

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Las Vegas Sands Corp. ("LVSC," or together with its subsidiaries "we" or the "Company") is a Fortune 500 company and the leading global developer of destination properties ("Integrated Resorts") that feature premium accommodations, world-class gaming, entertainment and retail malls, convention and exhibition facilities, celebrity chef restaurants and other amenities.

We currently own and operate Integrated Resorts in Asia and the United States. We believe our geographic diversity, best-in-class properties and convention-based business model provide us with the best platform in the hospitality and gaming industry to continue generating substantial growth and cash flow while simultaneously pursuing new development opportunities. Our unique convention-based marketing strategy allows us to attract business travelers during the slower mid-week periods while leisure travelers occupy our properties during the weekends. Our convention, trade show and meeting facilities, combined with the on-site amenities offered at our Macao, Singapore and Las Vegas Integrated Resorts, provide flexible and expansive space for conventions, trade shows and other meetings.

We focus on the mass market, which comprises our most profitable gaming segment. We believe the mass market segment will continue to have long-term growth as a result of the introduction of more high-quality gaming facilities and non-gaming amenities into our various markets.

Our properties also cater to high-end players by providing them with luxury amenities and premium service levels. These amenities include luxury accommodations, restaurants, lounges, invitation-only clubs and private gaming salons. In each of the regions where we operate, the Paiza brand is associated with certain of these exclusive facilities and represents an important part of our VIP gaming marketing strategy. We also offer players club loyalty programs at our properties, which provide access to rewards, privileges and members-only events. Additionally, we believe being in the retail mall business and, specifically, owning some of the largest retail properties in Asia will provide meaningful value for us, particularly as the retail market in Asia continues to grow.

Through our 70.0% ownership of Sands China Ltd. ("SCL"), we own and operate a collection of Integrated Resorts in the Macao Special Administrative Region ("Macao") of the People's Republic of China ("China"). These properties include The Venetian Macao Resort Hotel ("The Venetian Macao"); Sands Cotai Central; The Parisian Macao; The Plaza Macao and Four Seasons Hotel Macao, Cotai Strip (the "Four Seasons Hotel Macao"); and the Sands Macao.

In Singapore, we own and operate the iconic Marina Bay Sands, which has become one of Singapore's major tourist, business and retail destinations since its opening in 2010.

Our properties in the United States include The Venetian Resort Las Vegas, a luxury resort on the Las Vegas Strip, and the Sands Expo and Convention Center (the "Sands Expo Center," and together with The Venetian Resort Las Vegas, the "Las Vegas Operating Properties") in Las Vegas, Nevada.

We are dedicated to being a good corporate citizen, anchored by the core values of serving people, planet and communities. We strive to deliver a positive working environment for our team members worldwide and pledge to promote the advancement of aspiring team members through a range of educational partnerships, grants and leadership training. We also drive social impact through the Sands Cares charitable giving and community engagement program, and environmental performance through the award-winning Sands ECO360 global sustainability program. Through our Sands ECO360 global sustainability program, we develop and implement environmental practices to protect natural resources, offer our team members a safe and healthy work environment, and enhance the resort experiences of our guests.

Please note that the sale of Sands Casino Resort Bethlehem was completed in May 2019. Our 2019 disclosure to CDP does not include this property, as it is no longer part of our footprint.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2019	December 31 2019	Yes	1 year

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

- China, Macao Special Administrative Region
- Singapore
- United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

- USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

- Financial control

C-CN0.7/C-RE0.7

(C-CN0.7/C-RE0.7) Which real estate and/or construction activities does your organization engage in?

- Please select

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

- Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	LVS' Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), who is also a board member, is the senior executive with direct oversight of Sands ECO360 Global Sustainability program with responsibility for environmental issues, including climate-related issues. He reviews the strategic direction and progress of global sustainability efforts with the Chief Procurement and Sustainability Officer and reports to the Board of Directors as needed. The CFO is positioned with the strongest ability to act on climate-related issues which can pose both financial risk (e.g. carbon tax, increasing energy tariffs/spend) and opportunities (e.g. energy efficiency). The CFO is also best positioned to ensure our sustainability program is executed properly by, overseeing strategic direction, major project execution, and progress against goals and targets. For example, the CFO decides and approves CAPEX budgets and acceptable payback periods for global Sands ECO360 ECOtracker projects. ECOtracker projects include energy efficiency, process optimization, building system innovation, and renewable energy projects.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Sporadic - as important matters arise	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	The Board of Directors can discuss climate-related issues when necessary including overseeing major capital expenditures and reviewing and guiding business plans or major plans or action. For example, the board reviews any new development projects, which are a primary source of capital expenditure and part of the company's major business strategy. As part of these development projects, we leverage internal Sustainable Development Standards to ensure resorts are developed sustainably. These standards provide guidance on how to integrate energy, water, and natural resource efficiency and conservation into new development projects. Further, the board reviews and guides annual budgets including sustainability related expenditures. While our company has not historically engaged in acquisition or divestiture strategies, should we do so in the future, these responsibilities would fall with the board. The CFO, who is also a board member, directly oversees all sustainability efforts, including monitoring implementation and performance, overseeing strategic direction and major project execution, and reviewing progress against climate goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues. The CFO also reviews employee incentives such as bonuses related to company executives' ability to meet environmental performance targets.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Procurement/Sustainability Officer)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

The Chief Procurement and Sustainability Officer (CPSO), oversees the Global Sustainability Department and reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer, who is a board member. The responsibilities of the CPSO include leading the LVS Enterprise Risk Management process related to environmental issues including climate change, reviewing and guiding sustainability strategy, developing major plans of actions, climate change related risk management policies, annual budget, business plans, approving environmental targets, and managing the execution of the Sands ECO360 sustainability program at all properties globally. Specifically, the Sands ECO360 sustainability program's focus areas include energy efficiency, water efficiency, recycling and waste management, air quality, supply chain, sustainable meetings and events, communication, employee education, and community outreach. Climate-related responsibilities lie with the CPSO as he holds dual responsibilities of both sustainability and procurement within the company. Many of the Sands ECO360 focus areas relate to procurement at different stages of execution including procuring energy, procuring water and energy efficiency technologies, negotiating waste recycling contracts, purchasing sustainable food and beverage products, and more. Further, the CPSO oversees and approves the Global Sustainability Department's engagement with subject matter experts on the issues related to climate change and sustainability. The CPSO's monitoring process for climate-related issues includes assessing the Global Sustainability Department's and property sustainability team's progress towards quantitative and qualitative environmental targets including emissions reduction, water conservation, and waste diversion on a weekly basis. The CPSO then meets with the CFO at least quarterly to review the Sands ECO360 program's strategic direction, budget and major capital expenditure, the progress of global sustainability efforts, and substantive climate-related risks and opportunities. The CPSO holds the most effective role to advance the Sands ECO360 program forward for LVS.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	Sustainability managers and directors who manage or oversee climate change project related projects are required to set their Management Incentive Program goals in relation to our company's long-term emissions reduction, energy efficiency, water efficiency, recycling, or supply chain engagement goals.
Facilities manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	Certain facility managers and engineers who are involved in climate change related projects are also required to set their Management Incentive Program goals in relation to our company's long-term emissions reduction, energy efficiency, water efficiency, and recycling.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	Team Member "ECO360 Live Green Award" programs recognize our employees who contribute to our company's sustainability efforts. Winning Team Members are awarded various prizes, including monetary rewards at certain properties. As an example, at Sands China Ltd. the top ten recipients and nominees for the 'ECO360 Live Green Award receive a cash prize.
Other C-Suite Officer	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	As part of the company's Management Incentive Program, the Chief Procurement and Sustainability Officer (CPSO) is eligible to receive a bonus if the company meets its EBITDA targets. Following the company's achievement of its EBITDA targets, the CPSO is then eligible to receive a percentage of his total bonus based on his progress against his individual goals and targets. One of the CPSO's goals is related to the company's sustainability performance (including energy, water, and waste performance).
Business unit manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	The Senior Vice President of Global Sustainability's Management Incentive Program goals relates to ECOTracker emission and energy reduction projects and targets. The Senior Vice President of Global Sustainability is also responsible for the achievement of sustainability targets such as our science-based targets.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	
Medium-term	1	5	
Long-term	5	15	

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

We assess climate-related risk as part of the ERM program by identifying risk likelihood and potential impact and considering time-frame, management method and cost of management. The scale of the impact severity is defined as "1" for "minor" which is \$0-25 million, "2" for "moderate", which is \$26-100 million, "3" is for "major", which is \$101-250 million and "4" for "severe", which is \$251-500 million, and "5" is "catastrophic" which is over \$500 million. When identifying or assessing risks for LVS, substantive financial or strategic impact is defined as a scale of impact of \$101 million or more with a likely probability of occurring (likelihood 26-50%). The \$101 million threshold is less than 1% of the company annual revenue.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Las Vegas Sands and its affiliates, including Sands China Ltd. have an Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") program that identifies and assesses company risks. Climate-related risk assessment is part of the ERM program and is led by the Chief Procurement and Sustainability Officer (CPSO). The objectives of the ERM program include: (1) Implement a process that effectively identifies, assesses, and monitors LVS' most significant risks to inform business and investment decisions. (2) Enable ERM disclosures in LVS' annual reports. The ERM process is stated here. Risks are reviewed on a quarterly basis: (1) At the direction of LVS' Audit Committee, Executive Management creates a risk council to engage in the ERM assessment and to develop a sustainable ERM program. Audit Service Group (ASG) assists the risk council with engagement. (2) The risk council collaborates with an outside consulting firm and develops a risk inventory framework. Specific risks are aligned within 10 risk categories and considered on various time horizons. Climate-related risks are considered on short (0-1 years), medium (1-5 years), and long term (5-15+ years) time horizons. These risks are those that will impact the company's ability to operate, generate revenues and cash flows, or execute the business strategy. (3) After the risk inventory framework is developed, the relative significance of each item in the ERM Risk Inventory is assessed on two measures 1) likelihood of occurrence and 2) impact to the Company if the risk event or situation occurs. The risk assessment is scored on scales of 1-5 (1 is lowest and 5 is highest) for both risk likelihood and risk impact. Likelihood is defined as "the probability that risk could arise". Impact is defined as "the extent to which a risk event may adversely affect the company in the achievement of its objectives". When assessing impact, the full range of consequences were considered as well as the severity of those consequences. The scale of the impact severity is defined as "1" for "minor" which is \$0-25 million, "2" for "moderate", which is \$26-100 million, "3" is for "major", which is \$101-250 million and "4" is for "severe", which is \$251-500 million, and "5" is "catastrophic" which is over \$500 million. When identifying or assessing risks for LVS, substantive financial or strategic impact is defined as a scale of impact of \$101 million or more with a likely probability of occurring (likelihood 26-50%). The \$101 million threshold is less than 1% of the company annual revenue. The ASG interviews individuals who have primary knowledge of the specific risks (such as department leaders) in order to assess the likelihood and the impact severity and to document the mitigation strategy of each risk. Under the leadership of the CPSO, the Global Sustainability Department identifies and assesses all climate-related risks as part of the ERM program. The most significant risks are reported to the corporate ERM program on a quarterly basis to be ranked among all risks for the company. The climate-specific related risk assessment is conducted at both company and asset level. The sustainability departments evaluate physical risks such as the impact of weather on utility costs on an ongoing basis. We use an internal weather model to track changes in weather patterns and utility consumption monthly. More specifically, our weather model uses regression analysis to determine the relationship between cooling degree-days and utility (including electricity and chilled water) consumption. We have used weather modeling for 5+ years to isolate the impact of weather from business activity on our utility consumption. Our model has indicated that the rate and extent of temperature change has been more volatile in recent years, and has impacted the pattern and magnitude of both heating and air conditioning consumption. Although we have determined that it is considered "likely" that we will experience an increase in cooling-degree days in all regions in the future, the financial impact of this increase over short, medium, and long-term time horizons is currently estimated to be "minor" (less than \$25 million). To respond and manage the impact of weather on utility costs, all of our properties are assigned energy reduction goals and are expected to meet their targets annually. Each property identifies and implements energy efficiency, optimization and conservation projects (ECOTracker projects) in order to meet these goals. The sustainability departments also evaluate transition risks such as emerging climate-related legislation. For example, we are continuously monitoring Singapore's Resource Sustainability Act which was passed at the end of 2019. Over the next five years, the policy aims to combat electronic waste, excess packaging and food waste. Marina Bay Sands is well-positioned to comply with the policy as waste tracking and reduction initiatives are an integral part of the Sands ECO360 program. Although it is considered "likely" that we will experience some increased operational costs to comply with the regulation, over short, medium, and long-term time horizons, the financial impact is estimated to be "minor" (less than \$25 million). To respond and manage the impact of increasing waste reduction and reporting requirements, all of our properties are assigned waste reduction goals and are expected to meet their targets annually. Each property identifies and implements waste management, reduction and recycling initiatives to meet their goals. These initiatives include food waste reduction and donation, increase the recyclability of products procured, and recycling construction waste during renovation and new development projects. Further, the sustainability department has also evaluated transition risks such as emerging and existing carbon tax regulations. The Carbon Pricing Act which was implemented in Singapore in Jan of 2019, affects large GHG emitters, such as power stations. Even though the carbon tax does not currently apply to the individual users of electricity, it is expected that the cost will be passed down to the users indirectly, and as such, it will impact our Marina Bay Sands (MBS) property's operational cost. If the current rate of \$5 per ton of GHG emissions for taxable facilities is fully passed down to MBS, this would amount to approximately \$500,000 in increased costs. Although it is considered "likely" that we will experience an increase in utility costs due to the regulation over short, medium, and long-term time horizons, the financial impact is estimated to be "minor" (less than \$25 million). To respond and manage the impact of increase carbon regulations, all properties implement ECOTracker projects (see above), which help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	The sustainability department and other departments as needed assess local and regional climate-related regulation on a scale of 1-5 for 1) likelihood or probability that the risk could arise, and 2) impact or the extent to which a risk event may adversely affect the company in the achievement of its objectives. These risks are then included in the climate-related risk assessment. For example, the Singapore government enacted the Carbon Pricing Act in Jan of 2019, which affects large GHG emitters, such as power stations. Even though the carbon tax does not currently apply to the individual users of electricity, it is expected that the cost will be passed down to the users indirectly, and as such, it will impact our Marina Bay Sands (MBS) property's operational cost. If the current rate of \$5 per ton of GHG emissions for taxable facilities is fully passed down to MBS, this would amount to approximately \$500,000 in increased costs.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	The sustainability department and other departments as needed assess local and regional emerging climate-related regulation on a scale of 1-5 for 1) likelihood or probability that the risk could arise, and 2) impact or the extent to which a risk event may adversely affect the company in the achievement of its objectives. These risks are then included in the climate-related risk assessment. For example, we are continuously evaluating emerging waste regulation. Singapore's Resource Sustainability Act which was passed at the end of 2019 and is being incrementally introduced over the next five years. The policy aims to combat electronic waste, excess packaging and food waste. This emerging regulation will increase reporting burden, and cost associated with data capture and reporting. Marina Bay Sands is well-positioned to comply with the policy as waste tracking and reduction initiatives are an integral part of the Sands ECO360 program.
Technology	Relevant, always included	The sustainability department and other departments as needed assess climate-related technology risk on a scale of 1-5 for 1) likelihood or probability that the risk could arise, and 2) impact or the extent to which a risk event may adversely affect the company in the achievement of its objectives. These risks are then included in the climate-related risk assessment. We actively evaluate technologies that can help us mitigate the risk of increased utility costs on an ongoing basis. We evaluate sub-metering technology, building management systems, efficiency technology, and new renewable energy technologies considering both the cost to implement and utility cost savings. For example, at Marina Bay Sands we used advanced building management systems to automate building cooling, heating, and lighting processes. Last year, the operation of this system cost very little and returned approximately \$340,000 USD in savings. While some technologies require very little cost compared to the savings, other technologies such as advanced sub-metering to better understand exactly where and how energy is being used can be costly. For instance, sub-metering is estimated to require an investment of approximately \$1-\$2 million USD per resort. Advanced sub-metering technology is continuously being evaluated for implementation because of the potential savings. The cost to transition to lower emission technology, such as sub-metering, poses a risk to Las Vegas Sands through increased capital costs. However, without these technologies, significant energy reduction and cost savings would be difficult to realize and operational cost would increase.
Legal	Relevant, always included	The sustainability department and other departments as needed assess climate-related legal risk on a scale of 1-5 for 1) likelihood or probability that the risk could arise, and 2) impact or the extent to which a risk event may adversely affect the company in the achievement of its objectives. These risks are then included in the climate-related risk assessment. For example, at Marina Bay Sands and Sands China Ltd., we review national environmental, health and safety legal requirements on an on-going basis as part of compliance with ISO 20121 certification. This includes a review of regulations pertaining to indoor and outdoor air quality, transportation exhaust standards, environmental permits and more. Further, each of our properties reviews product stewardship commitments, public sustainability commitments, and operational license for potential issues. Non-compliance issues could result in fines or penalties against the company as well as poor stakeholder perception, thus legal is a relevant risk type and always considered in our risk assessment.
Market	Relevant, always included	The sustainability department and other departments as needed assess climate-related market risk on a scale of 1-5 for 1) likelihood or probability that the risk could arise, and 2) impact or the extent to which a risk event may adversely affect the company in the achievement of its objectives. These risks are then included in the climate-related risk assessment. For example, we evaluate sustainability trends in the meetings, incentives, conferences, and exhibitions (MICE) industry on an on-going basis. MICE business is an important part of our revenue stream. In order to support the company's competitive advantage in the MICE industry, we frequently review sustainability trends and update our green meeting practices and services to reflect new consumer trends and significant sustainability issues. Specifically, in Singapore, at our Marina Bay Sands property, our property has gained MICE business because of our strong environmental programs and practices. If our business practices or MICE offerings do not meet the expectations of our MICE clients there is a risk of losing business.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	The sustainability department and other departments as needed assess climate-related reputation risk on a scale of 1-5 for 1) likelihood or probability that the risk could arise, and 2) impact or the extent to which a risk event may adversely affect the company in the achievement of its objectives. These risks are then included in the climate-related risk assessment. For example, as part of our global risk assessment, we evaluate the impact of not meeting our Sands ECO360 energy, water, and waste goals on the company's reputation. More specifically, our science-based targets are highly visible to an array of stakeholders and it is important that we remain committed to achieving these targets. Although unfavorable, in the event that we do not meet our Sands ECO360 goals, it is unlikely that this will have a negative financial impact on our operations. Further, we also evaluate our reputation as part of our global risk assessment by considering how various stakeholders such as guests, suppliers, and non-profits view our Sands ECO360 program and environmental initiatives. We have previously conducted Corporate Perception Research to understand the opinions of our stakeholders more deeply. The researchers noted that "making a noticeable, sustainable difference in the community" can propel a company's reputation. If we fail to demonstrate sufficient measures to reduce our environmental impact we can be exposed to some level of reputational and brand risk.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	The sustainability department and other departments as needed assess climate-related acute-physical risk on a scale of 1-5 for 1) likelihood or probability that the risk could arise, and 2) impact or the extent to which a risk event may adversely affect the company in the achievement of its objectives. These risks are then included in the climate-related risk assessment. For example, Typhoon Hato in 2017 was one of the strongest typhoons in the past 50 years to impact Macao. A smaller typhoon, typhoon Mangkhut, hit Macao in 2018. Typhoons of various sizes impact Macao annually. These typhoons could cause potential damage to Sands China Ltd. properties and/or result in partial or full resort closures, which could decrease revenue. Typhoons have not had a scale of impact of \$101 million or more on our operations.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	The sustainability department and other departments as needed assess climate-related chronic physical risk on a scale of 1-5 for 1) likelihood or probability that the risk could arise, and 2) impact or the extent to which a risk event may adversely affect the company in the achievement of its objectives. These risks are then included in the climate-related risk assessment. For example, we identified volatile and unpredictable temperature changes as a potential risk to our properties. We use an internal weather model to run regression analysis on the relationship between cooling degree-days and changes in kWh for Sands China Ltd., Marina Bay Sands, and The Venetian Resort Las Vegas, to understand how weather impacts our electricity consumption. Our model has indicated that the rate and extent of temperature change have been more volatile in recent years, which has impacted the pattern and magnitude of both heating and air conditioning consumption in our operations. We also identified changes in precipitation and droughts as a potential risk to our operations in Las Vegas. Further, we have included water supply shortage and the impact of drought on global operations in our risk assessment. We are also planning to evaluate the long-term impact of sea-level rise on Sands China Ltd. and Marina Bay Sands.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

C2.3b

(C2.3b) Why do you not consider your organization to be exposed to climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	We assess climate-related risk as part of the ERM program by identifying risk likelihood and potential impact, considering timeframe, management method and cost of management. In 2019, the scale of impact severity is defined as "1" for "minor" which is \$0-25 million, "2" for "moderate", which is \$26-100 million, "3" is for "major", which is \$101-250 million and "4" for "severe", which is \$251-500 million, and "5" is "catastrophic" which is over \$500 million. When identifying or assessing risks for LVS, substantive financial or strategic impact is defined as a scale of impact of \$101 million or more with a likely probability of occurring (likelihood 26-50%). In 2019, the \$101 million threshold was less than 1% of the company annual revenue. The sustainability team evaluates climate-related risk by category such as regulation, technology, legal, market, reputation, acute/chronic physical, and up/downstream and considers the full range of consequences. The most significant risks identified including the risk of increased energy costs, restricted utility consumption, severe weather, prolonged heat/haze, pricing volatility, and mandatory conservation measures have a combined estimated impact of less than \$25 million. For example, as noted in C2.2 we evaluate physical risks using an internal weather model. The model uses regression analysis to determine the relationship between cooling degree-days and utility consumption and has indicated that the rate and extent of temperature change have been more volatile in recent years. This has impacted our heating and cooling. Although it is considered "likely" that we will experience an increase in cooling-degree days in the future, the financial impact of this increase over short, medium, and long-term time horizons is currently estimated to be "less than \$25 million. We have also evaluated the financial impact of previous typhoons on Sands China Ltd.'s operations. Typhoon Hato in 2017 was one of the strongest typhoons in the past 50 years to impact Macao. Typhoons of various sizes hit Macao annually. These typhoons could cause property damage or result in partial or full resort closures, which could decrease revenue. Typhoons have not had a scale of impact of \$101 million thus far. These risks do not satisfy our substantive financial or strategic impact threshold and will not alter the way LVS executes its major business strategy.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

C2.4b

(C2.4b) Why do you not consider your organization to have climate-related opportunities?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	We assess and prioritize climate-related opportunities by identifying the opportunities' likelihood, potential impact and time horizon. We develop mitigation strategies and identify the cost to realize the opportunity. When identifying or assessing opportunities for LVS, substantive financial or strategic impact is defined as a scale of impact of \$101 million or more with a reasonable likelihood of occurring. The \$101 million threshold is less than 1% of the company annual revenue. The sustainability team identifies and evaluates a list of climate-related opportunities in the areas of direct operations, supply chain, and customer, breaking down the opportunity types by the categories of resource efficiency, energy source, products and services, markets and resilience. For example, the most significant opportunity we identified is related to resource efficiency. Through our Sands ECO360 Program, one of our most significant climate-related opportunity energy efficiency projects in 2018 generated total savings of \$2.1 million, which is well below our threshold. Between 2010 and 2019, we estimate our net savings to be approximately \$8 million per year. This does not meet our annual \$101 million threshold for substantive financial and strategic opportunities. As another example, we have assessed how expanding our sustainability offerings could attract new hotel guests and MICE clients and overall expand our market share. However, we do not consider this market opportunity to meet the substantive financial or strategic scale of impact threshold. The climate-related opportunities identified will not impact how LVS executes its major business strategy. Therefore, even though the opportunities exist, none with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business. We update our opportunity assessment on a regular basis. While the opportunities might not be "substantive" to the entire company, the sustainability team still actively review and try to realize climate-related opportunities that are significant to the department.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years

C3.1c

(C3.1c) Why does your organization not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

The biggest challenge for LVS to use climate-related scenario analysis is that we are not able to conduct an analysis that can provide actionable, business-specific, insights without the help of niche subject matter experts and consultants that have strong experience in climate scenario analysis, hospitality and gaming, and translating climate analysis into tangible business action. There are limited publicly accessible climate-related scenario analysis models for the hospitality industry that consider business relevant parameters such as the impact of increased instances of extreme weather, weather volatility, and higher temperatures on Las Vegas, Singapore, Macao, flight patterns and tourist visitation.

From a resource stand point, the necessity to consult with external entities that may or may not provide applicable business specific insights creates a financial barrier for LVS that may not be adequately justified given our current assessment of the financial and strategic impact of the risks and opportunities. Other specific challenges per Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure include:

- (1) The majority of publicly available climate-related scenario (both transition and physical risk scenarios) were not designed for individual company risk assessment or financial analysis. A majority of transition risk scenarios provide outputs such as the energy mix under given circumstances in the future, but not sector-or activity-specific results in most instances. The outputs of climate modeling of physical scenarios, undertaken within the framework of the IPCC, are currently not easily accessible to wide majority of organizations.
- (2) Scenario-based climate assessments are still in their infancy.
- (3) For those organizations that use scenario analysis, whether for transition and/or physical risk, in their strategic planning and risk management process, the number that have publicly disclosed information about these analyses is limited.

We continue to talk to experienced subject matter experts and consultants to learn more about climate-related scenario analysis and their applicability to our industry and our business. If we believe the methodology is mature and valuable and applicable to our sector, we will engage a consultant to help us conduct a climate-related scenario assessment and integrate the results into our business strategy.

C3.1d

(C3.1d) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Our Sands ECO360 strategy is the company's sustainability strategy that is implemented across all operations globally. This strategy is continuously shaped and guided by global environmental trends, such as climate change, that impact our business, society and planet. Short, medium and long term climate-related risks and opportunities that arise through the ERM and on an ongoing basis are continuously integrated into the sustainability strategy and acted upon by each of our resorts in Macao, Singapore, and Las Vegas. Our Sands ECO360 global sustainability strategy which have been shaped by our most relevant environmental risks and opportunities focuses on four foundational pillars: (1) Green Buildings; (2) Environmentally Responsible Operations; (3) Green Meetings and Events; (4) Stakeholder Engagement, and six key themes: (1) Energy; (2) Transportation (3) Water (4) Waste (5) Food and (6) Procurement. As an Integrated Resort company, our primary products are resort room nights, entertainment offerings and restaurant experiences. To provide these services sustainably, our resorts, which are millions of square feet in size and encompass all of our offerings, must be designed, developed and operated efficiently. In 2018 we implemented our Sustainable Development Standards (SDS) which are a set of standards and guidelines that ensure that renovation and new development projects are designed and constructed as sustainably as possible. Building sustainably from the beginning helps us reduce utility expenditure during operation; thus reducing climate-related utility-related risk as detailed in C2.3b. SDS applies to major renovation projects, which typically occur on a short (0-1 years) or medium (1-5 years) time horizon, and to new development projects which occur on a long time horizon (5-15+ years). This decision to implement SDS represents the most substantive strategic decision made to date within this business area.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Our Sands ECO360 strategy is the company's sustainability strategy that is implemented across all operations globally. This strategy is continuously shaped and guided by global environmental trends, such as climate change, that impact our business, society and planet. Short, medium and long term climate-related risks and opportunities that arise through the ERM and on an ongoing basis are continuously integrated into the sustainability strategy and acted upon by each of our resorts in Macao, Singapore, and Las Vegas. Our Sands ECO360 global sustainability strategy which have been shaped by our most relevant environmental risks and opportunities focuses on four foundational pillars: (1) Green Buildings; (2) Environmentally Responsible Operations; (3) Green Meetings and Events; (4) Stakeholder Engagement, and six key themes: (1) Energy; (2) Transportation (3) Water (4) Waste (5) Food and (6) Procurement. Implementation of a sustainable procurement program which focuses on sourcing products within key commodity categories, represents the most substantive strategic decision made within this business area. For example, in regions where we have the ability to choose our electricity supplier we have evaluated the utility's ability to provide cleaner, low-carbon electricity to our properties. In 2019, at Marina Bay Sands, we recently switched utility providers to a company that offers a cleaner energy product and can offer opportunities to purchase renewable energy certificates. This decision helps mitigate against the climate-related risk of utility pricing volatility and utility carbon taxation. Properties are given annual sustainable procurement targets and are expected to engage their supply chain to procure products that meet our sustainability standards. As part of the ECO360 strategy, our sustainable procurement programs are planned into the future along short (0-5 years), medium (5-10 years) and long term (10-15 years) time horizons.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Our Sands ECO360 strategy is the company's sustainability strategy that is implemented across all operations globally. This strategy is continuously shaped and guided by global environmental trends, such as climate change, that impact our business, society and planet. Short, medium and long term climate-related risks and opportunities that arise through the ERM and on an ongoing basis are continuously integrated into the sustainability strategy and acted upon by each of our resorts in Macao, Singapore, and Las Vegas. Our Sands ECO360 global sustainability strategy which have been shaped by our most relevant environmental risks and opportunities focuses on four foundational pillars: (1) Green Buildings; (2) Environmentally Responsible Operations; (3) Green Meetings and Events; (4) Stakeholder Engagement, and six key themes: (1) Energy; (2) Transportation (3) Water (4) Waste (5) Food and (6) Procurement. ECOtracker is a Sands ECO360 program that was put in place to addresses our most substantive financial and strategic risk of increasing energy costs, restricted utility consumption, operational impact due to severe weather, prolonged heat or haze, pricing volatility, and mandatory conservation measures as noted in C2.3b. The ECOtracker program is a cross-departmental program of sustainability and facilities managers who identify and implement energy, water, and waste, efficiency, conservation, and optimization driven projects. Research and development of new building optimization, energy efficiency, water capture, and recovery technologies is an important part of the ECOtracker programs. ECOtracker projects are planned into the future along short (0-5 years), medium (5-10 years) and long term (10-15 years) time horizons. In 2018 Marina Bay Sands and Sands China Ltd. properties worked with a supplier to develop custom motors for our hotels that significantly decrease energy consumption.
Operations	Yes	Our Sands ECO360 strategy is the company's sustainability strategy that is implemented across all operations globally. This strategy is continuously shaped and guided by global environmental trends, such as climate change, that impact our business, society and planet. Short, medium and long term climate-related risks and opportunities that arise through the ERM and on an ongoing basis are continuously integrated into the sustainability strategy and acted upon by each of our resorts in Macao, Singapore, and Las Vegas. Our Sands ECO360 global sustainability strategy which has been shaped by our most relevant environmental risks and opportunities focuses on four foundational pillars: (1) Green Buildings; (2) Environmentally Responsible Operations; (3) Green Meetings and Events; (4) Stakeholder Engagement, and six key themes: (1) Energy; (2) Transportation (3) Water (4) Waste (5) Food and (6) Procurement. ECOtracker is a Sands ECO360 program that was put in place to addresses our most substantive financial and strategic risk of increasing energy costs, restricted utility consumption, operational impact due to severe weather, prolonged heat or haze, pricing volatility, and mandatory conservation measures as noted in C2.3b. The ECOtracker program is a cross-departmental program of sustainability and facilities managers who identify and implement energy, water, and waste, efficiency, conservation and optimization driven projects. Typically, each year, the ECOtracker program implements projects that have annualized electricity savings of 40 kWh million or more. ECOtracker projects are planned into the future along short (0-5 years), medium (5-10 years) and long term (10-15 years) time horizons. As a result of the ECOtracker program, in 2019, we implemented 54 energy efficiency projects which are projected to save 49.6 million kWh of electricity annually. These savings reduced our 2019 Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2.5%.

C3.1e

(C3.1e) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Capital expenditures	The Sands ECO360 ECOtracker program implements global energy, water, and waste efficiency, conservation, and optimization driven projects globally. This global program mitigates risks and seizes opportunities related to increasing utility costs and volatile weather. Annually, CAPEX budgets for ECOtracker are determined based on the anticipated projects to be implemented. Each resort determines the type and number of ECOtracker projects to be implemented based on its annual energy reduction target. For example, in 2019 our resorts had a CAPEX ECOtracker budget of over 15 million USD and successfully implemented 54 projects. On an on-going basis, properties update their 3-year ECOtracker roadmaps which identify future ECOTracker projects and pilots to be implemented. These roadmaps are aligned with the scale of reductions required to meet our 2025 science-based target.

C3.1f

(C3.1f) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Base year

2018

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

938694

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

17.5

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

774422.55

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

889648

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

29.8566792951545

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, this target has been approved as science-based by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

Our new Science-Based Target is to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 17.5% by 2025 from a 2018 base year. This target replaced our previous Science-Based Targets (Abs 2 and Abs 3) below.

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2016

Target coverage

Business activity

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (location-based)

Base year

2015

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

882952

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

85

Target year

2021

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

9

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

803486.32

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year

Replaced

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, this target has been approved as science-based by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

This is our old SBT for resort operations. The new SBT above (abs 1) replaced this target (abs 2) and our target for ferry operations (abs 3). This target was a science-based target that was calculated using the SDA service/commercial buildings sector model.

Target reference number

Abs 3

Year target was set

2016

Target coverage

Business activity

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1

Base year

2015

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

154859

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

63

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

19

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

125435.79

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year

Replaced

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, this target has been approved as science-based by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

This is our old SBT for ferry operations. The new SBT above (abs 1) replaced this target (abs 3) and our target for resort operations (abs 2). This target was a science-

based target that was calculated using the SDA transport services sector model.

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

No other climate-related targets

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	54	30227
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change	Change in procurement practices
-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

8

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2260

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

460000

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)
--------------------------------	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

856

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

340861

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1975

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

407598

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1708982

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4857

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

84981071

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3796532

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Cooling technology
---	--------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2286

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

372000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3600000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Motors and drives
---	-------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

13365

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

13933246

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

5196830

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

189

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

11939004

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

39579

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Smart control system
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3559

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

729210

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

97000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Waste heat recovery
---	---------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3131

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

908918

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1000663

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Our Sands ECO360 program drives investment in emission reduction activities along with other environmental initiatives each year. Our 'ECOTracker' projects are efficiency, conservation, and optimization driven projects related to energy, water, and waste. Additionally, the Sands ECO360 program carries out other types of environmental initiatives related to our 'key themes' including energy, water, waste, transportation, food, and procurement. The program is based on four pillars: Green Buildings, Environmentally Responsible Operations, Green Meetings and Events, and Stakeholder Engagement. We consider compliance with regulatory requirements/standards during Sands ECO360 annual planning. We also consider compliance with regulatory requirements as part of our Environmental Management System.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Our Sands ECO360 program drives investment in emission reduction activities along with other environmental initiatives each year. Our 'ECOTracker' projects are efficiency, conservation, and optimization driven projects related to energy, water, and waste. Additionally, the Sands ECO360 program carries out other types of environmental initiatives related to our 'key themes' including energy, water, waste, transportation, food, and procurement. The program is based on four pillars: Green Buildings, Environmentally Responsible Operations, Green Meetings and Events, and Stakeholder Engagement. Sands ECO360 has a dedicated property-specific budget each year for energy, water, and waste conservation and efficiency projects.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	Our Sands ECO360 program drives investment in emission reduction activities along with other environmental initiatives each year. Our 'ECOTracker' projects are efficiency, conservation, and optimization driven projects related to energy, water, and waste. Additionally, the Sands ECO360 program carries out other types of environmental initiatives related to our 'key themes' including energy, water, waste, transportation, food, and procurement. The program is based on four pillars: Green Buildings, Environmentally Responsible Operations, Green Meetings and Events, and Stakeholder Engagement. We consider low-carbon products throughout the year and during annual ECOTracker project planning. We also work with some suppliers to identify and develop low-carbon products for our properties.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Our Sands ECO360 program drives investment in emission reduction activities along with other environmental initiatives each year. Our 'ECOTracker' projects are efficiency, conservation, and optimization driven projects related to energy, water, and waste. Additionally, the Sands ECO360 program carries out other types of environmental initiatives related to our 'key themes' including energy, water, waste, transportation, food, and procurement. The program is based on four pillars: Green Buildings, Environmentally Responsible Operations, Green Meetings and Events, and Stakeholder Engagement. Our ECOTracker budget includes projects such as building optimization, process improvement and sub-metering, in addition to energy efficiency, aimed at reducing emissions.
Internal finance mechanisms	Our Sands ECO360 program drives investment in emission reduction activities along with other environmental initiatives each year. Our 'ECOTracker' projects are efficiency, conservation, and optimization driven projects related to energy, water, and waste. Additionally, the Sands ECO360 program carries out other types of environmental initiatives related to our 'key themes' including energy, water, waste, transportation, food, and procurement. The program is based on four pillars: Green Buildings, Environmentally Responsible Operations, Green Meetings and Events, and Stakeholder Engagement. We evaluate all Sands ECO360 and ECOTracker projects using internal finance mechanisms and sometimes make exceptions for environmentally beneficial projects that have low ROIs or otherwise do not meet certain company criteria, based on other indirect benefits identified.
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	Our Sands ECO360 program drives investment in emission reduction activities along with other environmental initiatives each year. Our 'ECOTracker' projects are efficiency, conservation, and optimization driven projects related to energy, water, and waste. Additionally, the Sands ECO360 program carries out other types of environmental initiatives related to our 'key themes' including energy, water, waste, transportation, food, and procurement. The program is based on four pillars: Green Buildings, Environmentally Responsible Operations, Green Meetings and Events, and Stakeholder Engagement. We evaluate all Sands ECO360 and ECOTracker projects using internal finance mechanisms and sometimes make exceptions for environmentally beneficial projects that have low ROIs or otherwise do not meet certain company criteria, based on other indirect benefits identified. In addition, we consider projects such as water conservation that typically have lower ROIs that fall below our company's ROI threshold in order to advance water conservation.
Financial optimization calculations	Our Sands ECO360 program drives investment in emission reduction activities along with other environmental initiatives each year. Our 'ECOTracker' projects are efficiency, conservation, and optimization driven projects related to energy, water, and waste. Additionally, the Sands ECO360 program carries out other types of environmental initiatives related to our 'key themes' including energy, water, waste, transportation, food, and procurement. The program is based on four pillars: Green Buildings, Environmentally Responsible Operations, Green Meetings and Events, and Stakeholder Engagement. We conduct financial optimization calculations for all ECOTracker projects.
Employee engagement	Our Sands ECO360 program drives investment in emission reduction activities along with other environmental initiatives each year. Our 'ECOTracker' projects are efficiency, conservation, and optimization driven projects related to energy, water, and waste. Additionally, the Sands ECO360 program carries out other types of environmental initiatives related to our 'key themes' including energy, water, waste, transportation, food, and procurement. The program is based on four pillars: Green Buildings, Environmentally Responsible Operations, Green Meetings and Events, and Stakeholder Engagement. Our one million actions goal by 2020 encourages Team Members to take 'eco-actions' such as carpooling to work, attending eco-education series, or conserving energy and water, promoting reduced environmental impact in our operations at home in our Team Members daily lives.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Our Sands ECO360 program drives investment in emission reduction activities along with other environmental initiatives each year. Our 'ECOTracker' projects are efficiency, conservation, and optimization driven projects related to energy, water, and waste. Additionally, the Sands ECO360 program carries out other types of environmental initiatives related to our 'key themes' including energy, water, waste, transportation, food, and procurement. The program is based on four pillars: Green Buildings, Environmentally Responsible Operations, Green Meetings and Events, and Stakeholder Engagement. Members of our management and leadership teams' Management Incentive Program goals and annual bonus are tied to environmental performance. Further, we recognize sustainable suppliers in our annual Supplier Excellence awards, which takes place at each of our properties globally.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?
No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

252509

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

686185

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
214263

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
252509

Start date
January 1 2018

End date
December 31 2018

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
766936

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
675385

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
730095

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
686185

Start date
January 1 2018

End date
December 31 2018

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.**Purchased goods and services****Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

298612

Emissions calculation methodology

Using our sector, revenue and spend information, Trucost's EEI-O model was used to calculate the supply chain GHG emissions through all tiers up to and including raw relevant extraction.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**Please explain****Capital goods****Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

2549

Emissions calculation methodology

Using our sector, revenue and spend information, Trucost's EEI-O model was used to calculate the supply chain GHG emissions through all tiers up to and including raw relevant extraction.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**Please explain****Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)****Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

202466

Emissions calculation methodology

Using our actual energy consumption data by fuel type, Trucost applied fuel specific 2016 DEFRA factors to calculate GHG emissions associated with fuel-and-energy-related activities.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**Please explain****Upstream transportation and distribution****Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

4472

Emissions calculation methodology

Using our sector, revenue and spend information, Trucost's EEI-O model was used to calculate the upstream transportation and distribution GHG emissions.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**Please explain****Waste generated in operations****Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

54107

Emissions calculation methodology

Monthly tonnages for landfilled, diverted (i.e., recycled) and incinerated waste were used to derive the total MT CO2e equivalent. Emission factors were used from the EPA Waste Reduction Model (WARM) v14 (03/2016) and 2016 Climate Registry Default Emission Factors. For diverted (i.e., recycled) waste, an emission factor of 0 MT CO2e/MT waste was used per the guidance in WRI's Corporate Value Chain [Scope 3] Accounting and Reporting Standard. GWP data was referenced from The Climate Registry's General Reporting Protocol. Our raw waste data is tracked monthly via backup waste hauling receipts; therefore data is accurate and verified.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**Please explain**

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

11657

Emissions calculation methodology

Using our sector, revenue and actual travel spend information, Trucost's EEI-O model was used to calculate business travel GHG emissions.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

16753

Emissions calculation methodology

Using our global employee head count (by country) and country-specific statistics on commuting time, transportation mode and distance the emissions from employee commuting were calculated.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

3461

Emissions calculation methodology

Our company has leased assets in both Singapore and Las Vegas. In Las Vegas, our leased assets include aircraft, a shared parking garage, and warehouse space. In Singapore, we lease office space. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain [Scope 3] Accounting and Reporting Standard was used to calculate emissions associated with Scope 3 electricity and jet fuel consumption.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

In accordance with the guidance, the definition of downstream transportation and distribution is "transportation and distribution of products sold by the reporting company between the reporting company's operations and the end consumer (if not paid for by the reporting company), including retail and storage (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company)". Our product is hotel room nights and the use of casino space, meeting space, retail space and other amenities, which are not typical goods that can be transported.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Our product is hotel room nights and the use of casino space, meeting space, retail space and other amenities; the energy used has been captured in Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The energy consumption of our sold products: hotel room nights, use of casino space, meeting space, retail space and other amenities have been captured in Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Our products are hotel room nights, use of casino space, meeting space, retail space and other amenities; the energy used has been captured in Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We used financial control method to define the boundary, and the emissions from our leased assets have been captured in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We used financial control method to define the boundary, and the emissions from our assets under franchising agreements have been captured in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We do not have significant financial investments that are not included in scope 1 and scope 2, including equity investments, debt investments, project finance, and managed investments and client services.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.000066

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

889648

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

13512000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

7.5

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Emission reduction initiatives, including the purchase of renewable energy certificates and building efficiency projects, lead to a decrease in the intensity figure by 8.1% year over year. Please note the previous year was recalculated using market-based emissions. Additionally, total revenue was adjusted to exclude Sands Bethlehem for both years.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

No

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	43709
Singapore	3139
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	167414

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Mobile combustion – vehicles (mobile CNG, diesel, and gasoline)	11586
Mobile combustion – ships (Cotal Water Jet ferry operations)	136296
Mobile combustion – aviation (corporate jet)	17695
Fugitive emissions – (refrigerants)	4780
Stationary combustion – (natural gas, town gas, LPG and stationary diesel for emergency generators)	43906
Renewable energy generated (solar PV and solar thermal)	0

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
United States of America	84929	9257	178492	146828
Singapore	105175	89297	249296	7994
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	576832	576832	654160	0

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Electricity	736144	644594
Heating Electricity	1265	1265
Cooling Electricity	29526	29526

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	45490	Decreased	4.8	In 2019, we purchased wind and solar renewable energy certificates for both The Venetian Resort and Marina Bay Sands. In addition, both properties also self-generate renewable energy through rooftop solar PV and thermal systems. The resulting change in scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2019 was a decrease of 45,490 MTCO2e, therefore, we arrived at 4.8% through $(45,490/938,694)*100$.
Other emissions reduction activities	23149	Decreased	2.5	In 2019, emissions reduction activities contributed to a 2.5% decrease in GHG emissions. These savings represent the estimated annualized GHG emissions listed in C4.3a as well as additional actual savings. Emissions reduction activities implemented in CY 2019 include both operational improvements (e.g., commissioning activities, chiller plant optimization) and energy efficiency building projects (e.g., installation of LEDs, delamping). The resulting change in scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2019 was a decrease of 23,149 MTCO2e, therefore, we arrived at 2.5% through $(23,149/938,694)*100$.
Divestment		<Not Applicable >		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable >		
Mergers		<Not Applicable >		
Change in output	9807	Decreased	1	In 2019, our Cotai Jet ferry operation and Sands Aviation operations decreased their consumption of marine fuel and aviation fuel due to less ferry and plane trips. An increase in other business activity offset some the above noted decrease in consumption. The resulting change in scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2019 was a decrease of 9,807 MTCO2e, therefore, we arrived at 1.0% through $(9,807/938,694)*100$.
Change in methodology	26164	Increased	2.8	Market-based scope 2 emission factors decreased in Singapore and Las Vegas and increased in Macao in 2019. Since Macao represents a large portion of both our business activity and emissions there was an overall increase in emissions due to the changes in emission factors. The resulting change in scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2019 was an increase of 26,164 MTCO2e, therefore, we arrived at 2.8% through $(26,164 /938,694)*100$.
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable >		
Change in physical operating conditions	11142	Increased	1.2	We utilize weather modeling to predict and analyze electricity usage and the impact of weather. In 2019 we experienced a weather "penalty" which caused us to utilize more electricity in most regions. The resulting change in scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2019 was an increase of 11,142 MTCO2e, therefore, we arrived at 1.2% through $(11,142 /938,694)*100$.
Unidentified	7907	Decreased	0.8	We are not able to identify the remaining portion of our total decrease in Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The resulting change in scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2019 was an increase of 7,907 MTCO2e, therefore, we arrived at 0.8% through $(7,907 /938,694)*100$.
Other		<Not Applicable >		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	890303	890303
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	0	1008065	1008065
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	2999	2999
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	69987	69987
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	409	<Not Applicable>	409
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	409	1971354	1971763

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Jet Kerosene

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

71260

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

71260

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

2597.37909

Unit

kg CO2e per m3

Emissions factor source

2018 Climate Registry Default Emission Factors, pg.32, Table 13.1

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

22694

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

22694

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

53.68019

Unit

kg CO2e per GJ

Emissions factor source

2018-Climate-Registry-Default-Emission-Factors, Pg. 33, Table 13.1

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

20907

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

20907

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

2727.17664

Unit

kg CO2e per m3

Emissions factor source

2018 Climate Registry Default Emission Factors, pg.32, Table 13.1

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Distillate Oil

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

436

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

436

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

0.07408

Unit

metric tons CO2 per million Btu

Emissions factor source

2018 Climate Registry Default Emission Factors, pg.5, Table 12.1

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Motor Gasoline

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7651

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

7651

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

2345.21165

Unit

kg CO2e per m3

Emissions factor source

2018 Climate Registry Default Emission Factors, pg.32, Table 13.1

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

47752

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

47752

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

0.06279

Unit

metric tons CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

2018 Climate Registry Default Emission Factors, pg. 6, Table 12.1

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Marine Fuel Oil

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

533944

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

533944

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

2729.14282

Unit

kg CO2e per m3

Emissions factor source

2018 Climate Registry Default Emission Factors, pg.32, Table 13.1

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

175821

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

175821

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

0.05332

Unit

metric tons CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

2018 Climate Registry Default Emission Factors, pg. 4 Table 12.1

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Town Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

9838

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

9838

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

0.04689

Unit

metric tons CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

EPA, Emission Factors for Green House Gas Inventories, Table 1 (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-03/documents/emission-factors_mar_2018_0.pdf)

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	769	769	333	333
Heat	76	76	76	76
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

146828

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, other - please specify (TIGRS)

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Singapore

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

7994

Comment

The unbundled energy attributes are TIGRs purchased from solar facilities in Singapore.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Please select	

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

LVS AS-ASRauthorized.pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 1-2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

LVS AS-ASRauthorized.pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 1-2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

LVS AS-ASRauthorized.pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 1-2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

LVS AS-ASRauthorized.pdf

Page/section reference

Page 1-2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Wind

Project identification

The Project involves the construction and operation of a 201 MW wind farm, located in the southwest of Yumen County, Gansu Province. The project will install 134 new wind turbines of 1,500 kW and is expected to generate 431,949 MWh of clean electricity, annually, throughout its lifetime.

Verified to which standard

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

49300

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

0

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Code of conduct featuring climate change KPIs

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

50

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Environmental sustainability is integrated into supplier selection and management mechanisms through the compliance and onboarding process. All suppliers must acknowledge and comply with the Supplier Code of Conduct, which requires suppliers to “use commercially reasonable efforts to conduct operations in a manner that is environmentally responsible, conserves natural resources, and minimizes pollution and harmful emissions” [...] “make continuous improvements in their environmental protection strategies and measure the result” and further to “comply with all environmental laws and regulations.” If a supplier does not comply with the Supplier Code of Conduct then we do not conduct business with that supplier. Thus, our coverage of engagement is 100% of suppliers as this is standard practice for our business and integral to operating as a responsible corporation.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The impact of our engagement includes increased awareness of sustainability and environmental issues within our supply base. Showing our expectation of commitment from suppliers to protect the environment from the very beginning of engagement paves the way to more targeted engagement and assessment with suppliers at the product level. As a result of the Supplier Code of Conduct and auditing against the code, multiple suppliers have made advances in environmental stewardship and improved documentation of their climate and environmental initiatives. Suppliers such as FF&E (furniture, fixture, and equipment suppliers) and food suppliers are more likely to be in compliance with environmental regulations than they were before our Supplier Code of Conduct was updated with climate and environmental requirements. We periodically assess our contracts and update them with the new procedures and policies, including climate change-related criteria. We measure success by striving for 100% supplier compliance. Since adding environmental criteria into our Supplier Code of Conduct, we have seen a positive response from our suppliers and a willingness to engage on environmental issues.

Comment**Type of engagement**

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Identification of sustainable products)

% of suppliers by number

8

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

3

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

1.4

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

When evaluating suppliers we consider their alignment with our Sustainability Procurement Policy. The Policy aims to minimize negative environmental impacts by ensuring the procurement of products and services that 1) Conserve natural resources, materials, water and energy, and protect biodiversity 2) Maximize recyclability and recycled content, and minimize waste 3) Reduce toxicity and pollution, including greenhouse gas emissions and 4) Provide opportunities for small and medium size enterprises and local businesses. The policy covers products and materials in the following three categories: 1) Required sustainable products: products that must meet the specified sustainability criteria. Any exception or deviation from the sustainability guidelines shall be approved in advance. 2) Recommended sustainable products – products that should follow the sustainability criteria where feasible. 3) Potential sustainable products – products for which sustainability attributes and criteria should be explored. We collect information from suppliers to evaluate whether their products meet our policy, if not, we work with suppliers for alternative sustainable products. Suppliers selected for this type of engagement are those in targeted commodity categories, who can or do supply us with sustainable product alternatives. Currently, we collect information for about 8% of suppliers comprising approximately 3% of total procurement spend. Since collecting information on sustainable products from suppliers began, we have seen our sustainable procurement spend for targeted commodity categories increase by a few percentage points.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We measure the success of our product-level sustainability program by monitoring the percentage of purchased products that are compliant with our sustainability standards. We also set annual sustainable procurement targets for each product category. We assess and measure the success of this initiative regularly through monthly sustainable procurement reports and annual reviews with property sustainability leaders and the procurement department. The impact of our engagement includes increased purchasing of sustainable product alternatives and creation of demand for these products from our supply base. Since monitoring and measuring sustainable products, we have increased purchasing of sustainable products with credible sustainability certifications in our F&B category including procuring FairTrade coffee, Rainforest alliance bananas, and USDA organic vegetables at our Las Vegas properties. At Marina Bay Sands, we have increased our sustainable seafood purchasing and increased procurement of MSC certified seafood products. Marina Bay Sands has set a goal to procure 50% of annual seafood spend from responsible sources by 2020. We also monitor and measure in dollar spend, procurement of sustainable products including LED light bulbs, Energy Star or energy-efficient technology and appliances, FSC certified paper, environmentally friendly cleaning supplies and more.

Comment**Type of engagement**

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme
Offer financial incentives for suppliers who reduce your downstream emissions (Scopes 3)

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

50

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme through our global annual Sands Supplier Excellence Awards (SSEA) program. We acknowledge

suppliers based on shared value and principles; strong leadership, vision and strategy; and strong supplier code of conduct and environmental policy. At each of our resorts, sustainability is either incorporated into the SSEA via its own award category (Corporate Culture & Sustainability) or it is included as key award criteria. All of our suppliers can be nominated for recognition through our Sands Supplier Excellence Awards and therefore coverage of engagement is 100%. In addition to the SSEA, we also engage recyclers through our ongoing profit-sharing program. This initiative creates a win-win for our company and recyclers, as it maximizes our ability to reduce scope 3 emissions, reduce waste and increase diversion, while also incentivizing our recyclers to recycle more.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We engage all of our suppliers through the SSEA as it is important to recognize and incentivize our large supplier base to incorporate strong values into their operations. We view our suppliers as an extension of our business. Last year in Macao alone, approximately 160 suppliers from Macao, Hong Kong and mainland China were present at the award's ceremony event. Various Sands China business units and their employees nominated a total of 22 companies for an award. Fifteen of the nominated companies were local enterprises. Nominees were chosen from a pool of thousands of service providers and suppliers that do business with Sands China Ltd. We measure the success of our SSEA by tracking the type and number of suppliers nominated year over year and assessing the quality of company-supplier relationships. We continuously see increased levels of engagement from sustainable suppliers and an increased number of nominees for the sustainability award. We measure the success of the recycler profit sharing program by assessing waste to landfill and waste diversion rates over time. We have increased our diversion rate in Las Vegas from 35% to approximately 55% after the incentive program was put in place. The impact of our engagement includes increased awareness of sustainability and environmental issues with our supply base, relationship building and trust creation with suppliers, and increased performance by our recyclers to divert more waste.

Comment

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services
Other, please specify (Co-developing products)

% of suppliers by number

0.2

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

0.3

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0.1

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

We select specific suppliers that we have developed strong relationships with to form innovative and collaborative partnerships. The goal of these types of collaborations is to establish relationships that both help us achieve our sustainability goals and also help the supplier innovate and improve their practices. In 2019 we engaged with 12 suppliers directly and many other suppliers indirectly to innovate, collaborate, and co-develop products that reduce our climate and environmental impacts. We also continue to engage with suppliers on initiatives put into place in years prior.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We measure the success of these types of engagements through monthly sustainable procurement reports and annual reviews. Our ability to leverage these partnerships to achieve our sustainability goals also factors into our overall measure of success of these engagements. We collaborate and innovate with a variety of suppliers to develop products and services that help us achieve our environmental and sustainability goals and also reduce our scope 3 emissions. For example, we frequently work with lighting suppliers to develop highly efficient lightbulbs that are customized to our unique operations and needs. This type of collaboration drives supplier product innovation and also a reduction in environmental impact. We've also worked with suppliers to develop customized waste management technology for food waste which allows us to more effectively divert food waste from landfill. Some further examples of other supplier innovation and collaboration include working with our shuttle busses to reduce idling and improve fuel efficiency and partnering with our linen suppliers to develop towels and linen that use less resources and require less water and energy to wash. In Las Vegas we have worked with our suppliers on a dock optimization project which reduced vehicle idling by allowing suppliers to schedule deliveries online. The new process has reduced both congestion and emissions as a result. Further, we also host supplier workshops and work with suppliers to develop cost-neutral solutions to purchase sustainable food products.

Comment

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Our climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain includes seeking out unique opportunities to work with those that have an impact on our sustainability goals, a direct impact on our business, or can benefit from a partnership with our company. We consider value chain partners to be both direct and indirect suppliers.

In 2019, we entered into a partnership with utility supplier NV Energy to offset 100% of annual electricity consumption moving forward at The Venetian Resort Las Vegas and Sands Expo & Convention Center, through the purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). The partnership builds on our energy efficiency progress thus far and our mission to explore options to increase the utilization of renewable energy across our portfolio. This resort is also partnering with FishWise, an innovative and solutions-driven industry leader providing data-driven market tools and expertise in sustainability, human rights action, and traceability best practices. Through this partnership the resort will engage multiple seafood suppliers on product traceability and sustainability in order to increase the procurement of responsibly and sustainably sourced seafood.

In 2017, our property, Marina Bay Sands Singapore partnered with the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) to improve the sustainability practices of fish farms in Malaysia through their Aquaculture Improvement Project. As a large purchaser of seafood, we saw this value-chain partnership as an opportunity to help restore the health of our ocean ecosystems and improve the livelihoods of nearby fishing communities, both of which are negatively impacted by climate change. This partnership also helps our business by helping us receive higher quality sustainable seafood products. Through this partnership, Marina Bay Sands set sustainability 2020 sustainability seafood goals. At Sands China Ltd., we also worked with Standard Textile to procure towels, bathrobes, and rugs that require significantly less water, energy, and chemicals to launder. Although we do not save water and energy directly, our linen cleaning supplier is saving these resources within their operations, which helps to improve sustainability within our supply chain and reduces greenhouse gas emissions associated with linen cleaning.

We approach other value-chain partnerships similarly, by adapting strategies where the social, environmental, and economic benefits extend beyond our business into our community and up and down our value chain.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

- Direct engagement with policy makers
- Trade associations
- Other

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Clean energy generation	Support	In 2019, we, along with our peers in the local hospitality industry as well as interested companies, supported the SB 358 that expanded Renewable Portfolio Standard in Nevada.	During the last legislative session in 2019, we supported SB 358 that expanded the Renewable Portfolio Standard in Nevada to 50% by 2030 advancing renewable energy generation in the state.
Clean energy generation	Support	In 2019, we supported a local proposal for a rate tariff based on renewable energy.	We filed a letter of support for Optional Pricing Program Rate (OPPR) proposed by a local utility in Nevada that would introduce an electricity tariff based renewable energy contracts. Ultimately, this tariff was rejected by the Public Utility Commission of Nevada.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

The National Environment Agency of Singapore

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

Formed on July 1st, 2012, the National Environment Agency (NEA) is the leading public organization responsible for improving and sustaining a clean and green environment in Singapore. The NEA develops and spearheads environmental initiatives and programs through its partnership with the People, Public and individual to take

up environmental ownership and to care for the environment as a way of life. By protecting Singapore's resources from pollution, maintaining a high level of public health and providing timely meteorological information, the NEA endeavors to ensure sustainable development and a quality living environment for present and future generations. The NEA and the country of Singapore publically communicate their stance on climate change and proactively put plans in place to address its impacts. More on their efforts can be found here: <https://www.nea.gov.sg/our-services/climate-change-energy-efficiency/climate-change/singapore-s-efforts-in-addressing-climate-change>

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Our Executive Director of Sustainability and Property Development at Marina Bay Sands in Singapore is on the executive committee of NEA's 3R MICE Force. He participates in meetings every two months to execute strategies and plans to drive better waste management across the MICE (meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions) industry in Singapore.

Trade association

Singapore Packaging Agreement

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The Singapore Packaging Agreement (SPA) is a joint initiative by government, industry and NGOs to reduce packaging waste, which constitutes to roughly one-third (by weight) of Singapore's total domestic waste. The National Environment Agency (NEA) leads this initiative. The NEA and the country of Singapore publically communicate their stance on climate change and proactively put plans in place to address its impacts. More on their efforts can be found here: <https://www.nea.gov.sg/our-services/climate-change-energy-efficiency/climate-change/singapore-s-efforts-in-addressing-climate-change>

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Both our Vice President of Procurement and Executive Director of Sustainability and Property Development at Marina Bay Sands in Singapore are on the SPA governing committee. They participate in quarterly meetings and strategy discussions to encourage the use of less packaging in Singapore.

Trade association

Public Utilities Board (PUB) Water Network 7th Panel

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

PUB is a statutory board under the Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources and is the national water agency that manages Singapore's water supply, water catchment and used water. PUB's Water Network was formed in 2004 with the objective of playing a consultative and advisory role to enhance PUB's policies and programs, to encourage greater ownership of Singapore's water resources. The Ministry of the Environment and Waste Resources and the country of Singapore publically communicate their stance on climate change and proactively put plans in place to address its impacts. More on their efforts can be found here: <https://www.mewr.gov.sg/resources-climate-action-sg>.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Our Executive Director of Sustainability and Property Development at Marina Bay Sands in Singapore is a member of the PUB's Water Network 7th Panel. He attends two formal meetings annually to provide feedback on PUB's engagement and public education programs to help develop better policies and programs to encourage greater ownership of Singapore's water resources. He also attends subgroup meetings on specific topics where necessary and attends PUB activities and events when possible.

Trade association

ASHRAE

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

ASHRAE, founded in 1894, is a global society advancing human well-being through sustainable technology for the built environment. The Society and its members focus on building systems, energy efficiency, indoor air quality, refrigeration and sustainability within the industry. Through research, standards writing, publishing and continuing education, ASHRAE shapes tomorrow's built environment today. ASHRAE was formed as the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers by the merger in 1959 of American Society of Heating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHAE) founded in 1894 and The American Society of Refrigerating Engineers (ASRE) founded in 1904. In 2012, as part of a rebranding, ASHRAE began doing business as "ASHRAE" vs. using its full legal name of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers. Use of ASHRAE reflects the Society's worldwide membership and that services will continue evolving globally. ASHRAE's Position Document on Climate Change can be found here: <https://www.ashrae.org/File%20Library/About/Position%20Documents/ASHRAE-Position-Document-on-Climate-Change.pdf>

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Our Executive Director of MEP and Plant Operations in Macao is the President of ASHRAE Macao Chapter and the chair of the Sustainability Committee. As Chapter President, he guides the direction of the chapter operations and organizes technical seminars and symposium. Topics such as energy efficiency, sustainability, indoor air quality, buildings performance, retro-commissioning, LEED and BEQ (building energy quotient) certifications are discussed with engineers, industry professionals in Macao, and regional countries as part of the chapters aim to create a platform for knowledge sharing and further education, training, development for professionals. Our Executive Director collaborates with other similar local and international trade associations and governmental bodies for knowledge sharing, green building standard updates, and participation in discussions of future developments. Our Executive Director actively participates and shares ideas and improvements to several committees within ASHRAE in regional chapters through annual conferences and regional planning meetings. He is also the international panel member of ASHRAE's 14th Asia Pacific Conference on Built Environment (APCBE) and presented a technical paper on Sustainable Future and role of professionals to lead and innovate. His technical paper titled "Improvements Keep Macao Resorts Efficient" had been published in November 2018 ASHRAE Journal which also won the global honourable mention award and winner award for Asia Region in Existing Building Category.

Trade association

The Nevada Resort Association

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

Nevada Resort Association participates in discussions regarding energy policy for the State of Nevada on behalf of its members as appropriate. For example, during the last legislative session in 2019, the Nevada Resort Association supported SB 358 that expanded the Renewable Portfolio Standard in Nevada to 50% by 2030 advancing renewable energy generation in the state.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

The Senior Vice President of Government Relations and Vice President of Government Relations are both members of the Nevada Resort Association board. Our Senior Vice President of Global Sustainability engages with the Nevada Resort Association on various environmental issues ranging from energy and water to food waste. Through her role as co-chair of the Nevada Resort Associations Corporate Social Responsibility Committee as well as a key member of the energy subgroup she seeks to convene regional hospitality and gaming companies to discuss and act on pertinent regional social and environmental issues.

C12.3e

(C12.3e) Provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake.

(1) Better Building Challenge: Las Vegas Sands is a member of the Better Buildings Alliance facilitated by the U.S. Department of Energy. Part of our commitment to this initiative was joining the Better Buildings Challenge and committing to making The Venetian Resort Las Vegas 20% more energy-efficient over the next decade by reducing the GHG emissions of our buildings. To date we have taken part in a number of working groups to assess the scope of the initiative and better determine the areas where we can have the most impact in terms of energy efficiency upgrades and energy consumption reductions. We track energy consumption and disclose that to the Better Buildings Challenge working group on an annual basis.

(2) Marina Bay Sands has a formal partnership with the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). The partnership entails collaboration around three key areas: improving sustainability in Marina Bay Sands' seafood supply chain; sponsoring three fishery conservation projects in the region; and raising guest awareness on sustainability. This partnership helps mitigate against the negative impacts of climate change on ocean ecosystem health and the livelihoods of nearby fishing communities.

(3) Macao International Environmental Conference and Forum (MIECF) Technical Visit Initiative: Sands China Ltd. has collaborated with Macao Environmental Protection Agency to share sustainability best practices with the delegates and industry professionals of MIECF. The collaboration has three objectives: is to raise awareness of sustainability; share technology, techniques and best practices; and inspire both individuals and companies to embrace the waste reduction and recycling efforts.

(4) Marina Bay Sands is a member of the World Building Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), Singapore Chapter. WBCSD is a global, CEO-led organization of over 200 leading businesses working together to accelerate the transition to a sustainable world. Within the Singapore Chapter, representatives from Marina Bay Sands participate in discussions that are critical to local and regional sustainability issues.

(5) Our Executive Director of MEP and Plant Operations in Macao is an active member of the Sustainable Energy Association of Singapore (SEAS) where he contributes to their program in relation to energy efficiency and renewable energy. He is also a senior member of the International Society of Sustainability Professionals (ISSP). He is also a member of British Chamber of Commerce in Macao (Britcham) and the chair of the environmental committee.

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

As part of the Sands ECO360 strategy, we monitor various activities each year, including external stakeholder engagements, affiliations, memberships, and other activity types to ensure that such activities align with the overall corporate climate change strategy. Every year we evaluate our involvement and position in policymaking, associations, research organizations and other main stakeholders. For example, the sustainability department is consulted on environmental positions the company takes in relation to energy and climate change policy. The sustainability department works with appropriate departments such as investor relations, government relations, and communications to craft position statements and disclose environmental information that is consistent and relevant to the company's overall Sands ECO360 strategy. Concurrently, we also strive to enhance the resort experience of our guests as well as the quality of life in the communities in which we live and operate. To ensure engagement is consistent, our Chief Procurement/Sustainability Officer has the oversight and sign-off capabilities over all Sands ECO360 direct and indirect activities to ensure these activities would be consistent with the overall climate change strategy.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2019 ESG Report_E.pdf

Page/Section reference

Entire document

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

<https://www.sandschina.com/community-affairs/download-reports.html>

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

1a_2019 Annual Report_ENG.pdf

Page/Section reference

pg. 61

Content elements

Strategy

Comment

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

55739_LVSC_ECO360-Report-2019_Spreads.pdf

Page/Section reference

Entire document. Pages 6-7 contains environmental metrics

Content elements

Strategy

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

<https://www.sands.com/sands-eco-360/our-news/environmental-report.html>

Publication

In other regulatory filings

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Supplementary-Earnings-Presentation.pdf

Page/Section reference

pg. 1-7

Content elements

Strategy

Emission targets

Other, please specify

Comment

C15. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Las Vegas Sands Corp.	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	5178341070

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

Yes

SC0.2a

(SC0.2a) Please use the table below to share your ISIN.

	ISIN country code (2 letters)	ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)
Row 1	US	5178341070

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

Autodesk, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas consumption for use of hot water and space heating for 24,928 hotel room nights during Autodesk University 2019 conference.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (GHG emissions are based on hotel room nights, square footage of convention and meeting space, and waste generated during Autodesk's event.)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our product is considered to be hotel room nights and the use of casino space, meeting space, retail space and other amenities. Therefore these emissions have been captured in our company's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. The emissions reported here are for the use of hotel rooms and convention space (Scope 1 and 2) and for waste generated (Scope 3) during Autodesk's conference "Autodesk University 2019". An impact statement containing energy, emissions, water, and waste data for this event was previously provided. The information in the impact statement has been adapted for CDP and reported here. Please note that emissions reported here and in the impact statement use a location-based approach for Scope 2 emissions. In 2019, the Venetian Resort secured thousands of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) that account for approximately half of the entire campus' (The Venetian Resort, The Palazzo, and Sand Expo Convention Center) electricity consumption. Therefore, Scope 2 emissions reported in this question are overstated, as the location-based method does not account for REC purchases. We are working to update our impact statements moving forward to reflect this change. Also please note that the impact statement and emissions reported here use emission factors from 2015, whereas our emissions reported in CDP Climate questions 6.1, 6.2 and 6.5 use the most recent emission factors available from The Climate Registry. This was done in order to keep reporting between this response and the impact statement previously provided consistent. Other assumptions made when calculating reported emissions include: 1) Total sq. ft. was used to determine energy usage for meeting rooms and conference spaces; corridor spaces are excluded. 2) Hotel room nights were used to determine energy usage for use of hotel rooms and are based off of per room energy consumption of a standard Palazzo suite. 3) Pre-function area utility usage is excluded. Note that the total emissions reported in this question differ slightly from the impact statement provided, as we did not apply an emissions "credit" for waste recycled. For this calculation, recycled waste received an emission factor of 0.

Requesting member

Autodesk, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

272.3

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Electricity consumption for the use of 24,928 hotel room nights and 7,407,369 square feet of convention and meeting space during Autodesk University 2019 conference.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (GHG emissions are based on hotel room nights, square footage of convention and meeting space, and waste generated during Autodesk's event.)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our product is considered to be hotel room nights and the use of casino space, meeting space, retail space and other amenities. Therefore these emissions have been captured in our company's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. The emissions reported here are for the use of hotel rooms and convention space (Scope 1 and 2) and for waste generated (Scope 3) during Autodesk's conference "Autodesk University 2019". An impact statement containing energy, emissions, water, and waste data for this event was previously provided. The information in the impact statement has been adapted for CDP and reported here. Please note that emissions reported here and in the impact statement use a location-based approach for Scope 2 emissions. In 2019, the Venetian Resort secured thousands of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) that account for approximately half of the entire campus' (The Venetian Resort, The Palazzo, and Sand Expo Convention Center) electricity consumption. Therefore, Scope 2 emissions reported in this question are overstated, as the location-based method does not account for REC purchases. We are working to update our impact statements moving forward to reflect this change. Also please note that the impact statement and emissions reported here use emission factors from 2015, whereas our emissions reported in CDP Climate questions 6.1, 6.2 and 6.5 use the most recent emission factors available from The Climate Registry. This was done in order to keep reporting between this response and the impact statement previously provided consistent. Other assumptions made when calculating reported emissions include: 1) Total sq. ft. was used to determine energy usage for meeting rooms and conference spaces; corridor spaces are excluded. 2) Hotel room nights were used to determine energy usage for use of hotel rooms and are based off of per room energy consumption of a standard Palazzo suite. 3) Pre-function area utility usage is excluded. Note that the total emissions reported in this question differ slightly from the impact statement provided, as we did not apply an emissions "credit" for waste recycled. For this calculation, recycled waste received an emission factor of 0.

Requesting member

Autodesk, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

25.9

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

49 metric tons of waste generated and disposed of via landfill during Autodesk University 2019 conference.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (GHG emissions are based on hotel room nights, square footage of convention and meeting space, and waste generated during Autodesk's event.)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our product is considered to be hotel room nights and the use of casino space, meeting space, retail space and other amenities. Therefore these emissions have been captured in our company's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. The emissions reported here are for the use of hotel rooms and convention space (Scope 1 and 2) and for waste generated (Scope 3) during Autodesk's conference "Autodesk University 2019". An impact statement containing energy, emissions, water, and waste data for this event was previously provided. The information in the impact statement has been adapted for CDP and reported here. Please note that emissions reported here and in the impact statement use a location-based approach for Scope 2 emissions. In 2019, the Venetian Resort secured thousands of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) that account for approximately half of the entire campus' (The Venetian Resort, The Palazzo, and Sand Expo Convention Center) electricity consumption. Therefore, Scope 2 emissions reported in this question are overstated, as the location-based method does not account for REC purchases. We are working to update our impact statements moving forward to reflect this change. Also please note that the impact statement and emissions reported here use emission factors from 2015, whereas our emissions reported in CDP Climate questions 6.1, 6.2 and 6.5 use the most recent emission factors available from The Climate Registry. This was done in order to keep reporting between this response and the impact statement previously provided consistent. Other assumptions made when calculating reported emissions include: 1) Total sq. ft. was used to determine energy usage for meeting rooms and conference spaces; corridor spaces are excluded. 2) Hotel room nights were used to determine energy usage for use of hotel rooms and are based off of per room energy consumption of a standard Palazzo suite. 3) Pre-function area utility usage is excluded. Note that the total emissions reported in this question differ slightly from the impact statement provided, as we did not apply an emissions "credit" for waste recycled. For this calculation, recycled waste received an emission factor of 0.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

An impact statement was provided by the Sands ECO360 team after the Autodesk University 2019 event. Please also see our CDP Climate response questions 6.1, 6.2 and 6.5 which details our Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions calculations for the company.

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	We are able to estimate our meeting and event client's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions fairly accurately, using hotel room nights, square footage of meeting and convention space, and event waste generation and recycling data. We do not currently estimate emissions for scope 3 categories such as use of purchased goods, as the diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product ineffective. Although we do not yet estimate a client's emissions for this specific scope 3 category, we do offer a variety of opportunities to integrate sustainable procurement practices into events. For example, clients have the opportunity to cater their events sustainably by choosing plant-based meat alternatives, sustainable seafood options, or food and beverage that is certified USDA organic or FairTrade. We also offer opportunities for client's to reduce their single-use disposables footprint by organizing plastic-less campaigns, offering reusable alternatives, or choosing disposable items that have a low global warming potential.
Please select	

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

Currently we provide meeting and event clients with an Impact Statement post-event which details emissions as well as energy, water, and waste consumption. We are currently evaluating ways to improve our Impact Statements. We offer clients an array of opportunities to reduce the footprint of their event and are open to collaborative initiatives.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member

Autodesk, Inc.

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Please select

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Please select

Details of proposal

The Venetian Resort Las Vegas is currently evaluating GBCI's TRUE Zero Waste event certification as a possible standard to leverage for this zero-waste event. We are also assessing the necessary operational changes required to achieve zero-waste. This collaborative pilot would reduce both our own and our customer's scope 3 emissions from waste generations.

Requesting member

Autodesk, Inc.

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Please select

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Please select

Details of proposal

Conserving electricity offers one of the largest areas of opportunity to reduce greenhouse gas emissions for both our operations and our customers. Multiple initiatives could be implemented to reduce electricity consumption including 1) Turning up the temperature during meetings to reduce energy demands from space cooling including running an engagement campaign to inform attendees of appropriate attire and expected event temperatures, 2) Consolidating meeting rooms in order to use the same air handler units thereby optimizing the use of HVAC equipment 3) Reducing pre-function cooling by pre-cooling the meeting and convention space half hour before the event, instead of one hour before.

Requesting member

Autodesk, Inc.

Group type of project

Change to supplier operations

Type of project

Increased levels of purchased renewable energy

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Please select

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Please select

Details of proposal

In 2020, the Venetian Resort Las Vegas will acquire enough RECs to account for the entire campus' electricity consumption, therefore reducing our scope 2 market-based emissions to zero and hence significantly reducing our clients emissions. However, clients could consider purchasing additional RECs or carbon offsets to account for additional emissions.

Requesting member

Autodesk, Inc.

Group type of project

Change to supplier operations

Type of project

Implementation of energy reduction projects

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Please select

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Please select

Details of proposal

We implement energy, water, and waste efficiency and conservation projects on an ongoing basis at all of our resort around the world. Our company has set official

science-based targets which helps drive our reduction efforts globally.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC3.1

(SC3.1) Do you want to enroll in the 2020-2021 CDP Action Exchange initiative?

Yes

SC3.1a

(SC3.1a) Identify which member(s), if any, have motivated you to take part in Action Exchange this year.

Autodesk, Inc.

SC3.1b

(SC3.1b) Select the types of emissions reduction activities that your company would like support in analyzing or in implementing in the next reporting year.

- Company policy or behavioral change
- Energy efficiency in buildings
- Low-carbon energy consumption
- Low-carbon energy generation
- Waste reduction and material circularity

SC3.1c

(SC3.1c) As part of Action Exchange, would you like facility level analysis?

Yes

SC3.2

(SC3.2) Is your company a participating supplier in CDP's 2019-2020 Action Exchange initiative?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain Questions?
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	Yes, submit Supply Chain Questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms