

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 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 (in 2021) Las Vegas Integrated Resorts, provide flexible and expansive space for meetings, incentives, conventions and exhibitions ("MICE"). We focus on the mass market, which comprises our most profitable gaming segment. We believe the mass market segment will continue to deliver long-term growth as a result of the introduction of more high-quality gaming facilities and non-gaming amenities into our markets, particularly in Asia. Our properties also cater to high-end players by providing them with luxury amenities and premium service levels. 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 69.9% 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 Londoner Macao; The Parisian Macao; The Plaza Macao and Four Seasons Hotel Macao, Cotai Strip; and the Sands Macao. In Singapore, we own and operate Marina Bay Sands, which opened in 2010 and is one of Singapore's major tourist, business and retail destinations. Our properties in the United States (see note below) included The Venetian Resort Las Vegas, a luxury resort on the Las Vegas Strip, and the Sands Expo Convention Center (the "Sands Expo Center," and together with The Venetian Resort Las Vegas, the "Las Vegas Operating Properties") in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Note that Las Vegas Sands divested the Las Vegas Operating Properties in early 2022; however, as Las Vegas Sands owned the Las Vegas Operating Properties for the full year 2021, they have been included in our responses (as applicable) for the 2021 calendar year.

Forward-Looking Statements

The responses to this questionnaire contain forward-looking statements made pursuant to the Safe Harbor Provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements include, among others, statements regarding our sustainability goals, commitments and programs; our business plans, initiatives and objectives; our assumptions and expectations; the scope and impact of corporate responsibility risks and opportunities; and standards and expectations of third parties. In addition, in certain responses included in this questionnaire, the words "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "expects," "plans," "intends" and similar expressions, as they relate to us, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Although we believe these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot assure any forward-looking statements will prove to be correct. These forward-looking statements involve a number of risks, uncertainties or other factors beyond our control, which may cause material differences in actual results, performance or other expectations. These factors include, but are not limited to, costs and supply chain risks associated with the operation of our integrated resorts; the uncertainty of the extent, duration and effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the response of governments and other third parties, including government-mandated property closures, on our business; and other factors detailed in the reports filed by LVSC with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date thereof. LVSC assumes no obligation to update such statements and information.

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 2021	December 31 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

- 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?

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	US5178341070
Yes, a Ticker symbol	LVS

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
Board-level committee	<p>Corporate governance of ESG matters begins at the highest levels of our company, with overall responsibility under the purview of our board of directors.</p> <p>Board Governance Three board committees are responsible for climate-related issues with primary oversight of our ESG strategy delegated to the nominating and governance committee of the board. The committee reviews and assesses the company's ESG goals, policies, programs and reporting, and briefs the board on topics as deemed necessary. The audit committee of the board oversees financial risk exposure, information and data security risk, and general Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), which covers ESG-related risks. The compensation committee oversees and approves compensation and incentive programs for members of senior management. In 2021, the compensation committee integrated ESG metrics into executive management compensation targets, including demonstrating progress in decreasing carbon emissions in line with five year target in 2021-2025 period, and recognition on 3 global, regional or national ESG related indices or listings.</p> <p>Business-Level Governance The company's chief executive officer and president and chief operating officer provide overall direction for our People, Communities and Planet corporate responsibility pillars and oversee our performance in these areas. With the oversight of the board, the most senior members of our executive team are responsible for implementation of our ESG policies and programs.</p>

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
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Setting performance objectives Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	<p>Board Governance</p> <p>Three board committees are responsible for climate-related issues with primary oversight of our ESG strategy delegated to the nominating and governance committee of the board. The committee reviews and assesses the company’s ESG goals, policies, programs and reporting, and briefs the board on topics as deemed necessary. The audit committee of the board oversees financial risk exposure, information and data security risk, and general Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), which covers ESG-related risks. The compensation committee oversees and approves compensation and incentive programs for members of senior management. In 2021, executive management compensation targets included ESG metrics for the first time.</p> <p>Business-Level Governance</p> <p>The company’s chief executive officer and president and chief operating officer provide overall direction for our People, Communities and Planet corporate responsibility pillars and oversee our performance in these areas. With the oversight of the board, the most senior members of our executive team are responsible for implementation of our ESG policies and programs.</p> <p>Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item</p> <p>The nominating and governance committee reviews and assesses company’s ESG goals, policies, programs and reporting, and briefs the Board of Directors (“the board”) on topics as deemed necessary.</p>

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Not assessed	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Annually

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 Sustainability Officer (CSO) oversees the Global Sustainability Department and reports directly to the President and Chief Operating Officer, who is also a board member. The CSO has responsibilities for the LVS Enterprise Risk Management process related to environmental issues including climate change, reviewing and guiding sustainability strategy, developing action plans, climate change related risk management policies, annual budget, approving environmental targets, and managing the execution of the Sands ECO360 sustainability program at all properties globally. Specifically, the Sands ECO360 global sustainability strategy, which has been shaped by our most relevant environmental risks and opportunities, focuses on three foundational pillars which represent our operational areas including (1) Building Design and Development; (2) Resort Management and Operations; (3) Meetings, Events and Entertainment, and five key topics: (1) Low-Carbon Transition; (2) Water Stewardship (3) Plastic and Packaging (4) Sourcing and (5) Waste. Climate-related responsibilities lie with the CSO as she holds responsibilities for implementation of environmental, social, governance initiatives within the company. The CSO’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 monthly basis. The CSO then meets with the COO bi-weekly to review the Sands ECO360 program’s strategic direction and the progress of global sustainability efforts. The CSO 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
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target	As part of the company's Management Incentive Program, the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is eligible to receive a bonus if the company meets its EBITDA targets. Following the company's achievement of its EBITDA targets, the CSO is then eligible to receive a percentage of her total bonus based on her progress against her individual goals and targets. The CSO's goals related to ESG related initiatives including ECOtracker emission and energy reduction projects and targets. The CSO is also responsible for the achievement of sustainability targets such as our science-based targets.
Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target	As part of the company's Management Incentive Program, the Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) is eligible to receive a bonus if the company meets its EBITDA targets. Following the company's achievement of its EBITDA targets, the CPO is then eligible to receive a percentage of his total bonus based on his progress against his individual goals and targets. One of the CPO's goals is related to the company's sustainability performance (including energy, water, and waste performance).
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	A portion of the overall potential bonus pay out for the CEO and Chairman, President and COO, CFO, and Global General Counsel are linked to 4 ESG Metrics including progress to decrease emissions by 2025 and ranking on ESG disclosures.
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	A portion of the overall potential bonus pay out for the CEO and Chairman, President and COO, CFO, and Global General Counsel are linked to 4 ESG Metrics including progress to decrease emissions by 2025 and ranking on ESG disclosures.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	A portion of the overall potential bonus pay out for the CEO and Chairman, President and COO, CFO, and Global General Counsel are linked to 4 ESG Metrics including progress to decrease emissions by 2025 and ranking on ESG disclosures.
Other, please specify (General Counsel)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	A portion of the overall potential bonus pay out for the CEO and Chairman, President and COO, CFO, and Global General Counsel are linked to 4 ESG Metrics including progress to decrease emissions by 2025 and ranking on ESG disclosures.
Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	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 Emissions reduction target	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.

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	5	
Medium-term	5	10	
Long-term	10	30	

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's pre-pandemic 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

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 Sustainability Officer (CSO). 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 below. 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 (0-5 years), medium (5-10 years), and long term (10-30+ 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's annual pre-pandemic 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 CSO, 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 department 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 modelling 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 department 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 2019 and scaled up in 2022, 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. The newly announced future increases for carbon tax are as follows S\$25 in 2024-2025, S\$45 in 2026-2027 and S\$50-S\$80 by 2030. The impact of the current carbon tax tariff on MBS has been negligible. Preliminary forecasts for 2030 indicate under \$8 million if 100% of the tariff is passed on to MBS and no other mitigation measures take place. 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.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Upstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

The ERM process stated above applies to value chain climate-related risks and opportunity assessments.

Climate specific assessments have included assessment of utility suppliers' ability to cope with climate-related risks including drought, water quality impacts (such as drinking water salination due to drought) and flooding from extreme weather events. We have also assessed laundry suppliers' water-efficiency to understand how they may perform under drought like conditions. Laundry suppliers are considered a critical supplier as they are needed to properly run our hotel operations. Disruptions to laundry service due to climate change could cause business disruptions to LVS.

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	<p>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 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.</p> <p>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. The newly announced future increases for carbon tax are as follows S\$25 in 2024–2025, S\$45 in 2026–2027 and S\$50–S\$80 by 2030. The impact of the current carbon tax tariff on MBS has been negligible. Preliminary forecasts for 2030 indicate under \$8 million if 100% of the tariff is passed on to MBS and no other mitigation measures take place. 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.</p>
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>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.</p> <p>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. Further the US Security and Exchange Commission's proposed rules to enhance and standardize climate-related disclosures are also currently undergoing evaluating. Currently LVS is well positioned to comply given its long-standing practices of GHG emission reporting as well as alignment with the TCFD framework.</p>
Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>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 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.</p> <p>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. In 2021, the operation of this system cost very little and returned approximately \$490,000 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 LVS through increased capital costs. However, without these technologies, significant energy reduction and cost savings would be difficult to realize and operational cost would increase.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	<p>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 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>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.</p> <p>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. In 2020 the Sands Expo and Convention Centre at Marina Bay Sands become carbon neutral and maintained LEED-Platinum status. If our business practices or MICE offerings do not meet the expectations of our MICE clients there is a risk of losing business.</p>
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>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 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	<p>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.</p> <p>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 during our preliminary risk assessment Note this risk has not yet been identified as material to our overall business and we divested our Las Vegas properties in 2022.</p> <p>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.</p>

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	<p>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 2021, 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%). The \$101 million threshold is less than 1% of the company's annual pre-pandemic 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, 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.</p>

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	<p>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's annual pre-pandemic revenue. The sustainability team identifies and evaluates 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 and products and services.</p> <p>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 opportunities is energy efficiency projects via the EcoTracker program. In 2021, the program generated approximately \$1.6 million in annualized savings. Although we will continue the efficiency program, savings are well below our threshold of \$101 million for substantive financial and strategic opportunities.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization’s strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a transition plan within two years

Publicly available transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

Currently our science-based target (SBT) of a 17.5% absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction by 2025 is aligned with a well-below 2°C climate scenario. We have developed 5-year energy efficiency and renewable energy road maps in order to meet this target and are considering a 1.5°C aligned SBT in the future.

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization’s use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios RCP 2.6	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Publicly available climate tools were used to assess risk. These tools include WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, WWF Water Risk Filter, Climate Central Coastal Risk Screening Tool. The assessment also includes analysis and data from the IPCC and NOAA.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 4.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Publicly available climate tools were used to assess risk. These tools include WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, WWF Water Risk Filter, Climate Central Coastal Risk Screening Tool. The assessment also includes analysis and data from the IPCC and NOAA.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 6.0	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Publicly available climate tools were used to assess risk. These tools include WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, WWF Water Risk Filter, Climate Central Coastal Risk Screening Tool. The assessment also includes analysis and data from the IPCC and NOAA.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Publicly available climate tools were used to assess risk. These tools include WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, WWF Water Risk Filter, Climate Central Coastal Risk Screening Tool. The assessment also includes analysis and data from the IPCC and NOAA.
Transition scenarios Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	Unknown	We use a qualitative scenario assessment that assesses physical and transition risks on a scale of impact and likelihood. We consider timelines of 5, 10, and 15 years.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

How could climate change plausibly affect our company and our company's assets?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

Multiple physical risks, transition risks and opportunities were evaluated with respect to the focal question. Our analysis can be found in the TCFD index of our ESG Report.

Physical risks evaluated include increased severity of extreme weather events and humidity, long-term temperature increase, sea level rise and coastal flooding, water stress. These physical risks are most relevant to our business. For example, Sands China Ltd. assets are located in the tropical cyclone formation region, subjecting them to risks associated with increased extreme weather events. Further Sands China Ltd. and Marina Bay Sands assets are located near coastal areas and in tropical regions subjecting them to risks associated with long-term temperature increase, sea level rise, and coastal flooding.

Transition risks evaluated include carbon tax schemes and climate regulations, changes in consumer preferences, reputation risks, and an inability to meet ESG commitments. Carbon taxes continue to be an emerging climate-risk. Specifically, Singapore has announced a future increase to carbon taxes at a rate of S\$25 in 2024–2025, S\$45 in 2026–2027 and S\$50–S\$80 by 2030.

Opportunities evaluated include building operations efficiency, alternative energy and water sources and sustainable options. These opportunities continue to be integrated into the Sands ECO360 strategy.

C3.3

(C3.3) 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	<p>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 three foundational pillars which represent our operational areas including (1) Building Design And Development; (2) Resort Management and Operations; (3) Meetings, Events and Entertainment, and five key topics: (1) Low-Carbon Transition; (2) Water Stewardship (3) Plastic and Packaging (4) Sourcing and (5) Waste.</p> <p>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. We implement our internally developed 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. We continuously update these standards to include the latest technologies and strategies for sustainable development. 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.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>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 three foundational pillars which represent our operational areas including (1) Building Design And Development; (2) Resort Management and Operations; (3) Meetings, Events and Entertainment, and five key topics: (1) Low-Carbon Transition; (2) Water Stewardship (3) Plastic and Packaging (4) Sourcing and (5) Waste.</p> <p>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. In 2021 we also evaluated renewable energy projects in Australia and Indonesia that could bring clean power to Singapore. We continue to evaluate these opportunities to advance renewable energy procurement strategy. 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.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>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 three foundational pillars which represent our operational areas including (1) Building Design And Development; (2) Resort Management and Operations; (3) Meetings, Events and Entertainment, and five key topics: (1) Low-Carbon Transition; (2) Water Stewardship (3) Plastic and Packaging (4) Sourcing and (5) Waste.</p> <p>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 program. 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 2021 Sands China Ltd. has researched feasibility of a rainwater collection system that would collect and harvest rainwater to be used for non-potable sources.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>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 three foundational pillars which represent our operational areas including (1) Building Design And Development; (2) Resort Management and Operations; (3) Meetings, Events and Entertainment, and five key topics: (1) Low-Carbon Transition; (2) Water Stewardship (3) Plastic and Packaging (4) Sourcing and (5) Waste.</p> <p>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. 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 2021, we implemented 13 energy efficiency projects which are projected to save approximately 10.2 million kWh of electricity annually. These savings directly contribute to emissions reductions in 2021.</p>

C3.4

(C3.4) 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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 2021 our resorts had a CAPEX Energy ECOtracker budget of over 4 million USD and successfully implemented 13 energy projects. On an on-going basis, properties update their 5-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.</p>

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)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2018

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

252509

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

686185

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

938694

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

17.5

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

774422.55

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60878

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

547990

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

608868

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

200.781085209877

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our Science-Based Target is to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 17.5% by 2025 from a 2018 base year. We have achieved our target to due pandemic operating conditions. However, we continue to reduce emissions through efficiency and renewable energy in order to maintain reductions once normal business conditions return.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

We have achieved our target to due pandemic operating conditions. However, we continue to reduce emissions through efficiency and renewable energy in order to maintain reductions once normal business conditions return. Renewable energy procurement and energy efficiency projects in 2021 helped reduce emissions separate from business conditions.

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*	13	3972
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**

Energy efficiency in buildings	Motors and drives
--------------------------------	-------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

155.5

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

34000

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

217000

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)

1605.9

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

808000

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

735000

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

543.2

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

152000

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

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1019.1

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

494000

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

0

Payback period

<1 year

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)

631.3

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

106000

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

2556000

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

16.8

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

3000

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

782000

Payback period

No payback

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	<p>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 topics including low-carbon transition, water stewardship, plastic and packaging, sourcing and waste. The program is based on three pillars which represent our operational areas including: Building Design and Development, Resort Management and Operations, Meetings, Events and Entertainment.</p> <p>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.</p>
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	<p>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 low-carbon transition, water stewardship, plastic and packaging, sourcing and waste. The program is based on three pillars which represent our operational areas including: Building Design and Development, Resort Management and Operations, Meetings, Events and Entertainment.</p> <p>Sands ECO360 has a dedicated property-specific budget each year for energy, water, and waste conservation and efficiency projects.</p>
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	<p>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 low-carbon transition, water stewardship, plastic and packaging, sourcing and waste. The program is based on three pillars which represent our operational areas including: Building Design and Development, Resort Management and Operations, Meetings, Events and Entertainment.</p> <p>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.</p>
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	<p>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 low-carbon transition, water stewardship, plastic and packaging, sourcing and waste. The program is based on three pillars which represent our operational areas including: Building Design and Development, Resort Management and Operations, Meetings, Events and Entertainment.</p> <p>Our ECOTracker budget includes projects such as building optimization, process improvement and sub-metering, in addition to energy efficiency, aimed at reducing emissions.</p>
Internal finance mechanisms	<p>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 low-carbon transition, water stewardship, plastic and packaging, sourcing and waste. The program is based on three pillars which represent our operational areas including: Building Design and Development, Resort Management and Operations, Meetings, Events and Entertainment.</p> <p>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.</p>
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	<p>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 low-carbon transition, water stewardship, plastic and packaging, sourcing and waste. The program is based on three pillars which represent our operational areas including: Building Design and Development, Resort Management and Operations, Meetings, Events and Entertainment.</p> <p>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.</p>
Financial optimization calculations	<p>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 low-carbon transition, water stewardship, plastic and packaging, sourcing and waste. The program is based on three pillars which represent our operational areas including: Building Design and Development, Resort Management and Operations, Meetings, Events and Entertainment.</p> <p>We conduct financial optimization calculations for all ECOTracker projects.</p>
Employee engagement	<p>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 low-carbon transition, water stewardship, plastic and packaging, sourcing and waste. The program is based on three pillars which represent our operational areas including: Building Design and Development, Resort Management and Operations, Meetings, Events and Entertainment.</p> <p>Properties initiate engagement with Team Member that help reduce emissions in a variety of ways. In 2021 Sands China Ltd. Help a sustainable products roadshow where employees can purchase products offered at lower costs such as LED lightbulbs to help reduce emissions. Properties also carry out other emission reducing activities such as promoting carpooling to work, attending eco-education series, or conserving energy and water.</p>
Internal incentives/recognition programs	<p>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 low carbon transition, water stewardship, plastic and packaging, sourcing, waste. The program is based on three priority areas: Building Design and Development, Resort Management and Operations, and Meeting, Events and Entertainment.</p> <p>Members of our management and leadership teams' Management Incentive Program goals and annual bonus are tied to environmental, social and governance performance. Further, we recognize sustainable suppliers in our annual Supplier Excellence awards, which takes place at each of our properties globally.</p>

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.2

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

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

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

730095

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

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

291492

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2527

Comment

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

215732

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1028

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52161

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9627

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15615

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7667

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) 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)

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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)

60878

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

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

675313

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

547990

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

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

(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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

66617

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

557

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

154586

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3571

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

51378

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

Business travel**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2374

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain**Employee commuting****Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15936

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**Please explain****Upstream leased assets****Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4044

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

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

0

Please explain**Downstream transportation and distribution****Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Please select

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Please select

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

0.000148

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

608868

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

4118000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

1.4

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Revenue went up due to slow recovery from covid-19. Revenue increased at a faster rate than emissions due to the nature of operations as well as increased renewable energy consumption and energy efficiency. Emissions intensity decreased as compared to last year due to these reasons.

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	31547
Singapore	3627
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	25703

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)	5175
Mobile combustion – ships (Cotal Water Jet ferry operations)	1187
Mobile combustion – aviation (corporate jet)	8915
Fugitive emissions – (refrigerants)	7229
Stationary combustion – (natural gas, town gas, LPG and stationary diesel for emergency generators)	38372

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)
United States of America	72787	315
Singapore	86444	64394
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	516082	483282

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	651466	524143
Heating Electricity	1182	1182
Cooling Electricity	22666	22666

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?

Increased

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	16855	Decreased	3.1	In 2021, an increase in renewable energy contributed to a 3.1% decrease in GHG emissions. Specifically, we increased or maintained our purchase of renewable energy certificates for The Venetian Resort, Marina Bay Sands and Sands China Ltd (SCL). The emissions value percentage of 3.1% was calculated by dividing the change in emissions by the previous year's emissions and multiplying by 100 in the following formula $(16,855/541,756)*100$.
Other emissions reduction activities	4645	Decreased	0.9	In 2021, emissions reduction activities contributed 0.9% decrease in GHG emissions. These savings represent some of the estimated annualized GHG emissions listed in C4.3a. Emissions reduction activities implemented in CY 2021 include both operational improvements (e.g., commissioning activities, chiller plant optimization) and energy efficiency building projects (e.g., installation of LEDs, delamping). The emissions value percentage of 0.9% was calculated by dividing the change in emissions by the previous year's emissions and multiplying by 100 in the following formula $(4,645/541,756)*100$.
Divestment		<Not Applicable >		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable >		
Mergers		<Not Applicable >		
Change in output	64013	Increased	11.8	In 2021, a change in output contributed to a 11.8% increase in emissions. Specifically, 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 because of COVID-19. However, operationally, the business saw increased visitation and business activity resulting in an overall increase in emissions. The emissions value percentage of 11.8% was calculated by dividing the change in emissions by the previous year's emissions and multiplying by 100 in the following formula $(64,013/541,756)*100$.
Change in methodology	15857	Increased	2.9	In 2021, market-based scope 2 emission factors decreased in Singapore and Las Vegas and increased in Macao. 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 emissions value percentage of 2.9% was calculated by dividing the change in emissions by the previous year's emissions and multiplying by 100 in the following formula $(15,857/541,756)*100$.
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable >		
Change in physical operating conditions	9712	Increased	1.8	We utilize weather modelling to predict and analyze the impact of weather on our operations. In 2021 we experienced a weather "penalty" which caused us to utilize less electricity in most regions. The emissions value percentage of 1.8% was calculated by dividing the change in emissions by the previous year's emissions and multiplying by 100 in the following formula $(9,712/541,756)*100$.
Unidentified	970	Decreased	0.2	We are not able to identify the remaining portion of our total decrease in Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The emissions value percentage of 0.2% was calculated by dividing the change in emissions by the previous year's emissions and multiplying by 100 in the following formula $(970/541,756)*100$.
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	268682	268682
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	0	949343	949343
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	2875	2875
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	55136	55136
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	301	<Not Applicable>	301
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	301	1276036	1276337

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.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

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>

Comment

No consumption therefore heating value not relevant.

Other biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

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>

Comment

No consumption therefore heating value not relevant.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

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>

Comment

No consumption therefore heating value not relevant.

Coal

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

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>

Comment

No consumption therefore heating value not relevant.

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

63899

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

184

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

63715

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>

Comment

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

204783

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

204783

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>

Comment

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

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>

Comment

No consumption therefore heating value not relevant.

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

286682

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

184

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

268498

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>

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	409	409	225	225
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 or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Singapore

Tracking instrument used

TIGR

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36000

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Singapore

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

40000

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

China

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

166709

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

629288

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

629288

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

152271

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

58011

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

210282

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

167704

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

167704

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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 ASI-ASRauthorized.pdf

Page/ section reference

all

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 ASst-ASRauthorized.pdf

Page/ section reference

all

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 ASst-ASRauthorized.pdf

Page/ section reference

all

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 ASst-ASRauthorized.pdf

Page/section reference

all

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?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	Our third party auditor LRQA performed assurance for non-GHG related environmental data based on LRQA's verification procedure. Specifically, LRQA's verification procedure is based on current best practice and is in accordance with ISAE 3000	Energy consumption in terms of MWh is verified as shown on the assurance statement. LVS ASst-ASRauthorized.pdf
C8. Energy	Renewable energy products	Our third party auditor LRQA performed assurance for non-GHG related environmental data based on LRQA's verification procedure. Specifically, LRQA's verification procedure is based on current best practice and is in accordance with ISAE 3000	Purchase of renewable energy certificates including TIGRs, I-RECs and US-RECs is verified as shown on the assurance statement. LVS ASst-ASRauthorized.pdf

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

Ningxia Xiangshan Wind Farm Project

Verified to which standard

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

13610

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**

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

98.6

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. The 2021 SSEA completed its 9th consecutive year at Sands China Ltd. The awards ceremony also recognized 52 local SMEs that have graduated from the Sands Procurement Academy. 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. 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

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Collection of sustainability and ESG related information on products and services)

% of suppliers by number

6

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

3

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

3.3

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 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. 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

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Collaborate on innovative programs related to sustainability)

% of suppliers by number

0.02

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

0

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

0

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 2021 we engaged with 18 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 2021, we continued our partnership with utility supplier NV Energy to offset 100% of annual electricity consumption at The Venetian Resort Las Vegas and Sands Expo & Convention Center, through the purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). In 2021 we also increased our engagement with NV Energy by include International-RECs as part of our scope. 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 engaged multiple seafood suppliers on product traceability and sustainability in order to increase the procurement of responsibly and sustainably sourced seafood.

In 2021, Marina Bay Sands continued its partnership 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 achieved 48% sustainable seafood by spend in 2021. 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.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

No, and we do not plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

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 Sustainability Officer has the oversight over all Sands ECO360 activities to ensure these activities would be consistent with the overall climate change strategy.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Renewable energy generation

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Senate Bill 358 - Expansion of Renewable Portfolio Standard in Nevada

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

During the legislative session in 2019, we supported SB 358 that expanded the Renewable Portfolio Standard in Nevada to 50% by 2030 in order to advance renewable energy generation in the state.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Green electricity tariffs
Renewable energy generation

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Optional Pricing Program Rate (OPPR)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

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 on renewable energy contracts. Ultimately this tariff was rejected by the Public Utility Commission of Nevada.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Subsidies for renewable energy projects

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Senate Bill 448

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Senate Bill 448 requires electric utilities to file a plan to accelerate transportation electrification as part of their distributed resources plan. LVS, as part of a broader industry coalition, proposed that 20% of funding is earmarked for development of charging infrastructure for tourism and outdoor recreation sector.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

LVS, as part of a broader industry coalition, proposed that 20% of funding is earmarked for development of charging infrastructure for tourism and outdoor recreation sector.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

US Chamber of Commerce

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are not attempting to influence their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

As per CDP Guidance, InfluenceMAP's corporate climate lobbying platform LobbyMap has been used to assess where a Trade Association stands on climate change. Per the LobbyMap US Chamber of Commerce is rated E- indicating opposition to Paris-aligned climate policy.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

1000000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

The U.S. Chamber advocates for policies that help businesses create jobs and grow our economy. The aim of our funding is to support this goal.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not aligned

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

a5c2f7d5-3892-474d-8fc6-ea59614ad334.pdf

Page/Section reference

Corporate Responsibility Overview - Page 8 - 10
The Boards Role in Risk Oversight - Page 28

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Annual Proxy Report - <https://investor.sands.com/financials/sec-filings/default.aspx>

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

LVSC_ESG-Report-2021_spreads.pdf
2021-Sands-China-ESG-report_EN.pdf

Page/Section reference

Sands ESG Report:
Environmental Data - Page 60-61
Environmental Strategy - Page 12-21
Risk and Governance - Page 44-48
TCFD - Page 92

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Sands ESG Report - <https://investor.sands.com/esg/default.aspx>
Sands China ESG Report - <https://www.sandschina.com/esg/download-reports.html>

Publication

In other regulatory filings

Status

Complete

Attach the document

LVS-4Q21-Presentation-Deck.pdf

Page/Section reference

page 22-23

Content elements

Strategy

Comment

Quarterly earnings deck - <https://investor.sands.com/financials/quarterly-results/default.aspx>

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, executive management-level responsibility	<p>Biodiversity is considered an emerging issue of concern by the sustainability team and is therefore overseen by the CSO within the context of the ESG program and strategy. Biodiversity has not yet raised to a level of substantive strategic or financial risk or opportunity to be communicated with the board or any board committees and therefore is currently managed at the executive management level by the CSO.</p> <p>Currently biodiversity is addressed in context of sustainable sourcing, specifically seafood sourcing, as well as regional ecosystem restoration and community education projects. We have set goals to increase purchase of sustainable seafood products aligned with WWF guidance and further have a bluefin tuna policy which reduces purchase of non MSC or ASC certified products. We support local partners implementing mangrove restoration projects and community climate and ocean education programs.</p>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have endorsed initiatives only	<Not Applicable>	SDG Other, please specify (Sands Drop by Drop Project)

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Species management

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	Please select

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Biodiversity strategy	LVSC_ESG-Report-2021_spreads.pdf
Other, please specify (Sands Drop by Drop Project Website)	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Biodiversity strategy	https://cleantheworldfoundation.org/dropbydrop/

C16. 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.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	President and Chief Operating Officer	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

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	4118000000

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

Compagnie Financière Richemont SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Electricity and chilled water for Marina Bay Sands event space have been sub-metered for the duration of the event to determine consumption. Emission factors have then been applied to determine total emissions.

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

42

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electricity and chilled water use from event held in MICE space

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on area

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

Emissions from electricity or chilled water from occupied rooms have been accounted for. No emissions from natural gas from cooking have been accounted for.

SC1.2

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

Impact statements for the event are available upon request. Please reach out to: sustainability@marinabaysands.com

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
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	Multiple clients use shared MICE space (e.g. walkways) which can make allocation challenging. To overcome this challenge we adopt a certain set of assumptions to calculate emissions based on the size of the leased event space, which includes the occupied meeting room as well as common areas.

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 Impact Statements post-event (upon request) which detail absolute greenhouse gas emissions, greenhouse gas emissions per delegate, energy and water use, as well as a variety of other ESG and sustainability indicators such as number of sustainable meals served, information about air quality and labor rights. We are constantly evolving our Impact Statements to meet demand and align with sustainability best practices. We work closely with clients to reduce the environmental 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

Compagnie Financière Richemont SA

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

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

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Please select

Details of proposal

The sustainability team at Marina Bay Sands would work closely with Compagnie Financière Richemont SA to meet their event sustainability goals if they were to host future events with us. Beyond our standard sustainable meeting practices, our Sustainable Event Advisory Services team can also provide additional support to further reduce their event environmental impact, including the following:

- No single use plastic bottles (rPET bottles provided amid hygiene concerns during the pandemic), straws or stirrers
- A selection of innovative plant-based beef, chicken and pork alternatives, which produce up to 89% less greenhouse gases and use up to 87% less water than beef
- Selection of sustainable beverages including Fairtrade-certified coffee and locally brewed Crust beer made from surplus bread
- Majority of vegetables such as asparagus, potatoes and onions are regionally sourced, reducing travel carbon emissions
- Unserved, safe food from events is frozen in industrial blast chillers and donated to over 370 member beneficiaries of The Food Bank Singapore
- Five onsite food digesters process food trimmings and plate waste into grey water
- Circularity lectern made from upcycled PET bottles and paper
- Banquet table numbers made using wine corks from Marina Bay Sands' restaurants
- Use of FSC-certified paper for writing materials and menus

SC2.2

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

Yes

SC2.2a

(SC2.2a) Specify the requesting member(s) that have driven organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives, and provide information on the initiatives.

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 understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms