

## C0. Introduction

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### C0.1

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#### (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 and operator 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 Macao and Singapore. 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 and Singapore 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. These amenities include luxury accommodations, restaurants, lounges, invitation-only clubs and private gaming salons. In each of the regions where we operate, the Paiza brand is associated with certain of these exclusive facilities and represents an important part of our VIP gaming marketing strategy. We also offer players club loyalty programs at our properties, which provide access to rewards, privileges and members-only events. Additionally, we believe being in the retail mall business and, specifically, owning some of the largest retail properties in Asia will provide meaningful value for us, particularly as the retail market in Asia continues to grow. Through our 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 ("PRC" or "China"). These properties include The Venetian Macao Resort Hotel ("The Venetian Macao"); The Londoner Macao; The Parisian Macao; The Plaza Macao and Four Seasons Hotel Macao, Cotai Strip (the "Four Seasons Macao"); and the Sands Macao. In Singapore, we own and operate the iconic Marina Bay Sands, which opened in 2010 and is one of Singapore's major tourist, business and retail destinations.

#### Forward-Looking Statements

The responses to this questionnaire contains forward-looking statements made pursuant to the Safe Harbor Provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements include the discussions of our business strategies and expectations concerning future operations, margins, profitability, liquidity and capital resources. In addition, in certain portions included in this report, the words: "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "seeks," "expects," "plans," "intends" and similar expressions, as they relate to our Company or management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Although we believe these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot assure you any forward-looking statements will prove to be correct. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors beyond our control, which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These factors include, among others, the risks associated with 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; 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. LVSC assumes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements after the response submission as a result of new information, future events, or developments.

### C0.2

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#### (C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

##### Reporting year

###### Start date

January 1 2022

###### End date

December 31 2022

##### Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

##### Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

4 years

##### Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

4 years

##### Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Not providing past emissions data for Scope 3

### C0.3

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**(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?**

Please select

**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 or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
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>All four committees of the Board of Directors have responsibility related to climate-related issues for the organization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The nominating and governance committee oversees ESG risk by reviewing and assessing the company's ESG goals, policies and programs, including climate-related issues.</li> <li>2. The audit committee, among other responsibilities, oversees enterprise risk management, which covers ESG and climate-related risks. It reviews the company's major financial risk exposure and discusses with management the steps taken to monitor, control and manage these exposures, including the company's risk assessment and risk management guidelines and policies.</li> <li>3. The compensation committee oversees the company's compensation policies to determine whether they create risks that would reasonably or likely have a material adverse effect on the company. A portion of performance-related compensation for the senior leadership team is linked to strategic ESG goals, including climate-related goals, for the company.</li> <li>4. The compliance committee assists the board in overseeing the company's compliance program, including compliance with the laws and regulations applicable to our business, the company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and other policies which have ESG and climate-related components.</li> </ol>

**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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</li> <li>Overseeing major capital expenditures</li> <li>Overseeing and guiding employee incentives</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding strategy</li> <li>Overseeing the setting of corporate targets</li> <li>Monitoring progress towards corporate targets</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding the risk management process</li> </ul>	<Not Applicable>	<p>The Chief Sustainability Officer briefs the Board at each quarterly meeting on ESG topics, which includes regular updates on performance to our climate-related targets and discussions of climate risk. The Chief Sustainability Officer can also provide an update at ad hoc meetings to discuss important issues as needed.</p> <p>All four committees of the Board of Directors have responsibility related to climate-related issues for the organization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The nominating and governance committee oversees ESG risk by reviewing and assessing the company's ESG goals, policies and programs, including climate-related issues.</li> <li>2. The audit committee, among other responsibilities, oversees enterprise risk management, which covers ESG and climate-related risks. It reviews the company's major financial risk exposure and discusses with management the steps taken to monitor, control and manage these exposures, including the company's risk assessment and risk management guidelines and policies.</li> <li>3. The compensation committee oversees the company's compensation policies to determine whether they create risks that would reasonably or likely have a material adverse effect on the company. A portion of performance-related compensation for the senior leadership team is linked to strategic ESG goals, including climate-related goals, for the company.</li> <li>4. The compliance committee assists the board in overseeing the company's compliance program, including compliance with the laws and regulations applicable to our business, the company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and other policies which have ESG and climate-related components.</li> </ol>

**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.**

**Position or committee**

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

**Climate-related responsibilities of this position**

- Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
- Providing climate-related employee incentives
- Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
- Setting climate-related corporate targets
- Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
- Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

**Coverage of responsibilities**

<Not Applicable>

**Reporting line**

Operations - COO reporting line

**Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line**

Quarterly

**Please explain**

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 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	The CEO, COO, CFO, and General Counsel have compensation incentives related to company performance on ESG-related targets, which includes a metric on the performance of the company towards its 2025 emissions reduction targets.

**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**

Chief Operating Officer (COO)

**Type of incentive**

Monetary reward

**Incentive(s)**

Bonus - % of salary  
Shares

**Performance indicator(s)**

Progress towards a climate-related target  
Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**

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.

**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

The KPIs for the incentive is linked to the organization's continued progress towards our public 2025 climate-related targets.

**Entitled to incentive**

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

**Type of incentive**

Monetary reward

**Incentive(s)**

Bonus - % of salary  
Shares

**Performance indicator(s)**

Progress towards a climate-related target  
Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**

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.

**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

The KPIs for the incentive is linked to the organization's continued progress towards our public 2025 climate-related targets.

**Entitled to incentive**

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

**Type of incentive**

Monetary reward

**Incentive(s)**

Bonus - % of salary  
Shares

**Performance indicator(s)**

Progress towards a climate-related target  
Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**

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.

**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

The KPIs for the incentive is linked to the organization's continued progress towards our public 2025 climate-related targets.

**Entitled to incentive**

General Counsel

**Type of incentive**

Monetary reward

**Incentive(s)**

Bonus - % of salary  
Shares

**Performance indicator(s)**

Progress towards a climate-related target  
Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**

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.

**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

The KPIs for the incentive is linked to the organization's continued progress towards our public 2025 climate-related targets.

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**Entitled to incentive**

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

**Type of incentive**

Monetary reward

**Incentive(s)**

Bonus - % of salary

**Performance indicator(s)**

Progress towards a climate-related target  
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative  
Energy efficiency improvement  
Reduction in total energy consumption

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**

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.

**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

The CSO's incentive KPIs are directly tied to ensuring continued progress and achievements linked to the company's public and internal climate-related targets and commitments.

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**Entitled to incentive**

Environment/Sustainability manager

**Type of incentive**

Monetary reward

**Incentive(s)**

Bonus - % of salary

**Performance indicator(s)**

Achievement of a climate-related target  
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative  
Reduction in absolute emissions  
Energy efficiency improvement

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**

Short-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**

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

**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

Sustainability managers and directors are incentivized on their direct contributions and achievements on implementation of the company's emissions reduction and climate-related initiatives to reach the company climate commitments and goals.

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## C2. Risks and opportunities

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### C2.1

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**(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  
Upstream  
Downstream

**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 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, there is a pass through cost from the utility. As such, it will continue to 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.

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**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.

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C2.2a

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**(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>We continually study available research and trends on the increase in the severity of extreme weather events, especially for tropical cyclones which occur in our operational regions. For example, typhoons of various sizes impact Macao annually, which can 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>Chronic physical risks we have assessed include heat stress and rising mean temperatures, sea level rise, coastal and river flooding, and water stress.</p> <p>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, 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. It has not resulted in financially material impact on utility costs, and we do not anticipate temperature increase to have material short-term impact.</p> <p>Precipitation level is expected to increase in both Singapore and Maco, and our current storm water removal infrastructure is designed to handle higher precipitation rates than typically observed in the respective regions.</p> <p>Sea level rise and associated flooding risks are also assessed given the location of our properties' proximity to the sea. Marina Bay Sands' defended and undefended flood risks are considered low in all scenarios and time horizons based on WTW assessment. There is an increased chance of an extreme event in Macau in a 100-year period. Our resorts are designed with entrance berms higher than predicted 100-year flood levels to reduce risk of flooding. We are also still evaluating the long-term impact of sea-level rise on Sands China Ltd. and Marina Bay Sands.</p> <p>All properties in Singapore and Maco are located in areas that are currently considered low water stress regions. WWF forecasts water stress to increase in Singapore in the 2030 and 2050 time frames, while there is no indication of water-stress increase in Macao in the medium or long term. Regardless, we also implement water efficiency and reuse projects to reduce our water consumption and reliance on freshwater.</p>



**(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.</p> <p>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 2022, the program generated approximately 550K USD 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 climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?**

**Row 1**

**Climate transition plan**

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

**Publicly available climate transition plan**

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

**Description of feedback mechanism**

Investor relations holds direct one-on-one stakeholder engagements with a set number of stakeholders determined by number of held shares. ESG is one of the topics that is part of the annual engagement.

**Frequency of feedback collection**

Annually

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

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

**C3.2**

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**(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**

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**(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>	A proprietary WTW Climate Diagnostic tool and the following publicly available climate tools were used to assess risk: WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, WWF Water Risk Filter. The assessment also includes analysis and data from the IPCC and NOAA.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 4.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	A proprietary WTW Climate Diagnostic tool and the following publicly available climate tools were used to assess risk: WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, WWF Water Risk Filter. The assessment also includes analysis and data from the IPCC and NOAA.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 6.0	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	A proprietary WTW Climate Diagnostic tool and the following publicly available climate tools were used to assess risk: WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, WWF Water Risk Filter. The assessment also includes analysis and data from the IPCC and NOAA.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	A proprietary WTW Climate Diagnostic tool and the following publicly available climate tools were used to assess risk: WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, WWF Water Risk Filter. The assessment also includes analysis and data from the IPCC and NOAA.
Transition scenarios Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	1.6°C – 2°C	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.
Transition scenarios IEA NZE 2050	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 IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	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.

**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. While we are not directly subject to the Singapore carbon tax, we do have a pass through cost from the utility. Through our scenario analysis, we have calculated the potential pass through costs. This finding has furthered contributed to the importance of our internal Ecotracker program to identify energy and water efficiency opportunities at our property. For example, in 2022, we have formed a dedicated team of engineers focused on our Ecotracker program to identify new efficiency opportunities and provide support and validation to property facilities teams to ensure operational efficiency and oversee any necessary corrective actions. The engineering and property sustainability teams all have annual property-specific energy consumption reduction targets that are aligned to our 2025 emissions reduction target, which are also tied to employee performance incentives.

**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 risks. 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 2022, we implemented 10 energy efficiency projects which are projected to save over 8000 MWh of electricity annually. These savings directly contribute to emissions reductions in 2022.</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 2022 our resorts had a CAPEX Energy ECOTracker budget of over 6 million USD and successfully implemented 10 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>

**C3.5**

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

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C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

**Target reference number**

Abs 1

**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

**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)**

228255

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

631407

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year total 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)**

859662

**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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year total 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]**

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

58341

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

373003

**Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Total 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)**

431344

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

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

**Target status in reporting year**

Revised

**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. Our scope 3 emissions accounted for below 40% of total emissions when we set our science-based near term emissions reduction target. In 2022, we revised our Scope 1 and 2 target to exclude our Las Vegas properties, which completed sales in February 2022. The updated target has been approved by SBT and covers our remaining properties

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

Below average level business levels due to the covid pandemic especially in Macau contributed to low emissions levels in 2022. As we see business pick up, we anticipate seeing emissions increase. In addition to the continued identification and implementation of energy efficiency opportunities within our operations through our corporate engineering team, we believe the further application of renewable energy is necessary to meet our emissions target. The three ways we are prioritizing to increase our renewable energy usage are (a) to maximize onsite renewable generation where and when feasible at our existing properties and any new developments, (b) execute power purchase agreements (PPAs) in regions where we operate, and (c) purchase renewable energy credits (RECs) to support the broader transition to zero-carbon grids. We increased our REC purchases in 2022 by nearly 10% compared to previous year.

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

<Not Applicable>

**Target reference number**

Abs 2

**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

**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)**

228255

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

631407

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**



<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year total 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)**

859662

**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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1:**

**Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year total 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**

2030

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

30

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

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

58341

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

373003

**Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Total 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)**

431344

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

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

**Target status in reporting year**

Revised

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In 2022, we revised our Scope 1 and 2 target to exclude our Las Vegas properties, which completed sales in February 2022. The updated target has been approved by SBT and covers our remaining properties. Our verified Science-Based Target is at a well-below 2 degree ambition, which includes a short term target to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 17.5% by 2025 from a 2018 base year. Given the long term nature of many energy efficiency projects, we also follow a well-below 2 degree ambition for a long term target of 30% scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction by 2030. Our scope 3 emissions accounted for below 40% of total emissions, and therefore

was excluded from requirement to set a scope 3 target.

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

Below average level business levels due to the covid pandemic especially in Macau contributed to low emissions levels in 2022. As we see business pick up, we anticipate seeing emissions increase back to normal business levels. In addition to the continued identification and implementation of energy efficiency opportunities within our operations through our corporate engineering team, we believe the further application of renewable energy is necessary to meet our emissions target especially for a 1.5C ambition. The three ways we are prioritizing to increase our renewable energy usage are (a) to maximize onsite renewable generation where and when feasible at our existing properties and any new developments, (b) execute power purchase agreements (PPAs) in regions where we operate, and (c) purchase renewable energy credits (RECs) to support the broader transition to zero-carbon grids. We increased our REC purchases in 2022 by nearly 10% compared to previous year.

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

<Not Applicable>

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C4.2

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

Net-zero target(s)

C4.2c

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**(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).**

**Target reference number**

NZ1

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target**

Not applicable

**Target year for achieving net zero**

2050

**Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

We calculated, following SBTi's Corporate Net-Zero Standard, and published in July 2023 on our website a supplemental document to our 2022 ESG Report, that we recognize a 29.4% Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction by 2025 from our 2018 baseline is essential to align with a 1.5°C ambition needed to reach net zero by 2050. While we have not yet committed to seek SBTi validation of this net zero target, our internal strategy and planning, approved through the senior leadership level, already takes into account the net zero target following the 1.5C pathway, especially regard to our strategy on renewable energy.

Additionally in 2022, we worked with an external consultant to improve the specificity of our scope 3 emissions calculation methodology in accordance with the GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculation Scope 3 Emissions and updated the scope to exclude of our former Las Vegas properties. We are actively reviewing the updated scope 3 emissions calculations from the improved methodology to establish potential scope 3 targets.

**Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?**

Unsure

**Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year**

<Not Applicable>

**Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)**

In addition to the continued identification and implementation of energy efficiency opportunities within our operations, we believe the further application of renewable energy is necessary to close this gap and progress towards net zero. The three ways we are prioritizing to increase our renewable energy usage are (a) to maximize onsite renewable generation where and when feasible at our existing properties and any new developments, (b) execute power purchase agreements (PPAs) in regions where we operate when feasible, and (c) purchase renewable energy credits (RECs) to support the broader transition to zero-carbon grids.

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C4.3

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**(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

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(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*	2	1203
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	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)
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#### Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

838

#### 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)

208545

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

309588

#### Payback period

1-3 years

#### Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

#### Comment

Sands Macau chiller plant was operating under manual mode. By automating the operations, the chiller plant will operate automatically based on actual demand versus by manually set schedules, which has improved energy efficiency.

#### Initiative category & Initiative type

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

#### Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

365

#### 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)

566799

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

1586244

#### Payback period

1-3 years

#### Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

#### Comment

The existing thermal wheel needed to be fixed. To further improve energy efficiency, during the retrofit, there was an additional element added to recover energy from air-conditioned air purged from the smoking casino space.

### 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 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 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?**

Yes, a divestment

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

The sales of the Venetian Resort Las Vegas and the Sands Expo and Convention Center were completed on February 23, 2022.

**Details of structural change(s), including completion dates**

The sales of the Venetian Resort Las Vegas and the Sands Expo and Convention Center were completed on February 23, 2022.

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>

C5.1c

**(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?**

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based	Base year emissions were recalculated to account for the structural change from divestment of the Venetian Resort Las Vegas and the Sands Expo and Convention Center in February 2022. Per internal emissions recalculation policy, all significant changes in company structure and activities (e.g., acquisitions, divestitures, mergers, insourcing or outsourcing, shifts in product or service offerings) that would affect the company's science-based target boundary or ambition would trigger a base year emissions recalculation. The divested operations historically comprised approximately 10% of annual scope 1 and 2 emissions.	Yes

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)**

228255

**Comment**

**Scope 2 (location-based)**

**Base year start**

January 1 2018

**Base year end**

December 31 2018

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

644119

**Comment**

**Scope 2 (market-based)**

**Base year start**

January 1 2018

**Base year end**

December 31 2018

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

631407

**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**

Base year scope 3 emissions are SBT validated in 2020 and include Las Vegas properties which were divested in 2022.

**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**

Base year scope 3 emissions are SBT validated in 2020 and include Las Vegas properties which were divested in 2022.

**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**

Base year scope 3 emissions are SBT validated in 2020 and include Las Vegas properties which were divested in 2022.

**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**

Base year scope 3 emissions are SBT validated in 2020 and include Las Vegas properties which were divested in 2022.

**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**

Base year scope 3 emissions are SBT validated in 2020 and include Las Vegas properties which were divested in 2022.

**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**

Base year scope 3 emissions are SBT validated in 2020 and include Las Vegas properties which were divested in 2022.

**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**

Base year scope 3 emissions are SBT validated in 2020 and include Las Vegas properties which were divested in 2022.

**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**

Base year scope 3 emissions are SBT validated in 2020 and include Las Vegas properties which were divested in 2022.

**Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution**

**Base year start**

January 1 2018

**Base year end**

December 31 2018

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Comment**

Not relevant based on review of LVSC business activities

**Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products**

**Base year start**

January 1 2018

**Base year end**

December 31 2018

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Comment**

Not relevant based on review of LVSC business activities

**Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products**

**Base year start**

January 1 2018

**Base year end**

December 31 2018

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Comment**

Not relevant based on review of LVSC business activities

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

**Base year start**

January 1 2018

**Base year end**

December 31 2018

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Comment**

Not relevant based on review of LVSC business activities



**Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets**

**Base year start**

January 1 2018

**Base year end**

December 31 2018

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Comment**

Not relevant based on review of LVSC business activities

**Scope 3 category 14: Franchises**

**Base year start**

January 1 2018

**Base year end**

December 31 2018

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Comment**

Not relevant based on review of LVSC business activities

**Scope 3 category 15: Investments**

**Base year start**

January 1 2018

**Base year end**

December 31 2018

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Comment**

Not relevant based on review of LVSC business activities

**Scope 3: Other (upstream)**

**Base year start**

January 1 2018

**Base year end**

December 31 2018

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Comment**

Not relevant based on review of LVSC business activities

**Scope 3: Other (downstream)**

**Base year start**

January 1 2018

**Base year end**

December 31 2018

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Comment**

Not relevant based on review of LVSC business activities

**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)**  
58341

**Start date**  
January 1 2022

**End date**  
December 31 2022

**Comment**

**Past year 1**

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**  
38446

**Start date**  
January 1 2021

**End date**  
December 31 2021

**Comment**

**Past year 2**

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**  
50500

**Start date**  
January 1 2020

**End date**  
December 31 2020

**Comment**

**Past year 3**

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**  
188532

**Start date**  
January 1 2019

**End date**  
December 31 2019

**Comment**

**Past year 4**

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Start date**

**End date**

**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**

443064

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

373003

**Start date**

January 1 2022

**End date**

December 31 2022

**Comment**

**Past year 1**

**Scope 2, location-based**

602958

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

547990

**Start date**

January 1 2021

**End date**

December 31 2021

**Comment**

**Past year 2**

**Scope 2, location-based**

513089

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

472501

**Start date**

January 1 2020

**End date**

December 31 2020

**Comment**

**Past year 3**

**Scope 2, location-based**

682434

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

666390

**Start date**

January 1 2019

**End date**

December 31 2019

**Comment**

**Past year 4**

**Scope 2, location-based**

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

**Start date**

**End date**

**Comment**

**C6.4**

---

**(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

273951

### Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

### Please explain

Purchased goods and services spend data are pulled from company procurement system. Depending on the product class of the purchased good and service, one of five emission factor types is applied. Exiobase China emission factors are used for Marina Bay Sands (MBS) and Sands China Limited (SCL). U.S. EPA Input-Output Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors are used for Las Vegas Sands (LVS). Exiobase China emission factors are used for MBS (rather than U.S. EPA EFs) because the supply chain for MBS is more closely linked to China than the US. An inflation price index is used to normalize the emission factors.

## Capital goods

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

168563

### Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

### Please explain

All goods marked in internal procurement system marked as "development" are considered capital goods. Depending on the product class of the capital good, one of two emission factor types is applied. Exiobase China emission factors are used for Marina Bay Sands (MBS) and Sands China Limited (SCL). U.S. EPA Input-Output Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors are used for Las Vegas Sands (LVS). Exiobase China emission factors are used for MBS (rather than U.S. EPA EFs) because the supply chain for MBS is more closely linked to China than the US. An inflation price index is used to normalize the emission factors.

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

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

161171

### Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

### Please explain

DEFRA UK and Overseas Well-to-Tank EFs are used to calculate upstream emissions for purchased fuels and upstream emissions of purchased electricity. Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses are calculated using the following equation: electricity consumed (kWh) × electricity life cycle emission factor ((kg CO<sub>2</sub>e)/kWh) × T&D loss rate (%). Electricity consumed is pulled from Sands Corp.'s scope 2 inventory. The electricity life cycle emission factor is calculated by combining the combustion emission factor used in Sands Corp. scope 2 calculations and the DEFRA WTT emission factor. The T&D loss rate for the US was obtained from U.S. EPA, and the T&D loss rates for China and Singapore were obtained from the World Bank.

## Upstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

2310

### Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

### Please explain

Items categorized in internal procurement system as "outside services, subgroup transportation & logistics, product class shipping & freight" are used to calculate category 4 emissions. Transportation and distribution emissions associated with purchased goods and services and capital goods are incorporated in categories 1 and 2 emission factors. All other product classes in subgroup transportation & logistics are included in category 1 calculations because they are not related to transporting goods and services purchased by Sands Corp. One emission factor is used for category 4. Exiobase China emission factors are used for Marina Bay Sands (MBS) and Sands China Limited (SCL). U.S. EPA Input-Output Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors are used for Las Vegas Sands (LVS). Exiobase China emission factors are used for MBS (rather than U.S. EPA EFs) because the supply chain for MBS is more closely linked to China than the US. An inflation price index is used to normalize the emission factors.

## Waste generated in operations

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17186

### Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

100

### Please explain

Waste treatment EFs in the EPA GHG Emission Factors Hub (April 2022) are used for the disposal of waste generated from all facilities. Based on recommendations in GHG protocol, the emissions from energy recovery are attributed to the producer of the waste not the user of the recovered energy. All waste weight data used in calculations directly from trash and recycler suppliers.

## Business travel

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2454

### Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

### Please explain

Total business travel spend at each property is evenly split into air transportation, rail transportation, water transportation, and ground transportation. Similar to the calculation of procurement emissions, Exiobase China emission factors are used for MBS and SCL and U.S. EPA Input-Output Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors are used for LVS.

## Employee commuting

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11058

### Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

### Please explain

Las Vegas based employee commuting modal split is calculated using Nevada survey data from the Transportation and Health Tool developed by the CDC, USDOT, and APHA. Singapore employee commuting modal split is calculated using data from Moovit (average commuting distance) and data from Data Gov (average ridership). Macao employee commuting modal split is estimated using data from an online commuting survey conducted in Guangdong Province in China (average ridership) and data from Statista (average commuting distance). EFs from the EPA GHG Emission Factors Hub are used to calculate emissions based on estimated modal split for all three locations.

## Upstream leased assets

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2004

### Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

### Please explain

Energy intensities from the US Energy Information Administration (EIA) are used to estimate electricity and natural gas usage for leased properties. Country-specific electricity grid EFs from Carbon Footprint are used to calculate emissions from electricity usage at the leased assets. Natural gas EFs from the EPA GHG Emission Factors Hub (April 2022) are used to calculate emissions from natural gas usage at the leased assets. Emissions from leased vehicles are included in Sands Corp. scope 1 emissions.

## Downstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Category 9 is not relevant because Sands Corp. does not transport and/or distribute sold products in vehicles and/or facilities owned or controlled third-party entities.

## Processing of sold products

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Category 10 is not relevant because Sands Corp. does not produce any intermediate products requiring third-party processing.

## Use of sold products

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Category 11 is not relevant because emissions from the use of goods and services sold by Sands Corp. (hotel room nights, meeting spaces, & entertainment offerings) are captured in Sands Corp.'s scope 1 and 2 inventory.

## End of life treatment of sold products

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Category 12 is not relevant because Sands Corp.'s products (hotel room nights, meeting spaces, & entertainment offerings) do not require end-of-life treatment.

## Downstream leased assets

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Category 13 is not relevant because emissions from the operation of assets owned by Sands Corp. and leased to other entities are included in Sands Corp.'s scope 1 and 2 inventory.

## 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

Category 14 is not relevant to Sands Corp. because Sands Corp. is not a franchisor.

## Investments

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

102

### Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

### Please explain

An EPA industry name is assigned to each investment based on the investment sector. Based on the assigned EPA Industry, a spend-based emission factor from the US EPA Input-Output model, Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Commodities and Industries v1.1, is obtained. Similar to the calculation of procurement emissions, data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is used to adjust for inflation.

## Other (upstream)

### 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

No other upstream activities as part of business operations

## Other (downstream)

### 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

No other downstream activities as part of business operations

## C6.7

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

No

## C6.10

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**(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**

0.000105

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

431344

**Metric denominator**

unit total revenue

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

411000000

**Scope 2 figure used**

Market-based

**% change from previous year**

24

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason(s) for change**

Other emissions reduction activities

Change in output

**Please explain**

Visitation rates to Macao property continued to be impacted due to the pandemic, and corresponding electricity usage continued to decrease. Revenue was recovering gradually from business resuming to more normal operational level at Singapore property.

We also completed energy efficiency projects totaling over 8000 MWh of electricity savings as part of our Ecotracker program in 2022, which translated to our scope 2 emissions reduction as well.

**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/area/region.**

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Singapore	6193
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	31253
United States of America	20892

**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)	6115
Mobile combustion – ships (Cotal Water Jet ferry operations)	984
Mobile combustion – aviation (corporate jet)	20685
Fugitive emissions – (refrigerants)	14708
Stationary combustion – (natural gas, town gas, LPG and stationary diesel for emergency generators)	16227



## C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Singapore	93755	71638
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	348941	301064
United States of America	368	302

## C7.6

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**(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 Purchased and RECs	416797	346547
Cooling Electricity	25104	25294
Heating Electricity	1163	1172

## C7.7

---

**(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?**

Yes

### C7.7a

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**(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.**

**Subsidiary name**

Sands China Ltd

**Primary activity**

Recreation & entertainment facilities

**Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary**

ISIN code - equity

Ticker symbol

**ISIN code – bond**

<Not Applicable>

**ISIN code – equity**

KYG7800X1079

**CUSIP number**

<Not Applicable>

**Ticker symbol**

1928

**SEDOL code**

<Not Applicable>

**LEI number**

<Not Applicable>

**Other unique identifier**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

31253

**Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

348941

**Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

301064

**Comment**

Sands China Ltd. is listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange: ticker 1928:HK.

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**C7.9**

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

Decreased

**C7.9a**

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**(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 in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	46501	Decreased	7.6	We nearly tripled RECs purchased this year in Macau compared to previous year from 40,000MWh to 115,000 MWh. In turn, this decreased overall emissions. There was slight increase in emissions due to the decrease in solar PV self generation from 154.6 to 153.7 MWh . Overall though there was decrease in overall emissions from the increase in total renewable energy consumption.
Other emissions reduction activities	1285	Decreased	0.2	In 2022, emissions reduction activities contributed 0.2% decrease in overall GHG emissions from an increase of 1285 MWh in energy savings compared to previous year. Emissions reduction activities implemented include energy efficiency building projects such as LED installations and thermal wheel and PAU/AHU retrofits.
Divestment	22432	Decreased	4	The sales of the Las Vegas Venetian and Sands Expo Center completed in February 2022, resulting in a 4% decrease in gross emissions from the divestment of these operations.
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other	97117	Decreased	16	The market based emissions factor associated with our purchased electricity in Macau decreased by 24% from 2021 to 2022. Macau electricity consumption is 79% of total 2022 electricity consumption. In turn, this emissions factor change resulted in 16% decrease in global emissions.

**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	196899	196899
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	151000	615954	766954
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	2851	2851
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	61528	61528
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	235	<Not Applicable>	235
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	395980	632487	1028468

**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**

LHV

**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**

We do not use this fuel source.

**Other biomass**

**Heating value**

LHV

**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**

We do not use this fuel source.

**Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)**

**Heating value**

LHV

**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**

We do not use this fuel source.

**Coal**

**Heating value**

LHV

**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**

We do not use this fuel source.

**Oil**

**Heating value**

HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

114114

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

251

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

113863

**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**

82785

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

82785

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Comment****Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)****Heating value**

LHV

**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**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Comment**

We do not use this fuel source.

**Total fuel****Heating value**

HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

196899

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

251

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

196648

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**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	154	154	154	154
Heat	81	81	81	81
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0



(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.

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Wind

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

40000

**Tracking instrument used**

I-REC

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

China

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Yes

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

2015

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

75000

**Tracking instrument used**

I-REC

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

China

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Yes

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

2015

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Singapore

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Solar

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

36000

**Tracking instrument used**

TIGR

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

Singapore

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

No

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

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

---



C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

165414

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

154

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

64379

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

Country/area

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

600587

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

151

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

81

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

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

954

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

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

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C10.1

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(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**

Reasonable assurance

**Attach the statement**

CY2022 LRQA Assurance Statement for LVS .pdf

CY2022 LRQA Verification Report for LVS.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

Page 2 of Assurance Statement; Page 3 of Verification Report

**Relevant standard**

ISO14064-3

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

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C10.1b

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(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 location-based

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Reasonable assurance

**Attach the statement**

CY2022 LRQA Assurance Statement for LVS .pdf

CY2022 LRQA Verification Report for LVS.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

Page 2 of Assurance Statement; Page 3 of Verification Report

**Relevant standard**

ISO14064-3

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

---

**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**

Reasonable assurance

**Attach the statement**

CY2022 LRQA Assurance Statement for LVS .pdf

CY2022 LRQA Verification Report for LVS.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

Page 2 of Assurance Statement; Page 3 of Verification Report

**Relevant standard**

ISO14064-3

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

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## C10.1c

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(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**

Reasonable assurance

**Attach the statement**

CY2022 LRQA Assurance Statement for LVS .pdf

CY2022 LRQA Verification Report for LVS.pdf

**Page/section reference**

p. 2 of assurance statement; p. 3 of verification report

**Relevant standard**

ISO14064-3

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

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## C10.2

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(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, p.2.  CY2022 LRQA Assurance Statement for LVS .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, p.2.  CY2022 LRQA Assurance Statement for LVS .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 canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Yes

#### C11.2a

**(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.**

**Project type**

Wind

**Type of mitigation activity**

Emissions reduction

**Project description**

Ningxia Xiangshan Wind Farm Project

**Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

6653

**Purpose of cancellation**

Voluntary offsetting

**Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?**

No

**Vintage of credits at cancellation**

<Not Applicable>

**Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?**

Purchased

**Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program**

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

**Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project**

Investment analysis

Market penetration assessment

**Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk**

No risk of reversal

**Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed**

Upstream/downstream emissions

**Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address**

There is no risk of reversal because there is no carbon storage in the project.

**Comment**

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**C11.3**

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

Yes

**C11.3a**

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**(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.**

**Type of internal carbon price**

Shadow price

**How the price is determined**

Social cost of carbon

**Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price**

Drive energy efficiency  
Drive low-carbon investment  
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities  
Navigate GHG regulations

**Scope(s) covered**

Scope 1  
Scope 2

**Pricing approach used – spatial variance**

Uniform

**Pricing approach used – temporal variance**

Static

**Indicate how you expect the price to change over time**

<Not Applicable>

**Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)**

51

**Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)**

51

**Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to**

Capital expenditure  
Operations

**Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes**

No

**Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

The internal cost of carbon has been another input and tool for our Ecotracker program, which is a cross- departmental program of sustainability and facilities engineers who identify, assess, recommend, and ultimately implement energy, water, and waste, efficiency, conservation, and optimization driven projects that addresses our most substantive financial and strategic risks of increasing energy costs, restricted utility consumption, operational impact due to severe weather, prolonged heat or haze, pricing volatility, and mandatory conservation measures. The internal carbon price has been integrated as another component for Ecotracker project capex and opex financial analysis and contributes to decision-making related to capital investments. We view the Ecotracker program as the first foundational step to achieving our climate commitments by improving the energy efficiency of our buildings and operations and drive low-carbon investments. We currently use one social cost of carbon for all our projects at different properties; this can be further refined to reflect available regional specific shadow pricing.

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**C12. Engagement**

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**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

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**C12.1a**

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

**Type of engagement**

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

**Details of engagement**

Collect other climate related information at least annually from suppliers

**% of suppliers by number**

18

**% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)**

11

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

**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. In 2022, 18% of suppliers comprising approximately 11% of total procurement spend fall under our targeted commodity categories. 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. In the past year, for example, we have increased our overall sustainable spend on lightbulbs to 98% LED (91% in 2021) and 99% sustainably certified paper hygiene products (97% in 2021).

#### Comment

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#### Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

#### Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

#### % of suppliers by number

5.8

#### % total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

1.9

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

#### Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The ocean serves as critical carbon sink for the globe, drawing out and reducing levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which affect global warming. The ocean's carbon sinking powers can be disrupted, with research indicating possibility that fishing is causing significant impacts. We source over 29 millions USD of seafood annually globally and have set internal sustainable seafood sourcing targets for each of our properties to mitigate our impact on ocean health.

Since 2020, Sands China has been a member of the Hong Kong Sustainable Seafood Coalition (HKSSC), a cross-industry group including hotels, suppliers, producers and retailers operating in the local Hong Kong and Macau seafood industry and dedicated to promoting the responsible sourcing of seafood. We especially value the regional focus of HKSSC on bringing together local industry peers and suppliers to advance the sustainable seafood market in Hong Kong, Macau and wider region. We have used our involvement in the HKSSC as a way to further engage with current, local tier 1 seafood suppliers and develop new relationships with potential seafood suppliers that also align operating practices to the HKSSC Sourcing Code with which we align our seafood sourcing practice. Three of our 52 tier 1 seafood suppliers for Sands China Limited in 2022 are also members of the HKSSC, and with whom we worked on the engagements further described below.

#### Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We measure success through achievement of our internal targets on sustainable seafood sourced. In 2022, 6.7M USD of our total seafood was sourced sustainably; success is to continue increasing our portion of sustainable seafood spend year over year. We believe engagements through coalitions such as the HKSSC has a wider impact to move forward the entire seafood industry by improving information transparency and improve available tools on this topic, even if it is collaborating with only a limited number of our current suppliers. In 2022, Sands China collaborated with other seafood buyers and sellers through HKSSC to develop a seafood platform to be launched in 2023. The platform aims to improve traceability and establish audit tools and rating systems aligned to the HKSSC Sourcing Code. The platform will help prevent seafood mislabeling, which in turn will help increase the availability of sustainable seafood supply. Furthermore, our involvement with HKSSC also helps us with establishing new relationships with sustainable suppliers who also abide by the HKSSC Sourcing Code and in turn align with our seafood sourcing policy. For example, our procurement team is currently evaluating a seafood supplier who is a member of HKSSC as a potential new supplier.

#### Comment

Percentage of suppliers by number and total procurement spend calculated based on total seafood spend for Sands China Limited as it is a regional focused initiative for a specific product category.

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#### Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

#### Details of engagement

Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme

#### % of suppliers by number

100

#### % total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

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

#### 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. The award is the pinnacle of a holistic engagement program with our procurement team. First, our procurement teams develop category strategies and conduct analyses regularly on sustainable options. Second, during the purchasing process, suppliers undergo detailed business reviews including on ESG issues, and all contracts over a 100K USD threshold requires the buyer to gather and explain sustainability related information related to the purchase. For the 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. For each of our operational regions, 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%.

#### 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 and also view success in being able to maintain long lasting business relationships with suppliers, which we see the awards as one way to positively develop and further the relationship. The 2022 SSEA completed its 10th consecutive year at Sands China Ltd. The awards ceremony also recognized 79 local SMEs that have graduated from the Sands Procurement Academy, which is co-organised with the Macao Chamber of Commerce and the Macau

Productivity and Technology Centre (CPTTM), to deliver practical knowledge to local SME suppliers to help them gain experience and capacity for working with large-scale international corporations by sharing business knowledge and skills to promote the development of their businesses. We measure the success of the Academy by increasing the local suppliers available, to help us reach our local spend targets for each significant location of operations. 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. The impact of our engagement includes increased awareness of sustainability and environmental issues and in turn providing more sustainable options within our supply base, relationship building and trust creation with suppliers.

**Comment**

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**C12.1d**

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**(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.

As an example, In 2022, Marina Bay Sands continued its partnership since 2015 with the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). Marina Bay Sands has charted a pathway to pioneer the latest in sustainable seafood initiatives. The program aims to build a future that protects oceans by transforming the resort's supply chain through guidance from WWF on seafood sourcing, supplier engagement, verification of data and traceability, and chef education. In addition, Marina Bay Sands has supported eight farms across Malaysia and Singapore in their work with WWF's aquaculture improvement programs. In 2022, the program was extended to include an additional farm in Singapore. Since joining the program, all farms have shown significant improvement across the activities required to meet the ASC certification for farmed seafood. One farm has reached the necessary milestones and is currently seeking certification. In addition to sustainable seafood, Marina Bay Sands has also began a multi-year partnership with the WWF to examine items in our supply chain linked to deforestation and developing a strategy on supplier engagement and impact mitigation.

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**

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

No, but we plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

**C12.3**

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**(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**

**External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

**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 external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

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>

**C12.3b**

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

**Trade association**

Other, please specify (Global Sustainable Tourism Council)

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

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

The mission of the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) is to be an agent of change in the world of sustainable travel and tourism by fostering the increased knowledge, understanding, adoption and demand for sustainable tourism practices. The GSTC has developed industry and destination criteria which provide a comprehensive definition of sustainable travel and tourism which are aligned with the UN SDGs and based on the four pillars of sustainability: (1) Managing for sustainability; (2) Social; (3) Culture and Community; (4) Environment. The standards serve as a framework for governmental and nongovernmental and private sector programs to develop sustainable tourism requirements. A third-party consultant survey of hotels with GSTC certification demonstrated lower emissions per guest night, higher green energy usage, lower waste volume, and less water use. Our position is consistent from the trade association's position. Sands is a dedicated leader in corporate responsibility anchored by our core tenets of serving people, planet and communities. Our integrated hotels and designed, developed and operated with sustainability pillars aligned with that of the GSTC criteria. Our ESG report pp. 91-92 lists our contributions in support of the UN SDGs.

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

3000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

Marina Bay Sands is a member of the GSTC and supports the GSTC through our membership.

**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 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**

Y  
LVS-2023-Proxy-Statement.cleaned.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

Corporate Responsibility Overview - Page 5-7, including environmental performance figures and targets  
The Boards Role in Risk Oversight - Page 25

**Content elements**

Governance  
Strategy  
Risks & opportunities  
Emissions figures  
Emission targets

**Comment**

Annual Proxy Statement - Form DEF 14A

**C12.5**

**(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.**

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	We are not a signatory/member of any collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment related to environmental issues	<Not Applicable>

**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, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	<p>Biodiversity is an emerging issue of concern identified by the sustainability team and relevant issues are 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

**C15.3**

**(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?**

**Impacts on biodiversity**

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations  
Upstream

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

**Dependencies on biodiversity**

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

**C15.4**

**(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?**

Yes

**C15.4a**

**(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.**

**Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area**

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify (IBAT identified ecologically important or critical areas for biodiversity)

**Country/area**

Singapore

**Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area**

Bukit Timah Nature Reserve, Labrador Natural Reserve, Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve, Central Catchment Reserve, and 5 non specified areas located within 50km of property

**Proximity**

Up to 50 km

**Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area**

Our Marina Bay Sands integrated resort property is located within 50km of the above mentioned biodiversity-sensitive areas.

**Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity**

No

**Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area**

<Not Applicable>

**Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented**

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**Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area**

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify (IBAT identified ecologically important or critical areas for biodiversity)

**Country/area**

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

**Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area**

IBAT notes 1 important bird and biodiversity area and 1 "other" protected area within 50 km of Sands China Ltd., however source data does not disclose the location of these sites.

**Proximity**

Up to 50 km

**Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area**

Our integrated resort properties are located within 50km of the above mentioned biodiversity-sensitive areas.

**Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity**

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

**Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area**

Abatement controls  
Restoration

**Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented**

Our properties in Macau is located through the migratory path of endangered bird species. We understand from research that building and marquee lighting can affect the migration path. In turn, we have implemented measures to turn off marquee lighting in the direction of migrations during relevant seasons to reduce the light emissions in the migratory path to mitigate our impact.

Additionally, there are mangrove forests located along Macau's coastlines, which are very important for protecting the coastal shorelines and serve as important nursery ground for local biodiversity. Sands China Limited has partnered with a local university, the University of St. Joseph (USJ), on annual mangrove planting events with our team members. Additionally, through the Sands Drop by Drop program, we have sponsored research at USJ on mangroves.

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**C15.5**

**(C15.5) 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 management Species management Education & awareness

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**C15.6**

**(C15.6) 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

## C15.7

(C15.7) 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 Impacts on biodiversity Biodiversity strategy	Page 19 and 66 respectively of Las Vegas Sands and Sands China Ltd ESG reports. 2022-Sands-China-ESG-report_EN.pdf LVS_ESG-Report-2022 (1).pdf

## 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 COO	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	4110000000

### 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

**Scope 2 accounting method**

Market-based

**Scope 3 category(ies)**

<Not Applicable>

**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 MBS MICE space

**Verified**

No

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on area

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

120060

**Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Square meters

**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).**

An event impact statement was provided to the MICE client upon request. Please reach out to: [sustainability@marinabaysands.com](mailto:sustainability@marinabaysands.com) for more information.

**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	There are common areas in the MICE space (e.g. hallways) which can make allocation challenging. Additionally, submetering cannot be set unique to each rental space for all utilities as there are shared equipment (e.g., AHU) that serve multiple rental spaces. 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 adjacent 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 regionally sourced, reducing travel carbon emissions for food & beverage service at the vent
- Unserved, safe food from events is frozen in industrial blast chillers and donated to 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