plough does not close by that date, then Schering-Plough might be liable for damages if the acquisition does not close by December 30, 2007, and such damages could be material.

Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

Schering-Plough will face financial risks in funding the acquisition, which may have a material impact on cash flows and results of operations.

Schering-Plough intends to fund the acquisition purchase price with a mix of cash, the net proceeds from the sale of its 2007 mandatory convertible preferred stock that closed on August 15, 2007 and debt, including the net proceeds from the sale of its 2007 convertible preferred stock.

Schering-Plough has obtained a fully committed \$1.1 billion bridge facility to fund any portion of the acquisition purchase price not funded by the above sources by the acquisition closing date. The bridge facility must be repaid within a year of the acquisition closing date.

The ability to complete the anticipated issuances of debt securities to fund the acquisition and/or repay the bridge facility, will depend upon market conditions, and unfavorable conditions could increase costs beyond what is currently anticipated, which could have a material adverse impact on cash flows or the results of operations or both.

Further, the purchase price is significant and this use of funds will impact the availability of cash flows and the ability to complete the anticipated issuances of debt or equity or both, all of which could reduce Schering-Plough's flexibility to pursue other business opportunities. In addition, higher debt levels may make Schering-Plough more vulnerable to general adverse economic conditions.

Because Schering-Plough is increasing its debt levels relating to the acquisition, its credit ratings could decline. The impact of such decline could reduce the availability of commercial paper borrowing and could increase the cost of short-term and long-term debt. Any such increase in cost would negatively impact future cash flows and results of operations.

The integration of the businesses of Schering-Plough and Organon BioSciences to create a combined entity is subject to unforeseen developments, which could impact anticipated cost savings from synergies, and future operations.

As the two companies are combined, the workforces of Schering-Plough and Organon BioSciences will be integrated from the closing date until the completion of the integration phase. Although substantial efforts will be made to complete the integration as possible, it is difficult to predict how long the integration phase will last.

During the interim period from closing through completion of the integration phase, the workforces of both companies will continue to operate as work is integrated and streamlined. Further, for those employees of the new combined company who are U.S.-based global company, the applicable regulatory requirements are different in a number of respects. To facilitate smooth integration planning and execution, including thorough training and transparent communication, the company may be an increased risk of slower execution of various work processes, repeated execution to achieve compliance, and, in the event of a compliance failure with new and complex regulatory requirements, even if such a failure were to occur, it could have an adverse impact on anticipated cost savings from synergies, anticipated accretion to earnings from the integration, and the overall success of the integration.

Organon BioSciences currently is a subsidiary of Akzo Nobel, and Akzo Nobel performs certain functions (including information technology, compensation, benefits and other human resources functions). Akzo Nobel has entered into arrangements to separate those functions prior to the time Schering-Plough and Akzo Nobel agreed to the acquisition of Organon BioSciences. To date, however, the separation has not been fully completed, and some separation activities of Organon BioSciences and Schering-Plough will need to depend on certain services and cooperation from Akzo Nobel.

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

Nobel for some period after the acquisition closing date to facilitate a smooth transition and complete complications in the transition and separation process or the lack of cooperation from Akzo Nobel co

Schering-Plough has not completed an analysis of change of control or other contractual provisions BioSciences acquisition.

Certain of Organon BioSciences licenses and collaboration, co-development, co-marketing and other provisions that may be triggered by the acquisition. Should the final negotiation of these matters result profits may be materially and adversely affected.

The acquisition of Organon BioSciences would increase the concentration of Schering-Plough s would increase the risk that negative events in Europe could have a negative impact on future results

The acquisition of Organon BioSciences would further expand Schering-Plough s global human pharmaceutical particularly in Europe. Schering-Plough operates in more than 120 countries, and the majority of Sch from its non-U.S. operations. There are inherent risks in increasing the concentration in a particular g exchange rate volatility; increasing regulation of research and development, product marketing, and political instability or other disruption; or war, terrorism, or a natural disaster that resulted in disruption there are substantial business operations. After the acquisition of Organon BioSciences businesses, to these adverse risks were such events to occur in Europe.

The acquisition of Organon BioSciences would expand Schering-Plough s animal health business negative events in the animal health industry could have a negative impact on future results of operations

Through the acquisition of Organon BioSciences animal health businesses, Schering-Plough s global significant business segment. The combined company s future sales of key animal health products c factors including interruptions in manufacturing or supply, new competitive developments to treat th factors affecting production or marketing costs, or pricing actions by one or more of Schering-Plough carried by animals, such as Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) or mad cow disease, could destruction, which could adversely impact Schering-Plough s results of operations. As the animal he becomes more significant, the impact of any such events on future results of operations would also b

Upon the acquisition of Organon BioSciences, Schering-Plough would increase its biologics human including animal health vaccines. Biologics carry unique risks and uncertainties, which could have operations.

The successful development, testing, manufacturing and commercialization of biologics, particularly expensive and uncertain process. There are unique risks and uncertainties with biologics, including:

There may be limited access to and supply of normal and diseased tissue samples, cell lines, biological materials. In addition, government regulations in multiple jurisdictions such as th could result in restricted access to, or transport or use of, such materials. If Schering-Plough materials, or if tighter restrictions are imposed on the use

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

S-9

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

of such materials, Schering-Plough may not be able to conduct research activities as planned costs.

The development, manufacturing and marketing of biologics are subject to regulation by the FDA and other regulatory bodies. These regulations are often more complex and extensive than those for pharmaceutical products. For example, in the U.S., a Biologics License Application, including extensive data regarding the manufacturing procedures, is required for vaccine candidates and each manufactured lot.

Manufacturing biologics, especially in large quantities, is sometimes complex and may require handling living micro-organisms. Manufacturing biologics requires facilities specifically designed for biologics. Sophisticated quality assurance and quality control procedures are necessary. Slight deviations, including filling, labeling, packaging, storage and shipping and quality control and testing, may result in spoilage.

Biologics are frequently costly to manufacture because the ingredients are derived from living organisms. Biologics cannot be made synthetically. In particular, keeping up with the demand for vaccines and the cost of producing vaccines.

The use of biologically derived ingredients can lead to allegations of harm, including infections, at product facilities due to possible contamination. Any of these events could result in substantial costs.

Upon the acquisition of Organon BioSciences, Schering-Plough would acquire marketed products currently covered by Schering-Plough's existing marketed products portfolio and pipeline projects in anesthesia, and neuroscience, each of which carry unique risks and uncertainties which could have material results of operations.

Organon BioSciences markets products in therapeutic areas that are new to Schering-Plough. Each product has its own set of risks, including different benefits and safety issues that must be balanced by Schering-Plough and the regulatory requirements; unique product liability risks; different patient and prescriber priorities; and different social and environmental concerns. Areas that may strengthen the business by increasing sales and profits; making the combined company more competitive; and diversifying enterprise risk across more areas, such positives may not outweigh the additional risk in unanticipated costs that could be material.

If the Organon BioSciences acquisition does not close, Schering-Plough will have broad discretion to use the proceeds from this offering to other uses.

Because the closing of the Organon BioSciences acquisition is subject to a number of closing conditions, we cannot assure you that the acquisition will close. If the acquisition does not close, the Board of Directors may use the proceeds from this offering to other uses.

Risks Related to Schering-Plough

The risks and uncertainties described below related to Schering-Plough's existing business will continue to apply after the closing of Schering-Plough's planned acquisition of Organon BioSciences. References to Schering-Plough's

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

before the closing of the acquisition and the combined company from and after the closing of the acq

S-10

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

Key Schering-Plough products generate a significant amount of Schering-Plough's profits and the market for its leading products could have a material and negative impact on results of operations.

Schering-Plough's ability to generate profits and operating cash flow is largely dependent upon the cholesterol franchise, consisting of VYTORIN and ZETIA. In addition, other key products such as R TEMODAR, CLARINEX, and AVELOX account for a material portion of revenues. As a result of S any events that adversely affect the markets for these products could have a significant impact on res patent protection, increased costs associated with manufacturing, OTC availability of Schering-Ploug discovery of previously unknown side effects, increased competition from the introduction of new, n removal from the market of the product for any reason.

For example, the profitability of Schering-Plough's cholesterol franchise may be adversely affected December 2006 of two competing cholesterol products that lost patent protection earlier in 2006.

There is a high risk that funds invested in research will not generate financial returns because the significant expenditures with a low probability of success.

There is a high rate of failure inherent in the research to develop new drugs to treat diseases. As a res research programs will not generate financial returns. This risk profile is compounded by the fact tha bring a pharmaceutical compound from the discovery phase to market may take a decade or more an including later in the process after significant funds have been invested.

Schering-Plough's success is dependent on the development and marketing of new products, and the process may result in the failure of products to reach the market.

Products that appear promising in development may fail to reach market for numerous reasons, inclu

- findings of ineffectiveness, superior safety or efficacy of competing products, or harmful side
- failure to receive the necessary regulatory approvals, including delays in the approval of new
- lack of economic feasibility due to manufacturing costs or other factors; and
- preclusion from commercialization by the proprietary rights of others.

Intellectual property protection for innovation is an important contributor to Schering-Plough's p products may be introduced to the market as a result of the expiration of patents covering Schering-Plough's patents, or the at-risk launch of a generic version of a Schering-Plough product effect on results of operations.

Intellectual property protection is critical to Schering-Plough's ability to successfully commercialize successful challenge of Schering-Plough's patents covering a product, competitors may introduce lo which may include Schering-Plough's well-established products. In recent years, some generic man products before the ultimate resolution of patent

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

S-11

Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

litigation (commonly known as "at-risk" product launches). Such generic competition could result in downward pressures on the prices at which Schering-Plough offers formerly patented products, particularly applications relating to Schering-Plough's significant products are of material importance to Schering-

Additionally, certain foreign governments have indicated that compulsory licenses to patents may be granted, which could diminish or eliminate sales and profits from those regions and negatively affect Schering-Plough's court decisions relating to other companies' patents in the U.S., as well as the discussion of regulatory and intellectual property protection.

Patent disputes can be costly to prosecute and defend and adverse judgments could result in damages, similar payments and decreased sales.

Patent positions can be highly uncertain and patent disputes in the pharmaceutical industry are not unusual. Involving Schering-Plough's patents, or the patents of its collaborators, may lead to a loss of market share. An adverse result in a patent dispute involving patents held by a third party may preclude the commercial sale of Schering-Plough to obtain licenses in order to continue manufacturing or marketing the affected product on commercially reasonable terms, negatively affect sales of existing products or result in injunctive relief.

The potential for litigation regarding Schering-Plough's intellectual property rights always exists and may be abridged by Schering-Plough's rights, as well as by Schering-Plough in protecting its rights. A generic manufacturer's New Drug Application seeking approval after the expiration of the applicable data exclusivity and alleging that the innovator's New Drug Application are invalid or not infringed. This allegation is commonly known as a Paragraph IV certification. Then has the ability to file suit against the generic manufacturer to enforce its patents. In recent years, generic manufacturers have extensively to challenge patents on a wide array of innovative pharmaceuticals, and it is possible that if Schering-Plough is ultimately successful in a particular dispute, Schering-Plough may incur substantial costs in protecting its intellectual property rights. See "Patent Challenges Under the Hatch-Waxman Act" in Part II, Item 10-Q, for a list of current Paragraph IV certifications for Schering-Plough products.

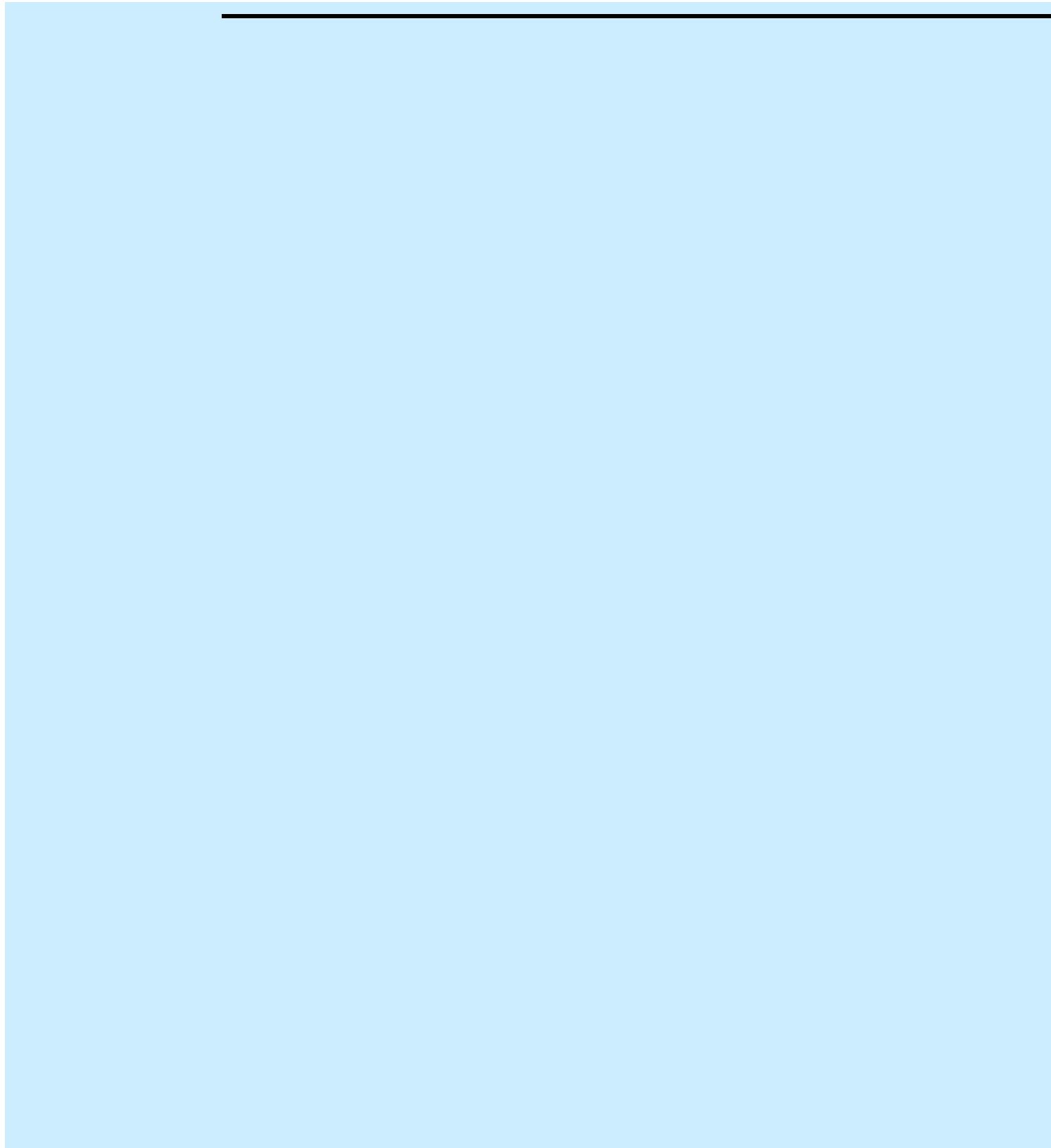
Multi-jurisdictional regulations, including those establishing Schering-Plough's ability to price products, could negatively affect Schering-Plough's sales and profit margins.

Schering-Plough faces increased pricing pressure globally from managed care organizations, institutional payers, and other trends that could negatively affect Schering-Plough's sales and profit margins. For example, in the U.S., the Medicare Modernization Act of 2003 contains a prescription drug benefit for individuals who are eligible for Medicare, which became effective on January 1, 2006 and is resulting in increased use of generics and increased purchasing power for recipients.

In addition to legislation concerning price controls, other trends that could affect Schering-Plough's sales include trends relating to pharmaceutical pricing and reimbursement, health care reform initiatives and drug importation, consolidation among customers and trends toward managed care and health care reform. The approval or reimbursement of products may be impacted by health technology assessments, which seek to conduct an assessment of the impact of health technologies on the healthcare system.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**



Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

In the U.S., as a result of the government's efforts to reduce Medicaid expenses, managed care organizations Schering-Plough faces increased pricing pressure as managed care organizations continue to seek price reductions on pharmaceutical products.

In other countries, many governmental agencies strictly control, directly or indirectly, the prices at which pharmaceuticals are sold in their markets, cost control methods including restrictions on physician prescription levels and patient reimbursement rates; and across-the-board price cuts may decrease revenues internationally.

Government investigations against Schering-Plough could lead to the commencement of civil and criminal proceedings, imposition of substantial fines, penalties and injunctive or administrative remedies, including exclusion from government reimbursement programs, which could give rise to other investigations or litigation by government entities or private parties.

Schering-Plough cannot predict whether future or pending investigations to which it may become subject could result in the imposition of a significant monetary award or restrictions on its operations.

The pricing, sales and marketing programs and arrangements, and related business practices of Schering-Plough in the managed care industry are under increasing scrutiny from federal and state regulatory, investigative, prosecutive and judicial entities, which include the Department of Justice and its U.S. Attorney's Offices, the Office of Inspector General of the FDA, the Federal Trade Commission and various state Attorneys General offices. Many of the health care regulatory and governmental entities operate, including the federal and state anti-kickback statutes and statutory and regulatory provisions, which are construed broadly by the courts and permit the government entities to exercise significant discretion. If a government entity believes that wrongdoing has occurred, one or more of them could institute civil or criminal proceedings, which could subject Schering-Plough to substantial fines, penalties and injunctive or administrative remedies, including exclusion from government reimbursement programs. In addition, an adverse outcome to a government investigation could prompt other government entities to conduct investigations of Schering-Plough or cause those entities or private parties to bring civil claims against Schering-Plough, whether any investigations will affect its marketing practices or sales. Any such result could have a material adverse effect on Schering-Plough's results of operations, cash flows, financial condition, or its business.

Regardless of the merits or outcomes of any investigations, government investigations are costly, divert management's attention from Schering-Plough's business and may result in substantial damage to Schering-Plough's reputation.

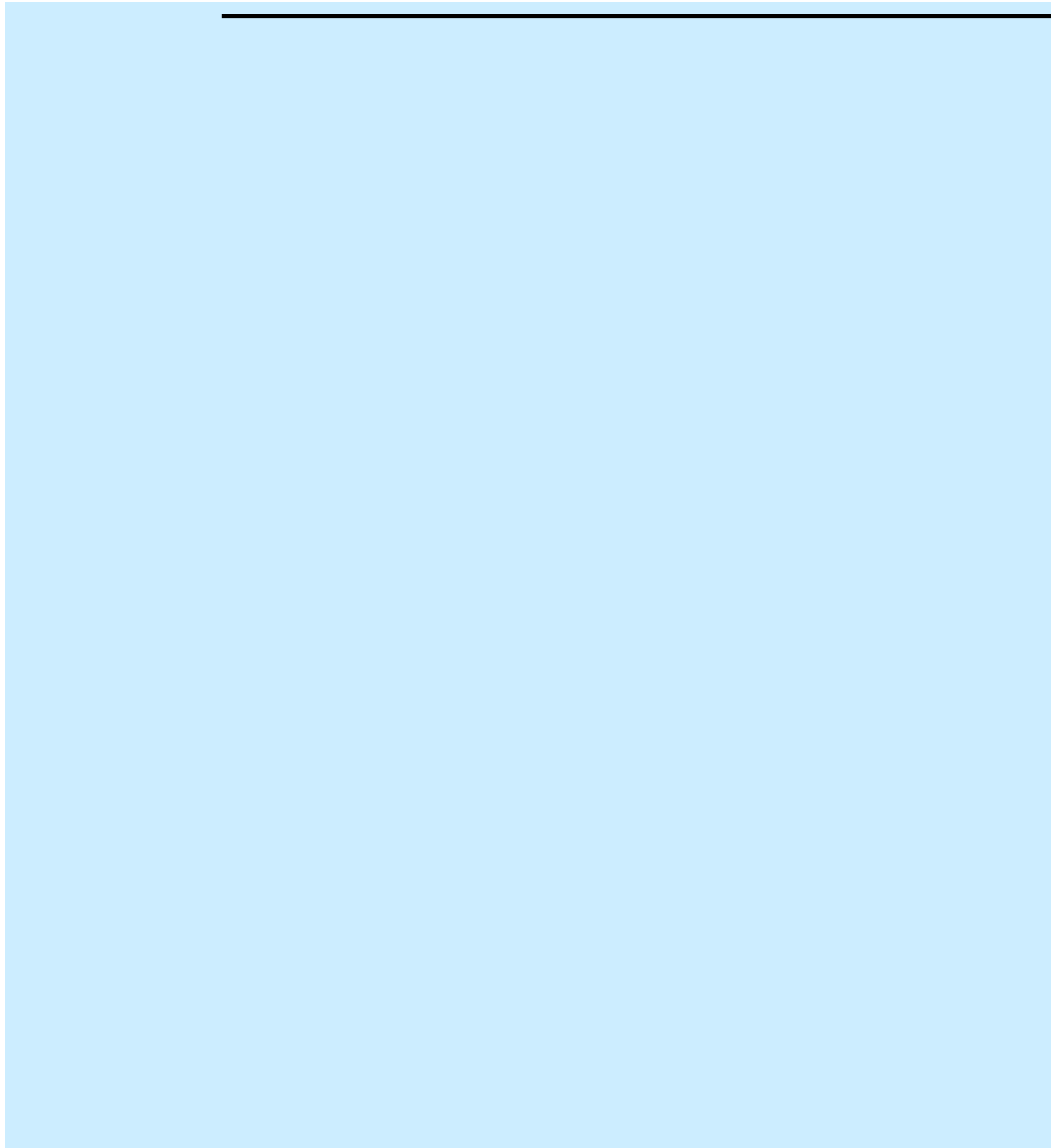
There are other legal matters in which adverse outcomes could negatively affect Schering-Plough's results of operations.

Unfavorable outcomes in other pending litigation matters, or in future litigation, including litigation related to product quality issues, violations, product liability claims, ERISA matters, patent and intellectual property disputes, and anti-competitive practices, commercialization of products, negatively affect the profitability of existing products and could subject Schering-Plough to substantial fines, penalties and injunctive or administrative remedies, including exclusion from government reimbursement programs, which could materially and adversely affect Schering-Plough's results of operations, cash flows, financial condition, or its business.

Please refer to "Legal Proceedings" in Item 3 in Schering-Plough's 2006 10-K and Part II, Item 1 in the 2005 10-K for descriptions of significant pending litigation. For the combined company after the acquisition closing, please refer to the combined financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 and Note 17.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**



Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

to Organon BioSciences unaudited condensed combined interim financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2002 and the accompanying prospectus.

Schering-Plough is subject to governmental regulations, and the failure to comply with, as well as may adversely affect Schering-Plough's financial position and results of operations.

Schering-Plough's manufacturing facilities and clinical/research practices must meet stringent regulatory requirements and undergo frequent inspections. The cost of regulatory compliance, including that associated with compliance failures, can be significant and may affect Schering-Plough's financial position, cash flows and results of operations. Failure to comply with regulations, which include pharmaceutical industry standards relating to clinical, laboratory and manufacturing practices, can result in delays in the approval of new products, suspension or revocation of the authority necessary for the production and sale of drugs, fines and other penalties.

For example, in May 2002, Schering-Plough agreed with the FDA to the entry of a Consent Decree to address certain deficiencies in its current Good Manufacturing Practices at certain of Schering-Plough's facilities in New Jersey and Florida. The Consent Decree imposes significant additional controls on production and release of products from these sites, which increase the cost of production and result in a reduction in the number of products produced at the sites. Further, Schering-Plough's research and development activities may be delayed by the Consent Decree because these operations share common facilities with the manufacturing operations.

Schering-Plough also is subject to other regulations, including environmental, health and safety, and consumer protection laws.

Developments following regulatory approval may decrease demand for Schering-Plough's products.

Even after a product reaches market, certain developments following regulatory approval, including changes in regulatory requirements, may decrease demand for Schering-Plough's products, including the following:

- the re-review of products that are already marketed;
- new scientific information and evolution of scientific theories;
- the recall or loss of marketing approval of products that are already marketed;
- uncertainties concerning safety labeling changes; and
- greater scrutiny in advertising and promotion.

In the past several years, clinical trials and post-marketing surveillance of certain marketed drugs of Schering-Plough have raised safety concerns that have led to recalls, withdrawals or adverse labeling of marketed products. These concerns have caused some prescribers and patients relating to the safety and efficacy of pharmaceutical products in general to question the safety of such products.

In addition, following the wake of recent product withdrawals of other companies and other significant safety concerns, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the European Medicines Agency and the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency have focused on safety when assessing the benefit/risk balance of drugs. Some health authorities appear to have become more conservative in their decisions about approvability of new products or indications and are re-reviewing select products that have already been marketed.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

uncertainties in the regulatory processes. There is also greater regulatory scrutiny, especially in the U particular, direct-to-consumer advertising.

If previously unknown side effects are discovered or if there is an increase in the prevalence of negat any of Schering-Plough s products, it could

S-14

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

significantly reduce demand for the product or may require Schering-Plough to remove the product from the environment in which all pharmaceutical companies operate, Schering-Plough is at risk for product loss.

New products and technological advances developed by Schering-Plough's competitors may negatively impact Schering-Plough's business.

Schering-Plough operates in a highly competitive industry. Schering-Plough competes with a large number of pharmaceutical companies, biotechnology companies and generic pharmaceutical companies. Many of Schering-Plough's current products and development in areas served both by Schering-Plough's current products and by those products of its competitors. Competitive developments that may impact Schering-Plough include technological advances by, patents of, or new products of its competitors or new and existing generic, prescription and/or OTC products that compete with products of Merck/Schering-Plough Cholesterol Partnership. In addition, it is possible that doctors, patients and payers may switch to competitors due to safety, efficacy, pricing or reimbursement characteristics, and as a result Schering-Plough may experience a negative financial impact from such products.

Competition from third parties may make it difficult for Schering-Plough to acquire or license new products (at an early stage of development) or to enter into such transactions on terms that permit Schering-Plough to generate a positive financial impact from such transactions.

Schering-Plough depends on acquisition and in-licensing arrangements as a source for new products. However, the number of products are limited, however, and securing rights to them typically requires substantial amounts of time and resources. Schering-Plough competes for these opportunities against many other companies and third parties that have the ability to make other resource commitments. Schering-Plough may not be able to acquire or license new products of Schering-Plough and its prospects. Schering-Plough may also have difficulty acquiring or licensing new products or rights to new products, Schering-Plough may have to make substantial financial or other resource commitments to generate a positive financial impact from such transactions.

Schering-Plough relies on third-party relationships for its key products, and the conduct and changes in these relationships may adversely impact the business.

Schering-Plough has several relationships with third parties on which Schering-Plough depends for manufacturing. Other third parties compete with Schering-Plough or have interests that are not aligned with the interests of Schering-Plough. Schering-Plough has with these third parties, Schering-Plough may not be able to control or influence the circumstances that affect them, either of which could adversely impact Schering-Plough.

Schering-Plough's global operations expose Schering-Plough to additional risks, and any adverse changes in these operations may result in a negative financial impact on Schering-Plough's results of operations.

Schering-Plough operates in more than 120 countries, and the majority of Schering-Plough's profit is derived from its global operations. Acquisitions, such as the recently announced purchase of Organon BioSciences, would further increase Schering-Plough's global operations. Risks, inherent in conducting a global business include:

- changes in medical reimbursement policies and programs and pricing restrictions in key markets;

- multiple regulatory requirements that could restrict Schering-Plough's ability to manufacture and distribute its products;

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

S-15

Table of Contents

trade protection measures and import or export licensing requirements;

diminished protection of intellectual property in some countries; and

possible nationalization and expropriation.

In addition, there may be changes to Schering-Plough's business and political position if there is insurrection in any geographic region, regardless of cause, including war, terrorism, riot, civil insurrection or social unrest, famine, flood, fire, earthquake, storm or disease.

Schering-Plough is exposed to market risk from fluctuations in currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Schering-Plough operates in multiple jurisdictions and as such, virtually all sales are denominated in U.S. dollars. Additionally, Schering-Plough has entered and will enter into acquisition, licensing, borrowings or other financial arrangements that expose it to currency and interest rate exposure. Since Schering-Plough cannot, with certainty, foresee and mitigate these fluctuations in currency exchange rates and interest rates could negatively affect Schering-Plough's financial performance.

In order to mitigate against the adverse impact of these market fluctuations, Schering-Plough will from time to time hedge its currency and interest rate risk. Schering-Plough has entered into a foreign currency option to partially mitigate the currency exchange rate risk associated with the Organon BioSciences acquisition. In addition, Schering-Plough has entered into a series of interest rate swap agreements associated with financing the purchase of Organon BioSciences. While hedging agreements, such as these, may reduce some of the exposure to exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations, such attempts to mitigate these risks do not eliminate them.

Insurance coverage for product liability may be limited, cost prohibitive or unavailable.

Schering-Plough maintains insurance coverage with such deductibles and self-insurance to reflect market conditions existing at the time it is written, and the relationship of insurance coverage to self-insurance varies according to market conditions. Insurance coverage may be cost prohibitive, available on limited terms or unavailable.

Schering-Plough is subject to evolving and complex tax laws, which may result in additional liabilities.

Schering-Plough is subject to evolving and complex tax laws in its jurisdictions. Significant judgments are required in determining tax liabilities, and Schering-Plough's tax returns are periodically examined by various tax authorities. Tax returns are open for examination by the Internal Revenue Service. Schering-Plough may be challenged by the Internal Revenue Service in its income tax returns. Although Schering-Plough believes that its accrual for tax contingencies is based on its experience, interpretations of tax law, and judgments about potential actions by tax authorities, due to the uncertainty of the ultimate resolution of any tax matters may result in payments greater or less than amounts accrued.

In addition, Schering-Plough may be impacted by changes in tax laws including tax rate changes, changes in the treatment of foreign earnings, new tax laws and revised tax law interpretations in domestic and foreign jurisdictions.

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

USE OF PROCEEDS

Schering-Plough estimates that the net proceeds from the sale of the Notes will be approximately \$1.1 billion, net of discounts and estimated offering expenses payable by Schering-Plough.

Schering-Plough intends to use the net proceeds from the sale of the Notes to fund a portion of the acquisition price for the planned Organon acquisition (approximately \$15.3 billion based on the noon buying rate for euro on September 12, 2007) for the planned Organon acquisition to close by the end of 2007. Schering-Plough intends to fund the remainder of the acquisition price through the net proceeds from its recent public offerings of common shares and 6.00% mandatory convertible preferred stock, and borrowings under a committed \$1.1 billion bridge facility.

If the planned Organon BioSciences acquisition is not completed, Schering-Plough will use the net proceeds for other purposes, including:

- to acquire additional marketed products and pipeline projects (through acquisitions of companies, which may include royalties, license fees and milestone payments),

- research and development costs,

- the repayment of debt,

- litigation costs, and

- other capital expenses and other operating expenses.

Schering-Plough will invest the net proceeds from this offering in U.S. dollar or foreign currency denominated investment-grade obligations and bank deposits until they are applied as described above. If the planned Organon acquisition is not completed, Schering-Plough will have broad discretion in allocating the net proceeds from this offering.

S-17

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

The Notes will be issued under an indenture between Schering-Plough and The Bank of New York, a supplemental indenture (which is collectively referred to as the indenture). The following summary of qualified in its entirety by the provisions of the indenture, including definitions of certain terms used refers to particular sections or defined terms of the indenture, those sections or defined terms are incorporated in the supplement and accompanying prospectus. For additional information, you should review the indenture with the SEC on November 28, 2003, and the supplemental indenture that will be filed as an exhibit

The following description of the terms of the Notes supplements and modifies the description of the the accompanying prospectus, which you should read carefully.

Principal, Maturity and Interest

The 2017 Notes will be initially limited to \$1,000,000,000 in aggregate principal amount and the 2037 Notes will be limited to \$1,000,000,000 in aggregate principal amount. The 2017 Notes will mature on September 15, 2017. The 2037 Notes will mature on September 15, 2037. Schering-Plough will issue the Notes in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000.

Schering-Plough may, at any time, without the consent of the holders of Notes of a series, issue additional Notes of the same interest rate, maturity and other terms as the Notes of the series (except for the payment of interest) together with the Notes of the relevant series offered by this prospectus supplement, will form a single indenture.

The 2017 Notes will bear interest at the annual rate of 6.00%. The 2037 Notes will bear interest at the annual rate of 6.00% and including September 17, 2007, and is payable on March 15 and September 15 of each year, commencing on March 15, 2007, and will make each interest payment to the holders of record of Notes at the close of business on March 1 and September 15 of each year on the interest payment date. If any payment date for the Notes is not a business day, Schering-Plough will make the payment on the next business day. Schering-Plough will not be liable for any additional interest as a result of the delay in payment. But if the payment date is a Wednesday, Thursday or Friday that is not a day when banking institutions in the place of payment are closed, the payment will be made on the next business day.

Interest will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months. The trust agent, The Bank of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York (in such capacity, the paying agent) will act as Schering-Plough's paying agent. Payments of principal, interest and premium, if any, will be made by Schering-Plough through the paying agent.

There is no public trading market for the Notes, and Schering-Plough does not intend to apply for listing of the Notes on any stock exchange or for quotation of the Notes on any automated dealer quotation system.

Ranking

The Notes constitute senior debt securities as described in the accompanying prospectus. The Notes will rank equally with all of its other senior unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of Schering-Plough and will rank equally with all of its other senior unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. The Notes will be

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

S-18

Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

effectively subordinated to all of Schering-Plough's existing and future secured indebtedness to the

Schering-Plough's subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and have no obligation to pay or make any funds available for payment of amounts that will be due on the Notes. Schering-Plough's obligations are subordinated to all existing and future liabilities of its subsidiaries. Therefore, Schering-Plough's rights of the holders of the Notes to participate in any distribution of assets of any of Schering-Plough's subsidiaries liquidated or reorganized, is subject to the prior claims of the subsidiary's creditors.

Optional Redemption

Each series of Notes will be redeemable as a whole or in part, at Schering-Plough's option at any time (1) 100% of the principal amount of the Notes and (2) the sum of the present values of the remaining principal thereon (exclusive of interest accrued to the date of redemption) discounted to the redemption date or maturity date (consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the Treasury Rate plus 25 basis points for the 2017 Notes or a 2037 Notes, plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the date of redemption.

Treasury Rate means, with respect to any redemption date, the rate per year equal to the semiannual yield (on a day count basis) of the Comparable Treasury Issue, assuming a price for the Comparable Treasury Issue (per \$100 amount) equal to the Comparable Treasury Price for such redemption date.

Comparable Treasury Issue means the United States Treasury security or securities selected by an independent investment banker, whose actual or interpolated maturity comparable to the remaining term of the Notes to be redeemed that would be most favorable in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of a similar maturity to the Notes.

Independent Investment Banker means one of the Reference Treasury Dealers appointed by the trustee.

Comparable Treasury Price means, with respect to any redemption date, (A) the average of five Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations for such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, the average of all such quotations.

Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations means, with respect to each Reference Treasury Dealer and the date of redemption by the trustee, of the bid and asked prices for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed in each case in writing to the trustee by such Reference Treasury Dealer at 3:30 p.m. New York City time on the date of redemption).

Reference Treasury Dealer means each of Goldman, Sachs & Co., BNP Paribas Securities Corp., Citigroup Global Markets Inc. or their affiliates plus one other dealer selected by Schering-Plough that is a primary dealer in The City of New York (a Primary Treasury Dealer), Schering-Plough shall substitute the

Notice of any redemption will be mailed at least 30 days but not more than 60 days before the redemption date of the Notes to be redeemed.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Unless Schering-Plough defaults in payment of the redemption price, on and after the redemption date, the following portions thereof called for redemption.

S-19

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

Sinking Fund

The Notes will not be entitled to the benefit of a sinking fund.

Defeasance

The Notes are subject to the company's defeasance option. See Description of Securities Defeasance

Change of Control Triggering Event

If a Change of Control Triggering Event occurs with respect to any series of Notes, unless Schering-Plough elects to redeem the Notes of that series as described above under Optional Redemption, you will have the right to receive (equal to \$2,000 or an integral multiple of \$1,000 in excess thereof) of your Notes of that series pursuant to a Change of Control Offer on the terms set forth in the indenture. In the Change of Control Offer, Schering-Plough will repurchase the aggregate principal amount of Notes repurchased plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on the Change of Control Payment Date. Within 30 days following any Change of Control Triggering Event, Schering-Plough will file a notice describing the transaction or transactions that constitute the Change of Control Triggering Event and the applicable series on the date specified in the notice, which date will be no earlier than 30 days and no later than 90 days after the date mailed (the Change of Control Payment Date), pursuant to the procedures required by the indenture. Schering-Plough will comply with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all applicable securities laws and regulations thereunder to the extent those laws and regulations are applicable in connection with the result of a Change of Control Triggering Event. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the Change of Control Triggering Event provisions of the indenture, Schering-Plough will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will be deemed to have breached its obligations under the Change of Control Triggering Event provisions of the indenture.

On the Change of Control Payment Date, Schering-Plough will, to the extent lawful:

accept for payment all Notes or portions of Notes properly tendered pursuant to the Change of Control Offer;

deposit with the paying agent an amount equal to the Change of Control Payment in respect of all Notes or portions of Notes properly tendered; and

deliver or cause to be delivered to the trustee for cancellation the Notes properly accepted to be repurchased and the aggregate principal amount of Notes or portions of Notes being purchased by Schering-Plough.

For purposes of the foregoing discussion of a repurchase at the option of holders upon the occurrence of a Change of Control Triggering Event, the following definitions are applicable:

Below Investment Grade Rating Event means the ratings on the applicable series of Notes are low or below investment grade or are rated below an Investment Grade Rating by each of the Rating Agencies on any date from the date of the Change of Control until the end of the 60-day period following public notice of the Change of Control. The 60-day period shall be extended so long as the rating of the applicable series of Notes is under public notice of a downgrade by any of the Rating Agencies; provided that a Below Investment Grade Rating Event or a Change of Control Triggering Event shall not be deemed to have occurred in respect of a particular Change of Control Triggering Event if the rating of the applicable series of Notes is under public notice of a downgrade by any of the Rating Agencies.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Investment Grade Rating Event

S-20

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

for purposes of the definition of Change of Control Triggering Event hereunder) if the Rating Agency's definition would otherwise apply do not announce or publicly confirm or inform the Trustee or Schering-Plough of Schering-Plough's request that the reduction was the result, in whole or in part, of any event or circumstance in respect of, the applicable Change of Control (whether or not the applicable Change of Control shall constitute an Investment Grade Rating Event).

Capital Stock of any Person means any and all shares, interests, rights to purchase, warrants, options and other interests in (however designated) equity of such Person, including any preferred stock and limited liability stock (or limited), but excluding any debt securities convertible into such equity.

Change of Control means the occurrence of any of the following: (1) the direct or indirect sale, transfer, conveyance, by way of merger or consolidation), in one or a series of related transactions, of all or substantially all of Schering-Plough's subsidiaries' properties or assets taken as a whole to any Person or group of Persons (as defined in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act) (a "Group") other than Schering-Plough or one of its subsidiaries; (2) the consummation of Schering-Plough's liquidation or dissolution; (3) the consummation of any transaction (including, without limitation, a merger or acquisition) the result of which is that any Person or Group becomes the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of a majority of the number of shares of Schering-Plough's Voting Stock; or (4) the first day on which a majority of the members of the Board are not Continuing Directors.

Change of Control Triggering Event means the occurrence of both a Change of Control and a Change of Control Triggering Event.

Continuing Director means, as of any date of determination, any member of Schering-Plough's Board of Directors who was a member of Schering-Plough's board of directors on the date of the issuance of the Notes; or (2) was nominated or elected to the Board of Directors with the approval of a majority of the Continuing Directors who were members of Schering-Plough's Board of Directors at the time of such nomination or election (either by a specific vote or by approval of Schering-Plough's proxy statement) and was not a nominee for election as a director).

Fitch means Fitch Ratings.

Investment Grade Rating means a rating equal to or higher than BBB- (or the equivalent) by Fitch Ratings (or the equivalent) by S&P.

Moody's means Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

Person means any individual, corporation, partnership, joint venture, association, joint stock company, limited liability company, government or any agency or political subdivision thereof or any other entity, and includes any trust, as defined in the Exchange Act.

Rating Agencies means (1) each of Fitch, Moody's and S&P; and (2) if any of Fitch, Moody's or S&P ceases to provide a rating of the Notes publicly available for reasons outside of Schering-Plough's control, a nationally recognized rating agency, the meaning of Rule 15c3-1(c)(2)(vi)(F) under the Exchange Act, selected by Schering-Plough (as determined by the board of directors) as a replacement agency for Fitch, Moody's or S&P, or all of them, as the case may be.

S&P means Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Voting Stock of a Person means all classes of Capital Stock of such Person then outstanding and held by such Person, its directors, managers or trustees, as applicable.

S-21

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

Schering-Plough's ability to repurchase its Notes pursuant to a Change of Control Offer may be limited if sufficient funds were otherwise available, the terms of future senior credit facilities and other indebtedness, and the prepayment of the Notes before the scheduled maturity of the Notes.

Certain Covenants

Consolidation, Merger or Sale

Under the indenture, Schering-Plough has agreed not to consolidate with or merge into any other corporation, or to transfer substantially all of its properties and assets to any person, unless:

the person is a corporation or limited liability company organized and validly existing under the laws of any state or territory thereof or the District of Columbia;

the successor corporation expressly assumes by a supplemental indenture the due and punctual payment of the principal and premium or any interest on all the debt securities and the performance of every covenant in the indenture and otherwise have to perform as if it were an original party to the indenture;

immediately after giving effect to the consolidation, merger, conveyance, transfer or lease, no event of default has occurred and be continuing; and

Schering-Plough delivers to the trustee an officers' certificate and an opinion of counsel, each of which certifies that the conveyance, transfer or lease and the supplemental indenture comply with these provisions.

The successor corporation will assume all of Schering-Plough's obligations under the indenture as if it were Schering-Plough. In assuming the obligations, the successor corporation will have all of Schering-Plough's rights and powers.

Limitations on Liens

Subject to the exceptions described below and those described under the section of this prospectus entitled "Description of Debt Securities" below, Schering-Plough may not, and may not permit any restricted subsidiary to, create any lien on, or to grant any lien on, any property of any restricted subsidiary without equally and ratably securing the debt securities. This restriction will not apply to:

liens on principal property existing at the time of its acquisition or to secure the payment of principal on debt securities;

liens on real property with respect to any series of debt securities, any lien existing on the date of issuance of the debt securities;

liens on property or shares of capital stock, or securing indebtedness, of any corporation existing on the date of issuance of the debt securities or is merged into Schering-Plough or into a restricted subsidiary;

liens which secure debt of a restricted subsidiary that is owed to Schering-Plough or to another restricted subsidiary or is owed to a restricted subsidiary;

liens in connection with the issuance of certain tax-exempt industrial development or pollution control bonds.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

liens in favor of any customer arising in respect of payments made by or on behalf of a customer rendered to, customers in the ordinary course of business not exceeding the amount of those

S-22

Table of Contents

any extension, renewal or replacement of any lien referred to in any of the previous paragraphs, statutory liens, liens for taxes or assessments or governmental charges or levies not yet due or penalty or are being contested in good faith, landlord's liens on leased property, easements described above.

Limitation on Sale and Leaseback Transactions

Subject to the exceptions described below and those described under the section of this prospectus titled "Limitations on Liens," Schering-Plough may not enter into sale and leaseback transactions by Schering-Plough or any restricted subsidiary of any principal property for leases for a term, including any renewal thereof, of not more than three years and except for lease between subsidiaries) unless:

after giving effect to the application of proceeds from the sale and leaseback transaction, Schering-Plough could incur a mortgage on the property under the restrictions described above under the section captioned "Limitations on Liens" in an amount equal to the attributable debt with respect to the property, equally and ratably securing the debt securities; or

Schering-Plough, within 120 days after the sale or transfer by Schering-Plough or any restricted subsidiary, the sum of Schering-Plough's funded debt (which is defined as indebtedness for borrowed money having a term or renewable for, a period of more than 12 months after the date of determination of the amount of the debt).

- (1) the net proceeds of the sale of the principal domestic property sold and leased under such lease;
- (2) the fair market value of the principal domestic property sold and leased, subject to creation of the debt.

Exempted Indebtedness

Schering-Plough or any restricted subsidiary may create or assume liens or enter into sale and leaseback transactions notwithstanding the provisions regarding limitations on liens and sale and leaseback transactions described above, so long as, after giving effect to the lien or sale and leaseback transaction, the sum of Schering-Plough's and its consolidated indebtedness incurred after the date of the indenture and secured by the liens relating to principal property sold and leased, that related to sale and leaseback transactions, that are not otherwise permitted, does not exceed 10% of the net proceeds of the sale of the principal domestic property sold and leased under such lease.

Certain Definitions

The following are the meanings of terms that are important in understanding the covenants previously described:

attributable debt means the present value (discounted at a specified rate each year to be determined by Schering-Plough) of the obligations of Schering-Plough, appropriate and consistent with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles) of the obligations of Schering-Plough paid during the remaining term of any lease of more than 12 months.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

consolidated net tangible assets means the total assets of Schering-Plough and its consoli
in our most recent quarterly or annual, as applicable, balance sheet, less (1) all current liabil
could

S-23

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

be classified as long-term debt under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and current law, (1) non-amortized debt that is not extendible or renewable at the obligor's option to a time more than 12 months after the time the maturity date of such debt or the date such liabilities is being computed; (2) advances to entities accounted for on the equity method of accounting; and (3) intangible assets. In this context, *intangible assets* means the aggregate value, net of any applicable reserves, shown on the balance sheet, of (a) all trade names, trademarks, licenses, patents, copyrights and goodwill; (b) all deferred charges, other than prepaid items such as insurance, taxes, interest, commission and other expenses, the amortization of which assets being amortized; and (d) unamortized debt discount and expense, less unamortized prepaid expenses.

principal property means any manufacturing facility having a gross book value in excess of \$100,000 that Schering-Plough or any restricted subsidiary owns and located within the United States and Puerto Rico, other than any facility or portion of a facility which Schering-Plough's book value is immaterial to the business conducted by Schering-Plough and its subsidiaries as a whole.

restricted subsidiary means any subsidiary (1) of which substantially all of the property used in the business is carried on, within the United States, excluding its territories and possessions and (2) in which Schering-Plough operates one or more principal properties (however, *restricted subsidiary* does not include a subsidiary whose principal business of a finance or insurance company and their branches).

subsidiary means each corporation of which more than 50% of the outstanding voting stock is owned by Schering-Plough or one or more of its subsidiaries.

Book-Entry System

DTC will act as securities depository for the Notes. One or more fully-registered note certificates will be issued for the principal amount of such issue, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC has informed Schering-Plough that DTC is:

- a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law;
- a banking organization within the meaning of the New York Banking Law;
- a member of the Federal Reserve System;
- a clearing corporation within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code;
- a clearing agency registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

DTC holds securities that its participants (Direct Participants) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic communications with Direct Participants' accounts, which eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC is owned by The New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange LLC, and the National Association of Securities Dealers. The DTC system is also available to others such as securities brokers and dealers, banks, and trust companies.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (Indirect Participants). The rules ap
Participants are on file with the SEC.

S-24

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

Purchases of Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which record the ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each note (Beneficial Owner) is in turn to be recorded on DTC's records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmations from DTC of their purchase, but will receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings from the Direct Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests will be recorded on entries made on the books of Direct Participants and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Notes except in the event that use of the book-entry system, or to otherwise take actions with respect to such interest, may be affected by the lack of a physical certificate. In addition, the laws of some states require that certain persons take physical delivery in definitive form of securities interests in negotiable instruments can only be perfected by delivery of certificates representing the interests. The ownership interests in Notes evidenced by the global Notes will be limited to such extent.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Notes deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of Cede & Co. or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Notes in the name of Cede & Co. or such other nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. Beneficial Owners of the Notes; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts the Notes are credited and not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct Participants and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for the Notes on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among DTC, Direct Participants and Indirect Participants as may be in effect from time to time.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor such other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Notes if it is requested to do so by an Omnibus Proxy to the issuer as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns the responsibility for voting those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Notes are credited on the record date (identified in a separate list).

Payments of principal, interest and premium, if any, on the Notes will be made by Schering-Plough or its affiliate, or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's payments will be made upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from Schering-Plough or the trustee, as to the trustee's respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants will be made in accordance with standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers, in the name of the Direct Participant and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the trustee or Schering-Plough or its affiliate, as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal, premium (if any) or interest on the Notes (if requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is Schering-Plough's responsibility or the trustee's responsibility. Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct Participants and Indirect Participants.

Although DTC has agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of securities and to act as a clearing agent, DTC has no obligation to perform or continue to perform such

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Table of Contents

procedures, and DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to notice to Schering-Plough. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is required to be printed and delivered. In addition, note certificates will be printed and delivered if Schering-Plough's system of book-entry transfers through DTC (a successor securities depository) or if an event of default has been cured or waived. In that event, note certificates will be printed and delivered. See Description of the accompanying prospectus.

Neither Schering-Plough nor the trustee will have any responsibility or obligation to participants in the Notes to act as nominees with respect to the accuracy of the records of DTC, its nominee or any Direct Participant's ownership interest in the Notes, or with respect to payments to or providing of notice for the Direct Participant or beneficial owners of the Notes.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. None of Schering-Plough, the trustee, the underwriters, dealers or agents are responsible for the accuracy of this information.

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CON

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences relevant to the purchase of the Notes. The following summary is based upon current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and Regulations and judicial and administrative authority, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Tax consequences are not summarized, nor are tax consequences to special classes of investors including insurance companies, banks or other financial institutions, partnerships or other entities classified as such for tax purposes, dealers in securities, persons liable for the alternative minimum tax, traders in securities who are required to account for their securities holdings, and persons that will hold the Notes as a position in a hedging or other risk reduction transaction. Tax consequences may vary depending upon the particular status of the investors, taxpayers who will hold the Notes as capital assets (generally, held for investment) and who purchase the Notes at the offering price. Each potential investor should consult with its own tax adviser as to the federal, state, and local tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, and disposition of the Notes.

If an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds the Notes, the U.S. federal income tax consequences and its partners will generally depend on the status of the partners and the activities of the partnership. Each partner holding the Notes should consult its own tax advisor with regard to the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Notes.

U.S. Holders

The discussion in this section is addressed to a holder of the Notes that is a U.S. holder for federal income tax purposes. U.S. holders are a beneficial owner of the Notes that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes (i) a citizen or individual resident in the United States; (ii) a corporation created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or of any state or territory of the United States; (iii) an estate whose income is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source; or (iv) a trust or other entity whose primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more United States persons are authorized to exercise control over the trust or (y) the trust has validly elected to be treated as a U.S. domestic trust.

Payments of Interest

Interest on the Notes is taxable to a U.S. holder as ordinary interest income at the time it is received. The U.S. holder's method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Dispositions

A U.S. holder will generally recognize capital gain or loss on a sale or exchange of the Notes equal to the difference between the amount realized (less any accrued interest not previously included in the U.S. holder's income, which will be taxable as ordinary income) and the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in the Notes sold or exchanged. Such capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain if the U.S. holder's holding period for the Notes sold or exchanged is more than one year. Long-term capital gain is taxed at a lower maximum marginal tax rate than the maximum marginal tax rate applicable to ordinary income. The capital loss deduction for losses by individuals and corporations is subject to limitations.

S-27

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding on U.S. Holders

Certain U.S. holders may be subject to backup withholding with respect to the payment of interest on the sale or redemption of the Notes unless such U.S. holders provide proof of an applicable exemption number, and otherwise comply with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules.

Any amount withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a U.S. holder is allowable U.S. federal income tax, which may entitle the U.S. holder to a refund, provided that the U.S. holder files a tax return with the IRS. Moreover, certain penalties may be imposed by the IRS on a U.S. holder who is required to furnish information in a certain manner. U.S. holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of backup withholding rules and the availability of and procedure for obtaining an exemption from backup withholding under current law.

Non-U.S. Holders

The discussion in this section is addressed to holders of the Notes that are non-U.S. holders. You are not a holder of the Notes if you are an individual or an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Payments of Interest

No withholding of U.S. federal income tax will apply to a payment of interest on a Note to a non-U.S. holder if the following conditions are provided that:

such payment is not effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business in the United States; and, if an income tax treaty applies, such payment is not attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. holder in the United States;

the non-U.S. holder does not actually or constructively own 10 percent or more of the total amount of outstanding Schering-Plough stock entitled to vote;

the non-U.S. holder is not a controlled foreign corporation that is related directly or constructively to the non-U.S. holder by ownership;

the non-U.S. holder is not a bank that acquired the Notes in consideration for an extension of credit or in the ordinary course of its trade or business; and

the non-U.S. holder provides the withholding agent, in accordance with specified procedures, with a Form W-8 (or other applicable form) and the non-U.S. holder is not a U.S. person (generally through the provision of a properly executed IRS Form W-8).

If a non-U.S. holder cannot satisfy the requirements of the Portfolio Interest Exemption described above, the non-U.S. holder's payment of interest with respect to the Notes will be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, or such lower rate as may be specified in an applicable income tax treaty if the interest is (i) effectively connected with a trade or business carried on by the non-U.S. holder with respect to which the non-U.S. holder provides the payor with a Form W-8ECI (or other applicable form) and (ii) if an income tax treaty applies, attributable to a permanent establishment or, in the case of an individual, a fixed base maintained by the non-U.S. holder. Interest payments that are not subject to withholding tax, and, if an income tax treaty applies, attributable to such permanent establishment, will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the applicable rate.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

net basis at applicable individual or corporate rates. A non-U.S. holder that is a corporation may be s
such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty) on the deemed repatriation fr

S-28

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

effectively connected earnings and profits, subject to certain adjustments. Under applicable Treasury Regulations, in certain cases of non-U.S. holders that are entities, the owner or owners of such entities) will be required to file a return in order to claim a reduced rate of withholding pursuant to an applicable income tax treaty.

Dispositions

A non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on gain realized from the disposition of the Notes, so long as:

the gain is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the non-U.S. holder (or the gain is not attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment or, in the case of an individual, a fixed base in the United States);

in the case of a non-resident alien individual, such non-U.S. holder is not present in the United States during the taxable year of the sale or disposition and certain other conditions are met.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding on Non-U.S. Holders

Payment of interest, and the tax withheld with respect thereto, is subject to information reporting requirements that apply regardless of whether withholding was reduced or eliminated by an applicable income tax treaty, because the interest was effectively connected with a trade or business in the United States conducted through a U.S. office. Information returns reporting such interest and withholding may also be made available under the provisions of an agreement to the tax authorities in the country in which the non-U.S. holder resides. U.S. backup withholding will apply to interest paid to a non-U.S. holder unless such non-U.S. holder furnishes to the payor a Form W-8BEN (or a Form W-8BEN-E) claiming an exemption.

Payment by a U.S. office of a broker of the proceeds of a sale of the Notes is subject to both backup withholding and information reporting to the non-U.S. holder, or beneficial owner thereof, as applicable, certifies that it is a non-U.S. holder or otherwise establishes an exemption. Subject to exceptions, backup withholding and information reporting will apply to the proceeds from the sale of the Notes if such sale is effected through a foreign office of a broker. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of backup withholding in their particular circumstances and the availability of an exemption from backup withholding under current Treasury Regulations.

S-29

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

UNDERWRITING

Schering-Plough and the underwriters for the offering named below have entered into an underwriting agreement for the offering of the 2017 Notes and the 2037 Notes. Subject to certain conditions, each underwriter has severally agreed to purchase the principal amount of the 2017 Notes and the 2037 Notes set forth in the following table. Goldman, Sachs & Co. is acting as global coordinator, and BNP Paribas Securities Corp. and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. are acting as joint bookrunners and together with Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Underwriters	Principal Amount of 2017 Notes
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	\$ 200,000,000
BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	\$ 200,000,000
Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC	\$ 200,000,000
J.P. Morgan Securities Inc.	\$ 200,000,000
Banc of America Securities LLC	\$ 20,000,000
Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc.	\$ 20,000,000
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	\$ 20,000,000
Daiwa Securities America Inc.	\$ 20,000,000
ING Financial Markets LLC	\$ 20,000,000
Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated	\$ 20,000,000
Santander Investment Securities Inc.	\$ 20,000,000
The Williams Capital Group, L.P.	\$ 15,000,000
ABN AMRO Rothschild LLC	\$ 7,500,000
Banca IMI S.p.A.	\$ 7,500,000
BBVA Securities Inc.	\$ 7,500,000
BNY Capital Markets, Inc.	\$ 7,500,000
Mizuho Securities USA Inc.	\$ 7,500,000
Utendahl Capital Partners, L.P.	\$ 7,500,000
 Total	 \$ 1,000,000,000

The underwriters are committed to take and pay for all of the Notes being offered, if any are taken.

Notes sold by the underwriters to the public will initially be offered at the initial public offering price plus a commission. Any Notes sold by the underwriters to securities dealers may be sold at a discount from the initial public offering price of up to 0.50% of the principal amount of the 2017 Notes and up to 0.50% of the principal amount of the 2037 Notes. Notes purchased from the underwriters to certain other brokers or dealers at a discount from the initial public offering price of up to 0.25% of the principal amount of the 2017 Notes and up to 0.25% of the principal amount of the 2037 Notes. If all or part of the offering is not subscribed for at the offering price, the underwriters may change the offering price and the other selling terms. The offering of the Notes is subject to the underwriters' right to reject any order in whole or in part.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

The Notes are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. Schering-Plough has been underwriters intend to make a market in the Notes but are not obligated to do so and may discontinue assurance can be given as to the liquidity of the trading market for the Notes.

In connection with the offering, the underwriters may purchase and sell Notes in the open market. They may also engage in stabilizing transactions and purchases to cover positions created by short sales. Short sales involve the sale of Notes than they are required to purchase in the offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of certain

S-30

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

bids or purchases made for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the

The underwriters also may impose a penalty bid. This occurs when a particular underwriter repays to discount received by it because the representatives have repurchased Notes sold by or for the account covering transactions.

These activities by the underwriters, as well as other purchases by the underwriters for their own account, may affect the market price of the Notes. As a result, the price of the Notes may be higher than the price that would have prevailed if these activities are commenced, they may be discontinued by the underwriters at any time. These transactions may be effected over-the-counter market or otherwise.

Schering-Plough estimates that its share of the total expenses of the offering, excluding underwriting discounts, is approximately \$1,000,000.

Schering-Plough has agreed to indemnify the several underwriters against certain liabilities, including

Goldman, Sachs & Co. is currently acting as financial advisor to Schering-Plough, for which they are not providing any services. America, N.A., an affiliate of Banc of America Securities LLC, is the administrative agent, Banc of America Securities LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. are the joint lead arrangers and joint book managers, and BNP Paribas Securities Corp. is the joint book runner for Schering-Plough's \$2 billion credit agreement entered into on August 9, 2007. Certain of the other underwriters are also participants under the credit agreement. Additionally, Goldman, Sachs & Co., BNP Paribas Securities Corp., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Banc of America Securities LLC, Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc. or their respective affiliates, have committed to act as lenders under Schering-Plough's \$1 billion credit agreement.

In addition, the underwriters and their affiliates have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, commercial banking, investment banking or underwriting services for Schering-Plough, its subsidiaries or affiliates. They will receive customary fees and expenses.

Daiwa Securities America Inc. ("DSA") has entered into an agreement with SMBC Securities, Inc. ("SMBCSI") to provide certain advisory and/or other services to DSA, including services with respect to this offering. In return for the services provided by SMBCSI to DSA, DSA will pay to SMBCSI a mutually agreed-upon fee.

The Notes will be offered in the United States through the underwriters either directly or through the underwriters' sales agents.

European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Regulation (the "Relevant State"), each underwriter has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus is first made available to the public in that Relevant Member State (the "Relevant Implementation Date") it has not made and will not make a public offering contemplated by this Prospectus to the public in that Relevant Member State other than:

(a) to legal entities which are authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorized or regulated, whose purpose is solely to invest in securities;

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

(b) to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the 1
more than 43,000,000 and (3) an

S-31

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

annual net turnover of more than 50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts;

(c) to fewer than 100 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive) without the prior consent of the representatives for any such offer; or

(d) in any other circumstances which do not require the publication by the Issuer of a prospectus pursuant to the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an offer of notes to the public in relation to any communication in any form by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the invitation to decide to purchase or subscribe the Notes, as the same may be varied in that Relevant Member State in accordance with the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State and the expression Prospectus Directive means Directive 2003/71/EC and any implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

Belgium

Each underwriter has represented and agreed that it will not sell the Notes to any person qualifying as a consumer under the provisions of the Belgian law of 14 July 1991 on consumer protection and trade practices unless such sale is made in accordance with the implementing regulation.

United Kingdom

Each underwriter has represented and agreed that:

(a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) or a communication in connection with the issue or sale of the Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA applies;

(b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to any communication or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Ireland

Each underwriter has agreed that:

(a) it will not underwrite the issue of, or place the Notes, otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of the Intermediaries Act 1995 as amended, including, without limitation, Sections 9 and 10 thereof and under Section 37 thereof and the provisions of the Investor Compensation Act 1998;

(b) it will not underwrite the issue of, or place, the Notes, otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of the Financial Services Acts 1942-1999, as amended, and any codes of conduct rules made under Section 10 of the Financial Services Act 1999;

(c) it will not underwrite the issue of, place or otherwise act in Ireland in respect of the Notes in breach of the provisions of the Irish Market Abuse (Directive 2003/6/EC) Regulations 2005 and any codes of conduct rules made pursuant thereto.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Italy

The offering of the Notes has not been registered with CONSOB (the Italian Securities Exchange Commission) under Italian securities legislation and, accordingly, no Notes may be

S-32

Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

offered, sold or delivered, nor may copies of this document or of any other document relating to the Notes be offered, sold or delivered, except: (i) to qualified investors (*investitori qualificati*), as defined in Article 100 of Legislative Decree no. 58 of 28 February 1998 and Article 31, second paragraph of CONSOB Regulation No. 11522 of 1 July 1998, as amended; and (ii) to investors who are not subject to public offer rules pursuant to Article 100 of Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended, and to the provisions of the first paragraph, of CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999, as amended. Any offer, sale or distribution of the Notes by a bank or financial intermediary permitted to conduct such activities in the Republic of Italy in accordance with the provisions of Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993, as amended (the Banking Act); (b) in compliance with the provisions of the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy, as amended from time to time, pursuant to which the Bank of Italy has authorized the issue or the offer of securities in the Republic of Italy; and (c) in compliance with any other applicable laws, regulations, decrees and administrative provisions.

Please note that in accordance with Article 100-bis of the Financial Services Act, where no exemption applies under (i) and (ii) above, the subsequent distribution of the Notes on the secondary market in Italy is not subject to public offer and the prospectus requirement rules provided under the Financial Services Act and Regulation No. 17361 of 22 October 2003. Such rules may result in the sale of such Notes being declared null and void and in the liability of the issuer for any damages suffered by the investors.

France

This document is not being distributed in the context of a public offering in France within the meaning of Article L. 411-1 of the *financier*, and has therefore not been submitted to the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* for prior approval.

Each of the underwriters represents and agrees that it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell the Notes in France, and has not distributed or caused to be distributed and will not distribute, or cause to be distributed, the prospectus, supplement, the accompanying prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offering of the Notes, and that such offers, sales and distributions have been and will be made in France by the underwriters or their services relating to portfolio management for the account of third parties, and/or (b) qualified investors acting for the account (other than individuals), all as defined in, and in accordance with, Articles L. 411-1, L. 411-2, L. 411-3 and L. 411-4 of the *financier*.

The Notes may be resold directly or indirectly only in compliance with Articles L. 411-1, L. 411-2, L. 411-3 and L. 411-4 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*.

Sweden

Each underwriter has represented and agreed that when an offer of notes to the public is made in Sweden or in the European Economic Area apply, except that, with respect to paragraph (b), offers may only be made in Sweden if the issuer, in the financial years, fulfilled at least two of the following conditions: (1) an average of at least 250 employees in Sweden, (2) a net turnover of more than 43,000,000 and (3) a net turnover of more than 50,000,000, as shown in its profit and loss account for the financial year.

Switzerland

No public solicitation of investors or other offering or advertising activities in respect of the Notes can be made in Switzerland. The Notes may only be offered by way of private placement to

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

S-33

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

banks, securities dealers or other regulated entities, to institutional investors with a professional treasury department or other investors not exceeding 20.

Hong Kong

The Notes may not be offered or sold by means of any document other than (i) in circumstances which are exempt from the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap.32, Laws of Hong Kong), or (ii) to professional investors within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap.571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder, or (iii) in other circumstances where the document being a prospectus within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap.32, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder, or (iv) in other circumstances where the document relating to the Notes may be issued or may be in the possession of any person for the purpose of offering the Notes in Hong Kong or elsewhere), which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by professional investors to do so under the laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Notes which are or are intended to be offered or sold in Hong Kong or only to professional investors within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap.571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder.

Japan

The securities have not been and will not be registered under the Securities and Exchange Law of Japan. Each underwriter has agreed that it will not offer or sell any securities, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to any person in Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan or others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to a resident of Japan, except pursuant to the requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Securities and Exchange Law and any other applicable laws and guidelines of Japan.

Singapore

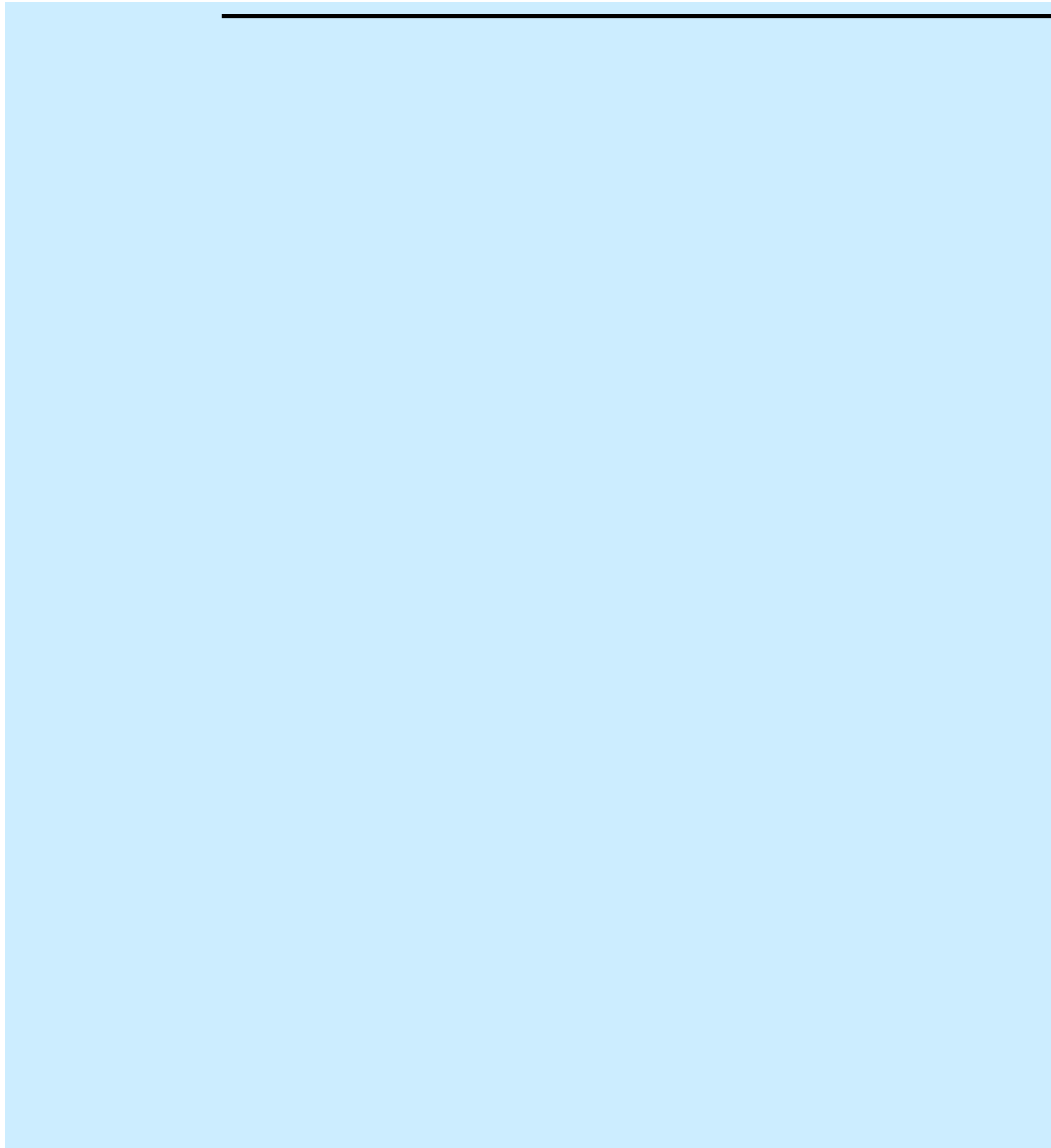
Each underwriter has acknowledged that this prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, the underwriters have represented and agreed that they have not offered or sold any Notes or caused the Notes to be offered or sold, or an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell the Notes or cause the Notes to be offered or sold, or an invitation for subscription or purchase, and have not circulated or distributed, nor will they circulate or distribute, this prospectus or any other material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes, in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act (SFA) or (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the requirements of Section 275, of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any applicable law.

VALIDITY OF SECURITIES

Allen & Overy LLP, New York, New York and McCarter & English LLP are passing upon the validity of the Notes. In addition, Susan Ellen Wolf, Esq., the Corporate Secretary, is passing upon certain matters related to the Notes. Schering-Plough and beneficially owns common shares and holds options to purchase additional common shares under the Schering-Plough Corporation 2006 Stock Incentive Plan and the Schering-Plough Employees' Stock Purchase Plan. Shearman & Sterling LLP, New York, New York, is passing upon certain legal matters related to the Notes.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**



Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements, the related financial statement schedule, and management's report on internal control over financial reporting incorporated in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus by reference have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as such firm is referred to herein by reference (which reports (1) express an unqualified opinion on the consolidated financial statements and (2) include an explanatory paragraph regarding Schering-Plough's adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 2004, Share-Based Payment, and SFAS No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension Obligations (which reports an unqualified opinion on management's assessment regarding the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting and an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting), and have been audited by such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

With respect to the unaudited interim financial information for the periods ended March 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007 incorporated herein by reference, Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited such information in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) for interim financial information stated in their reports included in Schering-Plough's first and second quarter 2007 10-Q, and incorporated herein by reference. They do not express an opinion on that interim financial information. Accordingly, the degree of reliance on such information may be restricted in light of the limited nature of the review procedures applied. Deloitte & Touche LLP has also audited the consolidated financial statements of Schering-Plough in accordance with Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 for their reports on the unaudited interim financial information incorporated herein by reference as part of the registration statement prepared or certified by an accountant within the meaning of Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Schering-Plough files reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and obtain copies of such information at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-368-1080 to obtain information on the public reference room. In addition, the SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information that Schering-Plough electronically files. The address of the SEC's website is <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also obtain information at the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

INCORPORATION OF INFORMATION SCHERING-PLOUGH FILES WITH THE SEC

The SEC allows Schering-Plough to incorporate by reference the information it files with them, which information is incorporated into this prospectus.

The information incorporated documents are considered part of this prospectus;

Schering-Plough can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents.

Information that Schering-Plough files with the SEC will automatically update and supersede the information in this prospectus.

Schering-Plough incorporates by reference the documents listed below, which were filed with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, referred to as the Exchange Act, (excluding any portions of such documents that have been excluded from the Exchange Act):

its 2006 10-K filed with the SEC on February 28, 2007;

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

S-35

Harrah's Caesars
 HistoricalHistorical
 (Note 1) (Note2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

its first quarter 2007 10-Q filed with the SEC on April 27, 2007;
 its second quarter 2007 10-Q filed with the SEC on July 27, 2007;
 its 8-K filed with the SEC on January 29, 2007;
 its 8-K filed with the SEC on March 16, 2007;
 its 8-K filed with the SEC on April 19, 2007;
 its 8-K filed with the SEC on June 28, 2007;
 its 8-K filed with the SEC on July 11, 2007;
 its 8-K filed with the SEC on July 23, 2007;
 its 8-K filed with the SEC on August 2, 2007;
 its 8-K filed with the SEC on August 13, 2007;
 its 8-K filed with the SEC on September 10, 2007;

the following sections of its Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders April 20, 2007: Proposal One: Elect Eleven Directors for a One-Year Term, Section 16 Compliance, Information About the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and its Directors, Executive Compensation, Director Compensation, Stock Ownership, Transactions and Director Independence Assessments, Director Independence, and Pr Deloitte & Touche LLP to Audit Schering-Plough's Books and Accounts for 2007; and

Schering-Plough also incorporates by reference each of the following documents that Schering-Plough prospectus (excluding any portions of such documents that have been furnished but not filed for the Notes pursuant to this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is complete:

reports filed under Section 13(a) and (c) of the Exchange Act;

definitive proxy or information statements filed under Section 14 of the Exchange Act in connection with the meeting; and

any reports filed under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Schering-Plough does not incorporate by reference any information furnished under items 2.02 or 7.01 under item 9.01 or included as an exhibit) in any past or current Form 8-K filing (unless otherwise indicated).

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

You may request a copy of any filings referred to above (excluding exhibits not specifically incorporated by reference) by contacting Schering-Plough in writing or by telephone (908-298-7436) at the following address: Investor Relations, 2000 Galloping Hill Road, Kenilworth, NJ 07033. Documents may also be available on Schering-Plough's website at <http://www.schering-plough.com>. Please note that all references to <http://www.schering-plough.com> are made by textual references only and that the information contained on Schering-Plough's website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus, or intended to be used in connection with the offering of securities.

S-36

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

PLANNED ACQUISITION OF ORGANON BIOSCIENCES

On March 12, 2007, Schering-Plough announced that its board of directors approved the acquisition of the health care businesses of Akzo Nobel, for approximately \$11 billion in cash (\$15.3 billion based on the March 12, 2007). Schering-Plough believes the acquisition of Organon BioSciences will be a strong fit strategic

Organon BioSciences will provide Schering-Plough with a strong base of products and businesses. Organon, includes leading products such as Puregon®/Follistim®, a follicle-stimulating hormone for fertility; rocuronium, a neuromuscular blocker used in surgical procedures; NuvaRing®, Implanon®, Marvelon/Desogen® and Livial® for menopause/osteoporosis; Ovestin® for menopause-related symptoms; and Remeron® and

In addition to the currently marketed products, Organon currently has five compounds in Phase III development:

Asenapine, a psychopharmacologic agent for the treatment of patients with schizophrenia and

Sugammadex, for the reversal of neuromuscular blockade induced during surgical procedures

NOMAC/E2, an oral contraceptive product containing norgestrel acetate, a novel progestin

ORG36286, a long-acting recombinant follicle-stimulating hormone for infertility; and

Esmirtzapine (ORG50081), for the treatment of insomnia and potentially for hot flashes in

Organon BioSciences' animal health business, Intervet, is one of the top three animal health care companies. Intervet business has a strong science base. Intervet's products treat a broad array of animals and diseases, including a range of canine vaccines; Panacur®, a de-wormer; Bovilis®, a bovine biological for disease control; and a vaccine to keep flocks free from infectious disease.

The transaction, which is expected to close by the end of 2007, is anticipated to be accretive to Schering-Plough's earnings per share in 2007, excluding purchase-accounting adjustments and acquisition-related costs. Schering-Plough expects to incur approximately \$500 million, however, it is expected that it will take three years from the closing of the transaction. Schering-Plough will finance the Organon BioSciences acquisition through a mix of cash, debt, and an equity offering. Schering-Plough also has a committed \$11 billion bridge facility. Any borrowings under the facility will be repaid within one year following closing.

Schering-Plough and Akzo Nobel have entered into a binding offer letter and have agreed to execute the transaction upon completion of customary consultation procedures involving the Works Council of Organon BioSciences, also subject to certain closing conditions, including regulatory approvals from the United States Federal Trade Commission.

Under Dutch law, Organon BioSciences is required to seek the advice of its Works Council regarding the transaction. The Works Council issued its initial advice on July 27, 2007 and such advice was positive, subject to the conclusion of subsequent discussions among Organon BioSciences, the Works Council and Schering-Plough.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

waiting period, the Works Council has declined to take any formal action relating to the transaction.
relating to the

S-37

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

completion of the consultation procedures with the Organon BioSciences Works Council have been satisfied. The transaction proceeding has been satisfied.

Schering-Plough has completed customary due diligence, however, Schering-Plough's access to some information about Organon BioSciences is limited because of antitrust regulations. Until Schering-Plough consummates the acquisition, Schering-Plough will not disclose any confidential information about Organon BioSciences. Further, because Organon BioSciences is not itself a public company, but a private company, public information about Organon BioSciences is limited. For historical financial information about Organon BioSciences, see the combined financial statements in the accompanying prospectus.

S-38

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

SCHERING-PLOUGH CORPORATION

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet and unaudited pro forma condensed combined income statement for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and for the year ended December 31, 2006 have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, referred to as U.S. GAAP, and applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements are based on the combined historical financial statements of Schering-Plough and Organon BioSciences N.V., referred to as the Schering-Plough Group, as the case may be, and which comprise the human and animal health businesses of Akzo Nobel NV, and the unaudited combined financial statements as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and for each of the years in between, 2006, and the historical unaudited condensed combined interim financial statements as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2006, each of which have been prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board, appear on pages F-1 to F-104 in the accompanying prospectus. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet and unaudited pro forma condensed combined income statement give effect to the following transactions as if such transactions had occurred on January 1, 2006. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet and unaudited pro forma condensed combined income statement give effect to the following transactions as if such transactions had occurred on June 30, 2007:

The planned acquisition by Schering-Plough of Organon BioSciences, referred to as the Organon BioSciences acquisition, with an aggregate cash consideration of approximately \$14.79 billion (approximately \$11.00 billion).

The financing of the Organon BioSciences acquisition with aggregate proceeds of \$9.79 billion from the following transactions:

Issuance of 10,000,000 shares of 6.00% mandatory convertible preferred stock, for net proceeds of \$2.44 billion in August 2007;

Issuance of 57,500,000 common shares for net proceeds of \$1.54 billion in August 2007;

Issuance of the Notes for net proceeds of \$1.98 billion; and

Draw down of debt under a committed bridge facility in the amount of \$3.83 billion.

The use of existing Schering-Plough cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$1.54 billion.

The pro forma adjustments are based upon available information, preliminary estimates and certain assumptions that are reasonable based on information currently available, and are described in the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements. The unaudited pro forma condensed statements of combined operations should be viewed as estimates of the results that would have been achieved had the Organon BioSciences acquisition been consummated on the date of the acquisition. The results of operations as of any future date or for any future period.

The acquisition of Organon BioSciences is currently under regulatory review, and a share purchase agreement has been entered into between Organon BioSciences, Nobel and Schering-Plough. Further, Schering-Plough has not completed an analysis of change of control and the effect of the acquisition on the results of operations. As a result, pro forma adjustments related to the following matters have not been made:

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

condensed combined financial statements:

The effects of business or product divestitures required to obtain regulatory clearance. Current operations may be material in the aggregate.

The effects of change of control or other contractual provisions. Should the final negotiations under these contracts, profits may be materially and adversely affected.

P-1

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

SCHERING-PLOUGH CORPORATION

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In addition, final agreements have not been reached on the transfer of Organon BioSciences pension assets and liabilities from Akzo-Nobel to Schering-Plough. As a result, these unaudited pro forma amounts represent a reasonable allocation of such assets and liabilities and related expense amounts made by Organon BioSciences to the Organon BioSciences combined financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007, and 2008 prospectus. Such allocations may not be indicative of the actual separation of the pension and other pension liabilities.

The Organon BioSciences acquisition will be accounted for using the purchase method of accounting under Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141, Business Combinations as issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Under this method, the purchase price and transaction related costs will be allocated to the assets acquired at their fair values as of the acquisition date. Any excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of identifiable intangible assets) will be allocated to goodwill.

In connection with the preliminary purchase price allocation, Schering-Plough has made estimates of the fair value of the assets acquired upon assumptions that Schering-Plough believes are reasonable. The allocation of purchase price for the acquisition is based on estimates and judgments to allocate the purchase price to the identifiable tangible and intangible assets and liabilities at their respective fair values. Schering-Plough's process for estimating the fair values of in-process research and development assets and certain tangible assets requires significant estimates and assumptions including, but not limited to, the costs to complete the in-process projects, projecting regulatory approvals, estimating future cash flows, and other factors.

The allocation of purchase price is subject to finalization of Schering-Plough's analysis of the fair value of the assets acquired as of the acquisition date. The final allocation of the purchase price may result in additional adjustments to the fair value of assets and liabilities and may also result in adjustments to depreciation, amortization and in-process research and development. Such adjustments could result in material increases or decreases to net income available to common shareholders. Further revisions to the purchase price allocation may be necessary as additional information becomes available.

Accordingly, the purchase price allocation in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements is based upon completion of the final valuation. Such adjustments could be material. The final valuation is expected to be completed but no later than 12 months after the consummation of the Organon BioSciences acquisition.

The U.S. GAAP historical Organon BioSciences amounts included in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements for 2007 and the unaudited pro forma condensed statement of combined operations for the six months ended June 30, 2007 are based on Organon BioSciences unaudited IFRS condensed combined interim balance sheet and statement of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2007 converted to U.S. GAAP and translated to U.S. Dollars. The U.S. GAAP historical amounts included in the unaudited pro forma condensed statement of combined operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 are based on Organon BioSciences audited IFRS statement of income presented in Euro for the year ended December 31, 2006 translated to U.S. Dollars.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

A reconciliation of Organon BioSciences combined net income and combined invested equity between ended December 31, 2006 have been included

P-2

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

SCHERING-PLOUGH CORPORATION

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

as Note 32 to the Organon BioSciences historical audited combined financial statements included in

A reconciliation of Organon BioSciences' unaudited combined net income and combined invested capital for the six months ended June 30, 2007 has been included as Note 21 to the Organon BioSciences historical financial statements included in the accompanying prospectus.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements are presented for informational purposes only and do not represent what Schering-Plough's results of operations or financial condition would have been had these transactions occurred. They nor do they purport to represent Schering-Plough's results of operations for any future period or financial condition. No effect has been given in the unaudited pro forma condensed statements of combined operations for the six months ended June 30, 2007 through the combination of Schering-Plough and Organon BioSciences or the costs that have been incurred.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements should be read in conjunction with the historical audited combined financial statements and related notes thereto, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Schering-Plough's 2006 10-K and second quarter 2007 10-Q, which are incorporated by reference in the accompanying prospectus. Organon BioSciences' historical audited combined financial statements as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and interim financial statements ended December 31, 2006 and historical unaudited condensed combined interim financial statements ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 included in the accompanying prospectus.

P-3

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

SCHERING-PLOUGH CORPORATION

**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED BALANCE SHEET
AS OF JUNE 30, 2007
(in millions)**

	U.S. GAAP Historical		
	Schering- Plough	Organon BioSciences (See Note 2)	Pro Forma Financing Increase
ASSETS			
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 6,234	\$ 154	\$ 9,792(a)
Accounts receivable, net	2,119	1,058	
Receivables from related parties, net		509	
Inventories	1,723	1,180	
Deferred income taxes	234	34	
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	993	35	
Total current assets	11,303	2,970	9,792
Property, plant and equipment, net	4,395	1,499	
Goodwill	210	540	
Other intangible assets, net	265	113	
Other assets	888	556	
Total assets	\$ 17,061	\$ 5,678	\$ 9,792
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Accounts payable	\$ 1,334	\$ 817	\$
Payables to related parties		1,570	
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	246	186	
U.S., foreign and state income taxes	169	177	
Other accrued liabilities	2,178	51	
Total current liabilities	3,927	2,801	

Harrah's Historical	Caesars Historical		Property Dispositions		
(Note 1)	(Note 2)		(Note 3)		
		Long-term debt	2,414	76	5,813(a)
		Deferred income taxes	111	76	
		Other long-term liabilities	1,739	337	
		Total long-term liabilities	4,264	489	5,813
		Mandatory convertible preferred shares	1,438		2,500(a)
		Common shares	1,021		
		Paid-in capital	1,921		1,322(a)
		Invested equity		2,388	
		Retained earnings	10,723		
		Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(773)		
		Treasury shares	(5,460)		157(a)
		Total shareholders equity	8,870	2,388	3,979
		Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 17,061	\$ 5,678	\$ 9,792

P-4

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

SCHERING-PLOUGH CORPORATION

**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED STATEMENT OF COMB
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007
(in millions, except per share amounts)**

	U.S. GAAP Historical		
	Schering Plough	Organon BioSciences (See Note 2)	Final
Net sales	\$ 6,153	\$ 2,468	\$
Cost of sales	1,913	766	
Selling, general and administrative	2,572	855	
Research and development	1,403	442	
Other (income)/expense, net	(62)	25	2
Special and acquisition related charges	12		
Equity income	(978)	(1)	
Income before income taxes	1,293	381	(2)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	190	74	(
Net income	1,103	307	(2)
Preferred stock dividends	43		
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 1,060	\$ 307	\$ (3)
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.70		
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.71		
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Diluted	1,579		
Basic	1,491		

P-5

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

SCHERING-PLOUGH CORPORATION

**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED STATEMENT OF COMBINED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006
(in millions, except per share amounts)**

	U.S. GAAP Historical		Pro
	Schering Plough	Organon BioSciences (See Note 2)	Finan I
Net sales	\$ 10,594	\$ 4,643	\$
Cost of sales	3,697	1,498	
Selling, general and administrative	4,718	1,694	
Research and development	2,188	781	
Other (income)/expense, net	(135)	23	5
Special and acquisition related charges	102		
Equity income	(1,459)	(3)	
Income before income taxes	1,483	650	(5)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	362	9	(1)
Net income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	1,121	641	(4)
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, net of tax	(22)		
Net income	1,143	641	(4)
Preferred stock dividends	86		1
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 1,057	\$ 641	\$ (6)
Diluted earnings per common share:			
Earnings available to common shareholders before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	\$ 0.69		
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	0.02		

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.71
Basic earnings per common share:	
Earnings available to common shareholders before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	\$ 0.69
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	0.02
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.71
Weighted average shares outstanding:	
Diluted	1,491
Basic	1,482

P-6

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

SCHERING-PLOUGH CORPORATION

NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNED ORGANON BIOSCIENCES ACQUISITION AND FINANCIAL EFFECTS

On March 12, 2007, Schering-Plough announced its plan to acquire Organon BioSciences for approximately \$1.5 billion, subject to certain closing conditions, including regulatory approvals, and is expected to close by the end of the second quarter of 2007.

The Organon BioSciences acquisition will be accounted for in accordance with U.S. GAAP using the purchase method. Under this method, the purchase price and transaction related costs are allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date. Any excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of the identifiable intangible assets (including patents and trademarks) is allocated to goodwill.

This allocation of the purchase price is subject to finalization of Schering-Plough's analysis of the fair value of the assets and liabilities assumed as of the Organon BioSciences acquisition date. The final allocation of the purchase price may differ from the recorded amounts of assets and liabilities and may also result in adjustments to depreciation, amortization and impairment. The adjustments arising out of the finalization of the purchase price allocation will not impact cash flows. The adjustments may result in material increases or decreases to net income available to common shareholders. Further revisions to the allocation of the purchase price may be necessary if additional information becomes available.

Accordingly, the purchase price allocation in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements is based upon completion of the final valuation. Such adjustments could be material. The final valuation is expected to be completed but no later than 12 months after the consummation of the Organon BioSciences acquisition.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet gives effect to the Organon BioSciences acquisition as if it had occurred on June 30, 2007. The historical unaudited condensed combined balance sheet for Organon BioSciences, prepared in accordance with IFRS and presented in Euro, has been converted to U.S. GAAP and has been translated to U.S. Dollars. The average Euro conversion rate to U.S. Dollars at June 30, 2007, approximates the Euro conversion rate to U.S. Dollars at June 30, 2007. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, gives effect to the Organon BioSciences acquisition as if it had occurred on January 1, 2006. The historical combined statement of income for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, prepared in accordance with IFRS and presented in Euro, has been converted to U.S. GAAP and have been translated to U.S. Dollars using exchange rates of \$1.33 and \$1.34, respectively, and the average Euro conversion rate to U.S. Dollars for the applicable period.

The estimated purchase price was calculated as follows:

(in millions, except exchange rate)

Consideration in Euro

Exchange rate in U.S. Dollars per 1.00 Euro

Consideration in U.S. Dollars

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Transaction costs

Estimated purchase price including net debt assumed

- (1) Includes 80 million (approximately \$108 million using the June 30, 2007 exchange rate) of debt assumed from Schering-Plough.

P-7

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

SCHERING-PLOUGH CORPORATION

NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The preliminary allocation of the purchase price as of June 30, 2007 is summarized below:

**Preliminary Purchase Price
 Allocation as of June 30, 2007**

Identifiable intangible assets
 Property, plant and equipment
 Inventories
 Other non-current assets
 Net working capital, excluding Inventories
 Deferred income tax, net
 Acquisition related liabilities
 Other long-term liabilities
 Goodwill
 In-process research and development (IPR&D)

Estimated purchase price to be allocated

Net debt assumed by Schering-Plough

Estimated purchase price including net debt assumed

- (1) The allocation of the purchase price to intangible assets includes trade names, products and other intangibles, with a composite estimated useful live of approximately 12 years.
- (2) The amounts allocated to in-process research and development will be charged to the statements of combined operations as this charge is not expected to have a continuing impact on the Organon BioSciences acquisition is consummated. This IPR&D amount is excluded from the statements of combined operations as this charge is not expected to have a continuing impact on the combined operations.

2. HISTORICAL COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ORGANON BIOSCIENCES

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

The historical combined financial statements of Organon BioSciences as of December 31, 2006 and for the period ended December 31, 2006, prepared in accordance with IFRS, are included in the accompanying prospectus. Organon BioSciences' combined net income and combined invested equity between U.S. GAAP and IFRS as of December 31, 2006 has been included in Note 32 to those financial statements included in the accompanying prospectus.

The unaudited condensed combined interim financial statements of Organon BioSciences as of and for the six-month period ended June 30, 2007 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. A reconciliation of Organon BioSciences' combined net income between U.S. GAAP and IFRS as of June 30, 2007 and for the six-month period ended June 30, 2007 has been included in Note 32 to those financial statements, included in the accompanying prospectus.

The amounts in the U.S. GAAP historical Organon BioSciences columns in the unaudited pro forma financial statements are derived from the Organon BioSciences' historical financial statements.

P-8

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

SCHERING-PLOUGH CORPORATION

NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

historical annual audited and unaudited condensed combined interim financial statements included in this report have been adjusted for the following:

U.S. GAAP adjustments applied to the Organon BioSciences IFRS financial statements, including adjustments related to business combinations, pensions and other postretirement benefits, the impairment of goodwill, amortization costs, differing treatment of subsequent events between U.S. GAAP and IFRS, tax on eliminated income taxes.

Currency amounts have been translated from Euro to U.S. Dollars (at the rates specified in Note 1) in the condensed combined financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 52 Foreign Currency Translation.

Schering-Plough is in the process of reviewing Organon BioSciences accounting policies and financial statements. Upon review, it may become necessary to make reclassifications or adjustments to the consolidated financial statements on a prospective basis.

3. PRO FORMA ADJUSTMENTS

Pro forma condensed combined balance sheet adjustments

(a) Reflects the following financing transactions:

Issuance of the 2007 Preferred Stock for net proceeds of \$2.44 billion in August 2007;

Issuance of 57,500,000 common shares for net proceeds of \$1.54 billion in August 2007;

Issuance of the Notes for net proceeds of \$1.98 billion; and

Draw down of debt under a committed bridge facility in the amount of \$3.83 billion to replace the bridge facility with long-term debt, reflecting Schering-Plough's intention to replace the bridge facility with long-term debt.

(b) Reflects use of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$14.79 billion, including the purchase price.

(c) Reflects related party receivables, net and payables that will be settled as part of the transaction.

(d) Reflects the adjustment of the historical Organon BioSciences inventories to estimated fair value. Upon completion of the transaction and will not have a continuing impact, it is not reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements. However, this inventory adjustment will result in an increase in cost of sales in the periods subsequent to the transaction in which the related inventories are sold.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

- (e) Reflects the adjustment to step-up the carrying values of the Organon BioSciences property, plant and equipment.
- (f) Reflects the addition of goodwill from the purchase price allocation of \$4.17 billion and the elimination of goodwill of \$540 million.
- (g) Reflects the portion of the purchase price allocated to Organon BioSciences acquired identifiable intangible assets.
- (h) Reflects the portion of the purchase price allocated to acquired in-process research and development. Organon BioSciences acquisition, will not have reached technological feasibility and will have no alternative future uses.

P-9

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

SCHERING-PLOUGH CORPORATION

NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

directly attributable to the Organon BioSciences acquisition and will not have a continuing impact, it is recorded in the condensed statements of combined operations. However, this item will be recorded as an expense in the condensed statements of combined operations for the period that the Organon BioSciences acquisition is completed.

- (i) Reflects an estimate of acquisition-related liabilities.
- (j) Reflects net deferred tax liabilities arising from the acquisition.
- (k) Reflects the elimination of all components of the historical equity of Organon BioSciences.

Pro forma condensed statement of combined operations adjustments

(l) Reflects additional annual depreciation of \$45 million (\$23 million on a six-month basis) related to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment depreciated over a weighted average useful life of approximately 15 years.

Also reflects annual amortization expense of \$445 million (\$222 million on a six-month basis) for identifiable intangible assets of the Organon BioSciences acquisition at their estimated fair values.

(m) Adjustment reflects \$262 million (\$131 million on a six-month basis) of lower annual interest expense related to the Organon BioSciences acquisition. An interest rate of 5.25%, which represents Schering-Plough's current weighted average cost of capital, was used to calculate the reduction in interest income.

Also reflects the increase in annual interest expense of \$330 million (\$165 million on a six-month basis) related to the acquisition of the bridge facility. The remaining interest expense was calculated under the terms of the variable rate bridge facility. A 1/8% increase in the bridge facility interest rate would result in an increase of approximately \$5 million.

The bridge facility is expected to be refinanced into long-term debt of varying maturities. The adjustments to the condensed statements of combined operations do not reflect the interest rates to be incurred upon the refinancing.

- (n) Reflects the recognition of the income tax benefit of the above pro forma adjustments at an estimated effective tax rate.
- (o) Reflects the additional Preferred Stock dividends resulting from the issuance of the 2007 Preferred Stock.
- (p) Earnings per share amounts are calculated using net income available to common shareholders as a percentage of weighted average shares outstanding:

Issua

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

(all share amounts in millions)	Schering-Plough Historical	Com Sh
For the year ended December 31, 2006:		
Diluted shares outstanding	1,491	
Basic shares outstanding	1,482	
For the six months ended June 30, 2007:		
Diluted shares outstanding	1,579	
Basic shares outstanding	1,491	

(1) 65 million common shares obtainable upon conversion of the 2004 Preferred Stock were dilutive earnings per share for the six months ended June 30, 2007, but would not be dilutive to the pro forma earnings per share and are therefore excluded from the computation. The 2007 Preferred Stock is assumed to be convertible into common shares and is therefore included in the computation for all periods presented in the condensed combined earnings per share and is therefore excluded from the computation for all periods presented in the condensed combined earnings per share.

P-10

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

PROSPECTUS

Schering-Plough Corporation

**Debt Securities
Preferred Shares
Common Shares**

Schering-Plough may offer from time to time in one or more classes or series, together or separately:

debt securities;

preferred shares;

common shares; or

any combination of these securities.

Schering-Plough will provide specific terms of any securities that it offers for sale in supplements to this prospectus and any prospectus supplement carefully before you invest. This prospectus may not be used in connection with a prospectus supplement or a term sheet.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of this prospectus, nor has it determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Schering-Plough may sell these securities on a continuous or delayed basis directly, through agents or through a combination of these methods. Schering-Plough reserves the sole right to accept, and to reject, or through underwriters, reserves the right to reject, in whole or in part, any proposed purchase of securities. If a purchase is made in the sale of any securities, the applicable prospectus supplement will set forth any applicable commission. The proceeds from the sale of securities will also be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

The date of this prospectus is August 2, 2007.

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

About This Prospectus
Where You Can Find More Information
Incorporation of Information Schering-Plough Files with the SEC
Forward-Looking Statements
Risk Factors
The Company
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock Dividends
Use of Proceeds
Description of Capital Stock
Description of Debt Securities
Plan of Distribution
Validity of Securities
Experts
Index to OBS Group Combined Financial Statements

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

The information contained in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. You should rely on the information incorporated by reference in this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement. Schering-Plough may provide you with different information. Schering-Plough is not making an offer of any securities in any state and you should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than those documents and that any information Schering-Plough has incorporated by reference is accurate as of the date of the document incorporated by reference or such other date referred to in such document, regardless of the date of this prospectus or issuance of a security.

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that Schering-Plough has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in the registration process. Under this shelf registration process, Schering-Plough may from time to time sell securities of Schering-Plough:

- debt securities, in one or more series, which may be senior debt securities or subordinated debt securities;
- preferred shares;
- common shares; or
- any combination of these securities.

This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities Schering-Plough may offer. If you are interested in purchasing securities, Schering-Plough will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain information about the securities and the specific manner in which they may be offered. The prospectus supplement may also add to, update, or

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

contained in this prospectus and, accordingly, to the extent inconsistent, the information in this prospectus supplement. The prospectus supplement may also contain information about any material the securities described in the prospectus supplement. You should read both this prospectus and the additional information described under "Where You Can Find More Information" before making

2

Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

This prospectus contains summaries of certain provisions contained in some of the documents described in this prospectus. All of the summaries are qualified in their entirety by the actual documents for complete information. All of the summaries are qualified in their entirety by the actual documents referred to herein have been filed, or will be filed or incorporated by reference as exhibits to the registration statement, and you may obtain copies of those documents as described below under "Where You Can Find More Information."

Because Schering-Plough is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act, Schering-Plough may add to and offer additional securities, including secondary securities, after the SEC at the time of the offer.

The registration statement that contains this prospectus (including the exhibits to the registration statement) is available for review at the SEC offices listed under the heading "Where You Can Find More Information."

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference or deemed to be incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement related to an offering prepared by or on behalf of Schering-Plough or used or intended to be used by Schering-Plough. Schering-Plough has not authorized anyone else to provide you with different or additional information or representations. Schering-Plough's affairs may change after this prospectus and any related prospectus supplement is filed. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus and any related prospectus supplement is accurate as of the date indicated in such documents. You should read all information supplementing this prospectus.

All references to Schering-Plough Corporation, Schering-Plough and the company in this prospectus include its consolidated subsidiaries, unless, in each case, the context clearly indicates otherwise.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Schering-Plough files reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy these documents at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-368-1099 to use the public reference room. In addition, the SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information that Schering-Plough electronically files. The address of the SEC's website is <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also obtain reports and other information at the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

INCORPORATION OF INFORMATION SCHERING-PLOUGH FILES WITH THE SEC

The SEC allows Schering-Plough to incorporate by reference the information it files with them, which

incorporated documents are considered part of this prospectus;

Schering-Plough can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents

information that Schering-Plough files with the SEC will automatically update and supersede

Schering-Plough incorporates by reference the documents listed below, which were filed with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, referred to as the Exchange Act, (excluding any portions of such documents that have been filed with the Exchange Act):

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

its 2006 10-K filed with the SEC on February 28, 2007;

3

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

its first quarter 2007 10-Q filed with the SEC on April 27, 2007;

its second quarter 2007 10-Q filed with the SEC on July 27, 2007;

its 8-K filed with the SEC on January 29, 2007;

its 8-K filed with the SEC on March 16, 2007;

its 8-K filed with the SEC on April 19, 2007;

its 8-K filed with the SEC on June 28, 2007;

its 8-K filed with the SEC on July 11, 2007;

its 8-K filed with the SEC on July 23, 2007;

the following sections of its Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders April 20, 2007: Proposal One: Elect Eleven Directors for a One-Year Term , Section 16 Compliance , Information About the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and its P Directors , Executive Compensation , Director Compensation , Stock Ownership , Transactions and Director Independence Assessments , Director Independence , and Pr Deloitte & Touche LLP to Audit Schering-Plough s Books and Accounts for 2007 ; and

the description of Schering-Plough s common shares contained in its Registration Statement March 16, 1979, and any amendment or report filed for the purpose of updating such descrip

Schering-Plough also incorporates by reference each of the following documents that Schering-Plough prospectus (excluding any portions of such documents that have been furnished but not filed fo

reports filed under Section 13(a) and (c) of the Exchange Act;

definitive proxy or information statements filed under Section 14 of the Exchange Act in co meeting; and

any reports filed under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Schering-Plough does not incorporate by reference any information furnished under items 2.02 or 7.0 under item 9.01 or included as an exhibit) in any past or current Form 8-K filing (unless otherwise in

You may request a copy of any filings referred to above (excluding exhibits not specifically incorpor contacting Schering-Plough in writing or by telephone (908-298-7436) at the following address: Inve 2000 Galloping Hill Road, Kenilworth, NJ 07033.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Documents may also be available on Schering-Plough's website at <http://www.schering-plough.com> in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement that accompany this prospectus. The references to <http://www.schering-plough.com> in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement that accompany this prospectus are inactive textual references only and that the information contained on Schering-Plough's website is not being incorporated into the registration statement or prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement nor intended to be relied upon in connection with the offering hereunder.

4

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus, the prospectus supplement, the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus, and the information made from time to time by Schering-Plough may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements relate to expectations or forecasts of future events. Schering-Plough uses words such as "could," "estimate," "expect," "forecast," "project," "intend," "plan," "potential," "will," and "may" to identify forward-looking statements of potential future events, circumstances or future operating or financial performance. You can also identify forward-looking statements that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts.

In particular, forward-looking statements include statements relating to future actions; ability to access markets; regulatory product approvals; timing and conditions of regulatory approvals; patent and other intellectual property; current and anticipated products; sales efforts; research and development programs and anticipated sales; operating returns; expenses and programs to reduce expenses; the anticipated cost of and savings from reductions in expenses; such as litigation and investigations; growth strategy; expected synergies and financial results.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events that may occur in the future. Schering-Plough's actual results may vary materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements for a number of factors, some of which are more fully described in the following "Risk Factors" section, in the accompanying prospectus supplement, Schering-Plough's reports to the SEC incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and there are no assurances as to future performance. Schering-Plough does not assume the obligation to update any forward-looking statements.

RISK FACTORS

Schering-Plough's business faces significant risks. Before you invest in any of Schering-Plough's securities, you should read this prospectus and in the accompanying prospectus supplement, you should carefully consider the risks described therein. Schering-Plough's reports to the SEC incorporated by reference into this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement not be the only risks Schering-Plough faces. Additional risks that Schering-Plough does not yet know or that are immaterial or are based on assumptions that are later determined to be inaccurate also may impair your investment. Risks described herein or in the accompanying prospectus supplement or Schering-Plough's reports to the SEC could cause and operating results could be materially harmed. This could cause the value of the purchased securities to decline and your investment.

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

THE COMPANY

Schering-Plough is a global science-based company that discovers, develops and manufactures pharmaceuticals for human prescription, consumer and animal health. While most of the research and development activity is directed at important applications of this central research and development platform into the consumer healthcare market, Schering-Plough also accesses external innovation via partnering, in-licensing and acquisition for all three customer markets.

Schering-Plough's principal executive offices are located at 2000 Galloping Hill Road, Kenilworth, New Jersey. The telephone number is (908) 298-4000. Schering-Plough was incorporated in New Jersey in 1970.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES AND PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS

Schering-Plough's consolidated ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 through 2006 is set forth below. For the purpose of computing these ratios, earnings consist of income before income taxes plus fixed charges (other than capitalized interest and preference dividends), amortization of capitalized intangible assets of investee; and fixed charges and preferred stock dividends consist of interest expense, capitalized interest on leases, rentals, which Schering-Plough believes to be a reasonable estimate of an interest factor on leases. Schering-Plough also includes interest income on unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense. The ratio was computed by dividing fixed charges into the sum of the earnings before taxes and fixed charges.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2007	2006
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges and preferred stock dividends	7.4	5.1

* For the year ended December 31, 2004, earnings were insufficient to cover fixed charges and preferred stock dividends of \$332 million.

** For the year ended December 31, 2003, earnings were insufficient to cover fixed charges by \$70 million.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless the applicable prospectus supplement indicates otherwise, Schering-Plough currently intends to use the net proceeds from the offering of securities for general corporate purposes, which may include, among other things, expenses to develop and commercialize pipeline projects (through acquisitions of companies or through product licenses which may include research and development costs, litigation costs, the repayment of debt, other capital expenses and other general corporate purposes). Schering-Plough may also temporarily invest funds that are not immediately needed for these general corporate purposes. If Schering-Plough is required to repay outstanding debt, Schering-Plough will provide details about the debt that is being repaid in the applicable prospectus supplement.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

6

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

This section contains a description of Schering-Plough's capital stock. The following summary of the capital stock is not intended to be complete and is qualified by reference to Schering-Plough's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, and Schering-Plough's amended and restated by-laws, referred to as the exhibits into the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

As of June 30, 2007, Schering-Plough's authorized capital stock consisted of:

(i) 2,400,000,000 common shares, par value \$0.50 per share, of which:

1,496,297,204 were issued and outstanding,

547,238,751 were issued and held in treasury,

80,040,000 were reserved for issuance upon conversion of the 6.00% Mandatory Convertible Preferred Stock referred to as the 2004 Preferred Stock, and

166,632,803 were reserved for issuance under stock incentive plans; and

(ii) 50,000,000 preferred shares, par value \$1.00 per share, of which:

28,750,000 were designated as the 2004 Preferred Stock (28,750,000 shares of 2004 common shares on September 14, 2007, unless earlier converted, and such preferred shares are reserved for issuance in the future),

12,000,000 were designated as Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock (which, under Schering-Plough's shareholder rights plan on July 10, 2007, were redesignated as a new class of preferred shares),

9,250,000 which are undesignated.

Common Shares

Holders of Schering-Plough's common shares, subject to any preferential rights of the holders of any other class of shares, are entitled to share equally and ratably in dividends when and as declared by Schering-Plough's board of directors. In the absence of any declaration of dividends, Schering-Plough, holders of Schering-Plough's common shares are entitled to share ratably in the distribution of assets, subject to prior or equal distribution rights of any holders of preferred shares. Record holders of common shares are entitled to one vote per share for the election of directors and upon all matters on which holders of common shares are entitled to vote. Holders of common shares do not have cumulative voting rights. There are no preemptive or conversion rights attached to the common shares. All outstanding shares of Schering-Plough's common shares are fully paid and non-assessable.

Preferred Shares

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Schering-Plough's certificate of incorporation provides that its board of directors is authorized to issue more series without stockholder approval. Subject to limitations prescribed by law and Schering-Plough's certificate of incorporation, the board of directors may fix for any series of preferred shares the number of shares of such series and the voting qualifications, limitations and restrictions of such series.

Schering-Plough's certificate of incorporation provides that whenever Schering-Plough is in default of a dividend payment in an amount equivalent to six quarterly dividends, the holders of preferred shares, voting separately as a class, shall be entitled to call for the next annual or special meeting of Schering-Plough's shareholders. The right of holders

Table of Contents

of preferred shares to elect two directors will continue until dividends in default on the preferred shares sufficient for the payment thereof has been set aside. During any time that the holders of preferred shares elect two directors, as described in this paragraph, the holders of any series of preferred shares normally entitled to elect two directors shall not be entitled to participate with the holders of the common shares in the election of directors shall not be entitled to participate with the holders of the common shares.

For any series of preferred shares that Schering-Plough may issue pursuant to this prospectus, Schering-Plough and the prospectus supplement relating to such series will describe:

the designation and number of shares of such series;

the rate and time at which, and the preferences and conditions under which, any dividends will be paid, as whether such dividends are cumulative or non-cumulative and participating or non-participating;

any provisions relating to convertibility or exchangeability of the shares of such series;

the rights and preferences, if any, of holders of shares of such series upon Schering-Plough's liquidation and its affairs;

the voting powers, if any, of the holders of shares of such series;

any provisions relating to the redemption of the shares of such series;

whether and upon what terms a sinking fund will be used to purchase or redeem the shares;

any limitations on Schering-Plough's ability to pay dividends or make distributions on, or on the redemption of, shares of such series are outstanding;

any conditions or restrictions on Schering-Plough's ability to issue additional shares of such series;

any other relative powers, preferences and participating, optional or special rights of shares of such series and any limitations or restrictions thereof.

When Schering-Plough issues preferred shares under this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement, such shares will be non-assessable and will not have, or be subject to, any preemptive or similar rights.

Anti-takeover Protections

The following discussion summarizes certain provisions of the New Jersey Business Corporation Act and Schering-Plough's certificate of incorporation and by-laws, which may have the effect of prohibiting or restricting change of control of Schering-Plough, whether by merger, consolidation or sale of assets or stock (by any of the methods described above).

Limits on Shareholder Action by Written Consent; Special Meetings

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Schering-Plough's certificate of incorporation and by-laws provide that, subject to the rights of the shares outstanding, any action required or permitted to be taken by Schering-Plough's shareholders must be taken at a meeting of shareholders and may not be effected by any consent in writing by such shareholders unless the matter consent in writing. Schering-Plough's certificate of incorporation and by-laws also provide that more than 50% of the voting power of all of the shares entitled to vote generally in the election of directors is required to amend Schering-Plough's certificate of incorporation or by-laws with respect to shareholders.

Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

Except as otherwise provided by the NJBCA, under Schering-Plough's by-laws, a special meeting of the board of directors, the Chairman of Schering-Plough's board of directors, Schering-Plough's Chief Executive Officer or board of directors may call a special meeting of the board of directors at such place and for such purpose(s) as stated in the notice of the meeting. No business other than that which is specifically mentioned in the notice shall be transacted at any special meeting.

The above provisions may have the effect of delaying consideration of a stockholder proposal until the proposal is called by the Chairman of Schering-Plough's board of directors, Chief Executive Officer or board of directors.

Corporation's Best Interest

Under the NJBCA, the director of a New Jersey corporation may consider, in discharging his or her duty to the corporation, what he or she reasonably believes to be in the best interest of the corporation, any of the following (including the interests of the corporation's shareholders): (i) the effects of the action on the corporation's employees, suppliers, creditors and customers, the community in which the corporation operates, and (iii) the long-term as well as the short-term interests of the corporation, including the possibility that these interests may be best served by the continued independence of the corporation. If, after considering all factors, the board of directors determines that any proposal or offer to acquire the corporation is not in the best interest of the corporation, the board may reject such proposal or offer, in which event the board of directors will have no duty to remove any director in connection with such proposal or offer.

Required Vote for Authorization of Certain Actions; Anti-Greenmail Provisions

Under the NJBCA, the consummation of a merger or consolidation of a New Jersey corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey with Schering-Plough, requires the approval of such corporation's board of directors and the affirmative vote of a majority of the holders of shares of the corporation entitled to vote thereon and any class or series entitled to vote thereon in the election of directors of the surviving corporation, and: (i) such corporation's certificate of incorporation is not amended, (ii) the holders of the shares of the corporation outstanding immediately before the effective date of the merger will hold the same number of shares of the corporation immediately after the merger with the same preferences, limitations and rights, immediately after the merger or consolidation, as the case may be, and (iii) the number of participating shares outstanding after the merger will not exceed by more than 40% the total number of shares of the surviving corporation immediately before the merger. Similarly, in the case of a New Jersey corporation other than Schering-Plough, a sale of all or substantially all of a corporation's assets other than in the ordinary course of business of the corporation, requires the approval of such corporation's board of directors and the affirmative vote of a majority of the holders of shares of the corporation entitled to vote thereon and any class or series entitled to vote thereon.

Schering-Plough's certificate of incorporation contains an anti-greenmail provision pursuant to which the corporation may purchase shares of voting stock from a 5% or greater shareholder at a per share price in excess of the market price of the shares if the affirmative vote of the holders of the amount of voting power of the voting stock equal to the sum of the amount of voting power of the shareholder and a majority of the voting power of the remaining outstanding shares of voting stock, or the market price of the shares, is made pursuant to an offer made available to all holders of the same class of stock or an offer made available to all holders of the same class of stock.

No Rights Plan in Effect

The preferred share purchase right (commonly known as a "poison pill") that Schering-Plough declared on June 24, 1997 expired on July 10, 2007. The Schering-Plough board of directors committed to the market for the purchase of the stock on June 24, 1997 expired on July 10, 2007. The Schering-Plough board of directors committed to the market for the purchase of the stock on June 24, 1997 expired on July 10, 2007.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

9

Table of Contents

new shareholder rights plan will be adopted in the future, unless the plan is submitted to shareholders. This commitment is reflected in the Schering-Plough Corporate Governance Guidelines.

Restrictions on Business Combinations with Certain Stockholders

The NJBCA provides that no corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey with its principal office located in New Jersey (a "resident domestic corporation") may engage in any "business combination" with any stockholder (generally a 10% or greater stockholder) of such corporation for a period of five years following the acquisition, unless such business combination is approved by the board of directors of such corporation. A resident domestic corporation, such as Schering-Plough, cannot opt out of the foregoing provisions of the NJBCA.

In addition, no resident domestic corporation may engage, at any time, in any business combination with any stockholder of such corporation other than: (i) a business combination approved by the board of directors prior to the stockholder's acquisition, (ii) a business combination approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the voting stock not beneficially owned by the interested stockholder called for such purpose, or (iii) a business combination in which the interested stockholder pays a fair price for the shares and the stockholders receive at least the highest price per share paid by such interested stockholder.

In connection with business combinations with any 10% stockholder, Schering-Plough's certificate of incorporation requires the approval of more than 50% of the voting power of all of the then-outstanding shares of capital stock of directors, voting together as a single class. Any amendments or repeal of the business combination provisions requires the approval of holders of more than 50% of the voting power of all of the shares entitled to vote, voting together as a single class.

DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES

Schering-Plough may issue debt securities from time to time in one or more series. The following describes the general provisions of the debt securities that Schering-Plough may offer pursuant to this prospectus. The specific terms and conditions of the debt securities that Schering-Plough may offer will be described in a prospectus supplement. Please read the prospectus supplement, which includes important information for investors evaluating an investment in a series of Schering-Plough debt securities. The terms of a series of debt securities offered may differ from the general information that Schering-Plough has provided in this prospectus. The applicable prospectus supplement that contradicts any information below.

As required by federal law for all bonds and notes of companies that are publicly offered, the debt securities will be issued pursuant to an "indenture." An indenture is a contract between a financial institution, acting on your behalf as trustee, and Schering-Plough. The debt securities will be issued pursuant to an indenture that Schering-Plough will enter into with the trustee. The indenture in this prospectus is to the indenture, dated November 26, 2003, as amended and restated, which is filed as an exhibit to this prospectus. The trustee is New York, as trustee, as may be supplemented by any supplemental indenture applicable to your debt securities. First, subject to some limitations on the extent to which the trustee can act on your behalf, the trustee will act on your behalf as trustee for Schering-Plough if Schering-Plough defaults on its obligations under the indenture. Second, the trustee will act on your behalf as trustee for Schering-Plough with respect to the debt securities. Unless otherwise provided in any applicable prospectus supplement, the trustee will provide a summary of the principal terms and provisions that will be included in the indenture. The indenture is filed as an exhibit to this prospectus and is incorporated by reference in the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. If this

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

summary refers to particular provisions of the indenture, such provisions, including the definitions of prospectus as part of the summary. Schering-Plough urges you to read the indenture and any supplement to this section or any description of the debt securities in any prospectus supplement, define your rights

In this Description of Debt Securities section, Schering-Plough refers to Schering-Plough Corporation as expressly stated or the context otherwise requires.

General

The indenture does not limit the amount of debt that Schering-Plough may issue under the indenture.

Under the indenture, Schering-Plough may issue the securities in one or more series. The securities may be issued at par, at a premium or with original issue discount. Schering-Plough may also issue additional securities of the series.

The debt securities described in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement will be Schering-Plough's unsecured debt securities. The debt securities will rank equally with Schering-Plough's other unsecured and senior indebtedness. Subordinated debt securities will be subordinated in right of payment to the prior payment in full of all of Schering-Plough's unsecured and senior indebtedness as set forth below. Any of Schering-Plough's secured indebtedness will rank ahead of the debt securities to the extent of the security. Also, Schering-Plough conducts operations primarily through its subsidiaries and substantially all of its revenues are derived by its subsidiaries. Accordingly, Schering-Plough's cash flow and Schering-Plough's ability to meet its obligations are largely dependent on the earnings of its subsidiaries and the distribution or other payment of these earnings in the form of dividends, loans or advances, and repayment of loans and advances from Schering-Plough. Schering-Plough's subsidiaries are legal entities and have no obligation to pay the amounts which will be due on Schering-Plough's debt securities. Schering-Plough's payment of amounts which will be due on Schering-Plough's debt securities. Therefore, Schering-Plough's creditors, including the rights of the holders of the debt securities to participate in any distribution of assets, if such subsidiary were to be liquidated or reorganized, is subject to the prior claims of the subsidiary. If Schering-Plough may be a creditor with recognized claims against its subsidiaries, Schering-Plough's claims will still be subject to its interest in, or mortgages or other liens on, the assets of the subsidiary that are senior to Schering-Plough's claims.

Terms

The prospectus supplement relating to any series of debt securities being offered will include specific terms. The prospectus supplement will include, among other terms, some or all of the following:

- the title and type of the series;
- the total principal amount;
- the percentage of the principal amount at which the securities will be issued;
- the dates on which the principal of the securities will be payable;
- any payments due if the maturity of the securities is accelerated;

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

11

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

any interest rates or the method of determining the interest rates;

the dates from which any interest will accrue or the method of determining those dates;

the interest payment record and payment dates;

whether the securities are redeemable at Schering-Plough's option;

any sinking fund or other provisions that would obligate Schering-Plough to repurchase or

the option of either Schering-Plough or the holder to elect the currency (for example, U.S. dollar or foreign currency unit or composite currency) of payment on the securities;

the currency of the payment of principal, any premium, and any interest;

any index or other method Schering-Plough will use to determine the amount of principal or

the form in which Schering-Plough will issue the securities (for example, registered or bearer or certificated form) and any restrictions related to the form;

any covenants, defaults, events of default or provisions applicable to the securities;

any special tax implications, including provisions for original issue discount securities, if of

any provisions for convertibility or exchangeability of the debt securities into or for any other

any provisions granting special rights to the holders of the securities upon the occurrence of

the denominations of the securities;

whether the securities are subject to subordination and, if so, the subordination terms; and

any other specific terms of the securities.

Schering-Plough may in the future issue debt securities other than the debt securities described in this indenture. Other debt securities may be issued under the indenture. Thus, Schering-Plough may issue any other debt securities with documentation containing provisions different from those included in the indenture or any series of securities.

Events of Default

When Schering-Plough uses the term "event of default" in the indenture, here are some examples of events of default:

Schering-Plough fails to make the principal or any premium payment on any debt security within the time specified in the indenture.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Schering-Plough fails to pay interest on any debt security for 45 days after payment was due;

Schering-Plough fails to make any sinking fund payment when due;

Schering-Plough fails to perform any other covenant in the indenture and this failure continues for 90 days after Schering-Plough receives written notice of it from the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the debt security in any series; or

Schering-Plough or a court takes certain actions relating to the bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of Schering-Plough;

12

Harrah's Caesars
 HistoricalHistorical
 (Note 1) (Note2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

The supplemental indenture or the form of security for a particular series of debt securities may include events of default described above. The events of default applicable to a particular series of debt securities may supplement relating to that series. A default under Schering-Plough's other indebtedness will not be a default under the securities covered by this prospectus, and a default under one series of debt securities will not necessarily constitute a default under another series. The trustee may withhold notice to the holders of debt securities of any default (except for defaults that inure to the benefit of or interest) if it considers such withholding of notice to be in the best interests of the holders.

If an event of default with respect to outstanding debt securities of any series occurs and is continuing, the holders in principal amount of outstanding debt securities of that series may declare, in a written notice, the principal amount of accrued and unpaid interest on all debt securities of that series to be immediately due and payable. If an event relating to the bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of the company, the principal amount plus accrued interest will become immediately due and payable without any declaration or other act on the part of the trustee. If a declaration of acceleration with respect to debt securities of any series has been made, the holders of the securities (in principal amount) of the outstanding debt securities of that series, by written notice to Schering-Plough and the trustee, may declare the declaration and its consequences if:

Schering-Plough has paid or deposited with the trustee a sum sufficient to pay overdue interest, accrued interest, accelerated interest and principal; and

Schering-Plough has cured or the holders have waived all events of default, other than the non-payment of interest with respect to debt securities of that series, as provided in the indenture.

Schering-Plough refers you to the prospectus supplement relating to any series of debt securities that describes the provisions relating to acceleration of a portion of the principal amount of the discount securities upon the occurrence of an event of default.

If a default in the performance or breach of the indenture shall have occurred and be continuing, the trustee, in principal amount of the outstanding securities of all series, by notice to the trustee, may waive any past event of default under the indenture.

However, an event of default cannot be waived with respect to any series of securities in the following circumstances:

a failure to pay the principal of, and premium, if any, or interest on any security; or

a covenant or provision that cannot be modified or amended without the consent of each holder of the securities.

Other than its duties in case of a default, the trustee is not obligated to exercise any of its rights or powers in the direction of any holders, unless the holders offer the trustee reasonable indemnity. If they provide this indemnity, a majority in principal amount outstanding of any series of debt securities may, subject to certain limitations, conduct any proceeding or any remedy available to the trustee, or exercising any power conferred upon the trustee by the securities.

Schering-Plough is required to deliver to the trustee an annual statement as to Schering-Plough's full compliance with the indenture.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

13

Harrah's Caesars
 HistoricalHistorical
 (Note 1) (Note2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

Defeasance

The term "defeasance", as used in the indenture means discharge from some or all of its obligations with the trustee sufficient cash or government securities to pay the principal, any premium, interest at maturity date or a redemption date of the securities of a particular series, then at Schering-Plough's option:

Schering-Plough will be discharged from its obligations with respect to the securities of such series if:

Schering-Plough will no longer be under any obligation to comply with certain restrictive covenants and certain events of default will no longer apply to Schering-Plough.

If this happens, the holders of the securities of the affected series will not be entitled to the benefits of the transfer and exchange of debt securities and replacement of lost, stolen or mutilated securities. Such holders will not be entitled to any rights or obligations for payment.

To exercise the defeasance option, Schering-Plough must deliver to the trustee an opinion of counsel that will not cause the holders of the securities to recognize income, gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. Such ruling received from or published by the United States Internal Revenue Service if Schering-Plough delivers to the securities.

Modification of the Indenture

Under the indenture, Schering-Plough's rights and obligations, as well as the rights of the holders, may be modified. The aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each series affected by the modification of the following modifications will be effective against any holder without its consent:

modification of the maturity date;

modification of the principal and interest payment terms;

modification of the currency for payment;

impairment of the right to sue for the enforcement of payment at the maturity of the debt securities;

modification of any conversion rights; or

modification reducing the percentage required for modifications or modifying the foregoing modifications, provided that such modification is required to waive certain specified covenants.

In addition, no supplemental indenture shall adversely affect the rights of any holder of senior indebtedness without the consent of such holder.

Subordination

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

The extent to which a particular series of subordinated debt securities may be subordinated to Scherri will be set forth in the prospectus supplement for any such series. The indenture may be modified by subordination provisions.

14

Table of Contents**Form and Denomination of Debt Securities*****Denomination of Debt Securities***

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, the debt securities will be denominated in denominations of \$1,000 and multiples thereof.

Registered Form

Schering-Plough may issue the debt securities in registered form. In that case, Schering-Plough may issue the debt securities only or in certificated form. Schering-Plough will issue registered debt securities in book-entry form as described in the applicable prospectus supplement. Debt securities issued in book-entry form will be represented by global securities.

Bearer Form

Schering-Plough also will have the option of issuing debt securities in non-registered form, as bearer securities outside the United States to non-U.S. persons. In that case, the applicable prospectus supplement will describe the bearer securities, including the procedures for receiving payments, for exchanging the bearer securities for registered securities and for receiving notices. The applicable prospectus supplement will also describe the requirements for the maintenance of offices or agencies outside the United States and the applicable U.S. federal tax law requirements.

Holders of Registered Debt Securities***Book-Entry Holders***

Schering-Plough will issue registered debt securities in book-entry form only, unless Schering-Plough otherwise indicates in the applicable prospectus supplement. Debt securities held in book-entry form will be represented by one or more global securities held by a depositary or its nominee. The depositary or its nominee will hold such global securities on behalf of the registered holders through the depositary's book-entry system. These participating financial institutions, in turn, hold beneficial interests in the securities on behalf of or on behalf of their customers.

Under the indenture, only the person in whose name a debt security is registered is recognized as the holder of the debt securities issued in global form, Schering-Plough will recognize only the depositary or its nominee as the holder of the debt securities. Schering-Plough will make all payments on the debt securities to the depositary or its nominee. The depositary will make payments to its participants, which in turn will pass the payments along to their customers who are the registered holders. The depositary and its participants do so under agreements they have made with one another or with Schering-Plough, and are not obligated to do so under the terms of the debt securities or the terms of the indenture.

As a result, investors will not own debt securities directly. Instead, they will own beneficial interests in the securities through another financial institution that participates in the depositary's book-entry system, or that holds an interest in the securities through a book-entry system. As long as the debt securities are issued in global form, investors will be indirect

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

Street Name Holders

In the event that Schering-Plough issues debt securities in certificated form, or in the event that a global holder elects to hold their debt securities either in their own names or in street name. Debt securities held in street name will be held by a broker or other financial institution chosen by the investor, and the investor would hold a beneficial interest in such securities in an account that he or she maintains at such bank, broker or other financial institution.

For debt securities held in street name, Schering-Plough will recognize only the intermediary banks, through which the debt securities are registered as the holders of those debt securities, and Schering-Plough will make payments to them. These institutions will pass along the payments that they receive from Schering-Plough to the investors, pursuant to agreements that they have entered into with such customers or by law; they are not obligated to honor the securities or the terms of the indenture. Investors who hold debt securities in street name will be indirect holders of the securities.

Registered Holders

Schering-Plough's obligations, as well as the obligations of the trustee and those of any third parties, are limited only to the registered holders of the debt securities. Schering-Plough does not have obligations to investors who hold debt securities, in street name or by any other indirect means and who are, therefore, not the registered holders of the securities, whether an investor chooses to be an indirect holder of a debt security, or has no choice in the matter. This description of debt securities only in global form.

For example, once Schering-Plough makes a payment or gives a notice to the registered holder of the debt securities, the responsibility with respect to such payment or notice even if that registered holder is required, under the terms of the indenture or by law, to pass it along to the indirect holders but does not do so. Similarly, if Schering-Plough is required to amend the indenture for any purpose (for example, to amend an indenture or to relieve Schering-Plough of the contractual obligation to comply with a particular provision of an indenture), Schering-Plough would seek the approval of the registered holders, of the debt securities. Whether and how the registered holders contact the indirect holders, of the debt securities.

Notwithstanding the above, references to you or your in this description of debt securities are to the holder of the debt securities offered by this prospectus, whether they are the registered holders or only indirect holders of the debt securities. In this prospectus means the series of debt securities in which you hold a direct or indirect interest.

Special Considerations for Indirect Holders

If you hold debt securities through a bank, broker or other financial institution, either in book-entry form or in certificated form, you to check with that institution to find out:

how it handles securities payments and notices;

whether it imposes fees or charges;

how it would handle a request for its consent, as a registered holder of the debt securities, if

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

if permitted for a particular series of debt securities, whether and how you can instruct it to
own name so you can be a registered holder of such debt securities;

16

Table of Contents

how it would exercise rights under the debt securities if there were a default or other event to protect their interests; and

if the debt securities are in book-entry form, how the depository's rules and procedures will

Global Securities

A global security represents one or any other number of individual debt securities. Generally, all debt securities will have the same terms. Each debt security issued in book-entry form will be represented by deposits with and registers in the name of a financial institution or its nominee that Schering-Plough selects for this purpose is called the depository. Unless Schering-Plough specifies otherwise in a supplement, The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, known as DTC, will be the depository for debt securities issued in book-entry form.

A global security may not be transferred to or registered in the name of anyone other than the depository in certain situations arise. Schering-Plough describes those situations below under "Special Situations When Transferred." In all of these arrangements, the depository, or its nominee, will be the sole registered holder of all debt securities. Investors will be permitted to own only beneficial interests in a global security. Beneficial interests may be owned by a broker, bank or other financial institution that in turn has an account either with the depository or with the depository. Thus, an investor whose security is represented by a global security will not be a registered holder of a beneficial interest in the global security.

Special Considerations for Global Securities

As an indirect holder, an investor's rights relating to a global security will be governed by the account agreement of the depository, as well as general laws relating to securities transfers. The depository that holds the global security is the registered holder of the debt securities represented by such global security.

If debt securities are issued only in the form of a global security, an investor should be aware of the following:

An investor cannot cause the debt securities to be registered in his or her name, and cannot cause the debt securities to be registered in his or her name, except in the special situations described below under "Special Situations When Transferred." An investor's interest in the debt securities, except in the special situations described below under "Special Situations When Transferred," will be terminated.

An investor will be an indirect holder and must look to his or her own bank or broker for protection of his or her legal rights relating to the debt securities, as described under "Special Situations When Transferred." An investor's interest in the debt securities, except in the special situations described below under "Special Situations When Transferred," will be terminated.

An investor may not be able to sell his or her interest in the debt securities to some insurance companies that are required by law to own their securities in non-book-entry form.

An investor may not be able to pledge his or her interest in the debt securities in circumstances where the debt securities must be delivered to the lender or other beneficiary of the pledge in order for the pledge to be effective.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

The depositary's policies, which may change from time to time, will govern payments, transfer to an investor's interest in the debt securities. Neither the trustee nor Schering-Plough have depositary's actions or

Table of Contents

for the depositary's records of ownership interests in a global security. Additionally, neither the depositary nor Schering-Plough will be responsible for the actions of any such intermediaries.

DTC requires that those who purchase and sell interests in a global security that is deposited with DTC use immediately available funds. Your broker or bank may also require you to use immediately available funds to purchase or sell interests in a global security.

Financial institutions that participate in the depositary's book-entry system, and through which you may purchase or sell interests in a global security, may also have their own policies affecting payments, notices and other matters relating to the global security. If there is more than one financial intermediary in the chain of ownership for an investor, Schering-Plough will be responsible for the actions of any of such intermediaries.

Special Situations When a Global Security Will Be Terminated

In a few special situations described below, a global security will be terminated and interests in the global security will be exchanged for interests in non-global form, referred to as certificated debt securities. After such an exchange, it will be up to you to determine whether you wish to hold certificated debt securities directly or in street name. Schering-Plough has described the rights of direct holders of Registered Debt Securities below.

Investors must consult their own banks or brokers to determine how to handle a global security exchanged on termination of a global security for certificated debt securities to be held directly.

The special situations for termination of a global security are as follows:

if the depositary notifies Schering-Plough that it is unwilling, unable or no longer qualified to act as depositary of the global security, and Schering-Plough does not appoint another institution to act as depositary within the time specified in the applicable prospectus supplement;

if Schering-Plough notifies the trustee that it wishes to terminate that global security.

The applicable prospectus supplement may list situations for terminating a global security that would not be covered by such prospectus supplement. If a global security were terminated, only the depositary would be responsible for deciding the names of the institutions in whose names the debt securities are to be registered and, therefore, who would be the registered holders of those debt securities.

Form, Exchange and Transfer of Registered Securities

If Schering-Plough ceases to issue registered debt securities in global form, it will issue them:

only in fully registered certificated form; and

in the denominations specified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Registered holders may exchange their certificated securities for debt securities of smaller denominations or convert their debt securities into securities of larger denominations, as long as the total principal amount is not changed.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Holders may exchange or transfer their certificated securities at the trustee s office. Schering-Plough registering debt securities in the names of holders transferring debt securities. Schering-Plough may functions or perform them itself.

Holders will not be required to pay a service charge to transfer or exchange their certificated securities other governmental charge associated with the transfer or exchange. The transfer or exchange will be is satisfied with the holders proof of legal ownership.

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

If Schering-Plough has designated additional transfer agents for your debt security, they will be named in the indenture. Schering-Plough may appoint additional transfer agents or cancel the appointment of any particular transfer agent. Schering-Plough may approve a change in the location of the office through which any transfer agent acts.

If any certificated securities of a particular series are redeemable and Schering-Plough redeems less than the entire amount of such securities, Schering-Plough may block the transfer or exchange of those debt securities during the period beginning on the date Schering-Plough mails the notice of redemption and ending on the day of that mailing, in order to freeze the list of holders of such securities. Schering-Plough may also refuse to register transfers or exchanges of any certificated securities selected for redemption. Schering-Plough will permit transfers and exchanges of the unredeemed portion of any debt security that will be partially redeemed.

If a registered debt security is issued in global form, only the depository will be entitled to transfer and register such debt security under this subsection because it will be the sole holder of the debt security.

Payment and Paying Agents

On each due date for interest payments on the debt securities, Schering-Plough will pay interest to each person who is the owner of the debt securities at the close of business on a designated day that is in advance of the due date of such interest to each such person even if such person no longer owns the debt security on the interest due date. Schering-Plough will determine the owner of the debt security, as shown on the trustee's records, in advance of the due date. Schering-Plough will usually be about two weeks in advance of the interest due date.

Because Schering-Plough will pay interest on the debt securities to the holders of the debt securities as of the due date with respect to any given interest period, and not to the holders of the debt securities on the interest due date (or to be paid), it is up to the holders who are buying and selling the debt securities to work out between themselves the purchase and sale prices of the debt securities. It is common for purchase prices of debt securities to be adjusted so as to prorate the interest on the debt securities between the buyer and the seller based on their respective ownership periods within the applicable interest period.

Schering-Plough will make payments on a global security by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the depository and not to any indirect holders who own beneficial interests in the global security. An indirect holder of a global security should consult the rules and practices of the depository and its participants, as described under "Global Securities" in the applicable prospectus supplement, for more information set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

If payment on a debt security is due on a day that is not a business day, Schering-Plough will make such payment on the next business day. The indenture will provide that such payments will be treated as if they were made on the original due date. Payments of this kind will not result in a default under any debt security or indenture, and no interest will accrue on such payments in this manner.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on the transfer of debt securities.

Information Concerning the Trustee

The trustee, The Bank of New York (BONY), and certain of its affiliates have in the past and currently provide certain services to Schering-Plough. Those services

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

19

Table of Contents

include acting as a lender under Schering-Plough's revolving credit agreement; trustee under the indenture which Schering-Plough issued \$1.25 billion aggregate principal amount of 5.3% senior unsecured notes with a principal amount of 6.5% senior unsecured notes due 2033; a transfer agent for Schering-Plough's 2012 notes; and providing cash management services. Schering-Plough currently anticipates that BONY may continue to provide these services.

Governing Law

The indenture and the debt securities will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the law of the State of New York.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Schering-Plough may sell the securities covered by this prospectus in any of the following methods:

through underwriters, dealers or remarketing firms;

directly to one or more purchasers, including to a limited number of institutional purchasers;

through agents; or

through a combination of any of the methods of sale.

Any such dealer or agent, in addition to any underwriter, may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act if it receives discounts or commissions received by an underwriter, dealer, remarketing firm or agent on the sale of securities. SEC to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act.

Sale Through Underwriters

If underwriters are used in the sale of securities, such securities will be acquired by the underwriters from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price. The securities may be offered to the public either through underwriting syndicates represented by one or more underwriters acting alone. Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement, any person who purchases the securities described in the applicable prospectus supplement will be subject to certain conditions. No person will be obligated to purchase all such securities if any are purchased by them. Any public offering price and any commission or fee allowed or paid to dealers may be changed from time to time.

Direct Sales

The securities may be sold directly by Schering-Plough. In the case of securities sold directly by Schering-Plough, no underwriter will be involved.

Sale Through Agents

The securities may be sold through agents designated by Schering-Plough from time to time. Any agent designated by Schering-Plough to sell securities in respect of which this prospectus is being delivered, and any commissions payable by Schering-Plough to such agent, will be disclosed in the applicable prospectus supplement.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

in the applicable prospectus supplement. Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, the information is provided on a best efforts basis for the period of its appointment.

20

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

General Information

The terms of the offering of the securities with respect to which this prospectus is being delivered will be set forth in a prospectus supplement and will include among other things:

the type of and terms of the securities offered;

the price of the securities;

the proceeds to Schering-Plough from the sale of the securities;

the names of the securities exchanges, if any, on which the securities are listed;

the name of any underwriters, dealers, remarketing firms or agents and the amount of securities to be sold by them;

any over-allotment options under which underwriters may purchase additional securities from the issuer;

any underwriting discounts, agency fees or other compensation to underwriters or agents; and

any discounts or concessions which may be allowed or reallowed or paid to dealers.

Agents, dealers, underwriters and remarketing firms may be entitled, under agreements entered into with Schering-Plough against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contract with Schering-Plough to make in respect thereof.

Agents, dealers, underwriters and remarketing firms may be customers of, engage in transactions with or be employed by Schering-Plough's subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business.

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, all securities offered by this prospectus are common shares, which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, will be new issues with no established trading market. In the case of any series of securities on an exchange, and in the case of Schering-Plough's common shares, on any exchange, as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, Schering-Plough shall not be obligated to do so. Schering-Plough does not intend to make a market in any securities. No assurance can be given regarding the activity of trading in, or liquidity of, any securities.

VALIDITY OF SECURITIES

Unless otherwise indicated in a supplement to this prospectus, McCarter & English, LLP will pass up to Schering-Plough. In addition, Susan Ellen Wolf, Esq., Schering-Plough's Corporate Secretary, will pass up to Ms. Wolf is an officer of Schering-Plough and beneficially owns common shares and holds options to purchase common shares. Ms. Wolf is eligible to participate in the Schering-Plough Corporation 2006 Stock Incentive Plan and other plans and may receive benefits under those plans.

EXPERTS

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

The consolidated financial statements, the related financial statement schedule, and management's financial reporting incorporated in this prospectus by reference from Schering-Plough's 2006 10-K and independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports, which are incorporated hereunder with an unqualified opinion on the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule and include Schering-Plough's adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123 (Revised) and SFAS No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans , (2) express an unqualified opinion on management internal control over financial reporting, and (3) express an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. The reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts.

With respect to the unaudited interim financial information for the periods ended March 31, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference, Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) for the periods stated in their reports included in Schering-Plough's first and second quarter 10-Q, and incorporated herein by reference, do not express an opinion on that interim financial information. Accordingly, the degree of reliance on such information is restricted in light of the limited nature of the review procedures applied. Deloitte & Touche LLP are not providing any assurance under Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 for their reports on the unaudited interim financial information. The reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts are not a part of the registration statement prepared or certified by an accountant within the meaning of Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933.

The combined financial statements of the OBS Group as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and for each of the years ended December 31, 2006, have been included herein in reliance upon the report of KPMG Accountants N.A., appearing elsewhere in this prospectus, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

INDEX TO OBS GROUP COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Combined statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004
Combined balance sheets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005
Combined statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004
Combined statements of changes in invested equity for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004
Notes to the combined financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004
Independent auditors' report
Unaudited condensed combined interim statements of income for the six months ended June 30, 2007
Unaudited condensed combined interim balance sheets as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006
Unaudited condensed combined interim statements of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2007
Unaudited condensed combined interim statements of changes in invested equity for the six months ended June 30, 2007
Notes to the unaudited condensed combined interim financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2007

F-1

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

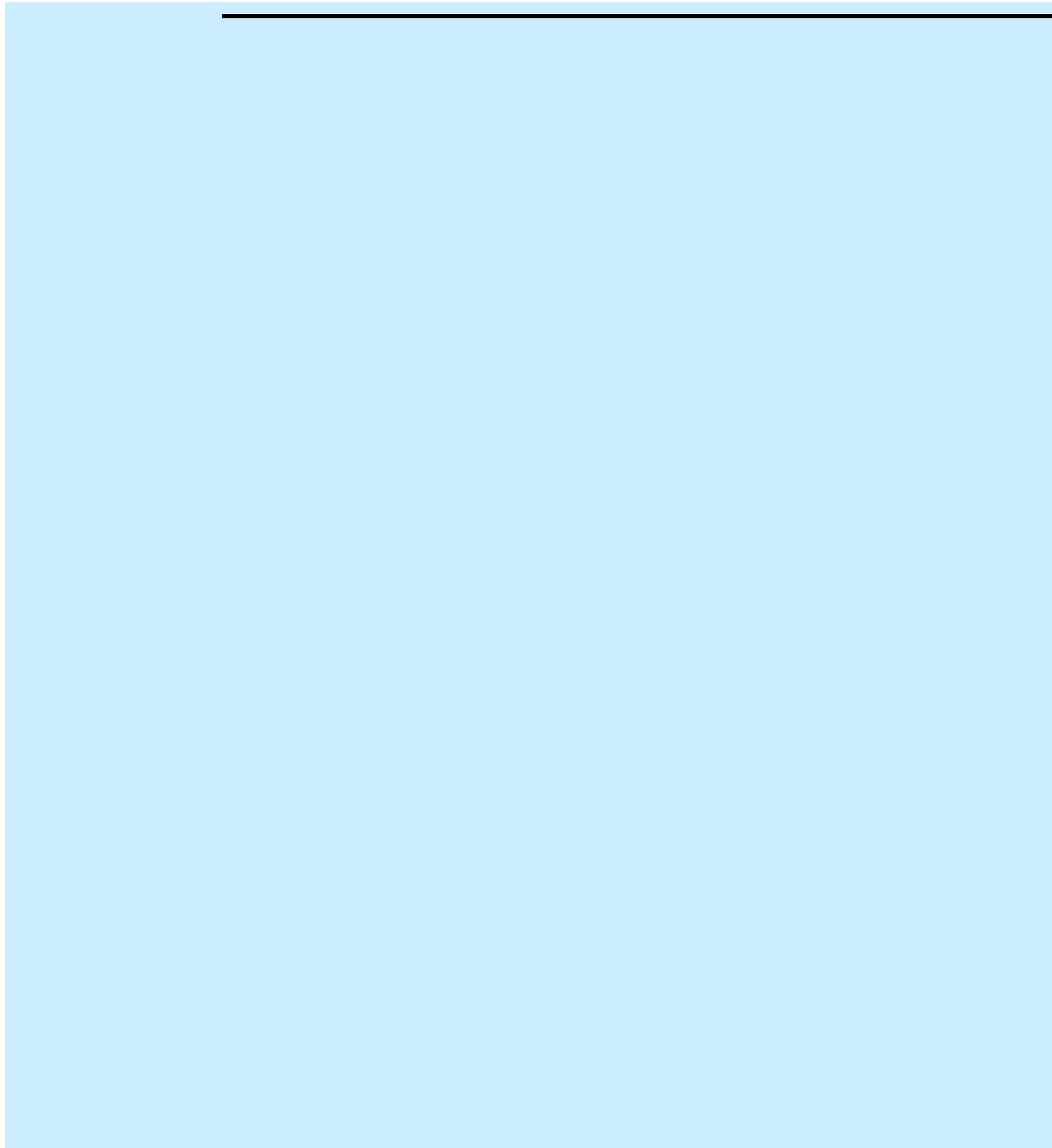
		OBS GROUP	
		COMBINED STATEMENTS OF INCOME	
		(Amounts in millions of euros)	
	Note		For the Year 2006
Revenues	4,5		3,718
Cost of sales			(1,159)
<i>Gross profit</i>			2,559
Selling and distribution expenses		(1,137)	(1,137)
Research and development expenses		(612)	(612)
General and administrative expenses		(244)	(244)
Other operating income/(expense)	6	17	17
			(1,976)
<i>Operating income</i>			583
Financial expenses	7	(45)	(45)
Financial income	7	10	10
			(35)
<i>Operating income less net financing costs</i>			548
Share of profit of associates	14		2
<i>Profit before tax</i>			550
Income tax expense	8		(157)
<i>Profit for the period</i>			393
<i>Attributable to:</i>			
Equity holders of the OBS Group			393
Minority interest			
<i>Profit for the period</i>			393

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

F-2

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**



Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS
(Amounts in millions of euros)

	Note
ASSETS	
Property, plant and equipment, net	10
Intangible assets, net	11
Financial non-current assets:	12
deferred tax assets	13
investments in associates	14
other investments	12
Total non-current assets	
Inventories, net	15
Income tax receivable	16
Receivables from related parties, net	3
Trade and other receivables, net	17
Cash and cash equivalents	18
Total current assets	
Total assets	
Invested Equity	
Owners' net investment (including cumulative translation reserves)	19
Minority interest	
Total invested equity	
LIABILITIES	
Borrowings	23
Deferred income	22
Deferred tax liabilities	13
Provisions	21
Total non-current liabilities	
Borrowings	24
Deferred income	22

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Income tax payable	16
Payables to related parties	3
Trade and other payables	25
Provisions	21

Total current liabilities

Total liabilities

Total invested equity and liabilities

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

F-3

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

COMBINED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in millions of euros)

	For the 2006
Profit for the period	393
<i>Adjustments to reconcile earnings to cash generated from operating activities:</i>	
Depreciation and amortization	181
Impairments	
Gains on divestments	(8)
Share of profit of associates	(2)
Changes in deferred taxes (non-cash recognized in income)	58
Provisions expense (non-cash recognized in income)	42
Interest expense funded by Akzo Nobel	38
Corporate overhead costs funded by Akzo Nobel	30
Insurance expense funded by Akzo Nobel	28
Share-based payment costs funded by Akzo Nobel	5
Other	15
<i>Operating cash flow before changes in working capital and provisions</i>	780
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(7)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(24)
Decrease/(increase) in other non-current assets	8
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables and provisions	26
Increase/(decrease) in income tax payables and receivables, net	17
	20
Cash generated from operating activities	800
Purchase of intangible assets	(8)
Capital expenditures	(162)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	
Acquisitions	(8)
Proceeds from sale of interests	11
Other	(3)
Net cash used in investing activities	(170)
Dividends paid to Akzo Nobel	
Cash transfers (to)/from Akzo Nobel, net	(426)

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Financing with affiliates	
Bank overdrafts	
(Decrease)/increase in borrowings	(20)
Net cash used in financing activities	(446)
<i>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</i>	184
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(4)
<i>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</i>	180
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	59
<i>Cash and cash equivalents at December 31</i>	239

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

F-4

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

COMBINED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN INVESTED CAPITAL
(Amounts in millions of euros)

	Owners Investment	Net Income	Other Equity	Current Period	Trailing 12 Months
<i>Balance at January 1, 2004</i>	1,591				
Changes in exchange rates in respect of foreign operations					
Net income/(expense) recognized directly in equity					
Profit for the period	358				
<i>Total income/(expenses)</i>	358				
Dividend paid to Akzo Nobel	(477)				
<i>Contributions attributed to:</i>					
Share-based payment costs funded by Akzo Nobel	4				
Interest expense funded by Akzo Nobel	19				
Corporate overhead costs funded by Akzo Nobel	24				
Insurance expense funded by Akzo Nobel	27				
Tax transfers from Akzo Nobel, net	302				
Employee benefits and other non-cash transfers, net	29				
Cash transfers from Akzo Nobel, net	150				
<i>Balance at December 31, 2004</i>	2,027				
Changes in exchange rates in respect of foreign operations					
Net income/(expense) recognized directly in equity					
Profit for the period	566				
<i>Total income/(expenses)</i>	566				
Dividend paid to Akzo Nobel	(410)				
<i>Contributions attributed to:</i>					
Share-based payment costs funded by Akzo Nobel	3				
Interest expense funded by Akzo Nobel	28				
Corporate overhead costs funded by Akzo Nobel	27				
Insurance expense funded by Akzo Nobel	29				
Tax transfers to Akzo Nobel, net	(127)				
Employee benefits and other non-cash transfers, net	175				
Cash transfers to Akzo Nobel, net	(179)				

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

<i>Balance at December 31, 2005</i>	2,139
Changes in exchange rates in respect of foreign operations	
Net income/(expense) recognized directly in equity	
Profit for the period	393
<i>Total income/(expenses)</i>	393
Change minority interests in subsidiaries	
<i>Contributions attributed to:</i>	
Share-based payment costs funded by Akzo Nobel	5
Interest expense funded by Akzo Nobel	38
Corporate overhead costs funded by Akzo Nobel	30
Insurance expense funded by Akzo Nobel	28
Tax transfers to Akzo Nobel, net	112
Employee benefits and other non-cash transfers, net	(6)
Cash transfers to Akzo Nobel, net	(426)
<i>Balance at December 31, 2006</i>	2,313

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

F-5

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Note 1 Business and Basis of Presentation

Business

In these combined financial statements, the human healthcare and animal healthcare activities of Akzo Nobel referred to as the healthcare activities and references to the OBS Group or Company mean the Akzo Nobel that undertook the human and animal healthcare activities during the relevant periods covered by these combined financial statements.

The OBS Group is headquartered in Oss, The Netherlands.

The human healthcare business, Organon, specializes in the discovery, development, manufacturing and marketing of pharmaceutical products. Its core therapeutic areas of expertise are contraception, fertility, hormone therapy, mental health and oncology. The Organon business includes Nobilon, a biotechnology company dedicated to exploring opportunities in the field of oncology.

The animal healthcare business, Intervet, offers a full range of veterinary vaccines and pharmaceuticals for a wide range of species including poultry, pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, cats, dogs and fish.

Following the announcement by Akzo Nobel that it intends to separate its healthcare activities from Akzo Nobel BioSciences N.V. (OBS N.V.) on September 1, 2006 as a public company with limited liability (NV) under the laws of The Netherlands with an authorized share capital of EUR 225 thousand and an issued share capital of EUR 25 million.

On September 30, 2006 Akzo Nobel contributed to OBS N.V., through a contribution in kind, the shares of Akzo Nobel BioSciences International B.V. and Organon BioSciences Nederland B.V., in exchange for 24,955,000 shares with a value of EUR 1.00 (one euro) per share. As per the date of this contribution, OBS N.V. had an authorized share capital of EUR 225 million and an issued share capital of EUR 25 million.

These combined financial statements were authorized on July 30, 2007 by the Board of Management of OBS N.V.

F-6

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Basis of Presentation

These combined financial statements reflect all of the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and cash flows of the entities forming part of the OBS Group are as follows:

Legal Entity

Organon BioSciences N.V.	TH
Organon BioSciences Nederland B.V. (*)	TH
Organon BioSciences International B.V. (**)	TH
Intervet International B.V.	TH
Intervet Inc.	U
Intervet International GmbH	G
Intervet UK Ltd.	U
Laboratorios Intervet S.A.	Sp
Hydrochemie GmbH	G
Intervet Australia Pty Ltd.	A
Intervet Deutschland GmbH	G
Intervet Innovation GmbH	G
Akzo Nobel Ltda (***)	B
Intervet Mexico S.A. de CV	M
Intervet S.A.	Fr
Intervet Productions S.A.	Fr
Intervet Pharma R&D S.A.	Fr
Intervet (Italia) S.r.l.	Ita
Intervet UK Production Ltd.	U
Intervet Holding B.V.	TH
Intervet Nederland B.V.	TH
Intervet KK	Ja
Nobilon International B.V.	TH
N.V. Organon	TH
Organon (Ireland) Ltd. (****)	Ir
Organon International Inc.	U
Organon USA Inc.	U
Organon S.A.	Fr
Nippon Organon KK	Ja

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Organon GmbH
 Organon Laboratories Ltd.
 Organon Española S.A.
 Organon Italia S.p.A.
 Organon do Brasil Indústria e Comércio Ltda
 Organon Ilaclari A.S.
 Organon Holding B.V.
 Organon Nederland B.V.
 Organon Canada Ltd.
 Multilan AG
 Diosynth RTP Inc.

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F-7

Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

(*) Formerly Akzo Nobel Pharma B.V.

(**) Formerly Akzo Nobel Pharma International B.V.

(***) Represents the Intervet division of Akzo Nobel Ltda, the combined financial statements revenues, expenses and cash flows of this legal entity that pertain directly to healthcare activities. In 2005, a portion of this legal entity was incorporated in a separate entity (Intervet do Brasil Veterinária) OBS N.V. The remaining business of Akzo Nobel Ltda is not related to healthcare and other healthcare activities.

(****) Including Organon Ireland Swiss Branch.

These combined financial statements exclude the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and cash flows (and the equivalents thereof) not relating to the healthcare activities.

During 2006, the OBS Group divested Crina S.A., one of the remaining feed additives businesses held by Akzo Nobel. In 2005, Akzo Nobel divested significant parts of its feed additives business to Biovet. In 2004, the OBS Group divested DVM, a business that produces reagents and testing kits for the control of livestock diseases. These combined financial statements reflect the results of these businesses up to the date of divestment.

The OBS Group has historically operated as an integrated part of Akzo Nobel and within the Akzo Nobel consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a "carve-out" basis from the consolidated financial statements of Akzo Nobel. The position and performance of the OBS Group as if the OBS Group had existed as of and during the periods presented and as if International Accounting Standard (IAS) 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*, applied. The financial statements included herein may not necessarily be indicative of the OBS Group's financial performance had the OBS Group operated as a separate entity during the periods presented or for future periods.

As described above, these combined financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and cash flows (and the equivalents thereof) on the "carve-out" basis of presentation, these combined financial statements include allocations for various expenses, as well as an allocation of certain assets and liabilities historically maintained by Akzo Nobel to the OBS Group. These include, among other things, corporate overhead, interest expense, certain deferred and accrued liabilities for certain compensation plans and contingent liabilities. The various allocation methodologies used for interest expense, share based payments, and pension and postretirement expenses are discussed in Notes 3, 3 and 4. The OBS Group considers that such allocations have been made on a reasonable basis, but may not necessarily represent the amounts that would have been incurred if the OBS Group had operated on a stand-alone basis.

Akzo Nobel uses a centralized approach to manage cash and to finance many of its global operations. The cash and equivalents maintained at Akzo Nobel are not included in the accompanying combined financial statements.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

include an allocation of Akzo Nobel's interest expense as discussed in Note 7. The OBS Group's financial transactions with Akzo Nobel and are reflected in invested equity in the combined balance sheets.

F-8

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

The invested equity balance in these combined financial statements of the OBS Group constitutes Akzo Nobel's net assets. It represents the excess of total assets over total liabilities. Invested equity includes the effects of carve-out financing of the OBS Group through the in-house banking cash pooling arrangements and loans to and from the OBS Group's cumulative net income, including income directly recognized in equity. As a consequence, Akzo Nobel has entered into a contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets after deducting liabilities to which reference is made in *Disclosure and Presentation*.

For those OBS Group companies located in countries where they were included in the tax grouping of Akzo Nobel in their respective entity's tax jurisdiction, the current tax payable or receivable of these OBS Group companies is determined to or to be received from the country tax leading holding company of Akzo Nobel. For the purpose of these financial statements, it is assumed that only the current year is outstanding.

The combined statements of cash flows have been prepared under the indirect method in accordance with *IFRS for Entities*. The combined statements of cash flows exclude currency translation differences, which are determined by the liabilities of non-euro companies to euros at year-end exchange rates (except for those arising on cash flows from non-cash transactions).

Akzo Nobel and the OBS Group have identified certain issues and areas that, in preparation of and for the implementation of the agreeable arrangements between them. These issues and areas have been included in a separation agreement dated 2007. Note 31 provides further explanation on the separation agreement.

As a result of the foregoing, among other things, the combined financial statements may not necessarily represent the position, results of operations, or cash flows had the OBS Group operated on a separate stand-alone basis for the periods. Furthermore, the combined financial statements do not reflect the financial impact of the activities of Akzo Nobel.

These combined financial statements of the OBS Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU). IFRS as adopted by the OBS Group does not differ from IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The accounting policies as set out below have been applied consistently for the year ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, with the exception of IAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* for financial instruments, which have been applied as if IAS 32 and IAS 39 were not effective. It has been determined that the effect of not applying IAS 32 and IAS 39 prior to January 1, 2005 is immaterial.

These combined financial statements are presented in euro, which is the functional currency of OBS Group. All amounts are in millions of euros except headcount figures or unless otherwise stated. IFRS as applied by the OBS Group is based on the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP). The effects of the differences between IFRS and US GAAP are disclosed in Note 32.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the accompanying comb

F-9

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Principles of combination

These combined financial statements include the accounts of the OBS Group's operations controlled together for all periods presented.

All significant intercompany balances and transactions with combined entities have been eliminated. Transactions with Akzo Nobel, excluding the OBS Group, have not been eliminated, but are presented on a net basis between the parties.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates are based on management's experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the nature of the transactions and judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources and estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are made when the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and the current and future periods.

Judgments made by management in the application of IFRS that have a significant effect on the combined financial statements and a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in Note 29.

Management has also estimated the allocation of various expenses and certain assets and liabilities to Akzo Nobel as disclosed in Note 1 and throughout these combined financial statements.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated to euro at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date. Differences arising on translation are recognized in the combined statements of income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in terms of historical costs in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated into euros at exchange rates on the balance sheet date. Assets and liabilities translated into euros at rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Translation into euros of shareholders' equities and of intercompany loans of a permanent nature with a maturity of more than 12 months are recorded within invested equity. Upon disposal or liquidation of a foreign entity, these cumulative translation differences are included in income or expense.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Exchange gains and losses arising from transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the reporting entity, and the fair value adjustment of forward exchange contracts, are included in the combined statements of income.

F-10

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Before being combined, the financial statements of subsidiaries established in hyperinflationary countries were restated to reflect current prices.

The main exchange rates against euros used in the preparation of the combined balance sheets and the combined income statements are as follows:

	Combined Balance Sheets
	2006
USD	1.317
GBP	0.671
CHF	1.607

Valuation

The principles of valuation and determination of income used in these combined financial statements are consistent with the principles of valuation of assets and liabilities.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labor, the initial estimate, where relevant, of the cost of restoring the site on which they are located, and an appropriate proportion of production overheads. The cost of any qualifying asset is capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset. Grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are deducted from the cost of the related asset.

Subsequent costs are included in an asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, if the economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the OBS Group and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. Maintenance and repairs are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. The cost of other property, plant and equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method over the useful life of the respective assets. In the majority of cases the useful life of equipment and machinery is 10 years, and for buildings between 20 and 30 years. Residual value is in the majority of cases determined to be insignificant. Depreciation values are reassessed annually.

Components of property, plant and equipment that have different useful lives are accounted for as separate items.

Gains and losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment are included in the combined statements of income.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-11

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment are classified as finance leases if the OBS Group has substantial ownership. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases.

Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is apportioned to interest expense and a reduction of the carrying amount of the liability. Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the useful life of the asset or the lease term. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the OBS Group's identifiable intangible assets at the acquisition. Goodwill related to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Goodwill is tested for impairment less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets with a finite life, such as licenses, know-how and intellectual property rights, are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any impairment recognized. Amortization is recognized in the combined statements of income over the estimated useful lives, which in the majority of cases are between 4 and 15 years.

Research and development costs

Expenditures on research and development activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding are recognized in the combined income statements as an expense as incurred. An intangible asset is recognized if the Group can demonstrate all of the following: (a) the technical feasibility of completing the product or process; (b) its intention to complete the product or process and use or sell it; (c) its ability to use or sell the product or process; (d) the process will generate probable future economic benefits and demonstrate the existence of a market for the product or process; (e) adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the product or process; (f) a reliable way to measure the expenditure attributable to the product or process during its development. Where the research and development expenditure is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. The expenditure is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful economic life. The expenditure capitalized includes an appropriate proportion of overheads.

A development project involves a product candidate undergoing a high number of tests to illustrate its safety and efficacy in humans and animals prior to obtaining the necessary approval of the final product from the appropriate authorities. The success of the individual development projects are dependent on obtaining such approval. Considering the high costs of pharmaceutical products, management has concluded that the future economic benefits associated with the development of a product candidate are probable only if the product candidate is approved for marketing.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-12

Table of Contents**OBS GROUP****NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)**

estimated with sufficient certainty until the project has been finalized nor is the OBS Group technical approval. It lacks the required regulatory approval. Development costs that meet the conditions mentioned above are capitalized. If the project does not meet, all development costs are expensed as incurred. For the years prior to and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the OBS Group has expensed all development costs.

Payments to in-license products and compounds from third parties, generally taking the form of up-front payments, are recognized on a straight-line basis over their historic cost and are recognized on a straight-line basis, over their useful lives.

Financial non-current assets

Interests in companies where the OBS Group can exercise significant influence but no control are treated as investments. They are stated at the amount of the OBS Group's share in equity from the date that significant influence commences. The calculation of equity is based on IFRS as disclosed in these notes to the combined financial statements. If the OBS Group loses its interest in the associate, the carrying amount is reduced to nil and recognition of future losses is discontinued to the extent of legal or constructive obligations on behalf of the associate.

Unrealized gains arising from transactions with associates are eliminated to the extent of the OBS Group's share in the investment against the investment in the company. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent of evidence of impairment.

Other financial non-current assets classified as available for sale are stated at fair value, with gains and losses recognized directly in invested equity and impairment losses recognized in the combined statements of income. For financial non-current assets classified as available for sale, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized is recognized in the combined statements of income. Other financial non-current assets classified as held to maturity are stated at amortized cost. Long-term receivables and loans to associates included within other financial non-current assets are stated at fair value (using the interest method), less impairment losses.

The fair value of financial instruments classified as available for sale is their quoted price at the balance sheet date.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of the business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

The cost of inventories is determined using the weighted average cost formula, and includes expenditures incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, it also includes direct labor costs and certain overhead and production expenses.

Trade and other receivables

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Trade and other receivables are stated at their amortized cost less impairment losses. Collectibility of is based upon management s knowledge of customers and compliance with credit terms.

F-13

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash or cash equivalents. The OBS Group's reported cash and cash equivalents relate to local cash on hand or local cash equivalents of the OBS Group. As discussed in Note 1 and Note 3 during the periods covered by these combined financial statements, the OBS Group generally centralized such that cash collections by the OBS Group were automatically remitted to Akros and are not included in cash and cash equivalents.

Impairment

The carrying amount of the OBS Group's assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed for impairment, whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is determined and recognized if the book value so computed exceeds the recoverable amount of the assets.

For goodwill, assets that have an indefinite life and intangible assets that are not yet available for use, impairment tests are performed at balance sheet date.

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the combined statements of income.

Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill in the cash-generating units (group of units) and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit.

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognized directly in equity, and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognized directly in equity is transferred to profit or loss, even though the financial asset has not been derecognized. The amount of the cumulative loss that is transferred is the difference between the acquisition cost and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized.

An impairment loss in respect of a held-to-maturity security or receivable carried at amortised cost is recognized if the recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized.

An impairment loss in respect of an investment in an equity instrument classified as available for sale is recognized in profit or loss. If the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an impairment loss that was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss shall be reversed, with the amount recognized in profit or loss.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

F-14

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Invested equity

The invested equity balance in the combined financial statements of the OBS Group constitutes Akzo's net assets and represents the excess of total assets over total liabilities. Invested equity includes the effects of carve-out funding of the OBS Group activities through the in-house banking and cash pooling loans to and from the OBS Group's cumulative net income, including income directly recognized in equity. As a consequence, the balance evidences a residual interest in the assets after deducting liabilities.

Provisions

Provisions are recorded when the OBS Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits is required to settle that obligation. Provisions are measured at the timing of cash outflows into account. The expected future cash outflows are discounted using appropriate market assessments of the time value of money and, if applicable, the risks specific to the liability. The increase in provisions as a result of the passage of time is recognized in the combined statements of income under the heading of "Provisions".

A provision for restructuring is recognized when a detailed and formal restructuring plan has been approved by the management and commenced or has been announced publicly committing the OBS Group to that course of action. Future restructuring costs are recognized when the restructuring plan is approved and the restructuring costs are incurred.

Pensions and other postretirement benefits

The majority of the OBS Group's employees participate in Akzo Nobel defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans which provide benefits to employees and former employees of both the OBS Group and Akzo Nobel. In these plans, the assets and liabilities that relate to employees (and former employees) of the OBS Group are allocated to the OBS Group employees (and former employees) of other Akzo Nobel businesses. In preparing the combined financial statements, the OBS Group used a reasonable allocation methodology to determine the OBS Group's portion of the plans' assets and liabilities. Note 21 for further details of the allocation methodology used.

Furthermore, some OBS Group employees participate in stand-alone OBS Group pension and other postretirement benefit plans. Expenses, assets and liabilities for these plans are accounted for in the combined financial statements under the heading of "Pensions and other postretirement benefits".

The OBS Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan as the present value of the benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that value is discounted at the discount rate, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the balance sheet date of high quality corporate bonds that have currencies and terms consistent with the currencies and estimated terms of the obligation. Most of the plan assets are invested with plan assets that have been segregated in trusts or foundations. Valuations of both funded and unfunded obligations are performed by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Pension costs primarily represent the increase in the net obligation.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-15

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

projected pension benefits based on employee service during the year and the interest on this obligation over the next five years, net of the expected return on plan assets.

In certain countries the OBS Group also provides postretirement benefits other than pensions to its employees. Valuations of the obligations under these plans are carried out by independent actuaries using the projected credit method. Such plans primarily consist of the present value of the benefits attributed on an equal basis to each year of service in respect of employee service in previous years.

Actuarial gains and losses arising in calculating the OBS Group's obligation in respect of a plan are recognized in the combined statements of income if an unrecognized actuarial gain or loss exceeds ten percent of the greater of the present value of the defined pension plan assets. That portion is recognized in the combined statements of income over the expected average remaining service period of participating in the plan, otherwise actuarial gains and losses are not recognized.

When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service is recognized in the combined statements of income on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits vest immediately, the expense is recognized immediately in the combined statements of income.

Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits include long-service or sabbatical leave, jubilee or other long-service awards payable more than 12 months after the related service rendered. These provisions are stated at present value.

Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the OBS Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been made. Contributions made are expensed as incurred.

Income taxes

During the periods presented, some entities of the OBS Group businesses did not file separate income tax returns. The tax grouping of other Akzo Nobel entities within the respective entity's tax jurisdiction. The income tax expense for the OBS Group's financial statements was calculated on a separate return basis, as if the OBS Group was a separate tax entity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on temporary differences between the valuation of assets and liabilities for book purposes and the valuation for tax purposes. Measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities is based upon the expected future taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be realized. The tax effect on the elimination of intercompany profit in inventories is based on the tax rate applicable to the goods.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Deferred tax assets, including assets arising from losses carried forward, are recognized if it is probable that they will be realized in the future. Non-refundable dividend taxes are taken into account in the determination of the deferred tax assets.

F-16

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

to the extent of earnings expected to be distributed by associates. If separate tax rates exist for distributed and undistributed profits, deferred taxes are measured at the tax rate applicable to undistributed profits. The income tax consequence of a dividend liability to pay the dividend is recognized.

Deferred taxes are not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, intangible assets and liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures. A temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The OBS Group does not recognize deferred tax on differences between tax base and book value of assets and liabilities controlled and not anticipated in the foreseeable future.

Taxes on income comprise both current and deferred taxes, including effects of changes in tax rates. Tax expense is recognized in the statements of income, unless it relates to equity and deferred tax recognized in purchase accounting.

Share-based payments

Certain OBS Group employees participate in various Akzo Nobel share-based payment plans. These plans allow employees to acquire the OBS Group to acquire Akzo Nobel N.V. common shares. These options generally vest if the employee remains employed for an uninterrupted three-year period. Also, for the options granted since 2005, certain economic value added conditions apply as vesting conditions. Akzo Nobel also has a Performance Share Plan, under which shares are conditionally earned. The number of shares which the employees will receive depends on the employee having stayed with the company for the three-year period and Akzo Nobel's Total Shareholder Return (TSR) performance over a three-year period, compared to the peer group.

The fair value of the options and performance shares granted is recognized as an employee expense over the period during which the employees become entitled to the performance shares. The fair value is measured at grant date and spread over the period during which the employees become entitled to the performance shares. The fair value of the options and performance shares granted to OBS Group employees is measured using a binomial lattice model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options and performance shares are granted. For performance shares this also includes the market conditions expected to impact Akzo Nobel's TSR performance. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options or performance shares that are expected to vest. The vesting of performance shares is only due to the actual TSR performance differing from the performance target. The fair value of performance shares is measured at the end of the reporting period.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, borrowings are measured at amortized cost, the difference between cost and redemption value being recognized in the combined statements of income over the term of the borrowings on an interest basis.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Short-term debt and trade and other payables

Short-term debt, trade payables and other payables are recognized at cost. Their carrying values approximate the maturity of these instruments.

F-17

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Derivative financial instruments

The OBS Group uses forward foreign currency contracts in order to manage its exposures to movements in exchange rates.

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and for the years then ended, forward exchange contracts are measured at fair value on the balance sheets, with changes in the fair value recognized in income. The fair values are recognized in the component of receivables or under trade and other payables.

Principles of determination of income

The determination of income is closely associated with the valuation of assets and liabilities. In addition to the preparation of the combined statements of income:

Revenues

Revenues are defined as the consideration received from the sale and delivery of goods and services, net of value-added-tax, rebates, discounts and similar allowances.

Revenues from sales of goods are recognized when the significant risks and rewards have been transferred to the customer, if there are significant uncertainties regarding the recovery of the consideration due, associated cost, and management keeps continuing involvement with the goods. Service revenues are recognized as services are rendered on an accrual basis.

The OBS Group receives in-licensing, milestone, and other up-front non-refundable payments from the sale of products or technology. Revenue associated with performance milestones is recognized based on achievement under the respective agreements. Revenue from non-refundable up-front payments and license fees is initially recognized as income as earned over the period of the development collaboration or the manufacturing obligation.

The OBS Group also generates revenues from collaborative research and development as well as co-branding. These arrangements consist of multiple elements and provide for varying consideration terms, such as up-front, milestone payments. A significant analysis by management in order to determine the appropriate method of revenue recognition is required. Where separate units of accounting (each unit constituting a separate earnings process), the arrangement is recognized based on their relative fair values and recognized over the respective performance period. Where the arrangement consists of multiple units, the individual deliverables are combined as a single unit of accounting and the total arrangement is recognized over the estimated collaboration period.

The OBS Group has accruals and provisions for expected sales returns, charge-backs, discounts and other adjustments to revenue at the time the related revenues are recorded. Such estimates are based on analyses of existing sales returns obligations, historical trends and the OBS Group's experience. Management believes that the total amount of

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

adequate, based upon currently available information. As these reductions are based on management's best estimate, better information becomes available. Such changes that arise could impact the accruals and provisions.

F-18

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

recognized in the balance sheet in future periods and consequently the level of sales recognized in the periods.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise the manufacturing costs of the goods sold and delivered, and any inventory work in progress.

Manufacturing costs include such items as:

the costs of raw materials and supplies, energy, and other materials;

depreciation and the costs of maintenance of the assets used in production;

salaries, wages, and social charges for the personnel involved in manufacturing.

The costs of services and royalties, generally, are included in the functional cost lines in the combined statements of income and distribution expenses, research and development expenses, or general and administrative expenses.

Government grants

Government grants related to cost are recognized in the combined statements of income in the same period as the cost and are deducted from the relevant cost. For government grants related to assets, see the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment.

Financial expenses and income

Financial expenses comprise the interest expense on advances from Akzo Nobel based on the daily outstanding amount through Akzo Nobel's cash pooling accounts using interest rates applicable to the currency and region, the interest expense on borrowings from the Akzo Nobel Group, and borrowings from financial institutions, calculated on the interest expense component of finance lease payments and the accretion of the discount element of financial liabilities. Interest income is recognized under financial income.

Interest income is recognized under financial income, using the effective interest method.

Share of profit of associates

Share in profit of associates consists of the OBS Group's share in earnings of these companies and in the share of the allowance being made for taxes relating to these items.

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Earnings per share

The OBS Group is not a separate legal entity with common shares outstanding. Therefore, historical the combined financial statements.

Segment reporting

The primary segment reporting is based on the business segments of the OBS Group, whereby the bu products or services which are subject to risks and rewards which differ from the risks and rewards o products and services are related, aspects such as the nature of the products or services, the nature of of customers and end users for the products or

F-19

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

services are taken into consideration. Segments reported are Organon and Intervet, which also reflect the secondary segment reporting is based on the geographical areas in which the OBS Group operates. comparable risks and returns are grouped together. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length

Standards issued, but not yet effective

The following new IFRS standards and interpretations have been adopted by the IASB and have been effective date of these standards and interpretations is annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2005. *Disclosures and Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Capital Disclosures*, IFRS Interpretation 8, *Scope of IFRS 2 Share Based Payment*; IFRIC Interpretation 9, *Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives*; IFRIC 11, *IFRS 2, Group and Treasury Share Transactions*; IFRIC 13, *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, and IFRIC 14, *IAS 19 - The Limit on a Defined Benefit Pension Requirement and their Interaction*. The OBS Group has analyzed the impact of the new accounting standards and they are not expected to have a significant impact on the OBS Group.

Note 3 Related Parties

These combined financial statements include transactions with related parties. The OBS Group enters into transactions with subsidiaries. Furthermore, Akzo Nobel provided corporate services for the combined financial statements that product transfers between the OBS Group and the Akzo Nobel Group were made at arm's length

Sales and purchases of goods and services to and from Akzo Nobel and its subsidiaries were not significant in 2005 and 2004. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the OBS Group had receivables from Akzo Nobel of EUR 6 million, respectively. These amounts are reflected in receivables from related parties in the combined balance sheets. and 2005, the OBS Group had payables to Akzo Nobel and its subsidiaries of EUR 5 million and EUR 5 million, respectively, reflected in payables to related parties in the combined balance sheets.

In addition, the OBS Group purchases and sells goods and services to two related parties in which the OBS Group has a significant interest (associates). Such transactions were not significant on an individual or aggregate basis. The OBS Group's transactions are conducted at arm's length with terms comparable to transactions with third parties.

General and administrative expenses include allocated corporate and regional costs from Akzo Nobel of EUR 27 million and EUR 24 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Akzo Nobel's corporate administrative services to the OBS Group, and are generally allocated based on a percentage of annual revenues, gross profit, and property, plant, and equipment, to Akzo Nobel's comparable costs of property, plant, and equipment. Management considers that such allocations have been made on a reasonable basis as if the costs had the OBS Group operated as a separate entity during the periods presented. In addition, the OBS Group's expenses directly related to the OBS Group. These have been allocated to the OBS Group based upon actual costs

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-20

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

incurred by Akzo Nobel. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, these direct related costs were EUR 2 million and EUR 2 million, respectively.

Akzo Nobel incurs certain insurance costs on behalf of the OBS Group. These costs primarily include claims and certain administrative (insurance) services. Akzo Nobel's in-house insurance department is partially self-insured and partially insured with third party insurance companies. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, Akzo Nobel has allocated EUR 28 million, EUR 29 million and EUR 27 million to the OBS Group. These costs have been allocated based on the risk profiles of the OBS Group compared to the risk profiles of Akzo Nobel. The risk profiles used are based on the nature and operations of the various subsidiaries that are included in the OBS Group. The allocations have been made on a reasonable basis, but may not necessarily be indicative of the costs incurred during the periods presented.

In some countries, OBS Group entities form part of a fiscal unity headed by an Akzo Nobel company. The Akzo Nobel company files the tax return and settles the taxes with the respective OBS Group company in that country. Income tax expense for the mentioned OBS Group companies were calculated using a method as if these OBS Group companies were separate legal entities.

Akzo Nobel uses a centralized approach for cash management and to finance its operations. During the periods presented in these combined financial statements, cash deposits were remitted to Akzo Nobel on a regular basis and are reflected within Akzo Nobel's cash and cash equivalents. Similarly, the OBS Group's cash disbursements were funded through Akzo Nobel's cash accounts. Cash equivalents or liabilities pertaining to book overdrafts have been allocated to the OBS Group in the combined financial statements. Cash equivalents reflected in these combined financial statements belong to legal entities of the OBS Group.

The OBS Group's combined statements of income also include an allocation of Akzo Nobel's interest expense. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, Akzo Nobel's consolidated interest expense was EUR 28 million, EUR 19 million and EUR 19 million, respectively. These interest expenses are allocated principally based on the daily average balance sheet of the OBS Group through Akzo Nobel's cash accounts using a rate applicable to the underlying currency. While the OBS Group has no debt specific to the OBS Group; therefore, no allocation of Akzo Nobel's general corporate debt has been made to the OBS Group balance sheets as all transactions with Akzo Nobel are settled via invested equity.

In addition, the OBS Group enters into derivative contracts with Akzo Nobel to manage its foreign currency risk. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, outstanding contracts to buy currencies had notional values of EUR 21 million, EUR 43 million and EUR 30 million, respectively. Outstanding contracts to sell currencies had notional values of EUR 57 million, EUR 43 million and EUR 30 million, respectively.

Additionally, the OBS Group has various loan receivables with the Akzo Nobel Group, which are reflected in the OBS Group's balance sheets. These loans bear interest at rates ranging from 3.9% to 4.0% in 2006 and 4.0% to 4.5% in 2005 and 2004. The invested equity includes EUR 289 million and EUR 28 million, respectively, of net loans due from Akzo Nobel. The OBS Group recognized interest income on these loans in the amount of EUR 1 million and EUR 1 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-21

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

of EUR 7 million, EUR 5 million and EUR 8 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

In the ordinary course of business the OBS Group has transactions with various organizations with which the Board of Management are associated, but no transactions in respect of this item were conducted in 2006, 2005 and 2004. In addition, no loans have been extended to members of the Board of Management, any other senior management personnel or directors of the OBS Group. Certain members of the OBS Group's Board of Management are also members of Akzo Nobel's Board of Management.

Key management salary, bonus and other emoluments

The key management compensation included in the table below, relates only to 12, 10 and 9 OBS Group employees who were in place during 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The management compensation of the CFO, who was included for 2 months in 2006. In addition, Akzo Nobel has allocated a portion of other key management compensation and allocation of corporate and regional costs as described above, which has been excluded from the amount of compensation.

Salaries and other short-term employee benefits

Pensions

Other emoluments

Total

EUR 1 million, EUR 1 million and nil of share-based payment costs related to the performance share plan and short-term employee benefits for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Guarantees received

Akzo Nobel has declared in writing that it accepts joint and several liability for contractual debts of OBS Group companies in these combined financial statements. These debts, provisions and payables, at December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, of EUR 223 million respectively, are included in the combined balance sheets. Additionally, guarantees issued by Akzo Nobel in relation to the exemption of certain Irish companies, under section 5(c) of the Companies Act 2006, in the amount of EUR 252 million and EUR 225 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, are included in the combined balance sheets.

Note 4 Segment Information

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Segment information is presented in respect of the OBS Group's business and geographical segments and business segments of the OBS Group, whereby the business segments are engaged in providing products and services which differ from the risks and rewards of the other segments. In determining whether products and services are similar in nature of the products or services,

F-22

Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

the nature of the production processes, and the type or class of customers and end users for the products. The segments reported are Organon and Intervet, which reflects the management structure of the OBS Group on the geographical areas in which the OBS Group operates, whereby segment revenue is based on the segment assets are based on the geographical location of the assets.

The identification of segments is based on the way the business units are currently managed (composed of responsibilities) as well as the content of management information used to allocate resources within the Group are affected predominantly by differences in its businesses, Organon and Intervet, and not by the fact that they are located in different countries.

Segment revenues and results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as measured on a reasonable basis.

	Revenues from Third Parties			Group Revenues			Operating Income	
	2006	2005	2004	2006	2005	2004	2006	2005
Organon	2,593	2,407	2,310	2,617	2,433	2,333	362	482
Intervet	1,125	1,092	1,029	1,125	1,092	1,029	221	242
Inter-segment revenues	3,718	3,499	3,339	3,742	3,525	3,362	583	724
				(24)	(26)	(23)		
				3,718	3,499	3,339		
	Total Assets		Total Liabilities Excluding Borrowings		Invest- ments in Associates			
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
Organon		2,139		2,366	764	839	13	8
Intervet		1,173		1,118	332	343		
Cash and cash equivalents		239		59				
Investments in associates		13		8				

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

3,564 3,551 1,096 1,182 13 8 16

	Revenues by Destination			Total 2006
	2006	2005	2004	
Europe	1,885	1,843	1,821	2,332
United States and Canada	852	715	674	497
Asia Pacific	470	466	432	256
Latin America	358	319	277	205
Other regions	153	156	135	22
	3,718	3,499	3,339	3,312
Cash and cash equivalents				239
Investments in associates				13
				3,564

F-23

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Note 5 Revenues

Product sales
Service revenue
Royalty and license income

Note 6 Other Operating Income/(expense)

Results on sale of redundant assets
Currency exchange differences
Impairment charges
Results on divestments
Other income/(expense)

In 2005, the asset impairments mainly relate to Organon's active pharmaceutical ingredients activities in certain market circumstances, leading to a pre-tax impairment charge related to property, plant and equipment. In 2005, certain other licenses were considered to be impaired by EUR 5 million.

In 2006, the results on divestments of EUR 6 million relate to the gain on Intervet's divestment of Crina, located in Gland, Switzerland had annual sales of EUR 6 million and employed 19 people in 2005, based on blends of essential oils. In 2005, the OBS Group sold significant parts of its Intervet feed additive business to Biovet for EUR 23 million cash and a pre-tax gain of EUR 21 million was recorded. In 2004, the OBS Group sold EUR 13 million cash and a pre-tax gain of EUR 11 million was recorded.

In 2006, the other items primarily relate to a termination payment from Ligand regarding Avinza (EU) and other items relate to the early termination of the Risperdal® co-promotion agreement with Janssen (a subsidiary of Janssen-Cilag) and settlement with Duramed/Barr on Mircette® on their alleged patent infringement (EUR 66 million), t

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Remeron® in Germany (EUR 10 million). In 2004, the other items primarily relate to the full transfer (EUR 54 million), the early entrance fee for a marketing license for Remeron® in Germany (EUR 18 million) and a legal settlement (EUR 16 million).

Note 7 Financial Expense and Income

Akzo Nobel uses a centralized approach for cash management and to finance its operations. During the reporting periods, cash deposits were remitted to Akzo Nobel on a regular basis and are reflected within inventory. Similarly, the OBS Group's cash disbursements were funded through Akzo Nobel's cash accounts.

Interest allocations from Akzo Nobel are allocated principally based on the daily average outstanding debt through Akzo Nobel's cash accounts using a rate

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

applicable to the underlying currency, which ranges from 1.0% to 7.7% for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, interest expense of EUR 38 million, EUR 28 million and EUR 10 million for the OBS Group. Further, interest income on advances to other Akzo Nobel entities totaled EUR 7 million, EUR 3 million and EUR 10 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

Management has determined that no debt maintained at the Akzo Nobel group level is related specifically to the OBS Group. The OBS Group does not guarantee or pledge its assets as collateral for Akzo Nobel's debt. As such, the OBS Group does not have any pushdown debt to the combined financial statements of the OBS Group. Nevertheless, as described in Note 31, the OBS Group has reflected in the combined financial statements of the OBS Group because the OBS Group did receive

The Organon BioSciences Group also has borrowings in which it directly enters into arrangements with third parties. The OBS Group's obligations are reflected in the OBS Group's combined financial statements as a liability. Loans from third parties are reflected in equity. The actual interest expense incurred in conjunction with these borrowings has been reflected

Financial expense and income consist of the following:

	2006	
<i>Financial expenses</i>		
Interest expenses – related parties	(38)	
Interest expenses – other	(7)	
		(45)
<i>Financial income</i>		
Interest income – related parties	7	
Interest income – other	3	
		10
		(35)

Interest expense is reduced by EUR 1 million, EUR 1 million and EUR 3 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, due to interest capitalized on capital investment projects under construction.

Following the separation of the OBS Group from Akzo Nobel, the financial expenses and income as expected in the future. See Note 31 for further discussion of the separation of the OBS Group from Akzo Nobel.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Note 8 Taxes

Profit before tax amounted to EUR 550 million, EUR 697 million and EUR 516 million for the years respectively. Tax (charges)/benefits are included in the combined statements of income as follows:

Tax on operating income less financing costs

F-25

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

The classification of current tax (charges)/benefits in the combined statements of income is as follows:

	2006
Current tax:	
for the year	(98)
adjustments for prior years	(1)
	(99)
Deferred tax:	
origination and reversal of temporary differences	(57)
tax losses not recognized	(1)
	(58)
	(157)

The reconciliation of the statutory tax rate in The Netherlands to the effective combined tax rate is as follows:

Statutory tax rate in The Netherlands
Effect of different tax rates in foreign countries
Tax-exempt income/non-deductible expenses
Adjustments for prior years
Other

Note 9 Salaries, Wages, and Social Charges

Salaries and wages
Pension and other postretirement costs
Other social charges

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Pension and other postretirement costs for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 excludes the amounts, respectively, relating to changes in the pension and postretirement plans in the US and Canada in 2006, 2005 and 2004 of EUR 5 million, EUR 3 million and EUR 4 million for share-based compensation are included in salaries and benefits for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 respectively.

Average number of employees

Organon
Intervet

Number of employees at December 31

The average number of employees working outside The Netherlands during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 was 14,500 and 14,500 respectively.

F-26

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Note 10 Property, Plant and Equipment, net

	Total	Building and Land	Plant Equipment and Machinery
<i>Balance at January 1, 2005</i>			
Cost of acquisition	2,371	936	919
Depreciation/impairment	(1,224)	(354)	(635)
Book value	1,147	582	284
<i>Changes in book value</i>			
Capital expenditures	236	59	132
Transfer between categories	(73)	7	(3)
Disposals	(14)	(3)	(3)
Depreciation	(166)	(56)	(81)
Impairment	(53)	(19)	(33)
Changes in exchange rates	44	25	12
Total changes	(26)	13	24
<i>Balance at December 31, 2005</i>			
Cost of acquisition	2,484	1,028	1,019
Depreciation/impairment	(1,363)	(433)	(711)
Book value	1,121	595	308
<i>Changes in book value</i>			
Acquisitions through business combinations	5	2	3
Divestures	(2)	(1)	(1)
Capital expenditures	162	49	64
Transfer between categories		18	(15)
Disposals	(11)	(2)	(1)
Depreciation	(152)	(49)	(69)
Impairment			
Changes in exchange rates	(26)	(15)	(4)
Total changes	(24)	2	(23)

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Balance at December 31, 2006

Cost of acquisition	2,502	1,094	974
Depreciation/impairment	(1,405)	(497)	(689)
Book value	1,097	597	285

In cases where the book value of an asset exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment charge is recognized in other operating income/(expense) in the combined statements of income.

In 2005, an impairment charge totaling EUR 53 million was recognized. The impairments mainly related to ingredients activities, which was the result of difficult market circumstances. The recoverable amount was determined as the value in use, using discount rates in the range of 8% to 16% reflecting the risk specific to the asset.

The book value of property, plant and equipment financed by installment buying and leasing, and no EUR 40 million and EUR 48 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Purchase commitments for property, plant and equipment totaled EUR 69 million at December 31, 2006 and EUR 35 million at December 31, 2005.

Both at December 31, 2006 and 2005, no item of property, plant and equipment was registered as secured.

F-27

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Note 11 Intangible Assets, net

	Total
<i>Balance at January 1, 2005</i>	
Cost	251
Amortization/impairment	(106)
Book value	145
<i>Changes in book value</i>	
Acquisitions	8
Investments	51
Amortization	(22)
Impairments	(20)
Changes in exchange rates	2
Total changes	19
<i>Balance at December 31, 2005</i>	
Cost	290
Amortization/impairment	(126)
Book value	164
<i>Changes in book value</i>	
Acquisitions	2
Investments	8
Amortization	(29)
Impairment	
Changes in exchange rates	
Total changes	(19)
<i>Balance at December 31, 2006</i>	
Cost	299
Amortization/impairment	(154)
Book value	145

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

The amortization and impairment charges on intangible assets have been recognized on the following income for the years ended December 31:

Cost of sales
Selling and distribution expenses
Research and development costs
General and administrative expenses
Other operating income/(expense)

Impairment tests are performed for all cash generating units containing goodwill at each balance sheet date for impairment. Intangibles with an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment. For all other intangibles, impairment tests are performed whenever an indicator of impairment exists. Impairments of intangible assets of EUR 20 million are recognized in the period in which the impairment indicator is identified.

F-28

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

2005 mainly relate to Organon's active pharmaceutical ingredients activities. The estimates of the re determining the value in use, using discount rates in the range of 8% to 16% reflecting the risk speci

Note 12 Financial non-current assets

	Total	Defer Ta Ass
<i>Balance at January 1, 2005</i>	492	36
Acquisitions/loans granted/investments	35	
Divestures/repayments	(25)	
Amounts recognized as income/(expense)	(11)	(1)
Fair value adjustments	1	
Transfers from Akzo Nobel	8	
Changes in exchange rates	12	
<i>Balance at December 31, 2005</i>	512	36
Acquisitions/loans granted/investments	6	
Divestures/repayments	(15)	
Amounts recognized as income/(expense)	(57)	(5)
Fair value adjustments	(1)	
Transfers from Akzo Nobel	(10)	(1)
Changes in exchange rates	(23)	(1)
<i>Balance at December 31, 2006</i>	412	28

Deferred tax assets

Further details on deferred tax assets are provided in Note 13.

Investments in associates

The investments in associates at December 31, 2006 include a loan to an associate of EUR 3 million. provided in Note 14.

Other investments

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Other investments at December 31, 2006 and 2005 include long-term receivables totaling EUR 61 million and other financial fixed assets totaling EUR 35 million and EUR 42 million, respectively.

The long-term receivables at December 31, 2006 and 2005 include a subordinated loan of EUR 33 million to Nobel Pension Fund in The Netherlands. This amount represents a reasonable allocation to the OBS. The amount included is an allocated balance of EUR 8 million and EUR 15 million as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and is redeemed by retaining future employee pension premiums. These allocations have been made based on the benefit obligations to the total Akzo Nobel Pension Fund defined benefit obligation.

Note 13 Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

In assessing the realizability of the deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is probable that the deferred tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of the deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of sufficient taxable income.

F-29

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, and available net operating loss carryforwards, and other deferred tax assets as realizable, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets that will be realized depends on the amount and timing of future taxable income during the carry-forward period, and change in the near term if future estimates of projected taxable income during the carry-forward period are revised.

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to a significant portion of the deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2005 are presented below.

	2006	2005	2004
	Assets	Assets	Liabilities
Intangible assets	26	61	
Property, plant and equipment	40	47	(3)
Inventories	120	114	(2)
Trade and other receivables	6	10	
Provisions:			
restructuring	1		
other provisions	86	133	
Other items	21	23	
Net operating loss carry-forwards	13	22	
Deferred tax assets/liabilities	313	410	(5)
Offsetting of tax	(32)	(43)	3
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	281	367	(2)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off tax assets against tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same tax authority.

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year is as follows:

	Balance	Changes in	Reconciliation
	January 1,	Exchange	in I
	2005	Rates	in I
Intangible assets	34		
Property, plant and equipment	(7)	1	

Harrah's Historical (Note 1)	Caesars Historical (Note 2)		Property Dispositions (Note 3)
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Inventories		105	
Trade and other receivables		4	
Provisions:			
restructuring		4	
other provisions		133	1
Other items		26	3
Net operating loss carry-forwards		33	1
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		332	6

F-30

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

	Balance January 1, 2006	Changes in Exchange Rates	Rec in
Intangible assets	61	(4)	
Property, plant and equipment	12	(5)	
Inventories	86		
Trade and other receivables	8		
Provisions:			
restructuring			
other provisions	128	(5)	
Other items	14	(1)	
Net operating loss carry-forwards	22	(1)	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	331	(16)	

Classification of the deferred tax assets and liabilities in the combined balance sheets, which is determined as follows:

Deferred tax assets
Deferred tax liabilities

At December 31, 2006, tax losses carried forward amounted to EUR 60 million, of which EUR 14 million were not recognized in the combined balance sheets. Of the total tax losses carried forward, no tax losses other than EUR 46 million can be carried forward indefinitely.

At December 31, 2005, tax losses carried forward amounted to EUR 180 million, of which EUR 20 million were not recognized in the combined balance sheets. Of the total tax losses carried forward, EUR 1 million other than EUR 83 million can be carried forward indefinitely.

Note 14 Investments in Associates

These combined financial statements include the OBS Group's ownership in the following investments as of December 31, 2005:

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Legal Entity

South Egypt Drug Industries Co. (Sedico)
BioConnection B.V.

F-31

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

A summary of financial information for the investments in associates on a 100% basis is provided below.

Net revenues
 Income before taxes
 Net income
 Share of net income recognized in the combined statements of income
 Current assets
 Non-current assets

 Total assets

 Current liabilities
 Non-current liabilities
 Shareholders' equity

 Total liabilities and equity

 Investments in associates included in the combined balance sheets

Note 15 Inventories, net

Raw materials and supplies
 Semi-finished goods
 Finished products and goods for resale

Of the total carrying amount of inventories at December 31, 2006 and 2005, EUR 1 million and EUR 1 million, respectively, were not at their net realizable value (fair value less cost to sell). In 2006, 2005 and 2004, EUR 22 million, EUR 24 million and EUR 24 million, respectively, were recognized in the combined statements of income for the write-down of inventories to their net realizable value. EUR 6 million and EUR 1 million, respectively, of write-downs were reversed in the period of sale.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Additionally, for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, the OBS Group recorded an expense of EUR 46 million, EUR 46 million and EUR 53 million, respectively, in regard of impairments in relation to inventories subject to retention of title clauses.

Note 16 Income Tax Receivable and Payable

Income tax receivable of EUR 74 million and EUR 62 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, is recoverable in respect of current and prior periods. Income tax payable of EUR 133 million and EUR 133 million, respectively, relates to the amount of taxes payable for current and prior periods to both the tax authorities and the OBS Group.

For those OBS Group entities located in countries where they were included in the tax grouping of one or more entities in their tax jurisdiction, the current tax payable or receivable of these OBS Group entities represents the amount of taxes payable or receivable by the tax grouping.

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

received from the country tax leading holding of Akzo Nobel. For the purpose of these combined financial statements, the amount of income tax receivable from Akzo Nobel for the current year is outstanding. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, income tax receivable from Akzo Nobel and income tax payable to Akzo Nobel entities of EUR 15 million, respectively, are included in the income tax receivable and payable balance sheets.

Income tax receivable and payable have been offset in cases where there is a legally enforceable right to set off the receivable against the liability and when the intention exists to settle on a net basis or to realize the receivable and payable.

Note 17 Trade and Other Receivables, net

Trade receivables
 Prepaid expenses
 Other receivables

Trade receivables are shown net of impairment losses of EUR 15 million and EUR 15 million at December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, the OBS Group recorded net additions and reversals of EUR 2 million and EUR 3 million in the combined statements of income, respectively.

Note 18 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Short-term investments
 Cash on hand and in banks

Short-term investments almost entirely consist of cash loans, time deposits, marketable private borrowings and convertible into cash.

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the entire amount of cash and cash equivalents was freely available for use.

Note 19 Invested Equity

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

The invested equity balance in the combined financial statements of the OBS Group constitutes Akzo and represents the excess of total assets over total liabilities. Invested equity includes the effects of carve-out funding of the OBS Group activities through the in-house banking, cash pooling loans from and to the OBS Group's cumulative net income, including income directly recognized in equity. As a consequence, the balance evidences a residual interest in the assets after deducting liabilities.

Cumulative translation reserves

The cumulative translation reserves comprise all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated into euros at exchange rates on the balance sheet date. The cumulative translation reserves are translated into euros at rates approximating the

F-33

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Exchange differences resulting from translation of intercompany loans of a permanent nature with respect to subsidiaries outside the euro region are recognized in equity. In the event of liquidation of a foreign entity, these cumulative translation adjustments are recognized as income or expense.

A description of the amounts recorded in invested equity is as follows:

Share-based payment costs funded by Akzo Nobel

The share-based payment costs funded by Akzo Nobel represents share-based payment expenses, allocated to the OBS employees participating in the Akzo Nobel share plans. See Note 20.

Interest expense funded by Akzo Nobel

The interest expense funded by Akzo Nobel represents interest charges allocated to the OBS Group by Akzo Nobel. See Note 3 and 7.

Corporate overhead costs funded by Akzo Nobel

The corporate overhead costs funded by Akzo Nobel represent an allocation of charges to the OBS Group for corporate administrative costs, on behalf of the business units of the OBS Group. See Note 3.

Insurance expense funded by Akzo Nobel

The insurance expense funded by Akzo Nobel represents insurance expenses incurred by Akzo Nobel and allocated to the OBS Group. See Note 3.

Tax transfers from/(to) Akzo Nobel

The tax transfers from/(to) Akzo Nobel represent intercompany tax payments, receipts and settlements between Akzo Nobel tax leading holding companies.

Employee benefits and other non-cash transfers

These amounts primarily represent allocations of employee benefit related assets and liabilities in respect of Akzo Nobel on behalf of the OBS Group.

Cash transfers from/(to) Akzo Nobel

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

The cash transfers from/(to) Akzo Nobel consist of group contributions from or to Akzo Nobel, capital movement of funding by Akzo Nobel and intra group movements. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and EUR 899 million, respectively, of funding by Akzo Nobel, which does not have the characteristics of 2005, invested equity includes EUR 289 million and EUR 28 million, respectively, of net loans due from

Note 20 Share-Based Payments

Akzo Nobel sponsors the following stock options plans and share plans in which certain employees of share-based payment plans are Akzo Nobel plans, amounts have been recognized through invested equity

F-34

Table of Contents**OBS GROUP****NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)*****Stock Option Plans***

Akzo Nobel grants options to all members of the Board of Management, Senior Vice Presidents and Executives. The options granted to Senior Vice Presidents and Executives expire from 2003 onwards expire after seven years. Options granted to members of the Board of Management from 2003 onwards expire after seven years. All outstanding options issued from 1999 cannot be exercised. The option entitles the holder thereof to buy one Akzo Nobel N.V. common share or one American Depository Share (ADS) at the Amsterdam opening price on the first day that the Akzo Nobel share is quoted ex dividend or the opening price on the first day that the Akzo Nobel ADS is quoted ex dividend. Also, for the options granted since 2003, the vesting criteria are included in the vesting conditions. Through June 30, 2005, the option holder could also receive cash.

Since 2005, Akzo Nobel grants performance related stock options to Executives. Under this plan, Executives are granted options, under shareholder approval, whose vesting is conditional on the achievement of financial performance targets. The percentage of granted, contingent options that vest depends on the achievement of financial performance targets over a three-year period. One option entitles the holder thereof to buy one Akzo Nobel N.V. common share or one ADS. The option can be cash settled.

These option plans could be cash settled through July 1, 2005, and were modified as of this date to be cash settled. The fair value of the service received in return for share options granted are measured by reference to the fair value of shares of Akzo Nobel N.V. The OBS Group recognized at each balance sheet the fair value of the options outstanding per that date, taking into account the three-year vesting period. The change in this fair value was recognized in income. Compensation expense recognized under these plans for each of the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004.

Employee Share Plan

In 2001, Akzo Nobel introduced the Akzo Nobel Employee Share Plan, whereby Akzo Nobel N.V. granted shares to employees each year. Generally, these shares vest if the employee has remained in Akzo Nobel's service for a period of three years. The Board of Management of Akzo Nobel decided to accelerate the settlement of this plan whereby the OBS Group, upon the issuing of shares to employees, Akzo Nobel settled its liability with the OBS Group employees by making a cash payment during the year ended December 31, 2004. Additionally, the Board of Management of Akzo Nobel decided to settle the plan in May 2004.

The OBS Group has recognized compensation expense of EUR 2 million under this plan for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Performance Share Plan (Executives and Board of Management)

In 2004, Akzo Nobel introduced a conditional performance stock option plan for the Board of Management and Executives. Under this plan, members of the Board of Management and Executives were granted a conditional performance stock option plan conditional on the achievement of performance targets, expressed as Total Shareholder Return (TSR).

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-35

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

(TSR) of Akzo Nobel, relative to the TSR of a group of competitors during the relative performance period. The vesting of shares that vest depends on Akzo Nobel's TSR, relative to those of competitors, achieved during the performance period, or in exceptional cases, by means of a cash payment.

Due to the performance criteria of the share plan, the OBS Group bases compensation expense on the number of shares that are expected to vest and revises that estimate, if necessary, if subsequent information indicates that the initial estimates. Management expects the conditional shares granted to vest based on available information. EUR 1 million and EUR 0.1 million has been recognized during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The following is a summary of activity pertaining to the OBS Group employees that participated in the share plans:

Outstanding	Common Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price in EUR
<i>Balance at January 1, 2004</i>	1,207,600	39.80
Options granted	220,080	31.45
Options forfeited	(225,339)	40.15
<i>Balance at December 31, 2004</i>	1,202,341	38.21
Options granted	257,523	31.98
Options forfeited	(242,785)	43.27
<i>Balance at December 31, 2005</i>	1,217,079	35.88
Options granted	231,270	46.46
Options exercised	(236,640)	35.31
Options forfeited	(112,050)	44.91
<i>Balance at December 31, 2006</i>	1,099,659	37.31

The following is a summary of activity pertaining to the OBS Group Executives and Board of Management performance share plan:

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Outstanding

Balance at January 1, 2004
Granted

Balance at December 31, 2004
Granted
Forfeited
Accreted dividend

Balance at December 31, 2005
Granted
Forfeited
Accreted dividend

Balance at December 31, 2006

F-36

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Fair value and assumptions used

The expected value of performance stock options for the Board of Management and Executives is based on a Monte Carlo simulation model using certain assumptions. These assumptions were used for these calculations only, and do not necessarily reflect the actual expectations of future developments. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, such as share price volatility. The OBS Group's employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of publicly traded options in that the subjective assumptions used for the calculation can materially affect the fair value estimate.

The fair value and the assumptions used for the options granted were as follows:

	2006	Common Shares, in EUR 2005
Fair value at measurement date	9.97	7.45
Share price at measurement date	46.46	31.98
Exercise price	46.46	31.98
Expected share price volatility (%)	24.8	33.4
Expected option life (years)	5	5
Expected dividend yield (%)	2.74	4.4
Risk free interest rate (%)	3.92	3.25

The expected volatility is based on the historic volatility (calculated based on the weighted average of the historic volatility of the underlying stock) and does not take into account any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information. Share options are granted with a performance condition. Such conditions are not taken into account in the grant date fair value measurement of the options. The fair value of the options is the fair value of the options associated with the share option grants.

The grant date fair value of the performance shares is amortized as an expense over the three-year vesting period based on the Monte Carlo simulation model taking market conditions into account. The value was calculated as EUR 16.80 for the performance shares conditionally granted in 2006, EUR 12.67 for the 2005 performance shares.

F-37

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Note 21 Provisions

	Total	Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits
<i>Balance at January 1, 2005</i>	536	417
Additions made during the year	49	11
Utilization	(261)	(152)
Amounts reversed during the year	(5)	
Transfers from Akzo Nobel	12	12
Unwind of discount	1	
Changes in exchange rates	22	16
<i>Balance at December 31, 2005</i>	354	304
Additions made during the year	48	13
Utilization	(91)	(63)
Amounts reversed during the year	(6)	
Transfers from Akzo Nobel	18	18
Changes in exchange rates	(11)	(9)
<i>Balance at December 31, 2006</i>	312	263

The above movement schedule includes the current portion of the provisions, which at December 31, 2005, was EUR 417 million, and EUR 29 million, respectively.

Provisions for pensions and other postretirement benefits

The majority of the OBS Group's employees participate in Akzo Nobel defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans, which provide benefits to employees and former employees of both the OBS Group and Akzo Nobel. In these plans, the assets and liabilities that relate to employees (and former employees) of the OBS Group are separated from the assets and liabilities of other Akzo Nobel employees (and former employees) of other Akzo Nobel businesses.

The OBS Group has obtained information about each of these Akzo Nobel plans measured in accordance with the requirements that apply to each of the plans as a whole, and used a reasonable allocation method to determine the

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

liabilities and benefit costs under IAS 19. For each of these plans, the defined benefit obligation (at e contributions, benefit payments, and impact of special events (in each accounting period), relating to approximate actuarial techniques which take into account the membership profile of OBS Group part for participants in the plan as a whole. Plan assets at each balance sheet date have generally been spli obligation.

Management believes that such allocations have been made on a reasonable basis, but may not neces these pension plans in the future.

Furthermore, some OBS Group employees participate in stand-alone OBS Group pension and other p expenses, assets and liabilities for these plans are accounted for in the OBS Group businesses in acco

F-38

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

The defined benefit pension plans in which the OBS Group's employees participate generally provide employees' compensation. The funding policies for the plans are consistent with local requirements and under the plans are systematically provided for by depositing funds with trustees or separate foundation sheet provisions. Plan assets principally consist of long-term interest-earning investments, quoted equities.

A number of OBS Group's current and former employees participate in Akzo Nobel postretirement benefit plans. The OBS Group has accrued for the expected costs of providing such postretirement benefits during the years of their services.

Valuations of the obligations under the pension and other postretirement benefit plans are carried out annually. The yields applied are based on yields available on high quality corporate bonds that have currencies and terms similar to the terms of the OBS Group's obligations.

During 2006, Akzo Nobel closed their US and Canadian defined benefit pension plans in which OBS Group employees participate to further accrual and implemented defined contribution plans for future benefit provision. The qualification requirements and changed the existing level of benefits in its US postretirement welfare plan for former employees participate. Due to these changes, the OBS Group's provision for pensions and other postretirement benefits was EUR 29 million, which was recorded in the combined statements of income during the year ended December 31, 2006.

During 2005, Akzo Nobel reached agreement with the unions to a change to its pension arrangement for employees and former employees participate. With effect from December 31, 2005, the pension plan was changed to a defined contribution plan and certain changes were made to the pre-retirement plan. In connection with this change, a one-time nonrefundable contribution of EUR 151 million, prepaid EUR 50 million in July 2005 of employee pension premiums, and granted a EUR 100 million subordinated loan in September 2005 to the unions. A proportion of these amounts has been allocated to the OBS Group using the same method used to allocate other amounts. The OBS Group believes that this allocation method is reasonable. These changes resulted in a combined curtailment of the OBS Group of EUR 1,086 million and a settlement of plan assets of EUR 1,059 million, and of the termination of prior service costs totalling EUR 32 million. In total, the net effect of the change to The Netherlands pension plan was EUR 59 million, which has been recorded in the combined statements of income in 2005.

Effective December 31, 2005, due to changes in the national healthcare system in The Netherlands, the OBS Group terminated its postretirement healthcare plan in that country, except for a gradually declining transition arrangement. This resulted in a curtailment of defined benefit obligations of the OBS Group of EUR 29 million, and the recognition of prior service costs totalling EUR 4 million. In total, the net effect of the termination was a pre-tax gain on the termination of EUR 25 million, which has been recorded in the combined statements of income.

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the principal defined benefit pension plans covered approximately 100% and 100% of the employees, respectively.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-39

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Below, a table is provided with a summary of the changes in the pension and the other postretirement obligations for 2004 and 2005.

Asset/(liability)

Defined benefit obligation (DBO)

Balance at beginning of year

Acquisitions/divestments

Settlements/curtailments

Service costs

Contribution by employees

Interest costs

Other

Plan amendments

Benefits paid

Actuarial gains and losses

Changes in exchange rates

Balance at end of year

Plan assets

Balance at beginning of year

Acquisitions/divestments

Settlements

Contribution by employer

Contribution by employees

Benefits paid

Actual return on plan assets

Other

Changes in exchange rates

Balance at end of year

Funded status

Unrecognized net loss/(gain)

Unrecognized prior service costs

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Medicare receivable

Net balance provisions

The pension defined benefit obligation breaks down as follows:

Wholly or partly funded plans

Unfunded plans

The difference between the actual and the expected return on plan assets was a gain of EUR 11 million

F-40

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

In the United States, the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 includes, as well as a federal subsidy to sponsors of postretirement healthcare plans, which both began at January 1, 2005, recognized as an asset under other financial non-current assets, in the combined balance sheets measured as of December 31, 2005, this value was EUR 9 million and EUR 12 million, respectively.

The net periodic pension costs for the defined benefit pension plans were as follows:

Charge/(income)	2006	Pensions 2005
Service costs for benefits earned	31	99
Interest costs on DBO	26	61
Expected return on plan assets	(23)	(72)
Amortization of unrecognized losses	1	3
Settlements/curtailments	(12)	(59)
	23	32

The weighted average assumptions underlying the computations were:

Percentage	2006	Pensions 2005
Pension benefit obligation December 31		
discount rate	4.8	4.5
rate of compensation increase	4.3	4.0
Net periodic pension costs		
discount rate	4.5	4.7
rate on compensation increase	4.0	3.0
expected return on plan assets	6.5	6.7

The calculation of the weighted average discount rate as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 excludes the expected return on plan assets. The assumptions for the expected return on plan assets were based on a review of the historical returns of the pension plans are invested. The historical returns on these asset classes were weighted based on the expected return on plan assets of the pension plans.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Akzo Nobel's primary objective with regard to the investment of pension plan assets is to ensure that assets are available to satisfy future benefit obligations. For this purpose, asset and liability management (ALM) studies are conducted on a regular basis to determine the appropriate asset mix for the pension fund. An appropriate asset mix is determined on the basis of the outcome of these ALM studies and regulatory requirements.

Pension plan assets principally consist of long-term interest-earning investments, quoted equity securities, and 2005, plan assets did not include financial instruments issued by the OBS Group, nor any other

F-41

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

weighted average pension plan asset allocation at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the target allocation category are as follows:

Percentage

Equity securities
 Long-term interest earning investments
 Real estate
 Other

 Total

Weighted average assumptions for other postretirement benefits were as follows:

Percentage

Assumed healthcare cost trend rates at December 31:
 healthcare cost trend assumed for next year
 rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)
 year that the rate reached the ultimate trend rate

In line with agreements in place until December 31, 2005, allowances under the healthcare plan in the future.

Assumed healthcare cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the healthcare plan. The assumed healthcare cost trend rates would have the following effects:

Effect on total of service and interest cost
 Effect on postretirement benefit obligation

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Cash flows

The OBS Group expects to contribute EUR 29 million to its defined benefit pension plans in 2007.

The following benefit payments, which take into account the effect of future service, are expected to

2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012-2016

F-42

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

The remaining plans primarily represent defined contribution pension plans. Expenses for these plans were EUR 3 million in 2005.

Provisions for restructuring of activities

Provisions for restructuring of activities comprise accruals for certain employee benefits and for costs of specific activities and closing down of facilities. For all restructurings a detailed formal plan exists, and the plan has been announced. Most restructuring activities relate to relatively smaller restructurings, completed within 1 to 2 years from the balance sheet date. However, for certain plans payments of termination benefits to former employees are expected to be made over a period of up to 5 years.

Other provisions

Other provisions relate to a great variety of risks and commitments, including provisions for other long-term employee benefits, such as sabbatical leave and jubilee payments, provisions for environmental costs, provision for returns, allowances and other provisions. The OBS Group has recorded a provision of EUR 11 million, for returns and allowances. For details of other provisions see Note 21.

The majority of the cash outflows related to other provisions are expected to be within 1 to 5 years. The discount rate of 5%, on average, has been used.

Note 22 Deferred Income

In December 2003, the OBS Group received an initial payment of EUR 88 million from Pfizer for the development of asenapine. Such payments are to be reported as deferred income and to be recognized as revenue as the development of asenapine progresses. Recognition is based on the estimated co-development costs expected to be incurred over the estimated period from 2004 to May 2007.

Non-current deferred income
Current deferred income

Note 23 Borrowings (Non-current)

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Debt to credit institutions
Other borrowings

During 2006 and 2005, the weighted average effective interest rate was 5.9% and 4.4%, respectively

Aggregate maturities of non-current borrowings at December 31, 2006 are as follows:

Debt to credit institutions
Other borrowings

F-43

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, none of the borrowings were secured by means of mortgages, etc.

Finance lease liabilities are included under other borrowings. The amounts payable in respect of these liabilities are due as follows:

Next year
 Between 1 and 5 years
 More than 5 years

**Minimum
 Payable**

Note 24 Borrowings (Current)

Debt to credit institutions
 Current portion of borrowings

Note 25 Trade and Other Payables

Suppliers
 Prepayments by customers
 Taxes and social security contributions
 Amounts payable to employees
 Bonuses and discounts to customers
 Other accrued expenses
 Fair value derivatives
 Other liabilities

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Total trade and other payables

Note 26 Financial Instruments

Foreign exchange risk management

The OBS Group enters into forward exchange contracts with Akzo Nobel to hedge the transaction risk of transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the subsidiary concerned. The primary hedging activities is to protect the OBS Group from the risk that the eventual functional currency net income and financing transactions are adversely affected by changes in exchange rates. Most forward exchange contracts have a maturity of less than one year. Where necessary, the forward exchange contracts are rolled over at maturity. The instruments to hedge the translation risk related to equity, intercompany loans of a permanent nature, and other derivatives are not used for speculative purposes.

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the notional value of outstanding contracts to buy currencies totaled EUR 57 million and EUR 43 million, respectively, while contracts to sell currencies totaled EUR 57 million and EUR 43 million, respectively. The dollar,

F-44

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Australian dollar, Swiss franc, Swedish kronor, Norwegian kronor, Polish zloty, pounds sterling, and US dollar per year.

Interest risk management

The subordinated loan to the Akzo Nobel Pension Fund is sensitive to changes in interest rates. The carrying amount is EUR 36 million and the expected maturity is subsequent to 2010 with an average interest rate of 3.5%. The fair value of the loan and estimated fair value is EUR 33 million with an effective interest rate of 5.1%.

Credit risk

The OBS Group has a credit risk management policy in place. The exposure to credit risk is monitored and managed. Credit risk is performed on all customers requiring credit. Generally the OBS Group does not require collateral in connection with credit.

Investments in cash and cash equivalents are entered into with counterparties which have a high credit rating. Transactions involving derivative financial instruments are with counterparties with sound credit ratings and contractual netting agreements. The OBS Group has no reason to expect nonperformance by the counterparties.

Due to the geographical spread of the OBS Group and the diversity of its customers, at balance sheet date there is no significant concentration of credit risks. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of receivables including derivative financial instruments, in the combined balance sheets.

Sensitivity analysis

By managing currency risks, the OBS Group aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on earnings. In the longer-term, however, permanent changes in foreign exchange and interest rates would have an impact on earnings.

At December 31, 2006, the decrease in the OBS Group's profit before tax as a result of a general increase in interest rates would be negligible. Cash and cash equivalent and current borrowings have been included in this assessment.

Fair value of financial instruments

The estimated fair values at December 31, 2006 of non-current borrowings and the subordinated loan are close to their carrying values. The fair value of the OBS Group's non-current borrowings was estimated based on the market for similar issues or on the current rates offered to the OBS Group for debt with similar maturities.

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the reporting date. In 2005 and 2004 the OBS Group's forward exchange contracts were recognized at fair value. The OBS Group's forward exchange contracts as of January 1, 2005. The effect for the year ended December 31, 2004 of not applying IAS 32 and IAS 39 is not material.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

and IAS 39 from January 1, 2005, forward exchange contracts are carried at fair value.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, current borrowings, and other current assets with a short maturity period of those instruments.

F-45

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Note 27 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Environmental matters

The OBS Group is confronted with costs arising out of environmental laws and regulations, which include the effects on the environment of the disposal or release of certain wastes or substances at various sites. Matters such as the alleged discharge of chemicals or waste materials into the air, water, or soil, are pending.

It is the OBS Group's policy to accrue and charge against earnings environmental cleanup costs when the liability and an amount is reasonably estimable. These accruals are reviewed periodically and adjusted, if necessary, and additional information becomes available. Environmental liabilities can change substantially due to changes in the nature or extent of the contamination, the necessity of employing particular methods of remediation, the actions of third parties, or other factors of a similar nature. Cash expenditures often lag behind the period in which an accrual is made.

The provisions for environmental costs accounted for in accordance with the aforesaid policies aggregated at 2006 and 2005, respectively. The provision has been discounted using an average discount rate of 5.2%.

The OBS Group has certain asset retirement obligations for which the timing of settlement is conditional on the closure of a facility. At this time, there are no specific plans for the closure of these related facilities, and the OBS Group is making improvements to the assets as necessary that would extend their lives indefinitely. Furthermore, the settlement date is determined by regulation or contract. As a result, the OBS Group is unable to estimate the fair value of the liability. When the settlement is initiated in the future, the settlement dates will become determinable, an estimate of the fair value will be recorded.

While it is not feasible to predict the outcome of all pending environmental exposures, it is reasonable to believe that the provisions for environmental costs which, in Management's opinion, based on information currently available, are adequate for the OBS Group's financial position and liquidity but could be material to the OBS Group's results of operations.

Antitrust

In 1999, the Brazilian Consumer Authority commenced action against Hoechst Roussel Vet, a veterinary pharmaceutical company. The Brazilian Consumer Authority demanded the OBS Group to justify the prices charged for FMD vaccine. On February 1, 2001, the Secretariat for Economic Monitoring issued a technical opinion recommending that the prices be reduced. There was no proof of the alleged conduct. An economic survey justifying the pricing and documentation was issued by the Secretariat for Economic Monitoring in May 2005. However, no final report and opinion has been published at this time. The maximum fine that could be imposed on Intervet is 30% of the total gross revenue of the Brazilian subsidiary in the year before the violation, or to less than EUR 10 million.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Also in 1999, the Brazilian Antitrust Authority commenced an investigation into Organon s Brazilian companies to investigate alleged collusion on their

F-46

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

part against generic manufacturers of pharmaceutical products in Brazil. A final administrative decision against a pharmaceutical company, including our subsidiary, was convicted and fined an amount equal to 1% of the value of the product before the infraction. This amount has not yet been established, however, the OBS Group has made a provision of EUR 0.8 million.

Litigation

During the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, the OBS Group paid EUR 64 million and EUR 64 million, respectively, in respect to antitrust cases relating to the Company's Remeron® product. These amounts were accrued in 2005 and 2004, respectively.

In December 2005, the OBS Group reached a settlement agreement with Duramed/Barr on its infringement of the Mircette® patent. Duramed/Barr paid the OBS Group EUR 109 million during the year ended December 31, 2005, for the rights to Mircette® and for damages connected to the OBS Group's claim. The OBS Group recognized the settlement in the year ended December 31, 2005.

During 2005, the State of Alabama, the State of Mississippi, and 41 counties (now 42 counties) and 10 municipalities separately brought claims against up to approximately 80 pharmaceutical manufacturers, including Ciba-Geigy, a predecessor of our United States subsidiary Organon Pharmaceuticals U.S.A Inc. LLC and Organon Pharmaceuticals Inc. In the case of the State of Mississippi, conspiracy to commit such fraud, in violation of state, federal, and/or common law. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants committed fraud and were unjustly enriched by intentionally setting false and inflated average selling prices for pharmaceutical products, which is the basis for Medicaid reimbursement. The plaintiffs further allege that such products are sold to physicians and/or pharmacy chain stores in such a way as to capitalize on the difference between the selling price of the products and the actual acquisition cost for the products. The allegations against our subsidiary have not been proven, although Remeron® sales are specifically mentioned in most complaints, in all cases except in Alabama. The complaints seek injunctive relief as well as actual, statutory, treble and punitive damages.

All but four of the New York county cases have been consolidated in the US District Court for the District of New York. The New York cases have been removed to federal district courts in New York and transfer to the US District Court for the District of Massachusetts pending a decision by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. A motion to dismiss the cases in the District of Massachusetts was partially granted in April 2007. Thereafter, plaintiffs have filed a First Amended Complaint. The defendants, including our subsidiaries, have filed a joint motion to dismiss. A decision on this motion is pending. A decision on the motion to dismiss the Erie County case (one of the cases pending transfer to the US District Court for the District of Massachusetts) was granted in September 2006. The Mississippi case has been dismissed. The proceedings in the State of Mississippi have not yet commenced on April 13, 2005. The OBS Group does not believe to have been engaged in any of these matters or in defending these matters.

Certain wholly owned operating subsidiaries of Organon and Intervet were named in the final report of the United Nations Oil for Food Program for humanitarian support to Iraq. The report states that these subsidiaries have a connection with four contracts (with a total value of USD 3.4 million) with the Iraqi Government to

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-47

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

provide pharmaceuticals and vaccines. Akzo Nobel has been conducting an internal review of this matter and has reported the results of this review to the US Securities and Exchange Commission and to the US Department of Justice. The Dutch FIC and the Dutch Public Prosecutors' Office (Organon's involvement in this matter; these investigations have been concluded in May 2007. The OBS Group has reached a settlement with these authorities. While neither of the said authorities have taken any action against Akzo Nobel, the settlement does not expose Akzo Nobel and/or its subsidiaries to regulatory and/or criminal charges and sanctions.

In January 2006, Akzo Nobel Nederland B.V. and the Akzo Nobel Pension Fund in The Netherlands (Vereniging van Gepensioneerden Akzo Nobel) with regard to the claim for a defined contribution pension plan (relating to the change from a defined benefit plan to a defined contribution plan), as a result of which a right to indexation became conditional. If the claim were to succeed, then, pursuant to the separation agreement, Akzo Nobel is responsible to reimburse Akzo Nobel or any other member of its group for all losses actually incurred by the pension plan to any former employees that, at the time of ceasing their employment with the Akzo Nobel Group, were engaged in human healthcare or animal healthcare activities of the Akzo Nobel Group. The claim was recently denied by the court. An appeal can be filed within three months after the court's judgment, which period expires in April 2007.

In July 2006, drug wholesaler RxUSA brought claims against 16 pharmaceutical manufacturers, including Akzo Nobel, drug wholesalers, the Healthcare Management Distribution Association and certain individuals, alleging that they have engaged in anti-competitive practices, monopolization of the wholesale pharmaceutical market in violation of state and federal antitrust laws. RxUSA willfully acquired and sought to maintain a monopoly and exclude competition by purchasing pharmaceuticals from pharmaceutical manufacturers and other wholesale dealers wrongfully and illegally refused to deal with RxUSA to acquire products for sale. RxUSA is seeking injunctive relief, attorneys' fees and treble damages. The OBS Group has filed motions to dismiss these claims and intend to contest them vigorously.

During 2006, the OBS Group lost key elements of patent protection for Livial® in the United Kingdom. The OBS Group's chemical purity, crystalline purity and particle size patents have recently been revoked by U.K. courts. The OBS Group has appealed the decision of the crystalline purity patent, but not to appeal the decision regarding the chemical purity patent. The OBS Group's particle size patent has been denied by the court in London. The OBS Group's chemical purity patent has been revoked by the Patent Office. The OBS Group has appealed the decision to revoke this patent, and this appeal has had a suspensive effect. The particle size patent has also been challenged before the European Patent Office.

A number of the OBS Group subsidiaries are the subject of litigation or product liability claims arising from the use of their products, as a result of which claims could be made against them which, in whole or in part, might not be covered by insurance. The gross amount of any probable claim that can be reasonably estimated. Insurance receivables are not recognized unless it is virtually certain to be recovered.

There are various remaining product liability claims pending against the OBS Group in various European countries. In most cases, women claiming to have conceived while allegedly using the OBS Group's contraceptives.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-48

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

problems in connection with the insertion or removal of Implanon® or to changes in bleeding pattern is named as a co-defendant. Although these cases have all been brought by individual women, only is decided to consolidate the cases. On June 15, 2005, a court in s-Hertogenbosch in The Netherlands pending allocation of responsibility between physicians and Organon, damages should be paid to while using Implanon®. The OBS Group appealed this decision in September 2005. Oral pleadings w May 14, 2007. A judgment is expected on August 28, 2007. No final judgments have been rendered. be held liable in connection with these cases are expected to be covered by product liability insurance.

In 1999, an ex-freelance collaborator of Diosynth B.V./Moeders voor Moeders, commenced legal ac retirement benefits against Diosynth B.V. (as per January 1, 2007, part of N.V. Organon). Entitlement employment relationship; Diosynth believes that freelancers working for Moeders voor Moeders do receive a pension. The legal position in this case may create a precedent for a couple of hundred of e deposition of witnesses in this case will be finalized on October 4, 2007.

Salmon producers in Chile have made claims for damages allegedly incurred because of the use of In were filed in 2005, 2006 and 2007. The claims maintain that administration of Intervet s vaccine ag caused death or injury to part of their salmon populations. No judgments have been rendered. At this that any damages for which the OBS Group may be held liable in connection with these claims wou insurance the OBS Group maintains.

A case from Intervet, Inc. against Merial Ltd. et al. is pending since December 23, 2005 in the United Columbia. This lawsuit is a declaratory judgment action seeking a declaration from the court that Un Circovirus Vaccine and Diagnostics Reagents and referred to herein as the 601 patent) is invali PCV-2 vaccine.

Merial Ltd, and Merial SAS have answered the Complaint by alleging that the 601 patent is valid, e vaccine. They also have brought a counterclaim for patent infringement against Intervet, Inc. Intervet is invalid, unenforceable, and not infringed by Intervet, Inc. Discovery is presently ongoing between Under the present schedule for the case, there will be a hearing to determine the meaning of the claim this matter likely will not occur until the second or third quarter of 2008.

A second case, Intervet, Inc. v. Merial Ltd. et al., is pending since March 20, 2007, in the United Stat This lawsuit is a declaratory judgment action seeking a declaration from the court that United States Multisystemic Wasting Syndrome and Porcine Circovirus from Pigs and referred to herein as the infringed by Intervet s PCV-2 vaccine. Merial Ltd, and Merial SAS have filed and served a Compl trial, alleging that the 594 patent is valid, enforceable, and infringed by Intervet s PCV-2 vaccine.

In November 2006, four trade unions together initiated proceedings in The Netherlands against Akzo Nobel. The trade unions claim that Akzo Nobel

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-49

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Nederland B.V., allegedly as representative of all other parts of the Akzo Nobel Group, wrongfully cover medical insurance costs of retirees in The Netherlands. These retirees also include persons who healthcare and animal healthcare activities of the Akzo Nobel Group.

The trade unions allege that the retirees, on the basis of a promise made by Akzo Nobel Nederland B.V. indefinitely and that there was insufficient cause for termination of the obligation. Akzo Nobel Nederland terminate the arrangements subject to a transitional regime through June 30, 2009. Akzo Nobel Nederland the claim by the trade unions. The proceedings against Akzo Nobel Nederland B.V. are at an early stage financial consequences for the OBS Group if the claim would succeed. Pursuant to the separation agreement all costs incurred by Akzo Nobel or any other member of its group in connection with the allowances at the time of ceasing their employment with the Akzo Nobel Group, worked primarily in any current healthcare activities of the Akzo Nobel Group. The maximum amount that the OBS Group could be liable for a number of factors, which also include the arrangements with individual employees, any future changes retirees will live.

On March 23, 2007 the University of Illinois filed a lawsuit against Organon Teknika Corporation for an agreement which dates back to 1986. The UOI claims USD 14.9 million of underpaid royalties (which alleged royalty underpayment), based on an audit on the period January 1, 2002, through December 31, 2006. The interpretation of what the correct arms length price should be. Organon Teknika is of the opinion that the

There have been various lawsuits filed against several US entities relating to the use of NuvaRing. We contain little information about the claimed injuries. It should be noted that Organon does not yet have any allegations. The remaining cases do not contain any information other than the allegation that the women thereby. Other general allegations of the thrombogenicity of the product suggest that the claimants suffered a thromboembolic event.

A number of other claims are pending against the OBS Group, all of which are contested. The OBS Group is in the process of consulting with legal authorities in several jurisdictions. Furthermore, in the context of the divestitures of certain businesses and the creation of our company, the relevant Akzo Nobel Group companies have agreed to indemnify and hold harmless their successors and assignees) regarding certain representations and warranties or developments. To the extent of former human pharmaceutical or animal health business activities of Akzo Nobel, the OBS Group agrees to indemnify Akzo Nobel in respect of claims arising therefrom.

While the outcome of these claims and disputes cannot be predicted with certainty, the OBS Group believes that, based on the information received, that the final outcome will not materially affect the combined financial position of the OBS Group's result of operations or cash flows in any one accounting period.

Other contingent liabilities

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, guarantees related to contracts with third parties totaled EUR 3 mil

F-50

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

A majority of the OBS Group businesses do not file separate tax returns since these entities were included in the tax returns of the parent entities within their respective entity's tax jurisdiction. Certain tax authorities have the right to hold the OBS Group liable for any and all liabilities outstanding of the group. Management of the OBS Group believes that the OBS Group is held responsible for tax liabilities incurred by other Akzo Nobel entities.

The OBS Group is a party in several research and development collaborations and licensing agreements that contain compensation elements that can contain periodic payments, payments related to sales of certain products, and milestone payments. Payments are expensed in the period they relate to and the payments related to sales of certain products are expensed when sales were recognized. Milestone payments are expensed in the period in which the recognition criteria are met.

Some of the licenses and collaboration, co-development, co-marketing and other agreements and instruments contain change of control provisions that may be triggered by a change in the controlling interest in the OBS Group. Management is of potential impacts related to the separation of the OBS Group.

Pfizer terminated the asenapine license and collaboration agreement on November 27, 2006. The terms of the agreement provide that when we are successful in bringing asenapine to the market, we will be obliged to reimburse Pfizer for its net investment (net interest) for development, marketing and manufacturing, by paying it a royalty at the rate of 5% on net sales.

Commitments

Purchase commitments for property, plant and equipment aggregated EUR 69 million and EUR 35 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The OBS Group also has purchase commitments for materials and other supplies aggregated EUR 358 million and EUR 320 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Long-term liabilities contracted in respect of leasehold, rental, operating leases, research, etc., aggregated EUR 1,000 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Payments due within one year amounted to EUR 93 million and EUR 93 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively; payments between one and five years EUR 158 million and EUR 159 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively; payments more than five years amount to EUR 36 million and EUR 24 million, respectively.

Note 28 Cash Flow Information

The OBS Group paid cash for income taxes of EUR 41 million, EUR 57 million and EUR 70 million for the periods ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. During the periods presented, some entities of the OBS Group businesses did not file separate tax returns and were included in the tax grouping of other Akzo Nobel entities within the respective entity's tax jurisdiction. In such cases, these entities are paid by other Akzo Nobel entities.

The OBS Group paid cash for interest of EUR 11 million, EUR 7 million and EUR 6 million for the periods ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

The OBS Group's financing requirements are primarily met by cash transfers with Akzo Nobel and combined statements of cash flows. This represents

F-51

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

net cash transfers to and from Akzo Nobel for the settlement of various intercompany transactions and

Note 29 Accounting Estimates and Judgments

In preparing the financial statements, management makes estimates and judgments that affect the recognition and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the OBS Group's combined financial statements. Accounting policies involving a higher degree of judgment and complexity are described below.

Impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

The OBS Group reviews long-lived assets for impairment when events or circumstances indicate carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Assets subject to this review include intangible and tangible fixed assets. In determining impairments of intangible assets, management must make significant judgments and estimates to determine if the future cash flows expected to be generated from the asset exceed its carrying value. Determining cash flows requires the use of judgments and estimates that have been included in the Group's long-range planning forecasts. The data necessary for the execution of the impairment tests are based on management's cash flows, which require estimating revenue growth rates and profit margins. Assets are written down to their carrying amount if the amount of impaired assets is determined by taking into account these estimated cash flows and using management's discounting these cash flows with business-specific discount rates.

Changes in assumptions and estimates included in the impairment reviews could result in significant adjustments to the combined financial statements.

Internally generated research and development

Under IAS 38, *Intangible Assets*, an intangible asset is recognized when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits to the asset will flow to the OBS Group and when the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Internally generated intangible assets satisfy these criteria, and therefore is expensed as incurred under research and development expenses.

Internally generated development expenses are recognized as an intangible asset if, and only if, all the following criteria are met: (a) the technical feasibility of completing the development project; (b) the OBS Group's intention to complete the project; (c) the availability of sufficient resources to complete the project; (d) the probability that the project will generate future economic benefits; (e) the availability of reliable methods to measure the development expenditure reliably; and (f) the ability to measure the development expenditure reliably. In addition to the criteria for capitalization, regulatory approval and to the research and development process, the criteria for capitalization are complete when regulatory approval has been obtained from the regulatory authorities.

Accounting for income taxes

As part of the process of preparing the combined financial statements, the OBS Group is required to recognize and measure tax liabilities in jurisdictions in which the OBS Group operates. This process involves estimating actual current tax expense

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

and financial reporting. Temporary differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are
OBS Group must then assess whether it is probable that deferred tax assets will be recovered from fu

F-52

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Provisions

By their nature, provisions for contingent liabilities are dependent upon estimates and assessments which may not be met, including estimates as to the outcome and the amount of the potential cost of resolution. Contingent liabilities are recognized against income when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of such liability can be reasonably estimated.

Contingent liabilities and provisioning for environmental matters, litigation, and tax disputes are disclosed. Environmental matters are based on the nature and seriousness of the contamination as well as on the technology required for remediation. Tax disputes are also based on an estimate of the costs, taking into account legal advice and information available.

Should the actual outcome differ from the assumptions and estimates, revisions to the estimated provisions could have a material impact on the OBS Group's financial position and results from operations.

Also provisions for termination benefits and exit costs involve management's judgment in estimating the amount of payments and site closure or other exit costs. Should the actual cash outflows differ from the assumptions, additional provisions may be required, which could impact the OBS Group's financial position and results from operations.

Accounting for pensions and other postretirement benefits

Retirement benefits represent obligations that will be settled in the future and require assumptions to be made regarding plan assets. Retirement benefit accounting is intended to reflect the recognition of future benefit costs over the service period, based on the terms of the plans and the investment and funding decisions made by the OBS Group. Management makes assumptions regarding variables such as discount rate, rate of compensation increase, return on investments, and other costs. Periodically, management consults with external actuaries regarding these assumptions. Changes in assumptions could have a significant impact on the projected benefit obligations, funding requirements and periodic costs incurred. For more information on pension policies, see Note 21.

It should be noted that when discount rates decline or rates of compensation increase due to e.g. inflation, the present value of benefit obligations will increase. Net periodic pension and postretirement costs might also increase, but the unrecognized loss and the so-called corridor (10% of the greater of benefit obligations and plan assets) will be reduced. The discount rate versus the change of the benefit obligation.

Note 30 Subsequent Events

Loan from Akzo Nobel

On February 28, 2007, Akzo Nobel and the OBS Group entered into a EUR 1.15 billion loan. Under the terms of the loan, the loan is December 31, 2007, and the interest rate is the 6-month EURIBOR + 0.15% that accrues on the outstanding principal amount of payment (both days inclusive). The entire principal amount of the loan not yet repaid to Akzo Nobel as of December 31, 2007, was EUR 1.15 billion.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

any further notification or formality being required should, amongst others, any other indebtedness o
prior to its

F-53

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

specified maturity by reason of any default by the OBS Group in the due performance or observance of the loan agreement. The indebtedness shall not be material in the context of the loan agreement.

Schering-Plough proposal to purchase the OBS Group

On March 12, 2007, Schering-Plough announced its intention to acquire the OBS Group from Akzo Nobel.

Note 31 Incorporation and Separation

Incorporation

Following the announcement of Akzo Nobel that it intends to separate its healthcare activities from the Akzo Nobel Group, the OBS Group incorporated OBS N.V. on September 1, 2006 as a public company with limited liability (naamloze vennootschap) in The Netherlands with an authorized share capital of EUR 225 thousand and an issued share capital of EUR 25 million. The seat is in Oss, The Netherlands.

On September 30, 2006 Akzo Nobel contributed to OBS N.V., through a contribution in kind, the shares of BioSciences International B.V. and Organon BioSciences Nederland B.V., in exchange for 24,955,000 shares of OBS N.V. with a value of EUR 1.00 (one euro) per share. As per the date of this contribution, the Company had an authorized share capital of EUR 225 thousand and an issued share capital of EUR 25 million.

The combined financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006, include invested equity and intercompany debt. The equity included certain allocated balances, which legally were not part of the aforesaid contribution in kind. Consequently, the shareholders' equity in the legal company balance sheet of OBS N.V. as of December 31, 2006, differs from the combined financial statements as of December 31, 2006. The main differences relate to a difference in funding (presented as invested equity in the combined financial statements and as intercompany debt in the legal company balance sheet) for tax liabilities related to allocated balances which will be settled by Akzo Nobel as these tax liabilities were part of an Akzo Nobel fiscal unity, and to certain other items which are allocated to the OBS Group.

Separation

In February 2006, Akzo Nobel announced its intention to separate the OBS Group. In March 2007, Akzo Nobel received an offer from Schering-Plough to acquire the OBS Group. The works council advice procedure is ongoing. Subject thereto, the intended closing is further subject to certain conditions precedent, including the approval of the relevant jurisdictions. The proceeds from the sale of the OBS Group will not be received by the OBS Group but by Akzo Nobel.

Akzo Nobel and the OBS Group have identified certain issues and areas that, in preparation of and for the purpose of, require agreeable arrangements between them. These issues and areas have been included in a separation agreement.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

the OBS Group. The separation agreement was signed on February 28, 2007, and was subsequently a

F-54

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

The amended separation agreement addresses, amongst others, the separation of liabilities and obligations, indemnities, release of guarantees, pending litigation, provisions and accruals, claimant's insurance

The terms of the intended transaction between Akzo Nobel and Schering-Plough include that, subject to certain provisions, Akzo Nobel indemnifies Schering-Plough for (i) all taxes for which a member of the OBS Group is liable prior to January 1, 2007 and that are not provided for in the combined financial statements of the OBS Group as of December 31, 2006, and (ii) taxes for which a member of the OBS Group becomes liable relating to the transaction ending on the closing date of the intended transaction, unless and to the extent the member of the OBS Group has underlying income, profit or gain at closing, or such income, profit, gain or event has arisen in the OBS Group concerned.

The terms of the intended transaction further include Schering-Plough will indemnify Akzo Nobel against any tax liability of Akzo Nobel or a member of Akzo Nobel as a consequence of any pre-closing transactions, requested by Schering-Plough which would allow for a direct sale by Akzo Nobel of the shares in one or more members of the OBS Group.

The separation agreement also contains provisions dealing with the retirement benefits of relevant participants in pension arrangements based on an agreed upon division of the rights, obligations, assets and liabilities relating to the relevant (current and former) employees in the (current and former) human healthcare or animal health divisions. On the other hand, retirement benefits of other participants in Akzo Nobel plans. It should be noted that the separation agreement, with the approval of relevant third parties, for example pension fund trustees, employee representative bodies, the agreement thus also provides that in the event that the OBS Group and Akzo Nobel have not been able to reach an agreement on the division, they will use their reasonable best efforts to procure that the parties are placed in the same position as if they had been affected on the agreed basis.

OBS N.V. has undertaken in the separation agreement to procure that, for services rendered on or after January 1, 2007, the OBS Group's retirement benefit plans are offered retirement benefits which are substantially equivalent to those required under applicable law) to their current retirement benefits.

The financial implications of a future split as defined above, for example on assets, liabilities and future obligations, are not yet determined yet. However, it is the intention of Akzo Nobel and the OBS Group to limit the financial impact of the split of rights, obligations and assets. Furthermore, the subordinated loan to the Akzo Nobel Pension Fund (EUR 33 million) was allocated in the combined financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2006. Akzo Nobel holds the legal title.

The terms of the intended transaction between Akzo Nobel and Schering-Plough further include that, at the closing of the intended transaction, its claim against OBS N.V. under the related party loan of EUR 100 million, the intra-group indebtedness between OBS N.V. on the one hand and the other members of the Akzo Nobel group on the other, loans made by OBS N.V. to Akzo Nobel in 2007 on terms substantially equivalent to the aforesaid related party loan.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-55

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

paid immediately after closing. Under the loan agreement between Akzo Nobel (as lender) and OBS is December 31, 2007 and the interest rate is the 6-month EURIBOR + 0.15%, that accrues on the amount of the loan not yet repaid to Akzo Nobel (both days inclusive). The entire principal amount of the loan not yet repaid to Akzo Nobel on any further notification or formality being required should, amongst others, any other indebtedness of OBS N.V. at its specified maturity by reason of any default by OBS N.V. in the due performance or observance of the loan agreement shall not be material in the context of the loan agreement.

OBS N.V. has undertaken to replace the statement of joint and several liability (verklaring van hooft aansprakelijkheid) of Akzo Nobel in respect of the members of the OBS Group in The Netherlands under article 2:403 section 1 of the Dutch Civil Code, as reasonably practicable, but in any event within 6 months after closing of the intended transaction between Akzo Nobel and OBS N.V.

Note 32 Application of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States of America

The OBS Group's combined financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS which differs from US GAAP in significant respects. The effects of the application of US GAAP to combined net income are presented in the table below:

IFRS profit for the period attributable to equity holders of OBS Group

US GAAP adjustments:

- (a) Business combinations
- (b) Pensions and other postretirement benefits
- (c) Impairment of goodwill
- (d) Research and development
- (e) Subsequent events
- (f) Tax on elimination of intercompany profits
- (g) Deferred income taxes

Total US GAAP adjustments

Net income, as reported under US GAAP

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-56

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

The effects of the application of US GAAP to total invested equity, as determined under IFRS, are set out below.

Invested equity, as reported under IFRS
 Less: minority interests, as reported under IFRS

Invested equity excluding minority interests, as reported under IFRS

US GAAP adjustments:

- (a) Business combinations
- (b) Pensions and other postretirement benefits
- (c) Impairment of goodwill
- (d) Research and development
- (e) Subsequent events
- (f) Tax on elimination of intercompany profits
- (g) Deferred income taxes

Total US GAAP adjustments

Invested equity, as determined under US GAAP

(a) Business combinations

The aggregate adjustment for business combinations presented in the tables above consists of the following:

US GAAP adjustments:

- (1) Acquired in-process research and development
- (2) Application of IFRS 1

For the
 D
 2006

1

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Total US GAAP adjustments

1

(1) Acquired in-process research and development

Under IFRS, in-process research and development acquired in connection with a business combination is measured at fair value in accordance with IAS 38, *Business Combinations*, and IAS 38. Under US GAAP, the attributable fair value of in-process research and development acquired in connection with a business combination, and which has no alternative future use, is expensed as of the acquisition date in accordance with SFAS No. 4, *Applicability of FASB Statement No. 2 to Business Combinations to be Accounted for as Acquisitions*, and SFAS No. 2, *Accounting for Research and Development Costs*.

The adjustment to invested equity included in the tables above reflects the invested equity impact of research and development-related assets (EUR 5 million and EUR 6 million, respectively, as of the year-end) under US GAAP purposes. The tables also reflect the reversal of amortization expense and/or impairments

F-57

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

(EUR 1 million and EUR 1 million, respectively, for each of the years ended December 31, 2006 and subsequent periods.

(2) Application of IFRS 1

IFRS 1, *First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*, has been applied by the financial statements. IFRS 1 generally requires retrospective application of all IFRS standards that are effective as of January 1, 2004. IFRS 1 permits certain exemptions and exceptions to this requirement. In particular, IFRS 1 permits companies to apply IFRS 1 prior to the date of their transition to IFRS (for the OBS Group as of January 1, 2004) to retain the accounting principles applied prior to the adoption of IFRS.

Specifically, for certain business combinations consummated prior to January 1, 2000, the OBS Group applied US GAAP to business combinations directly in invested equity. From January 1, 2000 through the adoption of IFRS, the OBS Group amortized goodwill. Under US GAAP, for all periods presented, goodwill is not amortized but is subject to periodic amortization (through December 31, 2001) and subsequently periodic (at least annually) thereafter.

Accordingly, this adjustment reflects the reinstatement of goodwill, net of applicable accumulated amortization, for all purposes as of each of the balance sheet dates presented.

(b) Pensions and other postretirement benefits

The aggregate adjustment for pensions and postretirement benefits presented in the tables above consists of the following:

	For the Year Ended 2006
<i>US GAAP adjustments:</i>	
(1) Definition of defined contribution plan	(10)
(2) Additional minimum pension liability	(22)
(3) Application of IFRS 1 and other differences	(22)
Total US GAAP adjustments	(32)

(1) Definition of defined contribution plan

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Under IAS 19 (Revised), *Employee Benefits*, an arrangement qualifies as a defined contribution plan if the liability for the plan is limited to the amount contributed by it into a separate entity (generally, a fund). This is the case regardless of whether the assets to pay all employee benefits laid out in the plan agreement relating to employee service in the plan are held in a separate entity. IAS 19 focuses on the contributions to be made by the company to the plan as a whole and does not require individual contributions to be made.

Under US GAAP, SFAS No. 87, *Employers' Accounting for Pensions*, states that a defined contribution plan provides employee benefits in return for services rendered, establishes an individual account for each participant, and specifies the amount of contributions to be made by the employer.

F-58

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

individual s account are to be determined. Moreover, the benefits a participant in a defined contribution plan has earned to date, less the amount contributed to the participant s account, the return earned on those contributions, and forfeited amounts, are allocated to the remaining participant accounts.

During 2005, Akzo Nobel reached an agreement with the unions on a change of its pension plan in the Netherlands. The plan and former employees participate, so that effective December 31, 2005, it changed from a defined benefit plan to a defined contribution plan. For IFRS, as the actuarial risks related to the Dutch plan no longer rested with the OBS Group. However, US GAAP prescribes for a defined contribution plan that the plan provides an individual account for each participant. The OBS Group maintains individual accounts per participant as it is a collective defined contribution plan. Accordingly for US GAAP the plan is still accounted for as a defined benefit plan.

The adjustment to invested equity included in the table above as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 reflects the adjustment to liability for the pension plan in accordance with SFAS No. 87. The adjustment to net income includes the expense recognized for December 31, 2006 reflects the excess of US GAAP expense calculated in accordance with SFAS No. 87 for 2006. For the year ended December 31, 2005, the adjustment to net income in the table above reflects the expense recognized for contributions, offset in 2005 by the gain on termination of EUR 59 million (before income taxes) recognized for 2005 that caused it to be accounted for as a defined contribution plan for IFRS purposes.

(2) *Additional minimum pension liability*

Prior to adoption of SFAS No. 158, *Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*, SFAS No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R), SFAS No. 87 required employers to report a minimum pension liability. Under SFAS No. 87, if the accumulated benefit obligation (ABO) exceeded the fair value of the plan s assets, the employer was required to recognize a liability for that difference. Where required, an additional minimum pension liability was recognized as an asset to the extent of any unrecognized prior service cost, with a charge through other comprehensive income for any excess. The concept of a minimum pension liability does not exist in IFRS. Following adoption of IFRS, the minimum pension liabilities which requires employers to recognize in full an asset or a liability for the funded status of its defined benefit plans are no longer required.

(3) *Application of IFRS 1 and other difference*

Under IFRS, the OBS Group accounts for its pension and other postretirement benefit plans in accordance with IFRS 19 *Employee Benefits*. In addition, upon transition to IFRS as of January 1, 2004 (and in accordance with IFRS 1), the net assets of that date were recognized immediately in invested equity, with an offset to the pension liability. As a result, the OBS Group had no deferred actuarial gains or losses. Subsequently, in accordance with IAS 19 (which is the IFRS equivalent) the policy whereby actuarial gains and losses are deferred when they initially arise (for those arising after the transition date) unless unrealized actuarial gains or losses exceed 10% of the greater of (i) the present value of the defined benefit liability or (ii) the fair value of the plan assets, they are recognized in the combined statements of income through periodic amortization over the expected average remaining service period of employees participating in the plan. Otherwise, they continue to be deferred until they exceed the 10% threshold.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-59

Table of Contents**OBS GROUP****NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)**

Under US GAAP, the OBS Group accounts for its pension and postretirement benefit plans in accordance with *Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other than Pensions* and, as from December 31, 2005, SFAS No. 158, the OBS Group applied a corridor policy also under US GAAP. Following adoption of SFAS No. 158, the OBS Group continues to apply a corridor policy with respect to determination of the income statement liability for the funded status of the plan (defined benefit obligation less plan assets) is now recognized as a liability. Any losses recognized directly in invested equity.

In addition to the differences described above (principally related to the recognition of deferred actuarial liabilities as of January 1, 2004 pursuant to IFRS 1), the OBS Group has also identified differences related to the recognition of pension obligations. Under IFRS, IAS 19, requires that the calculation of the pension obligation, as well as the fair value of pension assets, be determined as of the company's balance sheet date. Under US GAAP, SFAS No. 87, requires that the plan's assets and obligations be determined as of the date of the financial statements or, if used consistently from year to year, as of a date not more than three months before the balance sheet date. Defined benefit plans utilize a September 30 measurement date for US GAAP purposes and a December 31 measurement date for IFRS purposes.

In the United States, the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 includes a federal subsidy to sponsors of postretirement healthcare plans, which both began on January 1, 2004. Under IFRS, this subsidy has been recognized as an asset under other financial noncurrent assets in the combined balance sheet. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, these amounts were EUR 9 million and EUR 12 million, respectively. These amounts are netted with the postretirement healthcare benefit liability.

In connection with the change in the pension plan in the Netherlands in 2005, the OBS Group was allocated loans that are to be redeemed by retaining employee pension premiums, which have been recorded at their nominal value. Under US GAAP purposes, these items are included in the pension assets at their nominal value, and accordingly, the difference between the fair value and the nominal value of the loans has been reversed. Any difference between the fair value and the nominal value of the loans has been reversed.

(c) Impairment of goodwill

Under IFRS, goodwill is required to be tested for impairment at least annually (and, more frequently, if there is an indication of impairment). Goodwill is tested for impairment at the cash generating unit (or group of cash generating units, if that is how goodwill is monitored internally) level. The cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use and that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The goodwill impairment test is a one-step test that compares the recoverable amount (the maximum of fair value less costs of disposal or value in use) of the cash generating unit to its carrying amount, with any excess of carrying amount representing an impairment loss. Impairment losses are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (or group of units) and then to the other assets of the unit (or group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset (or group of units). Impairment losses related to goodwill can not be reversed.

Under US GAAP, goodwill is required to be tested for impairment at least annually (and, more frequently, if there is an indication of impairment) at the reporting unit level. A reporting unit is an operating segment or one level below an operating segment.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-60

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

goodwill impairment test is a two-step test that compares the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is considered not impaired. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit is less than its fair value, the second step of the goodwill impairment test is performed to measure the amount of impairment. The goodwill impairment test compares the implied fair value of reporting unit goodwill, which is determined by comparing the fair value of the reporting unit to the price allocation as of the impairment testing date, to the carrying amount of that goodwill, with any excess of the carrying amount over the implied fair value recognized as an impairment loss. Impairment losses related to goodwill can not be reversed.

The cash generating unit is at a lower level in the operation than the reporting unit and, accordingly, the goodwill impairment test is not reflected under US GAAP. The adjustment included in the tables above reflects the reversal for US GAAP purposes that was not recognized for US GAAP purposes due to this differing level at which goodwill is tested for impairment in the cash generating unit under IFRS vs. reporting unit under US GAAP).

(d) Research and development

Under IFRS, payments made to acquire research and development-related assets outside of a business unit that are still in the research or development stage, are eligible for capitalization under IAS 38 if (i) the project meets the definition of an asset, (ii) the project is identifiable and (iii) the fair value of the project can be measured reliably. Accordingly, under IFRS, certain up-front payments made in connection with collaboration agreements are capitalized over their estimated useful lives.

Under US GAAP, payments to acquire research and development-related assets that have no alternative use are expensed at the date in accordance with SFAS No. 2.

The adjustment included in the tables above reflects the immediate write-off of acquired research and development-related assets at acquisition (EUR 4 million and EUR 28 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005) by the reversal of amortization expense and/or impairments (EUR 9 million and EUR 2 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005) recorded for IFRS purposes in subsequent periods.

(e) Subsequent events

The aggregate adjustment for subsequent events presented in the tables above consists of the following:

US GAAP adjustments:

For

20

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

-
- (1) Subsequent events other than taxes
 - (2) Subsequent events tax-related

Total US GAAP adjustments

F-61

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

US GAAP adjustments:

- (1) Deferred tax on in-process research and development
- (2) Other deferred income tax impacts

Total US GAAP adjustments

F-62

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

(1) Deferred income tax on in-process research and development

Under IFRS, a deferred tax asset or liability is recognized for differences in the financial reporting base for research and development, similar to other identifiable intangible assets, irrespective of whether the asset has basis for tax purposes. Under US GAAP (EITF 96-7, *Accounting for Deferred Taxes on In-Process Research and Development Acquired in a Business Combination*), in circumstances where there is no tax basis in the acquired intangible assets, taxes are not provided on the initial difference between the amount assigned for financial reporting and the amount charged to expense on a gross basis (without tax benefit) at acquisition. In circumstances where in-process research and development is charged to expense, upon consummation of the business combination, the in-process research and development is charged to expense, a deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that realizability is more likely than not.

The deferred tax liability recorded under IFRS results in a corresponding increase to goodwill. Although the equity (between IFRS and US GAAP) at the acquisition date, a reclassification adjustment is necessary to adjust the amount of the deferred tax liability recorded under IFRS in relation to acquired in-process research and development liabilities by a corresponding amount (EUR 8 million). The impact on income tax expense of this difference and development is amortized or impaired for IFRS purposes is reversed under US GAAP.

(2) Other deferred income tax impacts

This adjustment reflects the deferred tax effects attributable to the aforementioned pre-tax adjustments.

(h) Other presentation differences

Deferred income taxes

Under IFRS, deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current on the balance sheet based on the timing of their expected reversal.

Under US GAAP, deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current on the balance sheet item to which they relate (e.g. deferred taxes related to fixed assets are classified as non-current if the difference is expected to reverse). Where no related asset or liability exists (e.g. for net operating losses), deferred tax assets are classified as current or non-current on the balance sheet based on the timing of their expected reversal.

Oss, July 30, 2007
The Board of Management
Toon Wilderbeek

F-63

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

Independent Auditors Report

The Board of Management
Organon BioSciences N. V.

We have audited the accompanying combined balance sheets of the OBS Group, as defined in Note 1, as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related combined statements of income, invested equity and cash flows for the period ended December 31, 2006. These combined financial statements are the responsibility of the Group. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these combined financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, which that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. This includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are responsive to the risks of material misstatement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the OBS Group's internal control system. We do not express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting policies used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the combined financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years ended December 31, 2006 in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the E.U.

International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the E.U. vary in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP principles. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Note 32 to the financial statements.

KPMG Accountants N.V.

KPMG Accountants N. V.
Eindhoven, the Netherlands
July 30, 2007

F-64

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS Group

UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM STATEMENTS
(Amounts in millions of euros)

Revenues

Cost of sales

Gross profit

Selling and distribution expenses

Research and development expenses

General and administrative expenses

Other operating (expense)/income

Operating income

Financial expense

Financial income

Operating income less net financing costs

Share of profit of associates

Profit before tax

Income tax expense

Profit for the period

Attributable to:

Equity holders of the OBS Group

Minority interest

Profit for the period

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim financial statements.

F-65

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS Group

UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM BALANCE SHEET
(Amounts in millions of euros)

	Note
ASSETS	
Property, plant and equipment, net	
Intangible assets, net	
Financial non-current assets:	
deferred tax assets	7
investments in associates	
other investments	
Total non-current assets	
Inventories, net	8
Income tax receivable	
Receivables from related parties, net	3
Trade and other receivables, net	9
Cash and cash equivalents	
Total current assets	
Total assets	
Invested Equity	
Owners' net investment (including cumulative translation reserves)	10
Minority interest	
Total invested equity	
LIABILITIES	
Borrowings	14
Deferred tax liabilities	7
Provisions	12
Total non-current liabilities	
Borrowings	15

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Deferred income	13
Income tax payable	
Payables to related parties	3
Trade and other payables	
Provisions	12

Total current liabilities

Total liabilities

Total invested equity and liabilities

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim financial statements.

F-66

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS Group

UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM STATEMENTS
(Amounts in millions of euros)

Profit for the period	
<i>Adjustments to reconcile earnings to cash generated from operating activities:</i>	
Depreciation and amortization	89
Gains on divestments	
Share of profits of associates	(1)
Changes in deferred taxes (non-cash recognized in income)	(2)
Provisions expense (non-cash recognized in income)	5
Interest expense funded by Akzo Nobel	
Corporate overhead costs funded by Akzo Nobel	
Insurance expense funded by Akzo Nobel	
Share-based payment costs funded by Akzo Nobel	3
Other	2
<i>Operating cash flows before changes in working capital and provisions</i>	
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(32)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(20)
(Increase)/decrease in other non-current assets	2
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables and provisions	(5)
Increase/(decrease) income tax payable and receivable, net	77
Cash generated from operating activities	
Purchase of intangible assets	(27)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(94)
Proceeds from sale of interests	
Investments in associates and repayments of loans by associates	
Net cash used in investing activities	
Dividends paid to Akzo Nobel	
Share premium repayment	(350)
Cash transfers (to)/from Akzo Nobel, net	(24)
Bank overdrafts	
Increase in borrowings	30
Net cash from financing activities	
<i>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</i>	

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents

Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at January 1

Cash and cash equivalents at June 30

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited
condensed combined interim financial statements.

F-67

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS Group

UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM STATEMENTS
OF CHANGES IN INVESTED EQUITY
(Amounts in millions of euros)

	Owners Net Investment	Cumulative Translation Reserve
<i>Balance as of January 1, 2006</i>	2,139	46
Changes in exchange rates in respect of foreign operations		(26)
Net income/(expense) recognized directly in equity		(26)
Profit for the period	193	
<i>Total income/(expenses)</i>	193	(26)
<i>Contributions attributed to:</i>		
Share-based payment costs funded by Akzo Nobel	2	
Interest expense funded by Akzo Nobel	15	
Corporate overhead costs funded by Akzo Nobel	14	
Insurance expense funded by Akzo Nobel	14	
Tax transfers from Akzo Nobel, net	50	
Employee benefits and other non-cash transfers, net	(3)	
Cash transfers to Akzo Nobel, net	(225)	
<i>Balance as of June 30, 2006</i>	2,199	20
<i>Balance as of January 1, 2007</i>	2,313	(2)
Changes in exchange rates in respect of foreign operations		(3)
Net income/(expense) recognized directly in equity		(3)
Profit for the period	223	
<i>Total income/(expenses)</i>	223	(3)
Share premium repayment	(350)	
<i>Contributions attributed to:</i>		
Share-based payment costs funded by Akzo Nobel	3	
Employee benefits and other non-cash transfers, net	(2)	
Cash transfers to Akzo Nobel, net	1	
Non-cash transfers to Akzo Nobel, net	(760)	
<i>Balance as of June 30, 2007</i>	1,428	(5)

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed combined interim financial statements.

F-68

Table of Contents**OBS GROUP****NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)**Note 1 Business and Basis of Presentation*****Business***

In these combined interim financial statements, the human healthcare business and animal healthcare business (together with Nobel) are together referred to as the healthcare activities and references to the OBS Group or subsidiaries of Akzo Nobel that undertook the human and animal healthcare activities during the relevant periods are referred to as the OBS Group in these financial statements.

The OBS Group is headquartered in Oss, The Netherlands.

The human healthcare business, Organon, specializes in the discovery, development, manufacturing and marketing of pharmaceutical products. Its core therapeutic areas of expertise are contraception, fertility, hormone therapy, mental health and oncology. The Organon business includes Nobilon, a biotechnology company dedicated to exploring opportunities in the field of oncology.

The animal healthcare business, Intervet, offers a full range of veterinary vaccines and pharmaceuticals for a wide range of animals including poultry, pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, cats, dogs and fish.

Following the announcement by Akzo Nobel that it intends to separate its healthcare activities from the rest of the company, OBS N.V. incorporated Organon BioSciences N.V. (OBS N.V.) on September 1, 2006 as a public company incorporated under the laws of The Netherlands with an authorized share capital of EUR 225 thousand and a paid-up share capital of EUR 25 thousand.

On September 30, 2006 Akzo Nobel contributed to OBS N.V., through a contribution in kind, the shares of Organon BioSciences International B.V. and Organon BioSciences Nederland B.V., in exchange for 24,955,000 shares with a value of EUR 1.00 (one euro) per share. As per the date of this contribution, OBS N.V. had an authorized share capital of EUR 225 million and issued share capital of EUR 25 million.

On March 12, 2007, Schering-Plough Corporation (Schering-Plough) announced that its board of directors has approved the acquisition of OBS N.V. from Akzo Nobel.

These combined financial statements were authorized on July 30, 2007 by the Board of Directors of OBS N.V.

Basis of Presentation

These combined financial statements reflect all of the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and cash flows of the entities forming part of the OBS Group are as follows:

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Legal Entity

Organon BioSciences N.V.
Organon BioSciences Nederland B.V. (*)
Organon BioSciences International B.V. (**)
Intervet International B.V
Intervet Inc.
Intervet International GmbH
Intervet UK Ltd

F-69

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Legal Entity

Laboratories Intervet S.A.
Hydrochemie GmbH
Intervet Australia Pty Ltd
Intervet Deutschland GmbH
Intervet Innovation GmbH
Intervet do Brasil Veterinaria Ltda(***)
Intervet Mexico S.A. de CV
Intervet S.A.
Intervet Productions S.A.
Intervet Pharma R&D S.A.
Intervet (Italia) S.r.l
Intervet UK Production Ltd
Intervet Holding B.V
Intervet Nederland B.V
Intervet KK
Nobilon International B.V
N.V. Organon
Organon (Ireland) Ltd. (****)
Organon International Inc.
Organon USA Inc.
Organon S.A.
Nippon Organon KK
Organon GmbH
Organon Laboratories Ltd.
Organon Espanola S.A.
Organon Italia S.p.A.
Organon do Brasil Indústria e Comercio Ltda
Organon Ilaclari A.S
Organon Holding B.V
Organon Nederland B.V
Organon Canada Ltd.
Multilan AG
Diosynth RTP Inc.

Sp
Ge
Au
Ge
Ge
Br
Me
Fr
Fr
Fr
Ita
U
Th
Th
Jap
Th
Th
Ire
US
US
Fr
Jap
Ge
U
Sp
Ita
Br
Tu
Th
Th
Ca
Sw
US

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

(*) Formerly Akzo Nobel Pharma B.V.

(**) Formerly Akzo Nobel Pharma International B.V.

(***) Represent the Intervet division of Akzo Nobel Ltda, the combined financial statements expenses and cash flows of this legal entity that pertain directly to healthcare activities. entity was incorporated in a separate entity (Intervet do Brasil Veterinaria Ltda), which remaining business of Akzo Nobel Ltda is not related to healthcare activities and are no

(****) Including Organon Ireland Swiss Branch

These combined financial statements exclude the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and cash flow thereof) not relating to the healthcare activities.

F-70

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

During the six months ended June 30, 2006, the OBS Group divested Crina S.A., one of the remaining assets in its portfolio. These combined interim financial statements reflect the revenues, expenses, and cash flows of the OBS Group.

The OBS Group has historically operated as an integrated part of Akzo Nobel and within the Akzo Nobel interim financial statements have been prepared on a "carve-out" basis from the consolidated financial position and performance of the OBS Group as if the OBS Group has existed, as of and during the six months ended June 30, 2006, and as if International Accounting Standard (IAS) 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*, applied. The combined financial statements included herein may not necessarily be indicative of the OBS Group's performance had the OBS Group operated as a separate entity during the periods presented or for future periods.

As described above, these combined interim financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses of the OBS Group. Under the "carve-out" basis of preparation, these combined interim financial statements as of and during the six months ended June 30, 2006, include allocations for various expenses, including corporate administrative expenses, as well as an allocation for certain assets and liabilities maintained by Akzo Nobel, but not recorded in the accounts of the OBS Group. These include, among other things, certain deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities, liabilities for certain compensation, and various allocation methodologies for corporate expenses, insurance, interest expense, share based payments, and other expenses are discussed in Notes 3, 3, 6, 11, and 12, respectively. Management of the OBS Group considers these allocations on a reasonable basis, but may not necessarily be indicative of the costs that could have been incurred if the OBS Group had operated as a separate entity. After January 1, 2007, some of the finance and supporting corporate activities are no longer being maintained at Akzo Nobel; those expenses relating to issues maintained at Akzo Nobel are included in the combined financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2007.

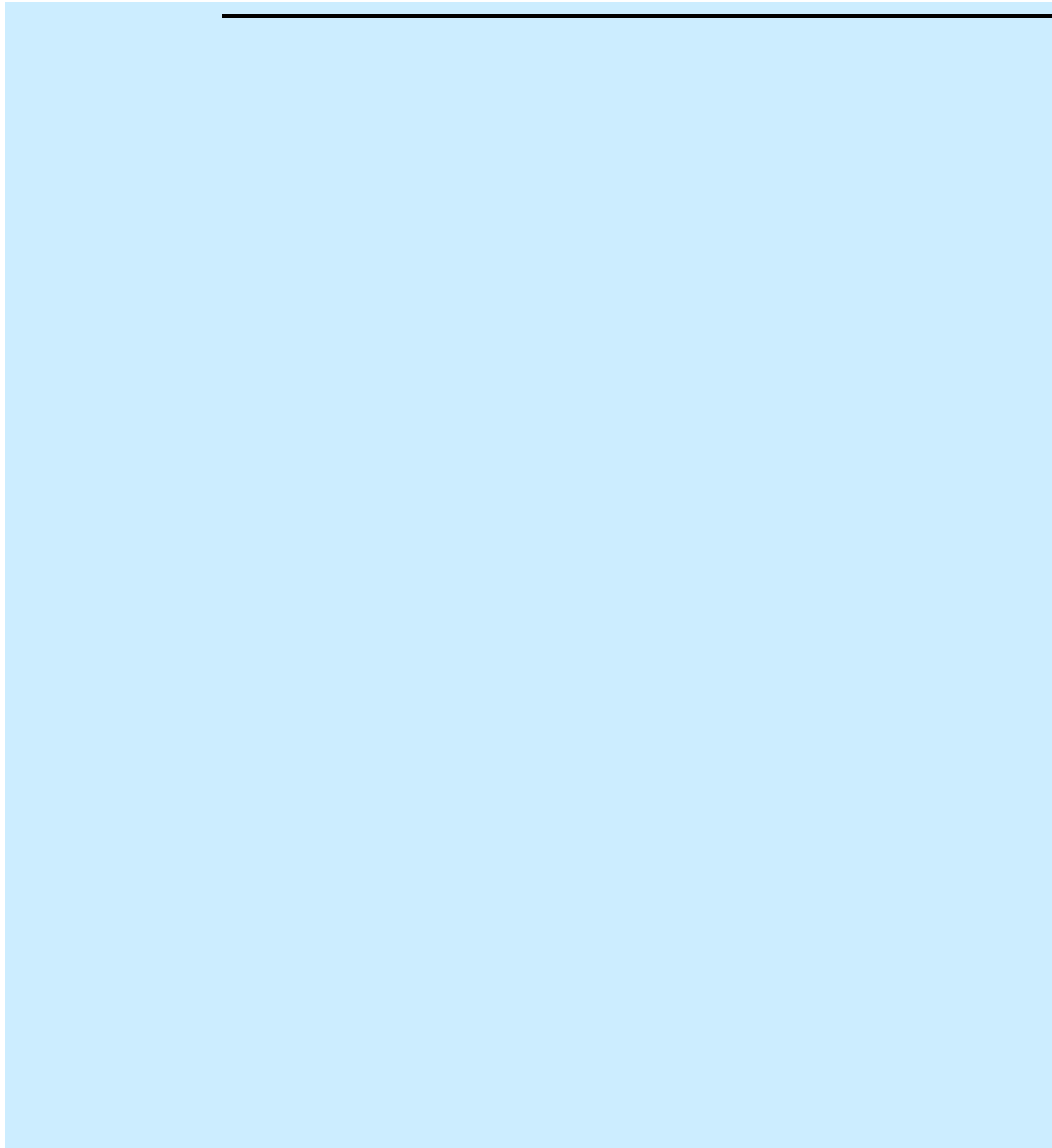
Through December 2006, Akzo Nobel used a centralized approach to manage cash and to finance the OBS Group's debt and cash and cash equivalents maintained at Akzo Nobel are not included in the combined interim financial statements. The combined statement of income for the six months ended June 30, 2006 includes an allocation of Akzo Nobel's cash and cash equivalents to the OBS Group as discussed in Note 6. The OBS Group's financing requirements are represented by cash transactions with Akzo Nobel reflected in the combined balance sheet at December 31, 2006.

The invested equity balance in these combined interim financial statements of the OBS Group constitutes the OBS Group's equity and represents the excess of total assets over total liabilities until December 31, 2006. It includes allocations from Akzo Nobel and the funding of the OBS Group's operations through the in-house bank and from related parties with Akzo Nobel, and the OBS Group's cumulative net income, including the results of operations through February 28, 2007. After February 28, 2007, Akzo Nobel no longer provided financing support for the OBS Group's operations. As a result, there are no cash transactions with Akzo Nobel reflected in invested equity in the combined balance sheet. Invested equity does not constitute any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets after deducting liabilities. *Financial Statements: Disclosure and Presentation.*

F-71

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**



Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Prior to January 1, 2007 certain OBS Group companies were located in countries where they were in the tax jurisdiction of the respective entity's tax jurisdiction. The current tax payable or receivable of these entities within the respective entity's tax jurisdiction. The current tax payable or receivable of these entities is the amount to be paid to or to be received from the country tax leading holding company of Akzo Nobel. In the financial statements it is assumed that only the current period is outstanding.

The combined statements of cash flows have been prepared under the indirect method in accordance with *Statements*. The combined statement of cash flows exclude currency translation differences, which are the liabilities of non-Euro companies to euros at period-end exchange rates (except for those arising on cash flows) adjusted for non-cash transactions.

Akzo Nobel and the OBS Group have identified certain issues and areas that in preparation of and for the separation agreeable arrangements between them. These issues and areas have been included in a separation agreement dated 2007. Note 20 provides further explanation on the separation agreement.

As a result of the foregoing, among other things, the combined financial statements included herein may not reflect the OBS Group's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows had the OBS Group operated on a stand alone basis or for future periods. Further, the combined financial statements do not reflect the financial impact of the separation of Akzo Nobel on a stand alone basis.

The combined interim financial statements of the OBS Group have been prepared in accordance with the combined financial statements as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 are unaudited. In management, the unaudited combined interim financial statements reflect all normal recurring adjustments. In the combined financial position, the combined results of operations and the combined cash flows of the OBS Group are presented. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS) have been condensed or abbreviated. Although these condensed financial statements may not differ from IFRS as provided by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Although these condensed financial statements are adequate to make the information presented not misleading, these unaudited combined financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited combined interim financial statements and the notes thereto for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006.

The OBS Group's business is not significantly impacted by seasonality. However, the results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 should not be taken as indicative of the results of operations that may be expected for the full year.

These combined interim financial statements are presented in euro, which is the functional currency of the OBS Group. All amounts are in millions of euros except headcount or unless otherwise stated. IFRS as applied by the OBS Group is based on accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP). The effects of these principles are described in Note 21.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

The accounting policies applied by the OBS Group in the preparation of the accompanying combined those applied by the OBS Group in its

F-72

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

combined financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006. The OBS Group has adopted the accounting standards for the six months ended June 30, 2007.

Foreign currency translation

The main exchange rates against euros used in the preparation of the combined balance sheets and the combined interim financial statements are as follows:

	June 30, 2007	Combined Balance Sheet December 31, 2006
USD	1.345	1.345
GBP	0.672	0.672
CHF	1.657	1.657

Note 3 Related Parties

The combined interim financial statements include transactions with related parties. The OBS Group and its subsidiaries. Furthermore, Akzo Nobel provided corporate services for the combined financial statements. The OBS Group believes that product transfers between OBS Group and Akzo Nobel Group were made at arm's length. In 2006, the OBS Group entered into a EUR 1.150 billion loan. Under the loan agreement, the maturity date of the loan bears an interest rate of 6-months EURIBOR + 0.15% that accrues on the amount owed, from March 31, 2006 (inclusive). The entire principal amount of the loan not yet repaid to Akzo Nobel shall be due for immediate repayment or formality being required should, amongst other matters any other indebtedness of the OBS Group exist at the maturity by reason of any default by the OBS Group in the due performance or observance of any other obligation. The indebtedness is not material in the context of the loan agreement. The loan is included in payables to Akzo Nobel of June 30, 2007.

In the six month period ended June 30 2007, the OBS Group made several cash loans to Akzo Nobel which were substantially equivalent to the terms of the aforesaid related party loan. These cash loans are included in payables to Akzo Nobel on the combined balance sheet as of June 30, 2007.

Sales and purchases of goods and services to and from Akzo Nobel and its subsidiaries were not significant in 2007 and 2006. At June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the OBS Group had receivables from Akzo Nobel of EUR 11 million, respectively. These amounts are reflected in receivables from related parties in the combined balance sheet as of June 30, 2007.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

December 31, 2006, the OBS Group had payables to Akzo Nobel and its subsidiaries of EUR 1,163 million. These amounts are reflected in payables to related parties in the combined balance sheets.

F-73

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

In addition, the OBS Group purchases and sells goods and services to and from two other related parties (each holding a 50% equity interest (associates)). Such transactions were not significant on an individual or aggregate basis for the periods presented and 2006. These transactions were conducted at arm's length with terms comparable to transactions with unrelated parties.

General and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2006 include allocated corporate overhead expenses approximating EUR 14 million. These costs are primarily related to Akzo Nobel's corporate administrative expenses, which are generally allocated based on a combination of the ratio of the OBS Group's annual revenues, gross profit, and property, plant, and equipment. No adjustments have been made on a reasonable basis, but may not necessarily be indicative of the costs had the OBS Group been a stand-alone entity for the periods presented. In addition, Akzo Nobel has incurred specific costs that are directly related to the OBS Group based upon actual costs incurred by Akzo Nobel. For the six months ended June 30, 2006, these costs amounted to nil and EUR 1 million respectively.

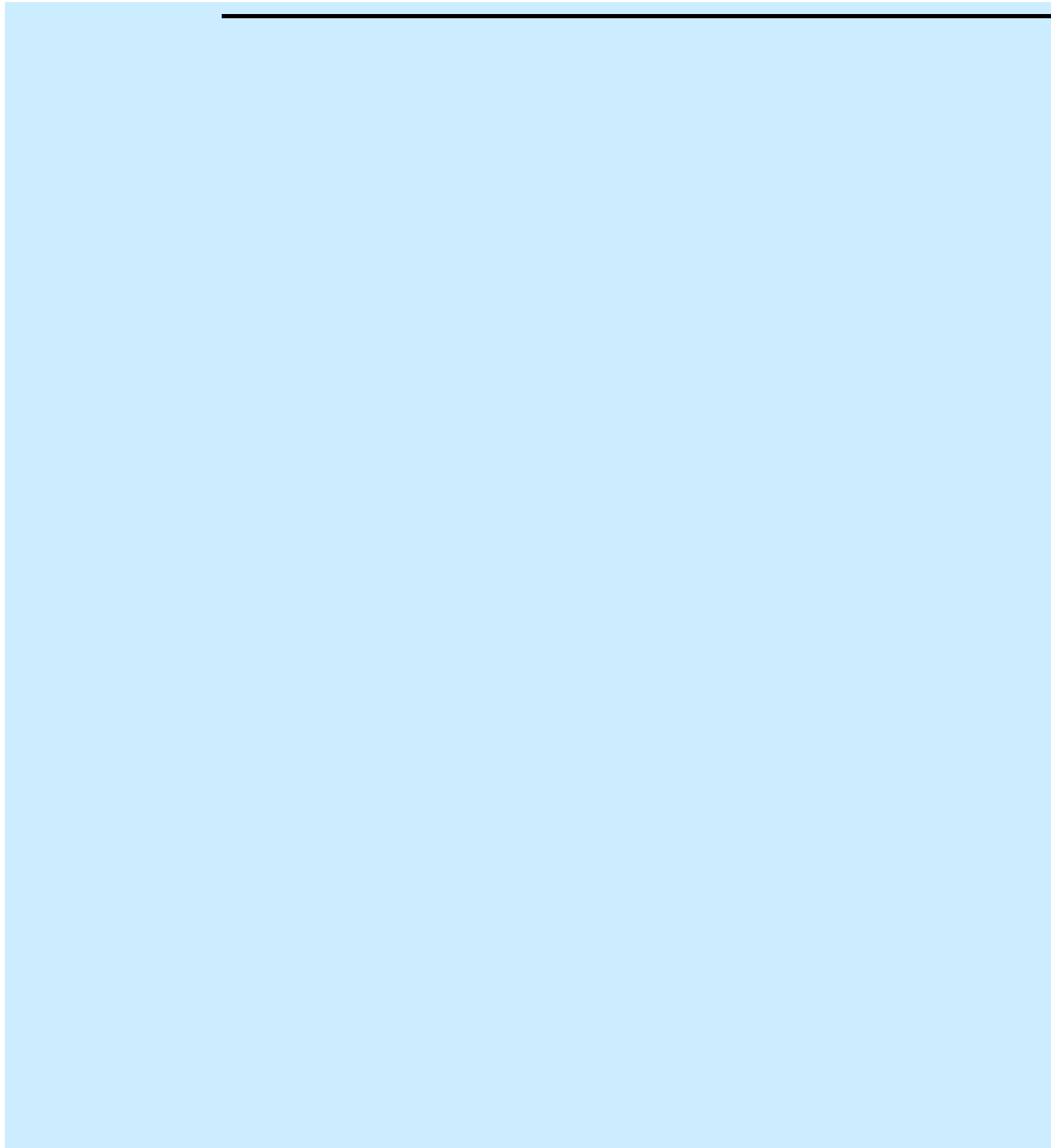
Through December 31, 2006, Akzo Nobel incurred certain insurance costs on behalf of the OBS Group for the payment of insurance premiums, costs related to insurance claims and certain administrative (insurance) services. Akzo Nobel is an in-house insurer that incurs the risk partially by themselves as well as insuring the risk partially with external insurance companies. For the six months ended June 30, 2006, Akzo Nobel had allocated EUR 14 million to the OBS Group for total insurance costs, which were allocated based on the risk profiles of the OBS Group compared to the risk profiles of other Akzo Nobel subsidiaries. No adjustments have been made on a reasonable basis, but may not necessarily be indicative of the costs had the OBS Group been a stand-alone entity for the periods presented. As of January 1, 2007, the OBS Group has its own insurance department which acts as an in-house insurer for the OBS Group and Akzo Nobel's insurance companies and Akzo Nobel's in-house insurance department acts as an insurance broker for the OBS Group for a fee.

Through December 31, 2006, some of the OBS Group entities formed part of a fiscal unity headed by Akzo Nobel. In such instances, the Akzo Nobel tax leading company filed the tax return and settled the taxes with the respective tax authorities. The tax provisions related to these OBS Group companies were calculated using a method as if these companies were separate entities. As of January 1, 2007, the OBS Group is solely responsible for the filing and settlement of its corporate tax returns. In connection with the Separation, for tax settlements of the OBS Group for prior years which have been indemnified by Akzo Nobel.

Through December 31, 2006, Akzo Nobel used a centralized approach to manage cash and to finance the OBS Group. Certain debt and cash and cash equivalents maintained at Akzo Nobel were not included in the combined balance sheet of the OBS Group. The OBS Group's funding from Akzo Nobel through in-house banking and cash pooling and loans to the OBS Group is reflected in invested equity in the combined balance sheet at December 31, 2006. As of January 1, 2007, the OBS Group's support for the OBS Group's operations other than via the related party loan, and therefore there are no loans from Akzo Nobel to the OBS Group reflected in equity in the combined balance sheet as of January 1, 2007.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**



Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

June 30, 2007. All cash and cash equivalents reflected in these combined financial statements at June 30, 2007 are for the OBS Group.

The combined statement of income for the six months ended June 30, 2006 includes an allocation of EUR 15 million. The allocation was principally based on the daily average outstanding cash balance on cash accounts using a rate applicable to the underlying currency. While interest expense has been allocated to the OBS Group; therefore, no allocation of Akzo Nobel's general corporate debt has been made in the combined statement of income. All transactions with Akzo Nobel were settled via invested equity. There were no such interest allocations for the six months ended June 30, 2007. Akzo Nobel no longer finances the OBS Group's operations other than via the related party loan. The combined statement of income for the six months ended June 30, 2007 includes EUR 18 million of interest expense related to the aforementioned loan on February 28, 2007.

Prior to January 1, 2007, the OBS Group entered into derivative contracts with Akzo Nobel to manage foreign exchange risk. As of December 31, 2006 the outstanding contracts with Akzo Nobel to buy currencies had notional values of EUR 57 million. Akzo Nobel to sell currencies had notional values of EUR 57 million. As of January 1, 2007, the OBS Group entered into derivative contracts with third parties.

The OBS Group had various net loan receivables with Akzo Nobel which amounted to EUR 289 million as of December 31, 2006. These loans had interest at rates ranging from 3.9% to 5.0% and were included in invested equity as of June 30, 2007.

In the ordinary course of business, the OBS Group has transactions with various organizations with which the Board of Management are associated, but no transactions were conducted in 2006 or for the six months ended June 30, 2007. In addition, no loans have been extended to members of the Board of Management, any other senior management personnel or other related parties. Certain members of the OBS Group's Board of Management are also members of Akzo Nobel's Board of Management.

Guarantees

Through December 31, 2006, Akzo Nobel was jointly and severally liable for contractual debts of certain subsidiaries of the OBS Group. These debts, provisions, and payables, at December 31, 2006, amounted to EUR 221 million and EUR 252 million as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. Akzo Nobel issued guarantees of EUR 221 million and EUR 252 million as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively, in relation to the filing exemption for certain Irish companies under section 5(c) of the Companies Act 2006.

As of January 1, 2007, Akzo Nobel established an umbrella facility of EUR 80 million on behalf of the OBS Group. The OBS Group issued guarantees of EUR 71 million to third parties during the six months ended June 30, 2007.

Note 4 Segment Information

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Segment information is presented in respect of the OBS Group's business segments. The primary segments of the OBS Group, whereby the business

F-75

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

segments are engaged in providing products or services which are subject to risks and rewards which are different from those of other segments. In determining whether products and services are related, aspects such as the nature of the production processes, and the type or class of customers and end users, for the products or services are taken into account. The segments are Organon and Intervet which also reflects the management structure of the OBS Group. The second level of segmentation is based on geographical areas in which the OBS Group operates, whereby segment revenue is based on the geographical location of the assets.

The identification of segments is based on the way the business units are currently managed (composition of responsibilities) as well as the content of management information used to allocate resources within the group. The segments are affected predominately by differences in its businesses, Organon and Intervet, and not by the fact that they operate in different countries.

Segment revenues and results include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated to a segment.

	Revenues from		Group		Other Operating
	Third Parties		Revenues		Income
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Organon	1,253	1,308	1,267	1,321	195
Intervet	606	562	606	562	128
	1,859	1,870	1,873	1,883	323
Inter-segment revenues			(14)	(13)	
			1,859	1,870	

Note 5 Other Operating (Expense) Income

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Results on sale of redundant assets
 Currency exchange differences
 impairment charges
 Legal charges
 Results on divestments
 Other income/(expense)

In 2006, the results on divestments of EUR 6 million relate to the gain on Intervet's divestment of o

Note 6 Financial Expense and Income

Through December 31, 2006, Akzo Nobel used a centralized approach for cash management and to f
 2006, cash deposits were remitted to Akzo Nobel on

F-76

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

On a regular basis and reflected within invested equity in the combined balance sheet. Similarly, the OBS Group's cash and cash equivalents through Akzo Nobel's cash accounts.

As a result, certain debt and cash and cash equivalents maintained by Akzo Nobel were not included in the combined balance sheet as of December 31, 2006. The OBS Group's financing requirements were represented by cash transactions and reflected within invested equity in the combined balance sheet at December 31, 2006.

Through December 31, 2006, interest expense allocations from Akzo Nobel were allocated principally to the OBS Group. The balance funded to the OBS Group through Akzo Nobel's cash accounts using a rate applicable to the OBS Group of 7.7% for the six months ended June 30, 2006. For the six months ended June 30, 2006 interest expense allocations to the OBS Group and is included in the combined interim statement of income.

In addition through December 31, 2006, management had determined that no debt maintained at the OBS Group was guaranteed entirely to the OBS Group businesses, nor did the OBS Group guarantee or pledge its assets as collateral. Nevertheless, as described above, interest expense had been allocated and reflected in the combined interim statement of income. The OBS Group did receive cash advances from Akzo Nobel.

As of February 28, 2007, Akzo Nobel no longer provides financing to the OBS Group other than via cash advances. The OBS Group no longer any loans from/to Akzo Nobel included in invested equity in the combined balance sheet as of February 28, 2007. The OBS Group's financing arrangements with third parties on its own behalf and reflects those as liabilities in the combined interim statement of income. The interest expense incurred in conjunction with these borrowings has been reflected in the combined interim statement of income. The interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2007 is related to the aforementioned EUR 1.150 billion loan with Akzo Nobel.

Financial expense and income consist of the following:

For the six months ended June 30,

Financial expenses

Interest expense related parties

Interest expenses other

Financial income

Interest income related parties

Interest income other

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Interest expense is reduced by EUR 1 million and nil for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2008 for capital investment projects under construction.

F-77

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Note 7 Taxes

Profit before tax amounted to EUR 303 million and EUR 265 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Tax (charges)/benefits are included in the combined interim statement of income as follows:

For the six months ended June 30,
 Tax on operating income less financing costs
 Tax associates

The classification of current and deferred tax (charges)/benefits in the combined statement of income is as follows:

For the six months ended June 30,
 Current tax:
 for the six month period
 adjustments for prior periods

Deferred tax:
 origination and reversal of temporary differences
 tax losses not recognized

The reconciliation of the statutory tax rate in the Netherlands to the effective combined tax rate is as follows:

For the six months ended June 30,

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Statutory tax rate in The Netherlands
Effect of different rates in foreign countries
Adjustments for prior years

In assessing the realizability of the deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is probable assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of the deferred tax assets is dependent upon the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets could change in the near term if future estimates of projected taxable income during the carry-forward period

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off tax assets and liabilities and deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same tax authority.

F-78

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the periods are as follows:

	Balance December 31, 2006	Changes in Exchange Rates
Intangible assets	26	
Property, plant and equipment	8	(1)
Inventories	98	
Trade and other receivables	4	
Provisions:		
restructuring	1	
other provisions	85	(1)
Other items	21	
Net operating loss carry-forwards	13	
Net deferred tax asset/liabilities	256	(2)
	Balance December 31, 2005	Changes in Exchange Rates
Intangible assets	61	(3)
Property, plant and equipment	12	(2)
Inventories	86	
Trade and other receivables	8	
Provisions:		
restructuring		
other provisions	128	(2)
Other items	14	(2)
Net operating loss carry-forwards	22	(1)
Net deferred tax asset/liabilities	331	(10)

Classification of the deferred tax assets and liabilities in the combined balance sheets, which is determined

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Deferred tax assets
Deferred tax liabilities

Income tax receivable and payable have been offset in cases where there is a legally enforceable right to a tax credit or refund and when the intention exists to settle on a net basis or to realize the receivable and payable

Income tax receivable of EUR 26 million and EUR 74 million at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 and income taxes recoverable in respect of current and prior

F-79

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

periods. As of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, income tax receivable from Akzo Nobel entities is included in the income tax receivable in the combined balance sheets.

Income tax payable of EUR 131 million and EUR 133 million at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, is payable for current and prior periods to the tax authorities.

Note 8 Inventories, net

For the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, EUR 2 million and EUR 11 million, respectively, were recorded in the statements of income for the write-down of inventories to its net realizable value, while EUR 1 million and EUR 11 million of write-downs were reversed in the period of sale. There are no inventories subject to retention or title transfer.

Additionally, for the six-months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, the OBS Group recorded an expense of EUR 30 million and EUR 26 million, respectively, related to the impairment of obsolete inventories.

Note 9 Trade and Other Receivables, net

Trade receivables are shown net of impairment losses of EUR 12 million and EUR 15 million at June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. In the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, the OBS Group recorded net additions of EUR 2 million and EUR 2 million in the combined interim statements of income, respectively.

Note 10 Invested Equity

Prior to January 1, 2007, the invested equity balance in the combined financial statements of the OBS Group represents the excess of total assets over total liabilities. Invested equity includes the equity of Akzo Nobel and the funding of the OBS Group activities through the in-house banking and cash pooling arrangements of Akzo Nobel, and the OBS Group's cumulative net income, including income directly recognized in investment income. Akzo Nobel no longer provides financing support for the OBS Group's operations other than via the related party transactions with Akzo Nobel nor allocations from Akzo Nobel reflected in the invested equity in the combined financial statements. Invested equity does not constitute any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets after deducting liabilities.

Cumulative translation reserves

The cumulative translation reserves comprise all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the OBS Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated into euros at exchange rates on the balance sheet date. The OBS Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries are translated into euros at rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. The OBS Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries are translated into euros of invested equities and of intercompany loans of a permanent nature with respect to the OBS Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

recorded within invested equity. Upon disposal or liquidation of a foreign entity, these cumulative tra
or expense.

F-80

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

A description of the amounts recorded in invested equity is as follows:

Share-based payment costs funded by Akzo Nobel

The share-based payment costs funded by Akzo Nobel represent share-based payment expenses, allocated to OBS Group employees who participate in the Akzo Nobel share plans. See Note 11.

Interest expense funded by Akzo Nobel

The interest expense funded by Akzo Nobel represents interest charges allocated to the OBS Group by Akzo Nobel. See Note 3 and Note 6.

Corporate overhead costs funded by Akzo Nobel

The corporate overhead costs funded by Akzo Nobel represents an allocation of charges to the OBS Group for corporate administrative costs, on behalf of the business units of the OBS Group. See Note 3.

Insurance expense funded by Akzo Nobel

The insurance expense funded by Akzo Nobel represents insurance expenses incurred by Akzo Nobel and allocated to the OBS Group. See Note 3.

Tax transfers from/(to) Akzo Nobel

The tax transfers from/(to) Akzo Nobel represent intercompany tax payments and settlements, from and to leading holding companies.

Employee benefits and other non-cash transfers

These amounts primarily represent allocations of employee benefit related assets and liabilities in respect of Akzo Nobel on behalf of the OBS Group.

Cash transfers from/(to) Akzo Nobel

The cash transfers from/(to) Akzo Nobel consist of group contributions from or to Akzo Nobel, capital movements of funding by Akzo Nobel and intra group movements. As of December 31, 2006, invested in Akzo Nobel which does not have the characteristics of debt. Also, as of December 31, 2006, invested in loans due from and due to related parties.

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Note 11 Share-Based Payments

Akzo Nobel sponsors the following stock options plans and share plans in which certain employees of Akzo Nobel are participants. The amounts of share-based payment plans are Akzo Nobel plans, amounts have been recognized through invested equity.

Stock Option Plans

Akzo Nobel grants options to all members of the Board of Management, senior vice presidents and executives. The options granted to senior vice presidents and executives expire after three years. The options granted to members of the Board of Management from 2003 onwards expire after seven years. Options granted to members of the Board of Management from 2003 onwards expire after seven years. All

F-81

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

outstanding options issued from 1999 cannot be exercised during the first three years. One option entitles the holder thereof to buy one Akzo Nobel N.V. common share or one American Depository Share (ADS). The exercise price is the Euronex price of one Akzo Nobel share is quoted ex dividend or the opening price for an ADS on NASDAQ/NMS on the date of the dividend. Also, for the options granted since 2005, certain economic value added performance criteria apply. Through June 30, 2005, the option holder could also request that the option be cash settled.

Since 2005, Akzo Nobel grants performance related stock options to executives. Under this plan, executives are granted options, under shareholder approval, whose vesting is conditional on the achievement of financial performance targets. Value Added on Invested Capital (EOI). The percentage of granted, contingent options that vest depends on the achievement of these targets over a three-year period. One option entitles the holder thereof to buy one Akzo Nobel N.V. common share or one ADS. Through June 30, 2005, the option holder could also request that the option be cash settled.

These option plans could be cash settled through July 1, 2005, and were modified as of this date to be cash settled. The fair value of the service received in return for share options granted are measured by reference to the fair value of shares of Akzo Nobel N.V. The OBS Group recognized at each balance sheet the fair value of the options outstanding per that date, taking into account the three-year vesting period. The change in this fair value was recognized in income. Compensation expense has been recognized under these plans for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Performance Share Plan (Executives and Board of Management)

In 2004, Akzo Nobel introduced a conditional performance stock option plan for the Board of Management and executives. Under this plan, members of the Board of Management and executives were granted a conditional number of shares, conditional on the achievement of performance targets, expressed as Total Shareholder Return (TSR), relative to those of competitors during the relative performance period. The percentage of granted, contingent shares to vest will be based on the TSR of those of competitors, achieved during the three-year vesting period. The awards will be satisfied by the delivery of shares, or, in exceptional cases, by means of a cash payment.

Due to the performance criteria of the share plan, the OBS Group bases compensation expense on the number of shares that are expected to vest and revises that estimate, if necessary, if subsequent information indicates that the initial estimates. Management expects the conditional shares granted to vest based on available information. Compensation expense of EUR 1 million has been recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

During the six months ended June 30, 2007, Akzo Nobel has conditionally decided to settle the outstanding options at the stock price of Akzo Nobel at the day of the closing of the transaction with Schering-Plough. The settlement will take place at the closing of the transaction with Schering-Plough and will take place in the month after the closing date. The OBS Group is the sponsor of the plans, and any expenses related to the OBS Group will be accounted for by the OBS Group. The new awards during 2007 to OBS Group employees, however, awards conditional on the closing of the transaction with Schering-Plough.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-82

Harrah's Caesars
 HistoricalHistorical
 (Note 1) (Note2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

were granted to OBS Group executives. These awards will be settled in cash, subsequent to the closing of the transaction.

Akzo Nobel has estimated that the total conditional settlement would approximate EUR 9 million, of which EUR 7 million is expected to be paid in cash, based on current factors. No cash payments will be made by Akzo Nobel until the close of the transaction. An expense of EUR 2 million has been recognized in the combined statement of income for this change in estimate.

The following is a summary of activity pertaining to the OBS Group employees that participated in the plans:

Outstanding

Balance at December 31, 2005

Options granted
 Options exercised
 Options forfeited

Balance at June 30, 2006

Balance at December 31, 2006

Options exercised
 Options forfeited

Balance at June 30, 2007

The following is a summary of activity pertaining to the OBS Group executives and Board of Management performance share plan:

Outstanding

Balance at June 30, 2006

Balance at June 30, 2007

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Fair value and assumptions used

The expected value of performance stock options for the Board of Management and executives is based on using certain assumptions. These assumptions were used for these calculations only, and do not necessarily reflect the expectations of future developments. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions such as share price volatility. The OBS Group's employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of publicly traded stock. In the subjective assumptions used for the calculation can materially affect the fair value estimate.

F-83

Harrah's Caesars
 Historical Historical
 (Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
 Dispositions
 (Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

The fair value and the assumptions used for the options granted were as follows, for the six months ended June 30, 2007:

Fair value at measurement date
 Share price at measurement date
 Exercise price
 Expected share price volatility (%)
 Expected option life (years)
 Expected dividend yield (%)
 Risk free interest rate (%)

The expected volatility is based on the historic volatility (calculated based on the weighted average method) and does not take into account any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information. Share options are granted with performance conditions. Such conditions are not taken into account in the grant date fair value measurement of the share options associated with the share option grants.

The grant date fair value of the performance shares is amortized as an expense over the three-year vesting period based on the Monte Carlo simulation model taking market conditions into account. The value was calculated at EUR 16.80 for the performance shares conditionally granted during the six months ended June 30, 2007.

Note 12 Provisions

Provisions consist of the following at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, including current portions:

Pensions and other postretirement benefits
 Restructuring of activities
 Other

Provisions for pensions and other postretirement benefits

The majority of the OBS Group employees participate in Akzo Nobel defined benefit pension plans, postretirement benefit plans which provide benefits to employees and former employees of both the OBS Group and Akzo Nobel.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

In these plans, the assets and liabilities that relate to employees (and former employees) of the OBS Group and employees (and former employees) of other Akzo Nobel businesses.

The OBS Group has obtained information about each of these Akzo Nobel plans measured in accordance with IAS 19 that apply to each of the plans as a whole, and used a reasonable allocation method to determine the assets, liabilities and benefit costs under IAS 19. For each of these plans, the defined benefit obligation (at the end of the period), contributions, benefit payments, and impact of special events (in each accounting period), relating to the plans are approximate

F-84

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

actuarial techniques which take into account the membership profile of OBS Group participants compared to the plan as a whole. Plan assets at each balance sheet date have generally been split in the same proportions as the liabilities.

Management believes that such allocations have been made on a reasonable basis, but may not necessarily be optimal for these pension plans in the future.

Furthermore, some OBS Group employees participate in stand-alone OBS Group pension and other postretirement benefit plans. Expenses, assets and liabilities for these plans are accounted for in the OBS Group businesses in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

The defined benefit pension plans in which the OBS Group's employees participate generally provide for the payment of retirement compensation. The funding policies for the plans are consistent with local requirements. Contributions under the plans are systematically provided for by depositing funds with trustees or separate foundations. Plan assets principally consist of long-term interest-earning investments, quoted equity securities and real estate.

A number of OBS Group's current and former employees participate in Akzo Nobel postretirement benefit plans. The OBS Group has accrued for the expected costs of providing such postretirement benefits during the years of the employees' services.

Valuations of the obligations under the pension and other postretirement benefit plans are carried out using actuarial techniques. The assumptions applied are based on yields available on high quality corporate bonds that have currencies and terms similar to those of the OBS Group's obligations.

During 2006, Akzo Nobel closed their US and Canadian defined benefit pension plans in which OBS Group employees participate to further accrual and implemented defined contribution plans for future benefit provision. The plans have qualification requirements and changed the existing level of benefits in its US postretirement welfare plan for former employees participate. Due to these changes, the OBS Group's provision for pensions and other postretirement benefits was EUR 29 million, which was recorded in the combined statements of income during the year ended December 31, 2006.

During 2005, Akzo Nobel reached agreement with the unions on a change of its pension plan in The Netherlands. In 2005, it changed from a defined benefit plan to a defined contribution plan. In connection with this change, Akzo Nobel made a nonrefundable contribution of EUR 151 million, prepaid EUR 50 million in July 2005 of loans which were used for employee pension premiums, and granted a EUR 100 million subordinated loan in September 2005, that had a fair value of EUR 100 million. At December 31, 2006, Akzo Nobel allocated EUR 4 million and EUR 8 million of the loans, respectively, for employee pension premiums, and EUR 33 million and EUR 33 million, respectively, of the fair value of the subordinated loan based on the ratio of the OBS Group's plan liabilities to the total Akzo Nobel Pension Fund liabilities. This allocation is reasonable.

At June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the pension and postretirement provisions are EUR 266 million and EUR 266 million, respectively, have been recorded as provisions in the combined balance sheets.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-85

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

In the United States, the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 includes provisions for the recognition of a federal subsidy to sponsors of postretirement healthcare plans, which both began at January 1, 2006 and January 1, 2007, respectively. As of December 31, 2006, this value was EUR 9 million and EUR 9 million, respectively.

The net periodic pension costs for the defined benefit pension plans for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2007, were EUR 21 million, respectively.

Provisions for restructuring of activities

Provisions for restructuring of activities comprise accruals for certain employee benefits and for costs of restructuring activities and closing down of facilities. For all restructurings a detailed formal plan exists, and the plan has been announced. Most restructuring activities relate to relatively smaller restructurings, which are completed within a few years from the balance sheet date. However, for certain plans payments of termination benefits to employees are expected to be made over a period of several years.

Other provisions

Other provisions relate to a great variety of risks and commitments, including provisions for other long-term employee benefits, vacation leave and jubilee payments, provisions for environmental costs, provision for returns, allowances and other provisions. As of December 31, 2006, the OBS Group has recorded a provision of EUR 11 million for returns and allowances. For further information see Note 17.

The majority of the cash outflows related to other provisions are expected to be within 1 to 5 years. In the OBS Group a discount rate average of 5% has been used.

Note 13 Deferred Income

In December 2003, the OBS Group received an initial payment of EUR 88 million from Pfizer for the development of asenapine. Such payments are to be reported as deferred income and to be recognized as revenue as the development of asenapine progresses. Recognition is based on the estimated co-development costs expected to be incurred over the co-development period. As of June 30, 2007, the development of asenapine has been terminated in May 2007, all amounts have been recognized in income as of June 30, 2007.

Note 14 Borrowings (Non-current)

Debt to credit institutions

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Other borrowings

The weighted average effective interest rate approximated 5.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2007.

At June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, none of the borrowings were secured by means of mortgage.

F-86

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Note 15 Borrowings (Current)

Debt to credit institutions
Current portion of borrowings

Note 16 Financial Instruments

Foreign exchange risk management

The OBS Group enters into forward exchange contracts with Akzo Nobel and with third parties to hedge financing transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the subsidiary. The primary purpose of the currency hedging activities is to protect the OBS Group from the risk that the eventual functional currency of the subsidiary's trade or financing transactions are adversely affected by changes in exchange rates. Most forward exchange contracts have a maturity of less than one year. Where necessary, the forward exchange contracts are rolled over at maturity. The OBS Group uses derivatives to hedge the translation risk related to equity, intercompany loans of a permanent nature, and other financial instruments. Derivatives are not used for speculative purposes.

At June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the notional value of outstanding contracts to buy currencies totalled EUR 21 million, respectively, while contracts to sell currencies totalled EUR 361 million and EUR 500 million, respectively. These contracts relate to the U.S. dollar, Australian dollar, Swiss franc, Swedish kronor, Norwegian kronor, Polish zloty, and Japanese yen, having maturities within one year.

Interest risk management

The subordinated loan to the Akzo Nobel Pension Fund is sensitive to changes in interest rates. The carrying amount of the loan is EUR 36 million and the expected maturity is subsequent to 2010 with an average interest rate of 3.5%. The fair value of the loan and estimated fair value is EUR 33 million with an effective interest rate of 5.1%.

Credit risk

The OBS Group has a credit risk management policy in place. The exposure to credit risk is monitored and managed. Credit risk is performed on all customers requiring credit. Generally the OBS Group does not require collateral in

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Investments in cash and cash equivalents are entered into with counterparties which have a high credit rating. Transactions involving derivative financial instruments are with counterparties with sound credit ratings and contractual netting agreements. The OBS Group has no reason to expect non-performance by the counterparty.

Due to the geographical spread of the OBS Group and the diversity of its customers, at the balance sheet date, there is no significant concentration of credit risks. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, including derivative financial instruments, in the combined balance sheet.

F-87

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Sensitivity analysis

By managing currency risks, the OBS Group aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on its earnings. In the longer-term, however, permanent changes in foreign exchange and interest rates would have an impact on the OBS Group's earnings.

At June 30, 2007 the decrease in the OBS Group's profit before tax as a result of a general increase in interest rates would not be significant. Cash and cash equivalent and short-term borrowings have been included in this assessment.

Fair value of financial instruments

The estimated fair values at June 30, 2007 of non-current borrowings and the subordinated loan to the OBS Group are close to their carrying values. The fair value of the OBS Group's non-current borrowings was estimated based on the market value of similar issues or on the current rates offered to the OBS Group for debt with similar maturities.

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the reporting date.

At June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 the OBS Group's forward exchange contracts were recognized at their carrying values.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, current borrowings, and other current assets and liabilities with short maturity period of those instruments.

Note 17 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Environmental matters

The OBS Group is confronted with costs arising out of environmental laws and regulations, which include the effects on the environment of the disposal or release of certain wastes or substances at various sites. Litigation, such as the alleged discharge of chemicals or waste materials into the air, water, or soil, are pending.

It is the OBS Group's policy to accrue and charge against earnings environmental cleanup costs when the amount is reasonably estimable. These accruals are reviewed periodically and adjusted, if necessary, when additional information becomes available. Environmental liabilities can change substantially due to the nature or extent of the contamination, the necessity of employing particular methods of remediation, the actions of third parties, or other factors of a similar nature. Cash expenditures often lag behind the period in which an accrual is made.

The provisions for environmental costs accounted for in accordance with the aforesaid policies aggregated as of June 30, 2007 and as of December 31, 2006, respectively. The provision has been discounted using an average discount rate of 5%.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

The OBS Group has certain asset retirement obligations for which the timing of settlement is conditional on the closure of the facility. At this time, there are no specific plans for the closure of these related facilities, and the OBS Group expects to make improvements to the assets as necessary that would extend their lives indefinitely. Furthermore, the s

F-88

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

have not been specified by law, regulation or contract. As a result, the OBS Group is unable to estimate the amount of the liability. If the plan for any of these facilities is initiated in the future, the settlement dates will become determinable and an asset retirement obligation will be recorded.

While it is not feasible to predict the outcome of all pending environmental exposures, it is reasonable to estimate the amount of provisions for environmental costs which, in management's opinion, based on information currently available, the OBS Group's financial position and liquidity but could be material to the OBS Group's results of operations.

Antitrust

In 1999, the Brazilian Consumer Authority commenced action against Hoechst Roussel Vet, a veterinary pharmaceutical company. The Brazilian Consumer Authority demanded the OBS Group to justify the prices charged for FMD vaccine. On February 1, 2001, the Secretariat for Economic Monitoring issued a technical opinion recommending that the OBS Group was no proof of the alleged conduct. An economic survey justifying the pricing and documentation was issued by the Secretariat of Justice in May 2005. However, no final report and opinion has been published at this time. The maximum fine that could be imposed on Intervet is 30% of the total gross revenue of the Brazilian subsidiary in the year before the infraction, or to less than EUR 10 million.

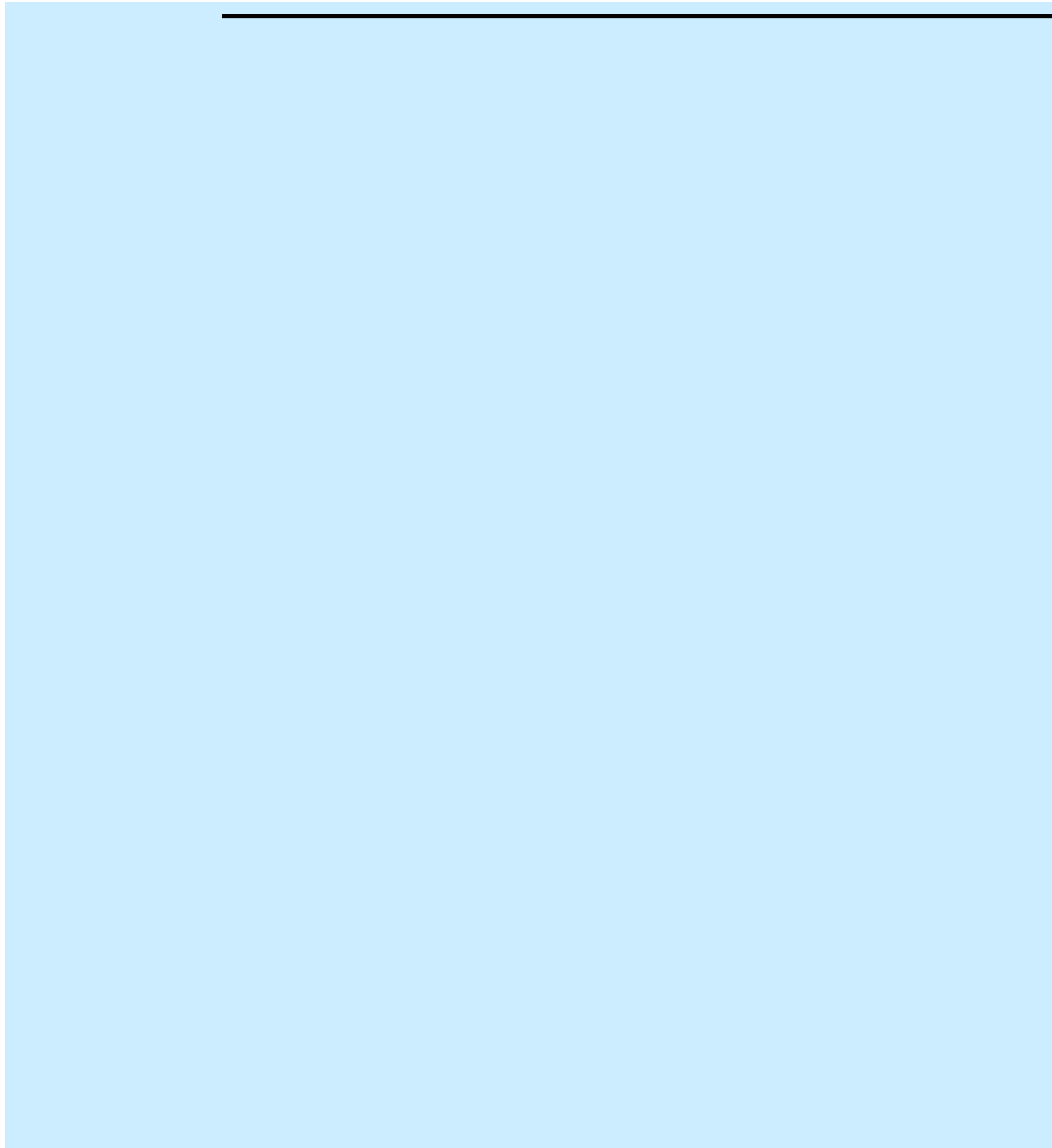
Also in 1999, the Brazilian Antitrust Authority commenced an investigation into Organon's Brazilian subsidiary. The Brazilian Antitrust Authority decided to investigate alleged collusion on their part against generic manufacturers of pharmaceuticals. A decision was issued in October 2005, and each pharmaceutical company, including our subsidiary, was fined 1% of total gross revenue (free from tax) in the year before the infraction. This amount has not yet been paid. The maximum provision in the amount of approximately EUR 0.8 million.

Litigation

During 2005, the State of Alabama, the State of Mississippi, and 41 counties (now 42 counties) and 10 municipalities separately brought claims against up to approximately 80 pharmaceutical manufacturers, including our subsidiary and predecessor of our United States subsidiary Organon Pharmaceuticals U.S.A Inc. LLC and Organon Pharmaceuticals U.S.A Inc. In the case of the State of Mississippi, conspiracy to commit such fraud, in violation of state, federal, and/or common law. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants committed fraud and were unjustly enriched by intentionally setting false and inflated average selling prices for pharmaceutical products, which is the basis for Medicaid reimbursement. The plaintiffs further allege that such products were sold to physicians and/or pharmacy chain stores in such a way as to capitalize on the difference between the selling price of the products and the actual acquisition cost for the products. The allegations against our subsidiary have not been resolved, although Remeron® sales are specifically mentioned in most complaints, in all cases except in Alabama. The complaints seek injunctive relief as well as actual, statutory, treble and punitive damages.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**



Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

All but four of the New York county cases have been consolidated in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The remaining New York cases have been removed to federal district courts in New York and transferred to the District of Massachusetts pending a decision by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. A motion to dismiss the District of Massachusetts case was partially granted in April 2007. Thereafter, plaintiffs have filed a First Amended Complaint to which defendants, including our subsidiaries, have filed a joint motion to dismiss. A decision on the motion was rendered in September 2007. A motion to dismiss the Erie County case (one of the cases pending transfer to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York) was partially granted in September 2006. The Mississippi case has been dismissed. The proceedings in the Mississippi case have been discontinued with discovery having commenced on April 13, 2005. The OBS Group does not believe to have been engaged in any litigation and is vigorously defending these matters.

Certain wholly owned operating subsidiaries of Organon and Intervet were named in the final report of the United Nations Oil for Food Program for humanitarian support to Iraq. The report states that these subsidiaries were in connection with four contracts (with a total value of USD 3.4 million) with the Iraqi Government to provide pharmaceuticals. Akzo Nobel has been conducting an internal review of this matter and has voluntarily reported on that review to the UN Oil for Food Commission and to the US Department of Justice. The Dutch FIOD/ECD also conducted an investigation into these investigations have been concluded in May 2007. The OBS Group is currently discussing a possible settlement with neither of the said authorities have taken any action against Akzo Nobel or its subsidiaries, this matter does not relate to subsidiaries to regulatory and/or criminal charges and sanctions.

In January 2006, Akzo Nobel Nederland B.V. and the Akzo Nobel Pension Fund in The Netherlands filed a claim against Retired Akzo Nobel Employees (Vereniging van Gepensioneerden Akzo Nobel) with regard to the change of the pension plan (relating to the change from a defined benefit plan to a defined contribution plan), as a result of which the right to indexation became conditional. If the claim were to succeed, then, pursuant to the separation agreement, Akzo Nobel is responsible to reimburse Akzo Nobel or any other member of its group for all losses actually incurred by the employees to any former employees that, at the time of ceasing their employment with the Akzo Nobel Group, were engaged in human healthcare or animal healthcare activities of the Akzo Nobel Group. The claim was recently dismissed by the court of appeal and an appeal can be filed within three months after the court's judgment, which period expires in April 2008.

In July 2006, drug wholesaler RxUSA brought claims against 16 pharmaceutical manufacturers, including Akzo Nobel, drug wholesalers, the Healthcare Management Distribution Association and certain individuals, alleging that they had willfully acquired and sought to maintain a monopoly and exclude competition by purchasing pharmaceuticals from pharmaceutical manufacturers and other wholesale dealers wrongfully and illegally refused to deal with RxUSA to acquire products for sale. RxUSA is seeking injunctive relief, attorneys' fees and treble damages. The OBS Group has filed motions to dismiss these claims and intend to contest them vigorously.

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

During 2006 the OBS Group lost key elements of patent protection for Livial® in the United Kingdom. Chemical purity, crystalline purity and particle size patents have recently been revoked by U.K. courts. The OBS Group has decided not to appeal the decision regarding the chemical purity patent. Part of the crystalline purity patent, but not to appeal the decision regarding the chemical purity patent. Part of the particle size patent has been denied by the Court in London. The OBS Group's chemical purity patent is pending at the European Patent Office; The OBS Group has appealed the decision to revoke this patent, and this appeal has had a successful outcome. The particle size patent has also been challenged before the European Patent Office.

A number of the OBS Group subsidiaries are the subject of litigation or product liability claims arising as a result of which claims could be made against them which, in whole or in part, might not be covered by insurance. The gross amount of any probable claim that can be reasonably estimated. Insurance receivables are not considered virtually certain to be recovered.

There are various remaining product liability claims pending against the OBS Group in various European countries. In most cases, women claiming to have conceived while allegedly using the OBS Group's contraceptive pills, experienced problems in connection with the insertion or removal of Implanon® or to changes in bleeding patterns. Organon is named as a co-defendant. Although these cases have all been brought by individual women, only in some cases has it been decided to consolidate the cases. On June 15, 2005, a court in 's-Hertogenbosch in The Netherlands ruled on the pending allocation of responsibility between physicians and Organon, damages should be paid to women who became pregnant while using Implanon®. The OBS Group appealed this decision in September 2005. Oral pleadings were held on May 14, 2007. A judgment is expected on August 28, 2007. No final judgments have been rendered. Damages to be held liable in connection with these cases are expected to be covered by product liability insurance.

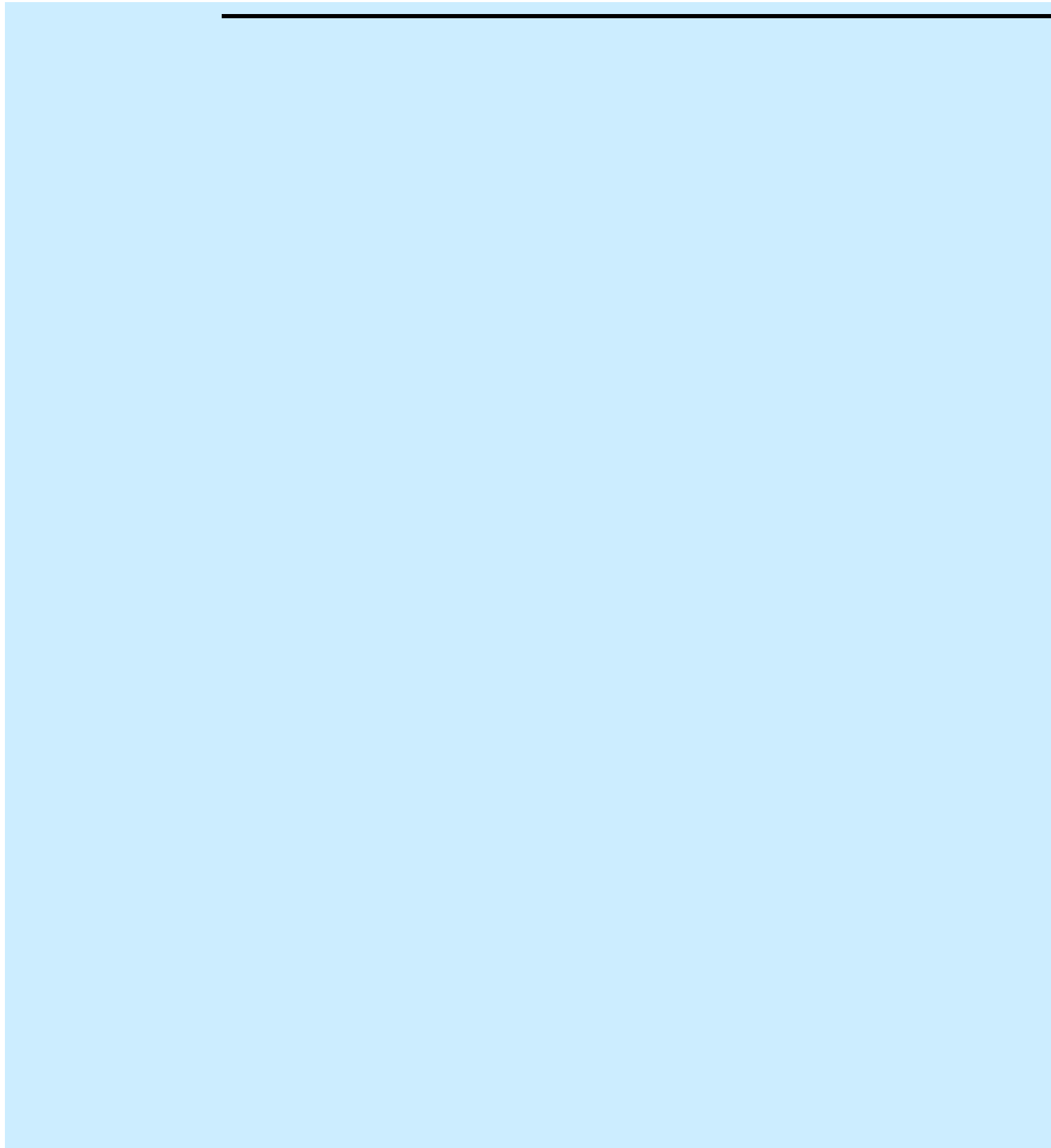
In 1999 an ex-freelance collaborator of Diosynth B.V./Moeders voor Moeders, commenced legal action to claim retirement benefits against Diosynth B.V. (as per January 1, 2007, part of N.V. Organon). Entitlement to retirement benefits depends on an employment relationship; Diosynth believes that freelancers working for Moeders voor Moeders do not have an employment relationship and therefore do not receive a pension. The legal position in this case may create a precedent for a couple of hundred of employees. The deposition of witnesses in this case will be finalized on October 4, 2007.

Salmon producers in Chile have made claims for damages allegedly incurred because of the use of Intervet's salmon vaccines. Claims were filed in 2005, 2006 and 2007. The claims maintain that administration of Intervet's vaccine against salmonellosis caused death or injury to part of their salmon populations. No judgments have been rendered. At this time, the OBS Group believes that any damages for which the OBS Group may be held liable in connection with these claims would be covered by the insurance the OBS Group maintains.

A case from Intervet, Inc. against Merial Ltd. et al., is pending since December 23, 2005 in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Columbia. This lawsuit is a declaratory judgment action seeking a declaration from the court that Un

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**



Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Circovirus Vaccine and Diagnostics Reagents (referred to herein as the 601 patent) is invalid for PCV-2 vaccine.

Merial Ltd, and Merial SAS have answered the Complaint by alleging that the 601 patent is valid, enforceable, and infringed by the PCV-2 vaccine. They also have brought a counterclaim for patent infringement against Intervet, Inc. Intervet, Inc. is invalid, unenforceable, and not infringed by Intervet, Inc. Discovery is presently ongoing between the parties. On the present schedule for the case, there will be a hearing to determine the meaning of the claims of the 601 patent. The matter likely will not occur until the second or third quarter of 2008.

A second case, Intervet, Inc. v. Merial Ltd. et al., is pending since March 20, 2007, in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. This lawsuit is a declaratory judgment action seeking a declaration from the court that United States Patent 5,944,594 (the 594 patent) is invalid, unenforceable, and not infringed by Intervet's PCV-2 vaccine. Merial Ltd, and Merial SAS have filed and served a Complaint in the District of Columbia, alleging that the 594 patent is valid, enforceable, and infringed by Intervet's PCV-2 vaccine.

In November 2006, four trade unions together initiated proceedings in The Netherlands against Akzo Nobel. The trade unions claim that Akzo Nobel Nederland B.V., allegedly as representative of all Akzo Nobel employees, terminated the future payment of an allowance to cover medical insurance costs of retirees in The Netherlands who were employed in current or former human healthcare and animal healthcare activities of Akzo Nobel.

The trade unions allege that the retirees, on the basis of a promise made by Akzo Nobel Nederland B.V., were employed indefinitely and that there was insufficient cause for termination of the obligation. Akzo Nobel Nederland B.V. has agreed to terminate the arrangements subject to a transitional regime through June 30, 2009. Akzo Nobel Nederland B.V. has also filed a claim by the trade unions. The proceedings against Akzo Nobel Nederland B.V. are at an early stage and the financial consequences for the OBS Group if the claim would succeed. Pursuant to the separation agreement, all costs incurred by Akzo Nobel or any other member of its group in connection with the allowances and medical insurance at the time of ceasing their employment with Akzo Nobel, worked primarily in any current or former human healthcare and animal healthcare activities of Akzo Nobel. The maximum amount that the OBS Group could be required to reimburse the retirees also include the arrangements with individual employees, any future changes in the arrangements, and any other costs.

On March 23, 2007 the University of Illinois filed a lawsuit against Organon Teknika Corporation for breach of a license agreement which dates back to 1986. The UOI claims USD 14.9 million of underpaid royalties (which includes alleged royalty underpayment), based on an audit on the period January 1, 2002, through December 31, 2006. The interpretation of what the correct arms length price should be. Organon Teknika is of the opinion that the UOI's claim is unfounded.

There have been various lawsuits filed against several US entities relating to the use of NuvaRing. We have not reviewed these lawsuits and contain little information about the claimed infringement.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-92

Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

injuries. It should be noted that the OBS Group does not yet have medical or other records to corroborate the allegations. The medical records do not contain any information other than the allegation that the women used NuvaRing and sustained injuries. The medical records do not contain any information suggesting the thrombogenicity of the product suggest that the claimants intend to allege that they sustained a thrombosis.

A number of other claims are pending against the OBS Group, all of which are contested. The OBS Group is currently being sued by several authorities in several jurisdictions. Furthermore, in the context of the divestitures of certain businesses of Akzo Nobel, the creation of OBS NV, the relevant Akzo Nobel companies have agreed to indemnify and/or provide warranties (to the extent of their successors and assigns) regarding certain representations and warranties or developments. To the extent of the indemnification, human pharmaceutical or animal health business activities of Akzo Nobel, the OBS Group agreed to indemnify Akzo Nobel in respect of claims arising therefrom.

While the outcome of these claims and disputes cannot be predicted with certainty, the OBS Group believes that the information received, that the final outcome will not materially affect the combined financial position of the OBS Group's result of operations or cash flows in any one accounting period.

Other contingent liabilities

At June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, guarantees related to contracts with third parties totalled E 10 million.

A majority of the OBS Group businesses do not file separate tax returns since these entities were included in the tax returns of the entities within their respective entity's tax jurisdiction. Certain tax authorities have the right to hold the OBS Group responsible for any and all liabilities outstanding of the group. Management of the OBS Group believes that the OBS Group is held responsible for tax liabilities incurred by other Akzo Nobel entities.

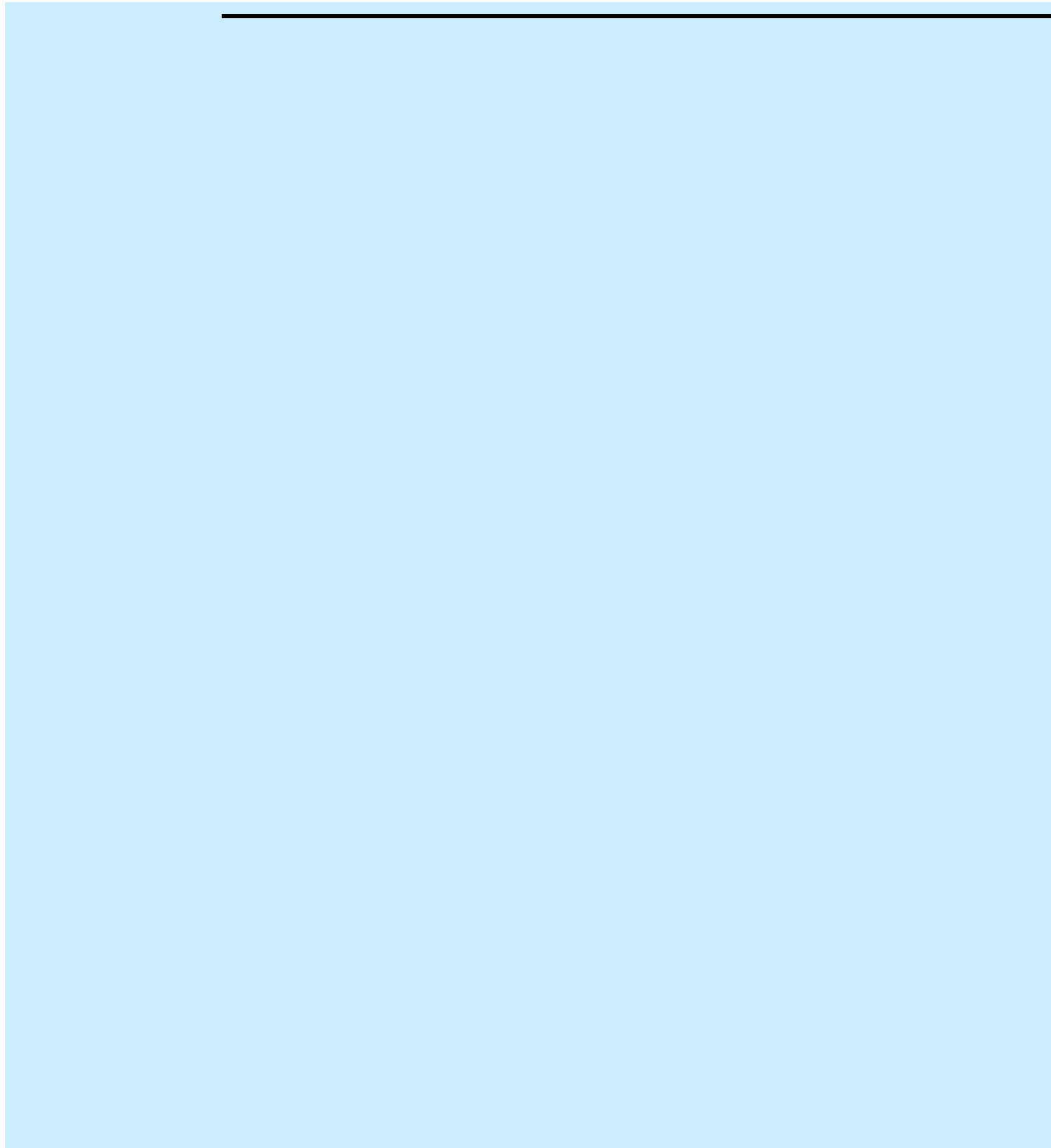
The OBS Group is a party in several research and development collaborations and licensing agreements. Some of these agreements contain compensation elements that can contain periodic payments, payments related to sales of certain products. Some of these payments are expensed in the period they relate to and the payments related to sales of certain products are expensed when sales were recognized. Milestone payments are expensed in the period in which the recognition criteria are met.

Some of the licenses and collaboration, co-development, co-marketing and other agreements and instruments contain change of control provisions that may be triggered by a change in the controlling interest in the OBS Group. Some of the potential impacts related to the Separation of the OBS group.

Pfizer terminated the asenapine license and collaboration agreement on November 27, 2006. The terms of the agreement provide that when the OBS Group is successful in bringing asenapine to the market, the OBS Group will be obligated to reimburse Pfizer for its expenses (plus 10% interest) for development, marketing and manufacturing, by paying it a royalty on sales of asenapine.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**



Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Commitments

Purchase commitments for property, plant and equipment aggregated EUR 63 million and EUR 69 million at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. The OBS Group also has purchase commitments for materials and other supplies included in the combined statement of cash flows of EUR 355 million and EUR 358 million at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

Long-term liabilities contracted in respect of leasehold, rental, operating leases, research, etc., aggregated EUR 152 million and EUR 152 million at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. Payments due within one year amounted to EUR 152 million and EUR 152 million at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively; payments between one and five years EUR 152 million and EUR 152 million at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively; payments due after more than five years amount to EUR 23 million and EUR 36 million, respectively.

Note 18 Cash Flow Information

The OBS Group has paid cash for income taxes of EUR 57 million and EUR 67 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. For periods prior to 2007, some entities of the OBS Group businesses did not file separate tax returns, but were included in the tax grouping of other Akzo Nobel entities within the respective entity's tax jurisdiction, and OBS Group's income tax expense was paid by other Akzo Nobel entities.

The OBS Group paid cash for interest of EUR 10 million and EUR 4 million during the six months ended June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

The OBS Group's financing requirements are primarily met by cash transfers with Akzo Nobel and are included in the combined statement of cash flows. This represents net cash transfers to and from Akzo Nobel for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively, and financing requirements with Akzo Nobel.

Note 19 Accounting Estimates and Judgments

In preparing the financial statements management makes judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent liabilities as of the date of the OBS Group's combined financial statements.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are made in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods.

In preparing these combined interim financial statements, the significant judgements made by management were the same as those applied to the combined financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2006. It should be noted that as of June 30, 2007, the OBS Group did not update its actuarial assumptions for postretirement benefits; however, during the six months ended June 30, 2007, the discount rate assumption increased in the various countries by between .25% and .50%. When discount rates increase, pension and postretirement liabilities decrease. Based on the increase during the six months ended June 30, 2006, the pension and postretirement liabilities decreased by EUR 10 million and EUR 4 million, respectively.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

decreased by approximately EUR 50 million. Future net periodic pension and postretirement costs m

F-94

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

change, but that depends on the actual relation between the unrecognized loss and the corridor (10% of assets) as well as on the relative change of the discount rate versus the change of the benefit obligation. The change in the discount rate will not immediately impact the pension expense as the gains or losses from the change in the discount rate are recognized over the expected average remaining working lives of the employees in the plan.

Current tax expense for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 has been calculated using the effective tax rate applied to the pre-tax income for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Due to the risks and uncertainties relating to regulatory approval and to internally generated research and development, the benefits are considered not to have been met until marketing approval has been obtained from the regulatory authorities.

Prior to January 1, 2007, management had also estimated the allocation of various expenses and certain assets. These expenses and assets have been maintained by Akzo Nobel as disclosed in Note 1 and throughout these combined interim financial statements.

Note 20 Incorporation and Separation

Incorporation

Following the announcement of Akzo Nobel that it intends to separate its healthcare activities from Akzo Nobel, BioSciences N.V., on September 1, 2006 as a public company with limited liability (naamloze vennootschap) in the Netherlands with an authorized share capital of EUR 225 thousand and an issued share capital of EUR 25 million, Oss, The Netherlands.

On September 30, 2006 Akzo Nobel contributed to OBS N.V., through a contribution in kind, the shares of BioSciences International B.V. and Organon BioSciences Nederland B.V., in exchange for 24,955,000 shares with a value of EUR 1.00 (one euro) per share. As per the date of this contribution, OBS N.V. had an authorized share capital of EUR 25 million and an issued share capital of EUR 25 million.

The combined interim financial statements for the six month period ended June 30, 2007, include investments in OBS N.V. The invested equity as of June 30, 2007 includes certain allocated balances, which legally were not part of the equity of OBS N.V. on September 30, 2006. Consequently, the shareholders' equity in the legal company balance sheet is not the same as the equity from the invested equity in the combined interim financial statements as of June 30, 2007. The main part of the equity allocated to the OBS Group which will not be transferred to the OBS Group.

Separation

In February 2006, Akzo Nobel announced its intention to separate the OBS Group. In March 2007, Akzo Nobel received an offer from Schering-Plough to acquire the OBS Group. The works council advice procedure is ongoing. Subject thereto, the intended closing is further subject to certain conditions precedent, including the completion of the necessary regulatory approvals.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

jurisdictions. The proceeds from the sale of the OBS Group will not be received by the OBS Group h

F-95

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Akzo Nobel and the OBS Group have identified certain issues and areas that, in preparation of and for the purpose of, require agreeable arrangements between them. These issues and areas have been included in a separation agreement between Akzo Nobel and the OBS Group. The separation agreement was signed on February 28, 2007 and was subsequently amended.

The amended separation agreement (which becomes effective on the intended closing of the transaction) covers, among others, the separation of liabilities and obligations, health, safety, and environmental indemnities, related provisions and accruals, claimants' insurance and employee benefit related matters.

The terms of the intended transaction between Akzo Nobel and Schering-Plough, include that, subject to certain provisions, Akzo Nobel indemnifies Schering-Plough for i) all taxes for which a member of the OBS Group is liable prior to January 1, 2007 and that are not provided for in the combined financial statements of the OBS Group as of December 31, 2006 and (ii) taxes for which a member of the OBS Group becomes liable relating to transactions entered into ending on the closing date of the intended transaction, unless and to the extent the member of the OBS Group has underlying income, profit or gain at closing, or such income, profit, gain or event has arisen in the OBS Group concerned.

The terms of the intended transaction further include that Schering-Plough will indemnify Akzo Nobel for any claims against Akzo Nobel or a member of Akzo Nobel as a consequence of any pre-closing transactions, requested by Akzo Nobel, which would allow for a direct sale by Akzo Nobel of the shares in one or more members of the OBS Group.

The separation agreement also contains provisions dealing with the retirement benefits of relevant participants in pension arrangements based on an agreed upon division of the rights, obligations, assets and liabilities relating to such arrangements for the relevant (current and former) employees in the (current and former) human healthcare or animal health divisions. On the other hand, retirement benefits of other participants in Akzo Nobel plans. It should be noted that the separation agreement also provides that in the event that the OBS Group and Akzo Nobel have not been able to reach an agreement thus also provides that in the event that the OBS Group and Akzo Nobel have not been able to reach an agreement, they will use their reasonable best efforts to otherwise achieve such division.

OBS N.V. has undertaken in the separation agreement to procure that, for services rendered on or after January 1, 2007, the OBS Group retirement benefit plans are offered retirement benefits which are substantially equivalent to those provided under applicable law) to their current retirement benefits.

The financial implications of a future split as defined above, for example on assets, liabilities and future obligations, have not yet been determined yet. However, it is the intention of Akzo Nobel and the OBS Group to limit the financial impact of the split of rights, obligations and assets. Furthermore, the subordinated loan to the Akzo Nobel Pension Fund (EUR 33 million) was allocated in the combined financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2006. Akzo Nobel holds the legal title.

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-96

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

The terms of the intended transaction between, Akzo Nobel and Schering-Plough further include that at closing of the intended transaction, its claim against the OBS Group under the related party loan of (ii) all other intra-group indebtedness between the OBS Group on the one hand and the other members (including several loans made by the OBS Group to Akzo Nobel in 2007 on terms substantially equivalent) be paid immediately after closing. Under the loan agreement between Akzo Nobel (as lender) and the OBS Group, the loan is due on December 31, 2007 and an interest rate of 6-months EURIBOR + 0.15%, that accrues on the date of payment (both days inclusive). The entire principal amount of the loan not yet repaid to Akzo Nobel without any further notification or formality being required should, amongst others, any other indebtedness payable prior to its specified maturity by reason of any default by the OBS Group in the due performance thereo, unless such indebtedness shall not be material in the context of the loan agreement.

The OBS Group has undertaken to replace the statement of joint and several liability (verklaring van Akzo Nobel in respect of the members of the OBS Group in The Netherlands under article 2:403 section 2 reasonably practicable, but in any event within 6 months after closing of the intended transaction between

Note 21 Application of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States of America

The OBS Group's combined interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS in certain significant respects from US GAAP. The effects of the application of US GAAP to combined financial statements are set out in the table below:

IFRS profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the OBS Group

US GAAP adjustments:

- (a) Business combinations
- (b) Pensions and other postretirement benefits
- (c) Impairment of goodwill
- (d) Research and development
- (e) Subsequent events
- (f) Tax on elimination of intercompany profits
- (g) Deferred income taxes

Total US GAAP adjustments

**Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Net income, as reported under US GAAP

F-97

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

The effects of the application of US GAAP on total invested equity, as determined under IFRS, are as follows:

Invested equity, as reported under IFRS

Less: minority interests, as reported under IFRS

Invested equity excluding minority interests, as reported under IFRS

US GAAP adjustments:

(a) Business combinations

(b) Pensions and other postretirement benefits

(c) Impairment of goodwill

(d) Research and development

(e) Subsequent events

(f) Tax on elimination of intercompany profits

(g) Deferred income taxes

Total US GAAP adjustments

Invested equity, as determined under US GAAP

(a) *Business combinations*

The aggregate adjustment for business combinations presented in the tables above consists of the following:

For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
2007	2006

US GAAP adjustments:

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

- (1) Acquired in-process research and development
- (2) Application of IFRS 1

Total US GAAP adjustments

(1) Acquired in-process research and development

Under IFRS, in-process research and development acquired in connection with a business combination is accounted for under IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, and IAS 38, *Intangible Assets*. Under US GAAP, the attributable fair value of in-process research and development acquired in a business combination, and which has no alternative future use, is expensed as of the acquisition date in accordance with SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations*, FIN No. 4, *Applicability of FASB Statement No. 2 to Business Combinations*, and/or SFAS No. 2, *Accounting for Research and Development Costs*.

F-98

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

The adjustment to invested equity included in the tables above reflects impact of immediate write-off of development-related assets (EUR 5 million and EUR 5 million as of the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively) for US GAAP purposes. There was no impact for the reversal of amortization expense recorded under IFRS in subsequent periods.

(2) Application of IFRS 1

IFRS 1, *First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*, has been applied by the OBS Group to its financial statements. IFRS 1 generally requires retrospective application of all IFRS that are effective as of the date of their transition to IFRS (for the OBS Group, as of January 1, 2004) to retain the accounting policies applied prior to the adoption of IFRS.

Specifically, for certain business combinations consummated prior to January 1, 2000, the OBS Group applied IFRS 1 to business combinations directly in invested equity. From January 1, 2000 through the adoption of IFRS, the OBS Group amortized goodwill. Under US GAAP, for all periods presented, goodwill was initially subject to periodic amortization (through December 31, 2001) and subsequently periodic (at least annually).

Accordingly, this adjustment reflects the reinstatement of goodwill, net of applicable accumulated amortization, for US GAAP purposes as of each of the balance sheet dates presented.

(b) Pensions and other postretirement benefits

The aggregate adjustment for pensions and postretirement benefits presented in the tables above consists of the following:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2007 2006	
<i>US GAAP adjustments:</i>		
(1) Definition of defined contribution plan	7	(2)
(2) Application of IFRS 1 and other differences	1	(2)
Total US GAAP adjustments	8	(4)

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

(1) *Definition of defined contribution plan*

Under IAS 19 (Revised), *Employee Benefits*, an arrangement qualifies as a defined contribution plan is limited to the amount contributed by it into a separate entity (generally, a fund). This is the case re

F-99

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

assets to pay all employee benefits laid out in the plan agreement relating to employee service in the plan. The plan focuses on the contributions to be made by the OBS Group to the plan as a whole and does not require individual contributions would be made.

Under US GAAP, SFAS No. 87, *Employers' Accounting for Pensions*, states that a defined contribution plan provides benefits in return for services rendered, establishes an individual account for each participant, and specifies that the individual participant's account are to be determined. Moreover, the benefits a participant in a defined contribution plan is entitled to receive are based on the amount contributed to the participant's account, the return earned on those contributions, and forfeited contributions are allocated to the remaining participant accounts.

During 2005, Akzo Nobel reached an agreement with the unions on a change of its pension plan in the OBS Group, so that effective December 31, 2005, it changed from a defined benefit plan to a defined contribution plan. The risks related to the Dutch plan no longer rested with the OBS Group. However, under US GAAP, SFAS No. 87, a defined contribution plan that the plan provides an *individual account* for each participant. The Dutch plan does not provide an individual account for each participant as it is a collective defined contribution plan. Accordingly for US GAAP, under SFAS No. 87, the Dutch plan is accounted for as a defined benefit plan.

The adjustment to invested equity included in the table above as of the six months ended June 30, 2007 reflects the re-instatement of the US GAAP liability for the pension and other postretirement plans in accordance with SFAS No. 87 over contributions made to the plan during the year.

(2) *Application of IFRS 1 and other difference*

Under IFRS, the OBS Group accounts for its pension and postretirement benefit plans in accordance with IFRS 19, *Employee Benefits*. In addition, upon transition to IFRS as of January 1, 2004 (and in accordance with IFRS 1, all unrecognized actuarial gains and losses were recognized immediately in invested equity, with an offset to the pension liability. Accordingly, the OBS Group had no deferred actuarial gains or losses. Subsequently, in accordance with IAS 19 (Revised), whereby actuarial gains and losses are deferred when they initially arise (for those arising after January 1, 2004) unless the unrecognized actuarial gains or losses exceed 10% of the greater of (i) the present value of the defined benefit liability or (ii) the fair value of the plan assets, they are recognized in the income statement through periodic amortization over the expected useful life of the participating in the plan. Otherwise, they continue to be deferred until they exceed the "corridor" defined in IAS 19.

Under US GAAP, the OBS Group accounts for its pension and postretirement benefit plans in accordance with SFAS No. 87, *Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other than Pensions* and, from December 31, 2005, SFAS No. 158, *Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87*. Following the adoption of SFAS No. 158, the OBS Group applied a "corridor" policy also under US GAAP. Following adoption of SFAS No. 158, the OBS Group applied a "corridor" policy also under US GAAP. Following adoption of SFAS No. 158, the OBS Group applied a "corridor" policy also under US GAAP. Following adoption of SFAS No. 158, the OBS Group applied a "corridor" policy also under US GAAP.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-100

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

the OBS Group continues to apply a corridor policy with respect to determination of the income statement liability for the full funded status of the plan (defined benefit obligation less plan assets) is now recognized as a liability. Losses recognized directly in invested equity.

In addition to the differences described above (principally related to the recognition of deferred actuarial liabilities as of January 1, 2004 pursuant to IFRS 1), the OBS Group has also identified differences related to the calculation of pension obligations. Under IFRS, IAS 19 requires that the calculation of the pension obligation, as well as the fair value of pension assets, be determined as of the balance sheet date. Under US GAAP, SFAS No. 87, requires that the plan's assets and obligations be determined as of the balance sheet date or, if used consistently from year to year, as of a date not more than three months prior to the balance sheet date. Pension benefit plans utilize a September 30 measurement date for US GAAP purposes and a December 31 measurement date for IFRS purposes.

In the United States, the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 includes provisions for a federal subsidy to sponsors of postretirement healthcare plans, which both began on January 1, 2003. Under IFRS, this reimbursement right has been recognized as an asset under other financial non-current assets in the combined balance sheet. Under US GAAP, this reimbursement right is netted with the postretirement healthcare benefit liability.

In connection with the change in the pension plan in the Netherlands in 2005, the OBS Group was able to redeem certain loans that are to be redeemed by retaining employee pension premiums, which have been recorded at their nominal value. Under US GAAP purposes, these items are included in the pension assets at their nominal value, and accordingly, the difference between the fair value and the nominal value of the loans has been reversed.

(c) *Impairment of goodwill*

Under IFRS, goodwill is required to be tested for impairment at least annually (and, more frequently, if there is an indication that the cash generating unit (or group of cash generating units, if that is how goodwill is monitored internally) may be impaired). The smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use and that are largely independent of the other assets or groups of assets. The goodwill impairment test is a one-step test that compares the recoverable amount (the maximum of fair value less costs of disposal or value in use) of the cash generating unit to its carrying amount, with any excess of carrying amount representing an impairment loss. Impairment losses are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (and then to the other assets of the unit (or group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of the other assets). Impairment losses related to goodwill cannot be reversed.

Under US GAAP, goodwill is required to be tested for impairment at least annually (and, more frequently, if there is an indication that an impairment event) at the reporting unit level. A reporting unit is an operating segment or one level below an operating segment. A goodwill impairment test is a two-step test that compares the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is considered not impaired. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit is less than its fair value, the carrying amount of goodwill is impaired.

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

F-101

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

value, the second step of the goodwill impairment test is performed to measure the amount of impairment. The goodwill impairment test compares the implied fair value of reporting unit goodwill, which is determined by comparing the implied fair value of the reporting unit, based on the price allocation as of the impairment testing date, to the carrying amount of that goodwill, with any excess of the carrying amount over the implied fair value recognized as an impairment loss. Impairment losses related to goodwill cannot be reversed.

The cash generating unit is at a lower level in the operation, than the reporting unit and accordingly is not reflected under US GAAP. The adjustment included in the tables above reflects the reversal for US GAAP purposes that was not recognized for US GAAP purposes due to this differing level at which goodwill is measured for the cash generating unit under IFRS vs. reporting unit under US GAAP).

(d) Research and development

Under IFRS, payments made to acquire research and development-related assets outside of a business that are still in the research or development stage, are eligible for capitalization under IAS 38 if (i) the project meets the definition of an asset, (ii) the project is identifiable and (iii) the fair value of the project can be measured. Accordingly, under IFRS, certain up-front payments made in connection with collaboration agreements are capitalized over their estimated useful lives.

Under US GAAP, payments to acquire research and development-related assets that have no alternative use are expensed at the date in accordance with SFAS No. 2.

The adjustment included in the tables above reflects the immediate write-off of acquired research and development-related assets at the time of acquisition (EUR 25 million and EUR 1 million, respectively, for the six-months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006) purposes offset by the reversal of amortization expense and/or impairments (EUR 5 million and EUR 1 million, respectively, for the six-months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006) recorded for IFRS purposes in subsequent periods.

(e) Subsequent events

The aggregate adjustment for subsequent events presented in the tables above consists of the following:

US GAAP adjustments:

(1) Subsequent events other than taxes

**For the
Six Months
Ended June 30,
2007 2006**

(4)

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

(2) Subsequent events tax-related

18

128

Total US GAAP adjustments

14

128

F-102

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

Under IFRS, the OBS Group has applied IAS 10, *Events after the Balance Sheet Date*, and has adjusted the amounts reported in the financial statements to reflect the events identified between the time the parent company financial statements were issued and the date on which the financial statements were issued.

Under US GAAP, practice with respect to the preparation of carve-out financial statements is to reflect the parent company, as the carve-out financial statements are an extraction of the parent company accounts. The subsequent events for the tax related adjustments primarily relate to tax settlements and transfer pricing.

Under US GAAP, the amounts have been recognized in periods consistent with Akzo Nobel. Accordingly, the amounts reflected in the IFRS financial statements have been reversed under US GAAP.

(f) Tax on the elimination of intercompany profits

In accordance with IFRS (IAS 12, *Income Taxes*), the deferred tax effect of the elimination of intercompany profits is recognized at the purchaser's tax rate. Under US GAAP (SFAS 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*), no deferred tax is recognized on the tax base in the buyer's jurisdiction and the amount reported in the combined financial statements. The tax transfers recognized by the seller are deferred in consolidation, hence eliminating the effects of intercompany profits on income.

For the six months ended June 30, 2007, this resulted in an increase in net income of EUR 2 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2006, this resulted in a decrease in net income of EUR 35 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2006, this resulted in a decrease in net income of EUR 37 million.

(g) Deferred income taxes

The aggregate adjustment for income taxes presented in the tables above consists of the following adjustments:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2007	2006
<i>US GAAP adjustments:</i>		
(1) Deferred tax on in-process research and development		
(2) Other deferred income tax impacts	4	(1)

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

Total US GAAP adjustments

4

(1

F-103

Harrah's Caesars
HistoricalHistorical
(Note 1) (Note2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

OBS GROUP

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(All amounts in millions of euros unless otherwise stated)

(1) Deferred income tax on in-process research and development

Under IFRS, a deferred tax asset or liability is recognized for differences in the financial reporting base for research and development, similar to other identifiable intangible assets, irrespective of whether the asset has basis for tax purposes. Under US GAAP (EITF 96-7, *Accounting for Deferred Taxes on In-Process Research and Development Acquired in a Business Combination*) in circumstances where there is no tax basis in the acquired in-process research and development, taxes are not provided on the initial difference between the amount assigned for financial reporting and the amount charged to expense on a gross basis (without tax benefit) at acquisition. In circumstances where there is no tax basis in the acquired in-process research and development, upon consummation of the business combination, the in-process research and development is charged to expense, a deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that realisability is more likely than not.

The deferred tax liability recorded under IFRS results in a corresponding increase to goodwill. Although there is an equity (between IFRS and US GAAP) at the acquisition date, a reclassification adjustment is necessary to adjust the amount of the deferred tax liability recorded under IFRS in relation to acquired in-process research and development liabilities by a corresponding amount (EUR 8 million). The impact on income tax expense of this difference between IFRS and US GAAP and development is amortized or impaired for IFRS purposes is reversed under US GAAP.

(2) Other deferred income tax impacts

This adjustment reflects the deferred tax effects attributable to the aforementioned pre-tax adjustments. The impact of *Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, during the six-months ended June 30, 2007, did not have an impact on the financial statements.

(h) Other presentation differences

Deferred income taxes

Under IFRS, deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current on the balance sheet based on the timing of their expected reversal.

Under US GAAP, deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current on the balance sheet item to which they relate. Where no related asset or liability exists (e.g. for net operating losses), deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current on the balance sheet based on the timing of their expected reversal.

Oss, July 30, 2007
The Board of Management
Toon Wilderbeek

F-104

Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)

Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)

Table of Contents

\$2,000,000,000

Schering-Plough Corporation

6.00% Senior Notes due 2017

6.55% Senior Notes due 2037

**Goldman, Sachs & Co.
BNP PARIBAS
Credit Suisse
JPMorgan**

**Banc of America Securities LLC
Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc.
Citi
Daiwa Securities America
ING Financial Markets
Morgan Stanley
Santander Investment**

**ABN AMRO Incorporated
Banca IMI
BBVA Securities
BNY Capital Markets, Inc.
Mizuho Securities USA Inc.**

**Harrah's Caesars
Historical Historical
(Note 1) (Note 2)**

**Property
Dispositions
(Note 3)**

**The Williams Capital Group, L.P.
Utendahl Capital Partners L.P.**