

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of 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.

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

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

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

- USD

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which financial control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

No

W0.7

(W0.7) 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

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Important	<p>Our primary use of freshwater in direct operations is to provide LVS Integrated Resort services. More specifically, freshwater is used for cooking, drinking water, dry cleaning/laundry services, air conditioning, restrooms, and for showering. These services are vital to operating all Integrated Resort operations from hotel services to food and beverage. Our primary use of freshwater in indirect operations is through our supply chain. Agricultural and linen cleaning suppliers use freshwater to provide us with food and cleaning services. These products and services are important to running Integrated Resort operations such as operating restaurants and providing clean linen for hotel suites.</p> <p>We do not anticipate freshwater dependency to change in direct or indirect operations in the future, as our business model remains the same. We will however continue to increase water efficiency and diversify water supply in our resorts. For example, at The Parisian Macao, we built our infrastructure to use greywater from the municipality once available. We also are evaluating rain water harvesting infrastructure and technology for Sands China properties.</p> <p>Similarly, we anticipate the dependency on freshwater supply in indirect operations to remain static. Suppliers will continue to adopt new water strategies and technologies as water becomes scarcer. For example, our Sands China Ltd. linen supplier has an Environmental Code, which requires all facilities to recycle water and develop water conservation strategies.</p>
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Important	<p>In our direct operations, our primary use of recycled, brackish, and/or produced water is through the purchase of reclaimed water and the use of condensate water at Marina Bay Sands for irrigation, toilet flushing systems, exterior ponds, and some water features. Access to recycled water is important to our business as it reduces our dependence on scarce freshwater. In indirect operations, our primary use of recycled, brackish, and/or produced water is through our supply chain by various suppliers. It is important that our linen, agricultural, and other suppliers have access to recycled, brackish, and/or produced water, along with adequate infrastructure and practices, in order to continuously provide us with food and linen cleaning services that are necessary to run our operations. For example, our Sands China Ltd. linen-cleaning supplier has an Environmental Code, which requires recycling of clean wastewater streams from cooling water and boiling systems. Maintaining this greywater system is important to their operations.</p> <p>We do not anticipate dependency on recycled, brackish, or produced water to change in direct or indirect operations in the future as our business model remains the same and further, this water source is substitutable with freshwater.</p>

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Total volumes of water withdrawals are reported monthly by property sustainability teams through a centralized online platform, and analyzed by the Global Sustainability Department. Water data is taken from utility bills monthly for municipal water, or sub-metered data for rainwater capture, condensate recovery, well water withdrawal, and nano-filtration water withdrawal. Total volumes of water withdrawals are monitored through analysis of month over month and year over year trends. Reasons for changes in withdrawals are then identified by property sustainability teams. For example, we analyze the effects of warmer weather on cooling towers, changes in occupied room nights on use of showers and restrooms, and changes in restaurant covers on water use in back of house areas.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Total volumes of water withdrawals by source are reported monthly by property sustainability teams through a centralized online platform, and analyzed by the Global Sustainability Department. Water data is taken from utility bills for municipal water, or sub-metered data for rain water capture, condensate recovery, well water withdrawal, and nano-filtration water withdrawal and is both region (Singapore, Macao, and Las Vegas) and source specific. Sources include third party (municipal), renewable ground water (well and nano-filtration) and fresh water (rain water and condensate recovery). Reasons for changes in withdrawals by source are then identified by property sustainability teams. For example, we look at how operational changes such as our well reconstruction, and an increase in nano-filtration system capacity at The Venetian Resort impacted our water withdrawal volumes by source.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Relevant water withdrawals are monitored for quality in accordance with building code and all applicable regulations on a daily or monthly basis as needed. We also have our own internal water quality monitoring systems such as ECOLab at a majority of our properties that serve as an additional quality test of potable water in addition to testing by local water authorities. These tests happen continuously and are monitored on a daily basis in order to ensure that our water exceeds standard requirements and to protect our guests and workers. Further, we routinely test (daily, weekly, monthly, as needed) our pools and spas against various water quality parameters such as microbial properties. Water that is withdrawn from the municipality, well and nano-filtration system for usage in our cooling towers is routinely tested for conductivity, a measure of suitability for its use.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	At properties where water discharge to municipal sources is billed by direct discharge quantity, total discharge volumes are tracked monthly using discharge submeters. At properties where water discharge to municipal sources is billed as an estimate of consumption rather than direct discharge, LVS has developed a company-specific water discharge modeling tool with the help of a third party consultant to estimate total discharge volumes and evaluate the fate of our effluent, segregating our discharge by destination, and estimating our total discharge as an organization. The model is updated as needed with chiller plant efficiency, interior and exterior Grand Canal information, sub-metered data such as lagoon water, irrigation efficiency, and geographic specific evaporation, temperature and humidity rates.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	At properties where water discharge to municipal sources is billed by direct discharge quantity, total discharge volumes are tracked monthly using discharge submeters. At properties where water discharge to municipal sources is billed as an estimate of consumption rather than direct discharge, LVS has developed a company-specific water discharge modeling tool with the help of a third party consultant to estimate total discharge volumes and evaluate the fate of our effluent, segregating our discharge by destination, and estimating our total discharge as an organization annually. The model is updated annually with chiller plant efficiency, interior and exterior Grand Canal information, sub-metered data such as lagoon water, irrigation efficiency, and geographic specific evaporation, temperature and humidity rates.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	Not relevant	Monitoring of water discharges volumes by treatment method is not relevant to Las Vegas Sands because all water discharges are sent to, and managed (including testing and treatment) by municipal waste water treatment plants. As this will be the process for water discharges in future years, we do not expect monitoring of this to become relevant in the future. Further, all of our properties comply with applicable environmental laws related to discharge requirements. For example, the City of Las Vegas requires 'Class I' facilities to analyze their wastewater pre-discharge, while 'Class II' facilities must only comply with applicable discharge regulations. As a Class II facility, we comply with all discharge regulations around water quality. The frequency of monitoring is up to the discretion of the municipalities. We are informed immediately if there are any abnormal water quality issues with discharge.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters is monitored by the municipality for all properties on a daily basis via water sampling. For example, PUB Singapore which manages Marina Bay Sands water discharge, regularly collects water from reservoirs, waterworks, service reservoirs, and distribution network and analyses them at PUB's Water Quality Laboratory. Further, Sands China monitors multiple aspects of its water discharge for building maintenance purposes and assesses multiple parameters including chemical oxygen demand, biochemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, nitrate, nitrites and more. Marina Bay Sands monitors pH and oil and grease concentrations monthly. Marina Bay Sands and Sands China comprise 100% of resort operations.
Water discharge quality – temperature	Not relevant	Monitoring of water discharge quality including temperature is not relevant to Las Vegas Sands because all water discharges are sent to, and managed (including temperature testing) by municipal waste water treatment plants. Further, as we do not discharge directly into open water bodies, tracking water discharge by temperature is unnecessary for our company operations. As this will be the process for water discharges in future years, we do not expect monitoring of this to become relevant in the future. All of our properties comply with applicable environmental laws related to discharge requirements. For example, the City of Las Vegas requires 'Class I' facilities to analyze their wastewater pre-discharge, while 'Class II' facilities must only comply with applicable discharge regulations. As a Class II facility in Las Vegas, we comply with all discharge regulations around water quality, however we are not required to track temperature.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Through detailed monthly water withdrawal reporting, monitoring, and auditing, and our company specific water discharge model, we are able to calculate total water consumption. We estimate global water consumption across all of our operations to be approximately 15-20% of total withdrawal. Water consumption is calculated annually using our internal water model developed with the help of a third party consultant and CDP's recommended approach of Consumption = Withdrawal – Discharge. The model considers various parameters including sub-metered water use by our chiller plants, evaporation rates of exterior water bodies using regional humidity rates, and estimated loss to groundwater through property specific irrigation practices and approximate efficiency of irrigation systems such as Rain Bird which is used at a majority of our properties. Water data that is entered into the model is taken from utility bills or sub-metered data.
Water recycled/reused	100%	Total volumes of recycled/reused water are reported monthly by property sustainability teams through a centralized online platform, and analyzed by the Global Sustainability Department. Water data is taken from utility bills monthly for NEWater, which is recycle water provided by the local water utility in Singapore. Total volumes of recycled water use are monitored through analysis of month over month and year over year trends. Reasons for changes in withdrawals are then identified by property sustainability teams. For example, we analyze the effects of warmer weather on cooling towers, changes in occupied room nights on use of showers and restrooms, and changes in restaurant covers on water use in back of house areas.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	We complete the WBCSD Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) self-assessment tool to assess our commitment of these services to our workers every one to three years. Through this self-assessment, access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees is measured based on 32 WASH standards focused on workplace water supply, sanitation and hygiene. We work with property facilities and sustainability teams to complete this self-assessment and consolidate and evaluate the assessment results every one to three years. Results are incorporated into our water-related risk assessment. We also comply with all applicable sanitation and hygiene related laws and regulations at all of our properties.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, and how do these volumes compare to the previous reporting year?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	8573	Much lower	<p>Our total water withdrawals increased by approximately +23% in 2021 vs. 2020, decreased by -22% vs. 2019. During pandemic years, we consider the 'much lower' threshold as a decrease in of 10% as compared to 2019 reporting year as it represents comparison with a normal business year.</p> <p>Comparison with 2020 The increase from 2020 is primarily driven by a slow increase in business activity including visitation, occupied room nights, and restaurant covers, due to rebound from the covid-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Comparison with 2019 The decrease from 2019 is driven by low business activity as compared to a normal business year due to the covid-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Future volumes In the near-term we anticipate that our total water withdrawals in 2022 will be slightly higher than 2021 totals as our operations continue to rebound from the pandemic. Once business returns to normal, we anticipate that our future total withdrawal volumes will be similar to 2019 levels or higher. However, we remain committed to water conservation and have on-going water projects at all of our resorts as well as corporate water reduction goals.</p>
Total discharges	6921	Much lower	<p>Our total water discharge increased by approximately +25% in 2021 vs. 2020, decreased by -25% vs. 2019. During pandemic years, we consider the 'much lower' threshold as a decrease in withdrawal by 10% as compared to 2019 reporting year as it represents comparison with a normal business year.</p> <p>Comparison with 2020 Discharge is much higher compared to last year, as our withdrawal is also much higher due to rebound from the covid-19 pandemic. Our total discharge correlates strongly with withdrawal given the service driven (non-manufacturing) nature of our business. We use a water discharge model developed with the help of a third party consultant to determine discharge values that are not directly sub metered, while also considering losses to evaporation due to factors such as our irrigation practices and outdoor pools.</p> <p>Comparison with 2019 Discharge is much lower compared to 2019 as our withdrawal was also much lower due to slow business activity from the covid-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Future volumes In the near-term we anticipate that our total water discharge volumes in 2022 will likely be slightly higher than 2021 levels as the business continues to rebounds from covid-19. Once business returns to normal, we anticipate that our future water discharge volumes will be similar to 2019 levels or higher given new development projects and increasing visitation, which have shown a positive correlation with an increase in water withdrawal. However, we remain committed to water conservation and have on-going water projects at all of our resorts as well as corporate water reduction goals.</p>
Total consumption	1653	Lower	<p>Our total water consumption increased by approximately +23% in 2021 vs. 2020, decreased by -6% vs. 2019. During pandemic years, we consider the 'lower' threshold as a decrease in withdrawal by around 5% as compared to 2019 reporting year as it represents comparison with a normal business year.</p> <p>Comparison with 2020 Consumption is much higher compared to last year, as our withdrawal is also much higher due to rebound from the covid-19 pandemic. Our business operations continue to slowly rebound from covid-19 pandemic resulting in more business activity driven by increased visitation, occupied room nights, and restaurant covers as compared to last year. Since water withdrawal increased due to increased business activity, water consumption also increased due to increased business activity. For example, our primary source of water consumption is through use of chiller plants to provide cooling needs. Since convention, meeting, gaming, and hotel business all increased compared to last year, cooling needs are higher, therefore driving our water consumption up.</p> <p>Comparison with 2019 Consumption is much lower compared to 2019 as our withdrawal was also much lower due to slow business activity from the covid-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Future volumes In the near-term we anticipate that our total water consumption volumes in 2022 will be slightly higher than 2021 levels as the company continues to rebound from covid-19. Once business returns to normal, we anticipate that our future water consumption volumes will be similar to 2019 levels or higher due to new development projects and increasing visitation, which have shown a positive correlation with an increase in water consumption. However, we remain committed to water conservation and have on-going water projects at all of our resorts as well as corporate water reduction goals.</p>

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable >	<Not Applicable>	WRI Aqueeduct	<p>Water stressed areas are determined using an internal company water model, created with the help of a third-party consultant, that leverages two leading industry tools including the WWF Water Risk Filter and WRI Aqueeduct tool. We also consider internal information such as geographic specific water audits at our resorts and water risk assessments when evaluating the risk level of each region that we operate in and to determine the company's overall water risk exposure. To determine whether a property is located in a water stressed area, we average the final risk scores from WWF and WRI, and consider a threshold of greater than 3, which is aligned with industry standards, to be a water stressed region. 100% of our properties including The Venetian Resort Las Vegas, Marina Bay Sands, and all properties under Sands China Ltd. scored between 2.4 and 2.7, falling into 'some or moderate risk' category. According to this approach, we currently do not operate nor withdraw water from any areas that are considered to be a water-stressed region. Compared to the previous year, our water withdrawal from water stressed areas is the same, as last year we also did not withdraw water from water stressed areas. As we understand that water issues and risks dynamically change over time, we evaluate our water stressed regions as needed and further consider specific model indicators such as baseline water stress and water quality to influence and guide our corporate and property specific water strategy.</p>

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	35	Higher	Our sources of fresh surface water withdrawal include rainwater and condensate capture at Marina Bay Sands (MBS) in Singapore. Water withdrawal from freshwater is relevant as the above water sources are used for irrigation and some toilet flushing systems at MBS. In comparison with the previous reporting year the amount of freshwater withdrawal was higher, due to increased water usage because of the businesses' recovery from covid-19. We consider the 'higher' threshold to be as an increase by between 5- 10% as compared to the previous year. The total water withdrawal from this source represents less than 1% of our total water withdrawal. We anticipate rainwater capture and condensate capture volumes to fluctuate based on weather conditions and rainfall trends in Singapore.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not withdraw water from brackish surface water/seawater sources, as we do not use this type of water in any of our operations. The primary use of water in our operations is for guest and resort services which uses potable water obtained through municipal (third party) sources. The secondary use of water in our operations is for cooling towers which is obtained onsite through renewable ground water, rainwater/condensate or from municipal sources. In order to generate potable water from brackish surface or sea/water we would require special desalination equipment and capital investment, which has proven unnecessary thus far. Further, some of our resorts such as The Venetian Resort Las Vegas, do not operate in regions that have access to brackish surface water. Therefore, this water source is considered not relevant. We do not anticipate to withdraw brackish surface water/seawater in future years because of the reasons stated above.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	463	Much higher	We operate one well which is permitted to withdraw water from a renewable ground water source in Las Vegas. The well had limited operation 2021. Therefore when comparing withdrawal of renewable groundwater to the previous reporting year, our total withdrawal was much higher. We define the 'much higher' threshold as an increase greater than 10% compared to the previous year. Water withdrawal from renewable groundwater is relevant to our Las Vegas property as well water and our nanofiltration system, which captures and filters on-site 'nuisance water', are used in the cooling tower to generate building cooling. In the future, we anticipate our withdrawal from renewable groundwater to decrease as we have divested from The Venetian Resort and none of our other assets withdraw groundwater.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not withdraw water from non-renewable groundwater sources and therefore it is considered not relevant. The primary use of water in our operations is for guest and resort services which uses potable water obtained through municipal (third party) sources. The secondary use of water in our operations in our cooling towers which is obtained onsite through renewable ground water, rainwater/condensate or from municipal sources. The Venetian Resort Las Vegas is our only property that uses groundwater directly. This property has access to renewable groundwater sources, including what the city of Las Vegas considers 'nuisance water', and therefore it is both more environmentally responsible and commercially feasible to use these sources of water rather than non-renewable groundwater sources. We do not anticipate to withdraw from nonrenewable groundwater in future years and have no planned development projects that would require us to do so.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not generate produced water and therefore it is considered not relevant. As a luxury hospitality and gaming company we do not conduct operations such as manufacturing or drilling that would require us to manage produced water. We do not anticipate to use produced water in future years as our business model will remain the same.
Third party sources	Relevant	8075	Much higher	Our water consumption from third party sources was much higher due to the business' recovery from covid-19 pandemic. We define the 'much higher' threshold as an increase greater than 10% compared to the previous year. Water withdrawal from municipal sources is relevant as it is our main source of water to provide resort services and for daily operations. In the near-term we anticipate that withdrawals from this source in 2022 and will be much higher as the business continues to rebound from COVID-19. We remain committed to water conservation and have on-going water projects at all of our resorts as well as corporate water reduction goals.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not discharge to fresh surface water as all of our direct discharge goes to municipalities in accordance with building code and local, regional, and federal regulations. In the United States, the Clean Water Act specifies national water quality criteria for pollutants in surface water and further makes it unlawful to discharge any pollution into navigable waters. We apply these principles throughout our global properties. We do not anticipate water discharge to fresh surface water to be relevant in the future as our business model remains the same.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not discharge to brackish surface water/seawater as all of our direct discharge goes to municipalities in accordance with building code and local, regional, and federal regulations. In the United States, the Clean Water Act specifies national water quality criteria for pollutants in surface water and further makes it unlawful to discharge any pollution into navigable waters. We apply these principles throughout our global properties. We do not anticipate water discharge to fresh surface water to be relevant in the future as our business model remains the same.
Groundwater	Relevant	364	About the same	This source of water discharge is relevant as water from our resorts' outdoor irrigation and landscaped areas can percolate into groundwater. Our internal water model calculates groundwater discharge based on various parameters including sub-metered data and irrigation efficiency of our Rain Bird systems. Our water model estimates that 5% of water is lost via evaporation and landscaping practices. This source of water discharge remains about the same as there were no major changes to landscaping practices at our resorts that would cause an increase in water use and subsequently an increase in groundwater discharge. In the future, water discharge to groundwater is expected to remain about the same or increase as new areas of the resort become operational including outdoor areas which may cause an increase in irrigation needs.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	6557	Much higher	This discharge destination is relevant as all of our direct water discharge is sent to municipalities in accordance with regional and federal regulations (such as US Clean Water Act and NPDES permitting). The majority of discharged water is generated through resort services, which is ultimately discharged through the sanitary system and sent to the municipality. Our internal water model calculates discharge to third-party sources using property bill data, cooling tower sub-metered information and a variety of facility specific parameters. Water discharge to third party destinations decreased as the business was impacted by covid-19 and thus there was less water use. In the near-term we anticipate that discharge to this source in 2022 will increase as compared to 2020 as the business continues to rebound from the pandemic.

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	41180000	8573	480345.270033827	We anticipate total water withdrawal efficiency to increase as we continue to implement water efficiency and resiliency measures.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What proportion of suppliers do you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management information and what proportion of your procurement spend does this represent?

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

Less than 1%

% of total procurement spend

Less than 1%

Rationale for this coverage

As an Integrated Resort company, we clean millions of pounds of linens and towels each year. We have engaged suppliers related to laundry cleaning and linen procurement, as they are important to our daily resort operations and pose opportunities to conserve water and energy. Further, we have identified laundry cleaning suppliers to be critical tier one suppliers. Although this group of suppliers make up less than 1% of our total suppliers and procurement spend, we selected them for reporting and engagement as they pose risks and opportunities that can be addressed through education and collaboration.

Suppliers are not directly incentivized to report; however, they are recognized for demonstrating environmental stewardship through our annual Supplier Excellence Awards. Further, through relationship development, we have the ability request certain reporting information and to educate and collaborate on environmental risks and opportunities.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Linen cleaning suppliers are asked for metrics such as gallon per linen processed and total plant water use.

This information has led to a collaborative partnership between LVS and a linen supplier in Macau. The partnership resulted in the creation, testing, and purchasing of new towels, rugs, and bathrobes that require less water, energy, and chemicals to clean for Sands China Ltd. properties. We are currently looking for ways to expand this program to our other resorts. This type of information also resulted in the decision to purchase more water efficient onsite laundry machines at the Venetian Resort Las Vegas.

Success is measured by the continuation of the relationship with the supplier, ability to reduce our environmental footprint, and ability to reduce costs.

Comment

W1.4b

(W1.4b) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Onboarding & compliance

Details of engagement

Requirement to adhere to our code of conduct regarding water stewardship and management

% of suppliers by number

76-100

% of total procurement spend

76-100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

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

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

The beneficial outcomes of our engagement include increased awareness of sustainability and environmental issues with our supply base. Showing our expectation of commitment from suppliers to protect the environment from the very beginning of engagement, paves the way to more targeted engagement and assessment with suppliers at the product level. We periodically assess our contracts and update them with the new procedures and policies, including environmental information.

We measure success by our ability to attain 100% supplier compliance and acknowledgment of the Supplier Code of Conduct which is periodically checked through auditing and third party due diligence. Since adding environmental criteria into our Supplier Code of Conduct we have seen a positive response from our suppliers and a willingness to engage on environmental issues.

Comment

When evaluating suppliers we also 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, energy, and protect biodiversity 2) maximize recyclability and recycled content, and minimize waste 3) reduce toxicity and pollution, and 4) provide opportunities for small and medium-size enterprises and local businesses.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Encourage/incentivize innovation to reduce water impacts in products and services

% of suppliers by number

Less than 1%

% of total procurement spend

Less than 1%

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

We select and engage with select suppliers that we know to be large consumers of water or who can provide products, technology, or services that can help us increase water efficiency.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

We have worked with Sands China Ltd.'s linen supplier to procure new fabrics that require significantly less water, energy, and chemicals to clean. We clean millions of pounds of linen each year. Our work with this supplier has resulted in significant water, energy, and chemical reductions.

Additionally, we have trained one of our Marina Bay Sands suppliers offering cleaning services for the resort, on water conservation. The training has resulted in water savings. Marina Bay Sands has also worked with one of their suppliers to develop a custom condensate recovery system, which captures cooling tower condensate water to be used in irrigation and toilet flushing. This system reduces our dependence on fresh water sources.

Success of these initiatives is measured by the continuation of the relationship with the supplier, ability to reduce water consumption, diversify water sources, and ability to reduce costs.

Comment

W1.4c

(W1.4c) What is your organization's rationale and strategy for prioritizing engagements with customers or other partners in its value chain?

Our engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain (not including direct suppliers) involves seeking out unique opportunities to work with those that can have an impact on our sustainability goals or our business, and those that can benefit from partnership with our company.

In 2021, Marina Bay Sands continued its partnership with the World Wide Fund for Nature Singapore (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 improve the livelihoods of fishing communities, foster environmental stewardship, and protect our oceans. This partnership encourages and incentivizes fish farmers to take on water stewardship and water quality monitoring through sustainable farming practices. Success of the partnership is measured through our sustainable seafood goals including the goal of procuring and maintaining 50% of annual seafood spend from responsible sources. One of the primary roles of the AIP is to reduce the impacts of aquaculture practices that can arise from poor water usage practices, inefficient feeding, and other water-related issues. The program requires farms to implement sustainable farming practices such as water quality monitoring and precision feeding in order to advance through the program. We approach and prioritize other value-chain partnerships similarly, by adapting strategies where the social, environmental, and economic benefits extend beyond our business into the community or value chain. In 2021, MBS achieved nearly 50% responsible seafood sourcing and remains committed to achieving and maintaining their 50% responsible seafood goal. We look at whether the organization's mission is aligned with our corporate sustainability strategy, the direction and capability of the organization, and whether the organization can help us address key environmental issues.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

No

W3. Procedures

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management
Databases
Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
WWF Water Risk Filter
COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
Regional government databases
Internal company methods
External consultants

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level

Comment

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Enterprise risk management

Tools and methods used

COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
Enterprise Risk Management

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Stakeholders considered

Water utilities at a local level

Comment

Climate and water-related 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 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.

(W3.3b) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

Las Vegas Sands and its affiliates, including Sands China Ltd. have an Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") program that identifies and assesses company risks. Climate and water-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 here. Risks are reviewed on a quarterly basis: (1) At the direction of LVS' Audit Committee, Executive Management creates a risk council to engage in the ERM assessment and to develop a sustainable ERM program. Audit Service Group (ASG) assists the risk council with engagement. (2) The risk council collaborates with an outside consulting firm and develops a risk inventory framework. Specific risks are aligned within 10 risk categories and considered on various time horizons. Climate and water-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 and water-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 and water-specific related risk assessment is conducted at both company and asset level.

Sustainability evaluates water risks by leveraging two internationally recognized and industry proven water risk assessment tools: WWF Water Risk Filter and WRI Water Aqueduct. We utilize these tools by inputting the geographic locations of all LVS resorts and analyzing the scores of various risk indicators of each model (WWF considers 40 indicators, while WRI considers 15) for each property. Specifically, WWF and WRI tools assess contextual indicators including water availability at basin/catchment level, water quality at basin/catchment level, stakeholder conflicts, water regulatory frameworks, status of ecosystems and habitats/threats to biodiversity, and access to WASH services, thus these indicators have been selected as included in the assessment. We also use Climate Central's tool to evaluate water-related risks such as coastal flood risk and sea level rise. The top risks are then evaluated with likelihood and potential impact to the company and consolidated to be ranked among all other risks the company through the ERM program.

The risks described impact multiple stakeholders including customers, employees, investors, local communities, regulators, suppliers, and water utilities. These stakeholders are engaged through multiple channels including during water-risk assessments, stakeholder engagement channels, and during materiality assessments. Their input is integrated into our assessments and inform our sustainability strategy as well as our risks assessments. Outcomes from the risk assessment process are used to develop sustainability action plans globally. For example, future resources are allocated towards implementing mitigation plans or projects that reduce environmental risks, including water and climate risks, depending on the results of the risk assessment.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

We assess water-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.

W4.2b

(W4.2b) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	<p>We assess environmental related risk as part of the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program by identifying the risk's likelihood and potential impact. 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, substantive financial impact for water-related risk 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 identifies and evaluates water-related risks in direct operations by using publicly available tools including WRI Aqueduct, Climate Central and WWF Water Risk Filter along with our internal company risk assessment method. We also evaluate some supply chain water-related risk as part of risk assessment conducted by the procurement team. We categorize risk into physical, regulatory, reputation and market, and technological risk types. The impact of the water-related risks identified do not meet the financial impact threshold.</p> <p>The risks identified include water stress, coastal flooding, sea-level rise, increased water costs, and water shortages. Each has its own set of impacts including increased repair costs due to coastal flooding, increased utility costs due to increased demand on water supply, reduced revenue due to water supply curtailment. As an example, in Las Vegas, The Venetian Resort could suffer from reduced water availability and increased operating costs, as this region is prone to long-term drought and relies heavily on municipal systems for water availability. These risks however still fall under the \$101 million threshold and are unlikely to occur and therefore will not impact how LVS executes its major business strategy. Therefore, even though the water-related risks exist, there are currently none with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business. While the risks are not "substantive" to the entire company, the sustainability team still actively reviews and mitigates water-related risks that are significant to the department. We evaluate risks periodically and complete a risk assessment annually.</p>

W4.2c

(W4.2c) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	<p>Climate and water 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 drought) and flooding from extreme weather events. Engagements were held with Singapore national water agency PUB, Southern Nevada Water District, and Macao Water to understand and assess these risks. We have also assessed laundry suppliers water-efficiency to understand how they may perform under drought like conditions.</p> <p>Assessments have not revealed risks or opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact which is defined as a scale of impact of \$101 million or more with a likely probability of occurring (likelihood 26-50%). For example, flooding from extreme weather events has occurred due to typhoons in Macao. The water utility has experienced disruption to business which impacted Sands China's operations, however impacts have not had a scale of impact of \$101 million or more.</p>

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

W4.3b

(W4.3b) Why does your organization not consider itself to have water-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 water-related opportunities by identifying likelihood, potential impact, and time horizon and then develop strategies and identify costs to realize the opportunity. When identifying or assessing opportunities for LVS, substantive opportunity 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. The sustainability team identifies and evaluates water-related opportunities in the areas of direct operations and supply chain evaluating opportunities such as resource efficiency, resilience, products and services, and markets every 2-3 years. We not only look at opportunities within existing operations but also for future development projects where implementation is feasible. The most material opportunity we have currently identified include opportunities for water efficiency. Through our Sands ECO360 Program, we saved 500,000 gallons of water due water efficiency projects resulting in thousands of dollars in savings in 2021.</p> <p>Although important, these water-related opportunities will not impact how LVS executes its major business strategy as this initiative falls below the \$101 million threshold for substantive opportunity. Therefore, even though opportunities exist, there are none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business. While the opportunities might not be "substantive" to the company, the sustainability team still actively review and try to realize water-related opportunities that are significant to the department. We evaluate opportunities periodically and complete a formal assessment every 2-3 years.</p>

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations Description of water-related standards for procurement Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water-related innovation Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	Company-wide was selected for the scope of our water policies and procedures as these global initiatives apply to 100% of our resorts and operations. o We have a publicly available "Environmental Responsibility Policy" that applies to our global operations and includes our commitment to water stewardship as well as SDG6: Clean Water and Sanitation. It also includes our company water targets and goals as well as stakeholder training/awareness. o We have an internal "Sustainable Procurement Standard" which specifies conservation of water as a key priority for procurement of products and services o We updated our publicly available Sustainable Development Standards for all new development and renovation projects. It has one major section for water, including plumbing, appliance, and landscaping performance; Blackwater/graywater recycling; processed water use; and water system design that includes commitments beyond regulatory compliance and incentivizes water-related innovation. o We have set company water performance targets and goals that align with the United Nations' SDG6 Clean Water and Sanitation. We have set a public goal of reducing potable water use globally across our resorts by 3% per active square foot by 2025. We develop various Team Member engagement programs to educate our employees about water conservation at work and home. o Our ESG reports describe the business dependency and impact on water as described under they key topic of "water stewardship" o The Drop by Drop Project supports our commitment to water stewardship and collective action by engaging with local water champions to implement water-ecosystem restoration, water and climate resiliency, local stakeholder engagement, and water efficiency.

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain
Board-level committee	Corporate governance of ESG, including water-related matters, begins at the highest levels of our company, with overall responsibility under the purview of our board of directors. Board Governance Three board committees are responsible for climate and water-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, including water-related, goals, policies, programs and reporting, and briefs the board on topics as deemed necessary. The audit committee of the board oversees financial risk exposure, info and data security risk, and general Enterprise Risk Management, which covers ESG, including water-related risks. The compensation committee oversees and approves compensation and incentive programs for members of senior management, and ESG issues have tied to incentive compensation in recent years. Additionally, in 2021, the board approved the Company's overall budget, which included partnership with Clean the World who provides water, sanitation and hygiene resources and aims to protect water resources and ecosystems. Business-Level Governance The company's CEO and president and COO 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, including water related, policies and programs. Implementation The company's chief sustainability officer is responsible for the strategic direction and implementation of the company's ESG strategy including water-related initiatives and performance. The structure of governance outlined above creates clear oversight for water-related issues. Water related responsibilities of the board committees and individuals outlined above would include water risk, efficiency, resiliency, innovation, and stewardship.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Setting performance objectives	The nominating and governance committee reviews and assesses company’s ESG, including water-related, goals, policies, programs and reporting, and briefs the Board of Directors (“the board”) on topics as deemed necessary. The board discusses from time to time climate and water-related issues including overseeing major capital expenditures and reviewing and guiding business plans or major plans or action. For example, the board reviews any new development projects, which are a primary source of capital expenditure and part of the company’s major business strategy. The board also receives LVS’s performance on rater and ranker disclosures such as CDP Water and DJSI which include water related matters and progress against targets as part of providing employee incentives. Further, the board reviews and guides annual budgets, which include sustainability related expenditures. The company’s president and chief operating officer is also a board member and oversees all sustainability efforts, including monitoring implementation and performance, overseeing strategic direction and major project execution, and reviewing progress against climate goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues. The President and COO also reviews some employee incentives such as bonuses related to company executives’ ability to meet environmental, social, governance performance targets.

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

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

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Responsibility

Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Annually

Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) reports directly to the Chief Operating Officer (COO), who is also a board member. The CSO oversees the Global Sustainability Department and is responsible for leading the Enterprise Risk Management process related to environmental issues including water, reviewing and guiding sustainability strategy, environmental risk (including water risks) management policies, approving targets, and managing the execution of the Sands ECO360 program globally. Water-related topics reported to the board include performance against water goals and targets and performance on water-related investor disclosures such as CDP water. Should water-risks reach the level of substantive or material financial or strategic impact, those water risks would also be reported to the board.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

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

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Chief Purchasing Officer (CPO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Reduction of water withdrawals Improvements in efficiency - direct operations	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 water reduction projects and targets. These indicators have been selected to measure performance as they reflect the CSO's performance in relation to implementation of water-related programs and initiatives. The Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) is also 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). These indicators have been selected to measure performance as they reflect the CPO's performance in relation to implementation of water-related programs and initiatives.
Non-monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives	<Not Applicable>	All c-suite and board level sustainability incentives are monetary in nature.

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

- Yes, direct engagement with policy makers
- Yes, trade associations
- Yes, other

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

As part of the Sands ECO360 strategy, we continuously monitor the department's activities, including external stakeholder engagements, affiliations, memberships, and other activity types to ensure that such activities align with the overall corporate sustainability strategy especially related to climate change and water. If an inconsistency of an organization that the sustainability department engages with is discovered, the nature and severity of the inconsistency is evaluated and an action plan to address would be developed.

The company monitors wider spending and engagements related to political contributions, issue advocacy, trade associations, ballot measures, and lobbying annually. Generally, our engagement with these entities is related to business operations such as gaming, MICE, and hotel operations, casino licensing or development and is not specifically related to water issues. The company does not intend to influence the position of these organizations on water related issues.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

- Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)
- 9708fabf-3348-4337-a9c1-9cea811c5f1a.pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Water-related issues have been integrated into the company's long-term strategic sustainability and ESG strategy since 2011. The company continues to include and evolve its water related strategy to meet the current business and sustainability needs. The company once again aligned its Sands ECO360 strategy with Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG6) Clean Water and Sanitation in 2021 when refreshing its 5-year ESG strategy. SDG 6 and its associated target of 'substantially increasing water-use efficiency across all sectors' is a strategic priority for our business. We have set an external public water goal of reducing potable water use across all of our resorts by 3% per active square foot by 2025. Beyond the 2025 time-horizon all of our new buildings must be high-performance from an energy and water standpoint. Specifically new buildings must meet LEED standards or a local equivalent which mandate water efficiency through technology, fixtures and other measures. From design and master planning all the way to construction, new building development can take 11-15 years to reach completion.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Our Sands ECO360 global sustainability strategy integrates water efficiency and conservation goals throughout our three foundational pillars which represent our operational areas including (1) Building Design And Development; (2) Resort Management and Operations; (3) Meetings, Events and Entertainment. We have set short and long-term strategies with both quantitative and qualitative goals that translate into annual ECOtracker property efficiency projects. These strategies and goals were influenced by water-related risks and opportunities identified, such as regulatory change, drought, and water availability. By building and managing environmentally certified buildings, we are able to diversify our water supply, reduce our consumption, and capitalize on water-related opportunities. Our targets and goals help mitigate physical risks such as risk of drought and water scarcity by reducing our dependence on freshwater through diversification and efficiency projects. Our ECOtracker water efficiency and water resiliency projects are developed off 5 year incremental cycles. Beyond the 2025 time-horizon all of our new buildings must be high-performance from an energy and water standpoint. Specifically new buildings must meet LEED standards or a local equivalent which mandate water efficiency through technology, fixtures and other measures. From design and master planning all the way to construction, new building development can take 11-15 years to reach completion.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Water-related issues such as water efficiency and conservation, physical risks (i.e. drought and water scarcity), and dependence on freshwater are integrated into the financial planning process of our Sands ECO360 sustainability strategy. We have a dedicated budget for water efficiency and conservation projects to ensure that properties have access to financial resources to carry out projects. Property sustainability teams estimate gallons of water saved and ROI's for each project and submit these proposals to the Global Sustainability Department. The Global Sustainability Department assesses estimated water performance against water goals and incorporates these goals into water budgets. Water budgets are approved annually and distributed to each property. Our targets and goals help mitigate physical risks such as risk of drought and water scarcity by reducing our dependence on freshwater through diversification and efficiency projects. These issues are considered along two time horizons. Project based financial planning such as water reclamation or efficiency consider a time horizon of up to 10 years to allow properties to allocate resources around the availability of financial capital. For resort development financial planning, we consider a time horizon of 15 years or longer. This type of planning considers water use and consumption for the full life expectancy of our buildings and integrates standards around water efficiency into design and construction.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-100

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

100

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

21

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

25

Please explain

We track CAPEX according to investment in ECOtracker water efficiency projects such as upgrades to our nano-filtration system, modifying our water features, and upgrading appliances. We track OPEX according to annual spend on water use. Anticipated forward trends are estimates. There was no CAPEX expenditure on water ECOtracker projects due to budget limitations driven by covid-19 pandemic. Thus percent change in water-related CAPEX from the prior year is -100%. From 2020 to 2021, we saw a 25% increase in water OPEX due increased visitation and overall business activity due to the recovery from the covid-19 pandemic. Moving forward, as the business rebounds from COVID-19 we expect to see an increase in water consumption and thus OPEX expenses.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related	<p>Tools & Assumptions</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Time-horizons</p> <p>Present day 2030 2050</p>	<p>The below water-related risks were identified</p> <p>- Water stress - Impacts include increased utility costs due to increased demand on water supply and reduced revenue due to water supply curtailment. Specifically, WWF Water Risk Filter is forecasting water stress to increase in Singapore in the 2030 and 2050 timeframes, but does not indicate water stress increase in Macao in the medium term or long term.</p> <p>Sea level rise and coastal flooding - Impacts include increased repair costs due to coast flooding. Specifically, The IPCC projects a global mean sea level rise of 0.24–0.32 meters by 2050.</p>	<p>The below strategies have been implemented or will be implemented in relation to the key risks described previously.</p> <p>Water Stress - The company implements water-efficiency and reuse projects to reduce our water consumption and reliance on scarce freshwater. In Singapore, we harvest rainwater, recover condensate water and use non-potable water for irrigation, toilet flushing and other non-potable uses. In Macao, we are studying opportunities for rainwater collection. The Parisian Macao is also built to use non-potable water for toilet flushing once that becomes available from the local utility. We also globally support the Drop by Drop Project, a water initiative designed to provide funding for innovative regional water stewardship and resiliency projects in each of our regions. The timescale for implementation of these initiatives is 0-10 years.</p> <p>Sea level rise and coastal flooding - Our properties in Singapore and Macao are designed and built above the tideline, and/or there is local infrastructure in place to manage long-term flood risk.</p>

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

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

Please explain

In order to make the business case for water conservation and efficiency projects we see a growing need to explore water valuation practices and integrate these in our Sands ECO360 strategy. However there is not a clear methodology to do so and thus we do not anticipate using an internal price on water in the next two years.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Important but not an immediate business priority	Our resorts are built with sustainability in mind all the way from design to development. Our Sustainable Development Standards ensure that our resorts run efficiently and with the best available technology to reduce our environmental, including water, footprint. These measures are the primary way that we reduce the footprint of our product and services. We however do not classify these products as having a low water impact as there is not a standard methodology for our industry.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Business level specific targets and/or goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals Brand/product specific targets and/or goals Country level targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	<p>In 2021 we set 2025 performance targets that align with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals as a continuation and evolution of our prior strategy which also included water related targets. SDG6 Clean Water and Sanitation and the associated target of 'substantially increasing water-use efficiency across all sectors' continues to be a strategic priority for our business. We have set a public goal of reducing potable water globally across all of our resorts by 3% per square foot by 2025.</p> <p>Water was determined as a key issue in our materiality assessment driven by increased investor interest, local stakeholder interest, presence of water-related topics in ESG rating surveys, employee and business interest, and our environmental footprint associated with water use.</p> <p>We track and monitor our progress towards this goal with our property sustainability teams and assess new technologies and efficiencies measures that will help us meet this goal as part of our overarching sustainability strategy. We develop annual internal facility specific water targets for each property depending on square footage and ability to implement water conservation and efficiency projects on an annual basis. We also set qualitative 2030 water goals such as stabilizing water consumption, establishing a leak detection and management system, improving our sub metering infrastructure, automating irrigation sensors, attaining 100% adoption of our Sustainable Development Standards and piloting water reclamation technology. All qualitative and quantitative goals pertain to our products which is hotel room nights and the use of casino space, meeting space, retail space and other amenities.</p>

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water use efficiency

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Commitment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals

Description of target

Our global 3% reduction in potable water use per square foot from the 2018 baseline target is aligned with the SDG6 target to increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and thus helping to achieve water security.

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (% reduction per square foot)

Baseline year

2018

Start year

2021

Target year

2025

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

On a per square footage basis we have already met our 3% potable water reduction goal due to the reduction in business associated with the covid-19 pandemic. In order to maintain water reduction once business rebounds and meet our 2025 target, we continue to reduce our water consumption on a per square foot basis and also maintain additional internal water goals for each property in order to continue reducing our water consumption.

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water goal(s) that are monitored at the corporate level and the progress made.

Goal

Reduce environmental impact of product in use phase

Level

Company-wide

Motivation

Commitment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals

Description of goal

As a luxury hospitality and gaming company, our product is hotel room nights and the use of casino, meeting and retail space and other amenities. We have set company-wide goals to reduce the environmental impact of our product by identifying 5 year incremental goals including stabilizing water consumption, establishing leak prevention, detection and management systems, improving our sub meter infrastructure, automating irrigation sensors, and piloting water reclamation technology. We also updated our Sustainable Development Standards which specify water standards for new development and renovation projects including performance metrics for plumbing, fixtures, appliances, and landscaping; blackwater/graywater recycling recommendations; processed water use; and water system design. We are aiming for 100% internal adoption of these standards. Our company-wide goals to reduce our environmental impact and commitment to SDG6 ultimately will help advance us towards achieving water security. Further, our commitment reflects our understanding that to safeguard access to water we must do our part to reduce and conserve and we recognize that our operations in desert and coastal areas present a strong need for our company to protect water quality and conserve water. Water is vitally important to our direct operations, and we must manage and conserve this resource to our best ability. These goals are companywide and pertain to all of our Integrated Resorts globally.

Baseline year

2018

Start year

2021

End year

2030

Progress

To date, we have rolled our new Sustainable Development Standards and have on-boarded the necessary internal stakeholders to act on water performance recommendations. We are currently formalizing a systematic leak prevention, detection, and management program, and have already made improvements at individual properties. We continue to consider onsite greywater recycling for use in our cooling towers and other non-potable uses. We also currently procure reclaimed water and capture condensate water for irrigation. Currently we have sub-meters that allow us to understand our major sources of water consumption including cooling tower use, groundwater and nano-filtration withdrawal, and rainwater capture. Pairing 100% of our sub-metering infrastructure with an advanced online data platform will help us track our water consumption and improve operations. We set internal goals to assess our progress and use indicators such as adoption of SDS, water treatment, reclamation, and efficiency technologies at each property as measures of success. Our threshold for success is qualitative in nature as we strive for global robust leak management and detection systems; implementation of our SDS standards across all new renovation, remodel, and development projects; and implementation of efficiency projects that help us meet and exceed our external target of reducing potable water use per active square foot by 3% by 2025.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

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

W10. Sign off

W-FI

(W-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.

W10.1

(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

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

W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

Yes

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