

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

The Sun International brand has a proud legacy in the gaming, hospitality and entertainment sector. The Sun International group has a diverse portfolio of assets including world class five star hotels, modern and well-located casinos, and some of the world's premier resorts. Our destinations offer experiential luxury, enduring quality and incredible adventure, supported by an authentic dedication to personal service. Our superior hotels and resorts portfolio makes Sun International a recognized premium brand.

Sun International operates, or has interests, in South Africa and Nigeria. In 2021, we divested our interests in Latin American and closed our operation in Swaziland. In South Africa, we have 13 resorts, luxury hotels and casinos. Our approach has been to differentiate our hotels, resorts and casinos from an architecture, service, experience, location and the mix of entertainment and activities that are provided to guests. Creating lasting memories for our guests and customers is a core part of our DNA. Our portfolio includes leading hotels of the world such as The Table Bay hotel in Cape Town and The Palace of The Lost City hotel at Sun City. Sun International's gambling portfolio includes some of South Africa's best known iconic properties such as GrandWest and the world-renowned Sun City. The unique location and creative architecture of these properties as well as the blending of their designs with their local environment make each property unique. As a responsible company, we recognise that we have an obligation to ensure we operate in an environmentally responsible and proactive manner. This ensures a safe and pristine environment for our guests, employees and other stakeholders affected by our operations.

During the FY2021 Sun International placed on hold on carbon reduction projects due to the financial constraints while the business was recovering from the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. The strategic environmental framework for the group was launched in 2021 under the banner of "ENVIRO-AMBITION 2025". We continue to track our progress against the carbon reduction targets. Water and waste targets have been proposed for the period 2021 - 2025. The CDP reporting for 2021 focuses on our South African operation's data only.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

South Africa

C0.4

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

ZAR

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?

Buildings management

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
No	<Not Applicable>

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Sun International recognises the importance of a comprehensive approach to responding to climate change. The Chief Executive is accountable for Sun International's environmental management and environmental footprint reduction. The responsibility for climate related issues therefore lies with the companies Chief Executive, who is instrumental in determining the strategic direction and objectives of the group, including the group's environmental strategy which considers the risks and opportunities related to climate matters. The Chief Executive is assisted in managing climate-matters on behalf of the board and various board committees (the Sun International Executive Committee, the social and ethics and risk committees).
Other, please specify (Group ESG Manager)	The Group ESG Manager is responsible for identifying and managing climate related issues and ensuring that the Board is adequately advised on potential issues that could affect the group operationally. The Group ESG Manager reports directly, with the support of the Chief Executive, to the Social and Ethics Committee and the Risk Committee. In addition, the Group ESG Manger reports monthly to the Sun International Executive Committee.
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	The Chief Financial Officer is assisted in managing budgets related to climate-matters on behalf of the the board and various board committees (the Sun International Executive Committee, the social and ethics and risk committees).

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 – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	Climate related issues, as defined by the CDP, are discussed under environmental issues such as water, waste, energy, biodiversity and carbon, in board meetings. All major projects and initiatives are communicated to the board for review, comment and approval. The board is informed and updated on a quarterly basis of any new or current environmental risks. The board provide guidance and advice on any major environmental risk.

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	No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided	The current Sun International Board members serve in similar roles on other company boards. The board members are dependent on the input of internal and external experts with climate-related knowledge to support the management of the issues. Furthermore, the Company Secretary has a qualification in Environmental Law and guides the board on all environmental related issues. Lastly, due to the small carbon footprint of the organization and the sector we operate in, the organization does not see the need to employ a climate change specialist on the board.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Environment/ Sustainability manager	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Risk committee	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Other committee, please specify (Social and Ethics Committee)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Other, please specify (SIL Executive Committee)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

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

The highest-level management position (below board level) with responsibility for climate-related issues is the Chief Executive (CE). The rationale for making this individual responsible for climate change matters is due to the CE's position as one of the highest-ranking executives who works closely with the board in managing the group. The CE is supported in managing this responsibility by the following three management committees: Board committees - Social and Ethics Committee and Risk Committee and Sun International Executive Committee. Reporting to these committees on climate-related issues is done by the Group ESG Manager.

The members of each of the committees are as follows:

The Sun International Executive Committee comprise of the following members and meets monthly or at the discretion of the chairman:

1. Chief Executive - Chairman
2. Chief Financial Officer
3. Chief Operations Officer - Hospitality and Resorts
4. Chief Information Officer
5. Sun International Directors for: New business development, Human Resources, Internal Audit and Corporate Services.
6. General managers for all the large business units (Sun City, Sibaya, Time Square, GrandWest and Carnival City) including Sun Slots, Boardwalk and Wild Coast Sun.

The mandate of the committee is to assist the Chief Executive in performance of his duties and discusses forward looking strategies, operational plans, policies, procedures, budgets, monitoring of operating and financial performance and the assessment and control of risks. From a climate-related issues perspective, the Group ESG Manager provides written feedback to the committee based on the relevant issues affecting the business.

Risk committee is appointed by the board and is representative of the senior management of the group and includes no less than one executive and two independent non-executive directors. The committee meets three (3) times a year with the six (6) board members and the Chief Executive, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operations Officer - Hospitality and Resorts and Director: HR. From a climate-related issues perspective, the Group ESG Manager attends and provides feedback to the committee based on the relevant issues affecting the business.

The purpose of the committee is as follows:

1. Reviews the adequacy, effectiveness and integrity of the group's risk management and internal controls, and assists the board to discharge its functions in terms of the management, assurance and reporting of risks.
2. Provides oversight of the governance risks.
3. Monitors and reviews stakeholder engagement with regard to assessing and dealing with stakeholder issues and concerns.
4. Assesses the compliance environment in which the group operates.
5. Reviews and satisfies itself regarding the group's insurance portfolio.

Social and ethics committee is constituted as a statutory Committee in respect of its statutory duties in terms of section 72(4) of the Companies Act, 2008 read together with Regulation 43 of the Companies Regulations, 2011, as amended from time to time, and as a Committee of the Board in respect of all other duties assigned to the Committee by the Board. The committee meets three (3) times a year with three (3) board members and the Chief Executive as committee members with right of attendance by the Chief Financial Officer, Director: Corporate Services, Director: HR and representative for Sustainability (previously Head of Sustainability and since Aug 2021 - Dec 2021 the Group Environmental Specialist and from March 2022 the Group ESG Manager). From a climate-related issues perspective, the Group ESG Manager attends and provides feedback to the committee based on the relevant issues affecting the business.

The purpose of the committee is as follows:

1. Monitors the group's social, transformation, economic and environmental performance and the social impact of its reputational risk.
2. Reports to the board and the group's stakeholders on social, transformation, economic and environmental developments and progress.
3. Oversees the group's ethical conduct and confirms that it carries out its responsibilities in accordance with section 72 of the Companies Act and Regulation 43 of the Companies Regulations, 2011 as well as the JSE Listings Requirements

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	No, not currently but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	As we embark on developing and fully integrating ESG into the organization, we will be linking in our carbon emission reduction targets to executive remuneration before 2025.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	
Medium-term	1	5	
Long-term	5	10	

C2.1b

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

Operating in the gaming and hospitality industry, Covid-19 was a major external factor that significantly impacted our business in 2020. During 2021 with the relaxing of the lockdown levels and curfews, our units gradually increased their hours of operation. With the gradual recovery of the tourism and hospitality sector in 2021, the risk was closely monitored from a group perspective.

A single property that contributes more than any cluster of properties and that contribute 10% or more to company profitability is considered as being able to cause substantive threat to the organisation.

1. A definition of substantive financial or strategic impact is defined as: A risk or impact that could result in a decline of Sun International Limited's EBITDA by between 5-10%
2. The indicator(s) used to identify substantive change is Sun International Limited's EBITDA
3. The threshold or amount of change in the metric/measure/indicator which indicates substantive change is a change greater than 5%

An example of a substantive impact :

The amount of diesel consumed for diesel generator use in 2021 was 133% more than in 2020. This was due to increased instances of load shedding and unplanned outages from the main electricity supplier Eskom.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

Processes:

Climate related risks and opportunities are identified, assessed and managed according to the Sun International Risk Assessment Methodology and are integrated in a multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management process. The methodology evaluates risks and opportunities in terms of potential impact,

likelihood of occurrence and the perceived effectiveness of controls in place to manage the risks and opportunities and ensures that every key risk in each sub-set of the group is included in a structured and systematic process of risk and opportunity management. All key risks and opportunities are managed within a unitary framework that is aligned to the Company's responsibilities. Each risk and opportunity is comprehensively reviewed and is managed by the group through detailed risk sheets that identify mitigating controls, key action plans and accountability by risk owners. Both company and asset level risks are placed into the strategic risk register once identified and follow the same process.

Assessing and Responding:

Each identified risk and opportunity is measured on its impact and likelihood. Based on the impact and likelihood of occurring, the residual risk exposure is calculated and rated, falling into one of the following categories: extreme, high, moderate, within tolerance, within appetite. Risks rated as extreme require immediate action whereby management must immediately escalate to Exco and Board while immediate remediation plans are instituted. Risks and opportunities are considered on a short, medium and long-term basis (i.e. between 5-10 years).

Example of how the process is applied to physical risks:

During the course of the company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management process, Sun International identified the reliability and sustainability of natural resources (like energy and water) as a material matter in 2018 which continued as an ongoing risk. External factors such as water scarcity, the ongoing proposed material energy cost increase and the financial crisis facing South Africa's energy supply continue to create additional pressure on the business. Sun International is managing this risk through various means. Renewable and energy efficiency projects are being considered across the group, which is in the process of identifying and evaluating the most suitable approach for participating in energy projects. In addition, Sun International has implemented sustainable solutions to address any future water crises at properties in the Western Cape and Eastern Cape.

Example of how the process is applied to transitional risks:

Sun International has identified transitional risks associated with complying with climate laws and regulations.

For example the Climate Change Bill was formally introduced into Parliament on 18 February 2022 by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment more than three years after an earlier version of the Bill was first published for public comment on 8 June 2018. The main purpose of the bill is to "enable the development of an effective climate change response and a long-term transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy and society for South Africa in the context of sustainable development". The implications of the bill on Sun International would be with the introduction of sectoral emission targets, listed GHG's and carbon budgets. Furthermore there will be phasing-down and phasing-out of synthetic GHG emission. Sun International will consider these requirements in the development of strategies for climate change management.

Direct Operations:

In 2021 with the return to longer business operating hours and few hard lockdowns, the electricity consumption increased by 14% and LPG increased by 44%. Diesel for generator use increased by 133% primarily due to the resumption of load shedding in 2021 as a result of unplanned breakdowns and ongoing maintenance by Eskom.

In 2021, the group progressed with the identification and design of an onsite renewable energy project at Sibaya. However due to unforeseen circumstances the project was placed on hold. In 2022, the group will be developing a sustainable solutions transition plan to address carbon emissions management with a focus on how to develop and execute alternative energy projects and how to supplement water supply to our units.

The group risk register is updated quarterly based on the current risk factors affecting the group. Risks are considered on a long-term basis (i.e. between 5-10 years).

Overall, the annual group risk register is included in the group's Integrated Annual Report. At the conclusion of 2021, electricity and water supply did not feature in the top 10 risks for the business.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Upstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

Upstream supplier risks are considered as an operational impact which is one of the impact categories in the Sun International Risk Assessment Methodology. An example of a risk type is the closure of operations due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the lockdown alert levels imposed by the South African government resulting in the closure of all hospitality and tourism sector establishments. While income increased in FY2021 from R6 billion to R7.7 billion, from an employee perspective, for a period of the reporting year, there were reduced salaries and retrenchment processes taking place.

Value chain stage(s) covered

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

Downstream risks are considered as an operational impact which is one of the impact categories in the Sun International Risk Assessment Methodology.

An example of a risk type is the closure of operations due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the lockdown alert levels imposed by the South African government resulting in the closure of all hospitality and tourism sector establishments.

South Africa had a slow start to the year with the Covid-19 second wave peaking in January 2021. Occupancies slowly started to recover; however, lockdown restrictions were tightened again from June 2021 as the country entered the third wave. Approximately 10% of hotels had closed over the July level 4 lockdown period as

leisure travel to and from Gauteng was restricted and casinos could not operate. With the restrictions being lifted from end July, we saw an increase in occupancies. However, with the new variant (Omicron) identified, South Africa was again included on international countries red lists, which severely impacted the traditional December holiday influx of international tourists (2021 Integrated Annual Report).

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Regulatory compliance is one of the impact categories in the Sun International Risk Assessment Methodology. These risks are always factored into the integrated company-wide risk assessments which are undertaken on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>As such the group strives to be well informed of all current regulations related to climate-related risks and to assess the impact of these regulations on the group's activities.</p> <p>An example of a risk type relates to non-compliance with laws or regulations. The National Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulations which were published in 2017 in South Africa, which require annual mandatory reporting on specific emissions activities. If Sun International fails to comply with legislation, the impact could result in fines and penalties, criminal implications for directors and reputational damage which could affect investor confidence and the company's share price. The group continues to address the requirements in order to comply with the legislation.</p>
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Regulatory compliance is one of impact categories in the Sun International Risk Assessment Methodology. These risks are always factored into the integrated company-wide risk assessments which are undertaken on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>As such the group strives to be well informed of all current regulations related to climate-related risks and to assess the impact of these regulations on the group's activities.</p> <p>An example of a risk type relates to non-compliance with draft laws or regulations, such as The Climate Change Bill should it be passed. The implications of the bill on Sun International would be with the introduction of sectoral emission targets, listed GHG's and carbon budgets. Furthermore there will be phasing-down and phasing-out of synthetic GHG emission. Sun International will consider these requirements in the development of strategies for climate change management.</p>
Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>Technology risks are considered as operational impacts and are one of the impact categories in the Sun International Risk Assessment Methodology. These risks are therefore relevant to the business operations and always factored into the integrated company-wide risk assessments which are undertaken on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>Sun International takes into consideration best practice environmental and climate related technologies when undertaking changes to operational activities at the units in South Africa. This is evident from the studies conducted for the planned implementation of a "waste-to-energy" plant at Sun City in the North West Province and the proposed reverse osmosis plant at Boardwalk to supplement water supply at the unit.</p> <p>An example of a risk type relates to the risk of operational inefficiencies and increased costs. For example, if Sun International fails to keep up to date with technology innovations, such as innovations that could reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, the impact could result in loss of competitive advantage, loss of income as well as carbon tax liabilities.</p>
Legal	Not relevant, explanation provided	<p>Climate-related litigation claims are not considered a significant risk due to the sector in which Sun International operates and the nature of the group's services i.e. the provision of hospitality and entertainment services. As a service provider, Sun International has a relatively low emissions and environmental footprint, and thus climate-related litigation claims are not considered a relevant component of the group's climate-risk assessments. However, the group does have an environmental, legal and claims department that is equipped should this risk occur.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>Market risk is considered as an operational and financial impact, two of the impact categories in the Sun International Risk Assessment Methodology. These risks are always factored into the integrated company-wide risk assessments which are undertaken on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>Sun International continues to review and assess the needs of its guests. Sun International has identified trends associated with climate change initiatives at some its operations as a result of the risk assessments.</p> <p>An example of a risk type is the risk that Sun International's market may have shifting hospitality and entertainment preferences as a result of climate change impacts. For example, potential clients may be dissuaded from going to Sun International's facilities that have water or power constraints. Local and international tour operators continue to enquire about the group's environmental programmes and initiatives and Sun International has responded accordingly. An example of such is that Sun City was one of the first hotels in South Africa to be certified according to the new environmental ISO 14001:2015 standards, just one of the many criteria requested by tour operators and guests.</p>
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>Reputational risk is considered as an operational impact, which is one of impact categories in the Sun International Risk Assessment Methodology. These risks are always factored into the integrated company-wide risk assessments which are undertaken on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>An example of a risk type relates to reputational risk that could result from water and energy impacts. With South Africa being a water scarce country and having experience drought conditions in various parts of the country since 2015, water availability and water usage is critical for the day-to-day management and financial well-being of the operations. In terms of energy managed, having a stable electricity supply allows the units to remain operational and ensure that essential services such as HVAC, water reticulation systems, heat pumps and cleaning equipment is available for use. Sun International's business is centered around providing the best hospitality experience to guests and water and electricity are key input required to maintain clean and hygienic conditions at the units.</p> <p>The risk assessments have identified units that are particularly at risk of climate impacts. In 2021, Boardwalk in the Eastern Cape continued to experience water supply issues and the potential for interruptions of water supply due to low dam levels. Boardwalk continued to display water conservation/saving messages in all public areas and specifically maintained notices informing the public that grey water was being used to irrigate gardens in order to maintain the entrances to the units. Various other awareness and water saving initiatives were implemented and communicated to guest such as removing bath plugs from the rooms to encourage quests to rather shower than bath. Back of house collateral was also made available to encourage staff to continue saving water. The business case for the installation of a reverse osmosis plant was approved in FY2021 with the construction and installation taking place in 2022.</p>
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Acute physical risks are considered as operational and financial impacts, which are two of the impact categories in the Sun International Risk Assessment Methodology. These risks are always factored into the integrated company-wide risk assessments which are undertaken on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>An example of a risk type relates to potential damage to property and infrastructure. With the Sun International Wild Coast Sun, Boardwalk and Table Bay units all located along the coast of South Africa, these units are at risk of extreme coastal weather events such as tsunamis, sea level rise and extreme weather conditions. Aside from the coastal properties, inland properties are also at risk of extreme events such as hail and torrential thunderstorms which could lead to flooding of properties. These risks have been considered by the group's insurance company. These risks are reviewed and the likelihood of the risks occurring are assessed on an annual basis by Sun International's insurance company and presented to the group's risk community.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Chronic physical risks are considered as an operational impact which is one of the impact categories in the Sun International Risk Assessment Methodology. These risks are always factored into the integrated company-wide risk assessments which are undertaken on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>An example of a risk type relates to water security. Chronic physical risks such as water scarcity represent a key risk for Sun International's operations. With South Africa being a water scarce country and having experienced drought conditions in various parts of the country since 2015, water availability and water usage is critical for the day-to-day management and financial well-being of the operations. The business is centered on providing the best hospitality experience to our guests and water is key source for maintain clean and hygienic conditions at the units.</p>

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations
---------------------	--

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

The Climate Change Bill was formally introduced into Parliament on 18 February 2022 by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment more than three years after an earlier version of the Bill was first published for public comment on 8 June 2018. The main purpose of the bill is to "enable the development of an effective climate change response and a long-term transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy and society for South Africa in the context of sustainable development". The implications of the bill on Sun International would be with the introduction of sectoral emission targets, listed GHG's and carbon budgets. Furthermore there will be phasing-down and phasing-out of synthetic GHG emission. Sun International will be required to consider these requirements in the development of strategies for climate change management.

This has and will continue to required Sun International to closely look at its carbon emission management in order to analyze potential risks and decrease this liability where possible. In order to limit the company's exposure to the requirements of the bill actions to reduce energy consumption are being implemented on an ongoing basis. Failure to do so could result in penalties being issued.

Once the requirements for sector emission targets, listed GHG's, carbon budgets and the phasing-down and phasing out of synthetic GHG emissions are outlined, the extent of the impact on Sun International can be assessed. Until that stage, the group will continue and align where possible the strategies for climate change management.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact on Sun International could be in the form of stringent sector emission reduction targets which might require the reassessment of business operating systems which are electricity intensive e.g. HVAC and the conversion to more efficient systems. With Scope 2 emissions currently accounting for the bulk of the total emissions for Sun International, a more aggressive strategy to transition to alternative energy sources might be required by the group. This would require an assessment of the funding options available for these types of projects (inclusive of green bonds).

Cost of response to risk

50000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The group evaluated a potential onsite solar solution for Sibaya Casino in KwaZulu-Natal in 2021. The project was evaluated at approximately R50 million. The cost for the transition to alternative energy supply will vary across the operations due to the size and type of systems to be implemented and the amount of electricity consumed.

Comment

The cost of services for a technical solar specialist and a solar supplier.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Changing customer behavior
--------	----------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Operating in the gaming and hospitality industry, the Covid-19 pandemic was a major external factor that significantly affected our business in 2020. In 2021 with the return to longer business operating hours and few hard lockdowns, footfall to the operations increased as reflected in the adjusted EBITDA of R1.688 million in 2021 vs R984 million in 2020. The electricity consumption increased by 14% and LPG increased by 44%. Diesel for generator use increased by 133% primarily due to the resumption of load shedding in 2021 as a result of unplanned breakdowns and ongoing maintenance by Eskom.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

In 2021 with the return to longer business operating hours and few hard lockdowns, footfall to the operations increased as reflected in the adjusted EBITDA of R1.688 million in 2021 vs R984 million in 2020. Total income increased from R6 billion in 2021 to R7.8 billion (29% increase) (2021 Integrated Annual Report)

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

While both revenue and costs increased for the group, all operations continued to drive operational efficiency initiatives for water and electricity. In addition, costs increased due to the load shedding which resulted in the operations ensuring that an adequate supply of diesel was available (R17 721 438 for diesel for generators).

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology	Transitioning to lower emissions technology
------------	---

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

With the ongoing supply challenges from Eskom, alternative viable solutions are required for business to remain operational. In the context of Sun International, although all our units have on-site generators, the cost of power (diesel fuel) and to maintain them can increase over time with regular usage. Generators represent a short term solution to our electricity supply challenges however a more viable long term solution is required.

For Sun International, we commenced investigations into renewable energy to serve us as follows:

- Supplementing our electricity supply to reduce our dependence on Eskom or municipalities;
- Assisting the group with our carbon emission targets;
- Save cost two fold i) reduce electricity cost and ii) reduced carbon tax; and
- Improve our reputation as a responsible corporate citizen.

When we considered the advancements in solar technology over the last decade, coupled with the rapidly declining costs of technology (module prices have fallen more than 90%), we identify this as a viability solution for our operations. Technology for battery solution types and costs are becoming more competitive and prices are making storage solutions more viable. As such this will enable us to store and use renewable energy during our Eskom or municipal "peak time of use periods" to maximise cost saving.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Due to the pandemic further investigations into renewable projects were placed on hold in 2021. This resumed in January 2021 with the first onsite solar solution to be implemented at Sibaya in KwaZulu Natal, however mid-way through 2021, the project was placed on hold due to investigations into alternative funding options for the project. The projected cost of the installation is R50 million.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Sun International is investigating the viability of renewable energy projects across the group with the intention of identifying suitable units for pilot project from 2021 onwards. In 2021, an internal working group focusing on renewable energy was set up consisting of the following key personnel:

- Chief executive
- Chief financial officer
- Chief operations officer
- Director: Corporate Services
- Development and infrastructure manager
- Group ESG Manager

The purpose of this group is the develop the renewable energy approach for Sun International which will secure energy supply and assist with carbon emission reductions. Due to the pandemic in 2020, the work of the group resumed in January 2021 and it was decided to revisit the renewable energy programme. In 2021, work commenced on the tender process for two properties Sibaya Casino and Carnival City. However, the project team were asked to reassess the funding models for both projects.

Comment

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?

Yes, we have identified opportunities but are unable to realize them

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 we are unable to realize them	<p>- Purification Plant Boardwalk In 2018, Boardwalk conducted studies to assess the viability of capturing this water for treatment to potable water standards to supplement its water supply for the hotel and casino, thereby reducing its dependency on the municipal supply. From the studies, Boardwalk could install a 67 500kl reverse osmosis plant with a 90% recovery rate, which could supply 83% of the hotel and casino’s water supply needs. The water quality has been tested and is relatively good quality with low salt content. The unit presented the project concept to the Sun International Executive committee in the last quarter of 2018 and received the approval to proceed with the project pending finalisation of the technical specifications and costings for the project. The formal procurement process commenced in 2019 and was expected to be closed off in the first quarter of 2020. However, due the pandemic this was placed on hold however the project will be revisited in 2021 pending revised technical specifications for the project. Towards the end of FY 2021, the project was approved for implementation in FY 2022. To be reported as an opportunity in the next survey submission.</p> <p>- A waste to energy project at Sun City. Due to the fact that their current landfill site on the property was planned to be decommissioned in January 2021, and with no other landfills in the area as well as the target of zero waste to landfill, Sun City had decided to implement a waste to energy solution of their non-renewable waste. As the largest contributor to overall waste, energy and water statistics, this project would allow the unit to eliminate waste to landfill while generating additional energy that can be used by the unit. The project will subsequently reduce energy consumed from the coal-fired state-owned power stations which will reduce the unit’s carbon footprint and will also improve energy security. The pyrolysis plant was schedule to be commissioned in late 2020, with the purchase of the equipment in 2019. The cost to realise this opportunity, the planning and CAPEX implementation costs which amount to R14 million with an approximate saving of R2,644,760 year from the diversion of landfill waste to the pyrolysis unit and 1Mwh generated. Due to declining revenues the project was placed on hold and the closure of the landfill extended to 2023. We will revisit this opportunity FY2022.</p>

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

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

Publicly available transition plan

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

With the financial impact of Covid-19 in FY2020 and the slow recovery in FY2021, the organization placed on hold projects that were scheduled to develop a transition plan. For FY2022, the organization has commenced the planning process for developing a transition plan focusing on carbon management, water security and sustainable procurement practices.

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

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years	Important but not an immediate priority	At the end of FY2021, a gap analysis was undertaken to assess the way forward for climate related scenario analysis. Work on this has been planned for FY2022 and the results will be shared in the next Climate Survey submission.

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>In 2019 the group Food and Beverage department embarked on a project to remove single use plastic straws at all restaurants and bars which we manage. In addition, all 3rd party vendors at our properties were encourage to participate as well. This continued in 2020 and with the return to improved business operating levels in FY2021, the majority of the operations have removed single use plastic straws.</p> <p>From a packaging perspective, biodegradable disposal food containers are provided for staff meals. These 2 initiatives are aimed at reducing the volume of general waste sent to landfill, thereby reducing carbon emissions and are aligned with our target of sending zero waste to landfill.</p> <p>One opportunity identified in 2018 but which could not be realised in 2019 due to CAPEX not being available and in 2020 due to the pandemic was the waste to energy plant project at Sun City. As the largest generating unit of waste in the group, this project would allow for the closure of the existing landfill site, divert non-recyclable waste to the waste to energy plant which has the capability of producing 1Mwh energy to be used by the unit. The ash byproduct has been identified to be used in the making of bricks to be undertaken as a community based project. All other units in the group are investigating suitable projects to achieve zero waste to landfill target. This project will be reassessed in FY2022.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>Sun International understands that climate change has a significant impact on all facets of the continent's economic and social well-being, but particularly on our terrestrial, freshwater and ocean ecosystems. We are committed members of the WWF.</p> <p>Sun International's hospitality and entertainment markets are also impacted by climate change. For example, potential clients have been dissuaded from going to Sun International's facilities that have water constraints. Local and international tour operators continue to enquire about the group's environmental programmes and initiatives and Sun International has responded accordingly. An example of such is that Sun City was one of the first hotels in South Africa to be certified according to the new environmental ISO 14001:2015 standards, just one of the many criteria requested by tour operators and guests.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>Climate change impacts are driving R&D at Sun International. In 2018, Boardwalk conducted studies to assess the viability of capturing this water for treatment to potable water standards to supplement its water supply for the hotel and casino, thereby reducing its dependency on the municipal supply. From the studies, Boardwalk could install a 67 500kl reverse osmosis plant with a 90% recovery rate, which could supply 83% of the hotel and casino's water supply needs. The water quality has been tested and is relatively good quality with low salt content. The unit presented the project concept to the Sun International Executive committee in the last quarter of 2018 and received the approval to proceed with the project pending finalisation of the technical specifications and costings for the project. The formal procurement process commenced in 2019 and was expected to be closed off in the first quarter of 2020. However, due the pandemic this was placed on hold however the project was approved in 2021 and will be implemented in FY 2022.</p> <p>In a further example of R&D initiatives, the waste to energy project (pyrolysis plant) for Sun City started in development and prefeasibility phase in 2017. The main aim of the project is to assist the unit with achieving the goal of zero waste to landfill. With Sun City being the largest unit in the group along with the largest contributor to our overall waste, energy and water statistics, this project will allow the unit to eliminate waste to landfill while generating additional energy that can be used by the unit, thereby reducing energy consumed from the coal-fired state owned power stations. The pyrolysis plant was schedule to be commissioned in late 2020, with the purchase of the equipment in 2019. The cost to realise this opportunity are the planning and CAPEX implementation costs which amount to R14 million with an approximate saving of R2,644,760 year from the diversion of landfill waste to the pyrolysis unit and 1Mwh generated. Due to declining revenues the project was placed on hold and the closure of the landfill extended to 2023. We will revisit his opportunity in FY2022.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>In 2020, the intention was to set out a renewable energy programme for the group. Due to the pandemic, this was place on hold and reinstated in January 2021 with the first renewable project to be implemented at Sibaya before the end of 2021. This project was placed on hold as the project team were asked to investigate alternative funding options.</p> <p>This will also tie into our carbon reduction target of 15% by 2023 (intensity target) based in a 2018 baseline.</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	Direct costs Capital expenditures	<p>Operating in the gaming and hospitality industry, the Covid-19 pandemic was a major external factor that continued to affect our business in 2021. With a return to longer business operating hours and few hard lockdowns in the reporting year, electricity consumption increased by 14% and liquified petroleum gas (LPG) increased by 44%. Diesel for generator use increased by 133%, primarily due to the resumption of load shedding in 2021 as a result of unplanned breakdowns and ongoing maintenance by Eskom.</p> <p>In 2020, the intention was to set out a renewable energy programme for the group. Due to the pandemic, this was place on hold and reinstated in January 2021 with the first renewable project to be implemented at Sibaya before the end of 2021. This project was placed on hold as the project team were asked to investigate alternative funding options. Carnival City was the other operation however this was also place on hold. A sustainable solutions addressing carbon emissions management, water security and sustainable procurement practices is planned for development in FY2022.</p>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2017

Target coverage

Country/region

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2017

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

12012

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

243892

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

<Not Applicable>

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

255904

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

4.69

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

95.31

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

<Not Applicable>

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

100

Target year

2023

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

15

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

217518.4

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

8251

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

175914

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)

184165

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

186.89039639865

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Other, please specify (Equity Method as proposed by Promethium Carbon in South Africa)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by 6% in 2021 (184 165) comparatively (2020: 173 121). Our stationary fuel consumption increased by 97%, largely due to load shedding and increased runtime of our generators. We experienced reductions in refrigerant gases (19%) and vehicle fuel consumption (8%).

In 2020, Covid-19 impacted group person hours worked, which affected the balance of ratios when calculating the carbon intensity targets. Therefore in 2021, the group reverted to an absolute reduction target until 2023 (15% reduction from the 2017 baseline). Our absolute emission target reduction in 2021 was 28% (compared to the 2017 baseline 255 904) largely due to the significant reductions in 2020 (173 121).

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

For FY2021, all operations were advised to drive operational efficiencies in terms of high energy consumption areas such as HVAC to ensure that the systems are running optimally and that preventative maintenance is taking place. Going forward towards our 2023 target, we will be developing a Sustainable Solutions Strategy addressing carbon emissions management, water security and sustainable procurement practices.

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

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

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

No other climate-related targets

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	1	158
To be implemented*		
Implementation commenced*		
Implemented*		
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity	Waste reduction
--	-----------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

158

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

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Boardwalk and Wild Coast Sun - both located in the Eastern Cape province collectively diverted 358 tonnes of waste from landfill . Waste from Boardwalk was sent to a refuse derived fuel facility for processing while Wild Coast Sun continued with the conversion of waste to produce eco blocks. Both these initiatives are part of the unit approaches towards achieving zero waste to landfill.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	<p>We have developed an online SHE risk register link to the unit's activities and the specific legislation governing the activities and processes.</p> <p>Sun International Group ESG Manager is responsible for evaluating and ensuring legal compliance to environmental legislation and standards. All our units have a SHE management system in place and most of these are aligned to internationally accepted standards such as ISO 14001.</p> <p>Internal compliance audits are conducted on an annual basis by the group's compliance and/or internal audit department.</p> <p>Our biggest unit, Sun City is one of the first hotels in the country to achieve ISO 14001:2015 certification.</p> <p>In 2018 , all unit's SHE managers have been trained to perform internal (and cross unit) compliance audits in future. Refresher training planned for FY 2022</p> <p>The group strives to ensure compliance with all relevant regulatory requirements and standards.</p>
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Performance bonuses for management/specialists does include achievement of reduction targets for operations/portfolios that they manage.

C4.5

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

No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

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

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

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16459

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

237416

Comment

All scope 2 emissions are accounted for in a scope 2 location based value. The figure represents emissions from the Eskom grid purchased electricity within the base year.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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)

3856

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14283

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4075

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1728

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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

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)

8251

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

This figure represents the emissions from the grid purchased electricity supplied by Eskom within the reporting year. The electricity is sourced off the national grid and there are no specific suppliers.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

175914

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

All of Sun International's scope 2 emissions are accounted for under the location based approach.

C6.4

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

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2744

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

This value was calculated by multiplying the activity data with an emissions factor. Activity data: The activity data was obtained using municipal invoices and water meters and consist of the water withdrawal volumes excluding the water onward billed to tenants as this falls outside the control boundary. This amounted to 2720ML Emission Factor: The emission factor used equates to 0.925tCO2e/ML

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The emissions associated with this category are not relevant when taken in the context of the overall GHG inventory.

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

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

This category of emissions was evaluated and deemed to be irrelevant based on the magnitude criteria.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

This category of emissions was evaluated and deemed to be irrelevant based on the magnitude criteria. The emissions accounted for less than 1% of the overall GHG inventory.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2409

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

The emissions for this category were calculated by multiplying activity data with an emission factor. Activity data: The activity data consists of the volumes of waste produced Emission factor: the emission factors used were: Municipal solid waste: 1.0163tCO2e/tonne (Friedrich & Trois, 2013 – Current and future greenhouse gas emissions from the management of municipal solid waste in the eThekweni Municipality South Africa) and Commercial: 0.02136tCO2e/tonne (DEFRA 2021). The GWP values used for this calculation were: Carbon Dioxide = 1 Assumptions: The medical waste was classified as commercial waste with respect to the emission factor.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

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

Data was not available at time of assessment.

Employee commuting

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

This category of scope 3 emissions has been evaluated despite the uncertainty regarding the data; the emissions were deemed irrelevant based on the magnitude criteria.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Sun International does not have any upstream leased assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Sun International mainly provides services. Therefore there are minimal downstream transport and distribution emissions. This category is therefore not relevant in the context of GHG inventory.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Sun International mainly provides services (such as hospitality and gaming). Therefore there are no emissions post sale as the service ends when the customer has left.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Sun International mainly provides services (such as hospitality and gaming). Therefore there are no emissions post sale as the service ends when the customer has left.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Sun International mainly provides services (such as hospitality and gaming). Therefore there are no emissions post sale as the service ends when the customer has left.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Sun International does not have any downstream leased assets. Sun International does lease out floor space at its facilities however as per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol definition; the electricity consumption and its relevant emissions fall under Scope 2 for Sun International rather than emission associated with the downstream leased assets Scope 3 category. This is because it is an operational lease and the financial control approach is used.

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

Sun International does not operate any franchise operations.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Sun International does not have material investments therefore emissions under this category are not relevant.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

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

Not applicable refer to responses above for upstream

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

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

Not applicable refer to responses above for downstream

C6.7

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

No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.00002945

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

184165

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

6254000000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

6

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

In 2021 our absolute emissions increased by 7%. Combined with a less than 1% change in our revenue resulted in the emission intensity figure increased by 6% from 0.00002779 to 0.00002945.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	4160	IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)
CH4	2	IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)
N2O	43	IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)
HFCs	4046	IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
South Africa	8251

C7.3

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

By facility

C7.3b

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

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Boardwalk	783	-33.985983	25.658055
Carnival City	584	-26.426733	28.313888
Flamingo	24	-28.691433	24.775277
Golden Valley	88	-33.6282	19.436111
GrandWest	756	-33.919197	18.546111
Maslow	189	-26.098055	28.057777
Meropa	327	-23.943772	29.422777
Sibaya	362	-29.680719	31.099722
Sun City	3475	-25.348602	27.099444
Table Bay	110	-33.9028	18.421944
Time Square	650	-25.788183	28.282222
WildCoast Sun	358	-31.078563	30.186388
Windmill	259	-29.169625	26.180555
Head Office	286	-26.102288	28.049967

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
South Africa	175914	

C7.6

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

By facility

C7.6b

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

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Boardwalk	8802	
Carnival City	14745	
Flamingo	1704	
Golden Valley	2962	
GrandWest	24335	
Maslow	3313	
Meropa	3355	
Sibaya	13628	
Sun City	55136	
Table Bay	4632	
Time Square	21620	
WildCoast Sun	17209	
Windmill	2943	
Head Office	1530	

C7.9

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

Increased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption		<Not Applicable >		
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable >		
Divestment		<Not Applicable >		
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	11044	Increased	6	Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by 6% in 2021 (184 165) comparatively (2020: 173 121). Our stationary fuel consumption increased by 97%, largely due to load shedding and increased runtime of our generators. We experienced reductions in refrigerant gases (19%) and vehicle fuel consumption (8%). With a return to longer business operating hours and few hard lockdowns in the reporting year, electricity consumption increased by 14% and liquified petroleum gas (LPG) increased by 44%. Diesel for generator use increased by 133%, primarily due to the resumption of load shedding in 2021 as a result of unplanned breakdowns and ongoing maintenance by Eskom.
Unidentified		<Not Applicable >		
Other		<Not Applicable >		

C7.9b

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

Location-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	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
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)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	16139	16139
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	0	185173	185173
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	0	201312	201312

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	No
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

This fuel source is not applicable to Sun International

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

This fuel source is not applicable to Sun International

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

This fuel source is not applicable to Sun International

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

This fuel source is not applicable to Sun International

Oil

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

16139

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

8843

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

7296

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**

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

This fuel source is not applicable to Sun International

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

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

This fuel source is not applicable to Sun International

Total fuel**Heating value****Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

16139

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

8843

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

7293

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	3183	3183	0	0
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2g

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

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

185173

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

185173

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Waste

Metric value

4462461

Metric numerator

kilograms

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

4

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

Increased business operational hours in FY2021 as compared to FY2020 (lockdown levels due to pandemic resulted in more waste generated).

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	No	

C-RE9.9

(C-RE9.9) Does your organization manage net zero carbon buildings?

No, and we do not plan to in the future

C-CN9.11/C-RE9.11

(C-CN9.11/C-RE9.11) Explain your organization's plan to manage, develop or construct net zero carbon buildings, or explain why you do not plan to do so.

Sun International does not intend on developing new buildings however we will be undertaking ongoing maintenance and refurbishment of our buildings and when this takes place, the group will consider upgrading to more efficient infrastructure.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	No emissions data provided

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

Moderate assurance

Attach the statement

updated-sun-international-2021-esg.pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 57 of FY2021 ESG Report

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Moderate assurance

Attach the statement

updated-sun-international-2021-esg.pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 57 of FY2021 ESG Report

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	AA1000AS	By verifying the energy consumption data; Sun International obtains confidence in the values and can track their energy usage against their relevant targets. Sun International verifies its waste data as it tracks this information for their target to reduce waste to landfill volumes to zero.

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, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Sun International participated in the review and commenting of the proposed Carbon Tax legislation in 2018. We involved our finance department in training and awareness initiative in an attempt to be able to project and estimate the financial implication of the carbon tax bill.

In the sustainability department we are implementing real time water and energy meeting systems to ensure we have accurate and real time data to monitor and manage our energy and water use going forward. This will also allow us to comply with the requirements of the act in providing accurate and measurable data.

The Carbon Tax bill was published officially into legislation in June 2019. Sun International has calculated the carbon tax payable for the FY 2021 reporting period.

The installation of real time electricity meters commenced in 2019 and will be completed in 2022. This will ensure improved monitoring of electricity usage and the ability to track the impacts of any efficiency initiatives that implemented.

As part of our ENVIRO-AMBITION 2025 strategy, we introduced new electric energy consumption targets across the group. The target will account for historical electric energy usage (excluding 2020) and be adjusted to consider how the business will stabilise or improve over the next five-year period. Certain units have progressed to the point of having management systems in place to accurately track electricity usage at their properties per consumption area. All units were encouraged to relook at their electric energy management systems and develop an electric energy balance, to critically assess where and how electricity is used at our properties and ways to minimise energy wastage, while not compromising on the guest experience. Two target classes were set:

1. reduction targets for electricity usage based on proposed plans to improve efficiencies, optimisation and conservation.
2. coal-fired electricity to be transitioned to renewable energy options.

Carnival City, Flamingo, Sibaya and Windmill set transition targets and due to these units not progressing with their projects, these targets were not achieved. The remainder of the units set reduction targets with the group to achieve an overall 3.5% reduction in 2021. All units achieved reductions in 2021 when compared to the calculated baseline.

C11.2

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

No

C11.3

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

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

- Yes, our customers/clients
- Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy
-------------------------------	--

% of customers by number

100

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

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Climate projections for Southern Africa indicate that region is set to experience changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns. In particular, severe droughts have the potential to negatively affect the group. Droughts are a threat to water availability. As a result water restrictions may be imposed by the authorities, which may limit water use to only essential operations. The reliance on water to operate Sun International's hotels, boilers, laundry, recreational activities and to maintain good hygiene standards in ablutions and while preparing food in kitchens is critical. The lack of water is not just a financial risk but also impacts on the reputation of the company. Not having access to a good quality and sufficient supply of freshwater would have a material and negative impact on Sun International units and quality of guests' experiences. By engaging in awareness campaigns with our guests and employees, we are able to highlight the importance of climate change, indicate the direct impacts it could have in their daily lives and during their stay at our operations and how they can be part of solution to minimize the impacts. Part of our "ENVIRO-AMBITION 2025" strategy is to foster and encourage an environmentally conscious culture amongst our guests and employees.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Sun International runs regular engagement campaigns to educate customers about climate related matters. For example, Sun International's engagement strategy for units located in the drought-affected Eastern Cape region includes the running of extensive information campaigns requesting guests to use water responsibly. These campaigns include the distribution of written media such as notices and posters in guest rooms, bathrooms and public spaces. The measure of success of the engagement strategy is a reduction in water consumed at the affected units. In addition as part of the Sustainability campaigns which are targeted at employees, guests and our communities, we celebrate all major international environmental awareness days and the themes linked to those days such as: World Water Day, Earth Day, International Biodiversity Day, and World Environment Day . The measure of success from from the cost savings that have been achieved by some of our units even with the increase in business operation hours in FY2021. The operations have continued to achieved the cost efficiencies which resulted from an overall business review during FY2020. Through celebrating these awareness days at the units, we are trying to foster an environmentally conscious culture amongst our employees, guests and communities that surround our operations.

C12.1d

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

Sun International is also a principal member of WWF-SA, and actively participate and sponsor WWF events particularly the organisation's efforts to address climate change issues in South Africa. This forms part of Sun International's engagement strategy with other value chain partners. In this engagement the WWF constitutes a "other value chain" partner . Through the WWF, Sun International has also committed to the WWF's Sustainably Seafood Initiative (SASSI) and as a result has implemented a Green Procurement Policy. Through our SASSI membership we aim to ensure that all sea food across all our hotels has been fished sustainably. All our restaurants and hotel kitchens are now SASSI aligned, and as far as possible we only offer sustainably caught fish stocks. Sun International funds WWF-SA to support the organisation's efforts to address climate change issues in South Africa and is a Principle Partner.

C12.2

(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

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

Row 1

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

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

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

No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

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

All activities are overseen by the Group ESG Manager to ensure compliance with existing partnerships across the group. On an annual basis the group reviews all its activities and processes and the SHE risk related to each of these activities and processes. The risks are then aligned to legal requirements and pending policy decisions. Any changes to our direct and indirect activities are included in annual strategy and planning sessions.

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

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

Trade association

Other, please specify (National Business Initiatives)

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

Consistent

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

We are not attempting to influence their position

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

The National Business Initiative (NBI) is a voluntary coalition of South African and multinational companies, working towards sustainable growth and development in South Africa and the shaping of a sustainable future through responsible business action, thereby demonstrating business action for sustainable growth. Since our inception in 1995, the NBI has made a distinct impact in, amongst others, the spheres of housing delivery, crime prevention, local economic development, public sector capacity building, further education and training, schooling, public, private partnerships, energy efficiency and climate change.

In order to develop and manage a truly Just Transition for our country, the NBI is committed to developing a robust and well researched base of knowledge to inform policy and planning. In line with this effort, the National Business Initiative (NBI), in partnership with Business Unity South Africa (BUSAs) and the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) has launched this project to collectively develop a view of what the decarbonization pathways could look like for the South African economy together with the South African private sector and other relevant stakeholders from government, labour and civil society. This body of work has shown that it is indeed possible to reach a net zero emissions economy by 2050 if we start now.

They have started by developing decarbonization pathways for the Power, Mining, Petrochemicals and Chemicals sectors and the reports can be downloaded below. We are also currently working on the Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use as well as the Transport sectors. They will also be releasing special reports on Gas and Hydrogen.

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

300000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

We are a member of the NBI and our funding is the membership fee.

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

No, we have not evaluated

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

updated-sun-international-2021-esg.pdf

Page/Section reference

Page 19-21 Environmental Section of FY2021 ESG Report

Content elements

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

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	No, and we do not plan to have both within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<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	No, and we do not plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

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

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

C15.4

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

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions	<Not Applicable>

C15.5

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

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

C15.6

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

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
No publications	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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	Chief Executive	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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