



SUSTAINABILITY REPORT
2021/2022

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**SENTOSA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

SDC Sustainability Report FY2021/2022

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About this report

With the publication of its second Sustainability Report, Sentosa Development Corporation (SDC) reiterates its strong commitment to sustainability.

Sustainability reporting is important as it enables SDC to communicate its management approach and performance on key Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) issues that are meaningful to SDC and its stakeholders. Not only does the Sustainability Report showcase SDC's dedication to sustainability, it enables the organisation to have a better understanding of its policies, approach and strategies that are part of its sustainability journey. This allows SDC to seek consistent growth and opportunities in the tourism sector while upholding its sustainability values and its role as custodians of the Sentosa island precinct.

Reporting Scope

This report covers SDC's portfolio, including its two subsidiaries¹ - Sentosa Golf Club (SGC) and Sentosa Cove Resort Management (SCRM), for the period of 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 (FY2021/2022). This Sustainability Report should be read as part of the SDC Annual Report, which also includes SDC's Financial Statement.

Reporting Framework

This report has been prepared in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. The GRI Standard was chosen as it was developed with multi-stakeholder contributions and is one of the most widely used standards for reporting an organisation's sustainability

impact. In addition, SDC has aligned factors deemed material to the relevant United Nations Sustainability Development Goals (UN SDGs), and referenced the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures' (TCFD) recommendations as a best practice.

Feedback Mechanism

SDC welcomes any feedback related to its sustainability approach as SDC, together with its subsidiaries, believes this will help to enhance its performance and disclosures along its sustainability journey.

For feedback and enquiries, please contact SDC at sustainability@sentosa.com.sg.



¹ The scope of this Sustainability Report will only include Sentosa Development Corporation (SDC), Sentosa Golf Club (SGC) and Sentosa Cove Resort Management (SCRM). Mount Faber Leisure Group (MFLG) has been excluded to align the scope of the report with SDC's GreenGov.SG reporting submissions.

Joint Chairman & Chief Executive Officer Message

Bob TAN Beng Hai
Chairman



2021 was a pivotal year in Sentosa's sustainability journey. In September 2021, SDC announced the Sustainable Sentosa strategic roadmap and committed to two major ambitions: to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 and to become a globally recognised, certified sustainable tourism destination. This supports the Singapore Green Plan 2030's ambition to build a sustainable Singapore and safeguard a greener world for future generations of Singaporeans and global visitors.

To achieve this, we brought our Island Partners (tenants) on board by forming the Sentosa Carbon Neutral Network (SCNN) in 2021, Singapore's first carbon-neutrality focused business alliance. Since the SCNN's launch in September 2021 with 17 members, four new partners have joined us, bringing the coverage to more than 97% of Sentosa's carbon footprint. The SCNN serves as a model for the hospitality and tourism sector in meeting ambitious sustainability goals.

Work with our partners has begun, including the development of an island carbon profile technique to compute

businesses' carbon footprints and uncover decarbonisation opportunities. As part of our efforts to reduce carbon emissions, we are also electrifying our beach shuttles and transportation fleet, with the goal to electrify all intra-island public transport by 2025. To this end, we explored innovation and technology relationships to harness best-in-class knowledge across Government agencies, universities, and technology partners. This resulted in the full electrification of Sentosa's beach shuttles since 2020, as well as an electric bus trial by ComfortDelGro Bus that began in October 2021.

In meeting the ambitious goals of the Sustainable Sentosa strategic roadmap, SDC developed pathways to address two key challenges in the island business ecosystem:

1. Securing buy-in from ecosystem stakeholders

SDC's own carbon emissions are estimated to account for only about 6% to 8% of Sentosa's overall island-wide carbon emissions. With the goal of achieving carbon neutrality for the whole of Sentosa by 2030, it is imperative that Sentosa's business



establishments are on board the same journey. Through groundwork and numerous discussions, SDC garnered leadership buy-in from the integrated resort, all hotels, and major attraction and food and beverage (F&B) players to form the SCNN, which drives collective action towards this goal. Securing buy-in is an ongoing process undergirded by strong leadership advocacy and engagement with island businesses by all levels within SDC.

Key engagement strategies demonstrated to business establishments the following propositions:

- (i) A sustainable business, being more resilient and responsible, will be more relevant to the traveller of the future and will benefit businesses financially in the long run.
- (ii) Value can be extracted from collaboration, including pooling resources, capability, business synergies and sharing of best practices.
- (iii) Sustainability can strengthen brand love for Sentosa and the island's businesses among current

guests and stakeholders, as the Sentosa community does its part to preserve the destination for future generations.

2. Closing knowledge, resource, and capability gaps to develop commitment and confidence in solutions adoption

To enable action among businesses in Sentosa during the difficult COVID-19 pandemic period, SDC invested in capability building strategies such as:

- (i) Developing a carbon accounting methodology and assisting the collection and understanding of businesses' carbon profiles,
- (ii) Developing guidelines for implementing green events, disposables management, and local food sourcing, through partnerships with Deloitte Carbon Care Asia and World Wildlife Fund for Nature Singapore (WWF-SG), and
- (iii) Developing courses in sustainability customised for Sentosa businesses, supported by Workforce Singapore

(WSG), for Sentosa's hospitality professionals to address skill gaps, redesign sustainability job roles, and re-skill the workforce, which would help facilitate the implementation of sustainability initiatives.

Through the lowering of knowledge and resource barriers, Sentosa businesses now have greater confidence in adopting key sustainability initiatives and can more readily incorporate sustainability into their operations. A culture of knowledge sharing among businesses has also been created.

All this would not have been possible without the efforts of everyone involved, and we would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge all our employees, Island Partners, and stakeholders for their ongoing support as SDC moves forward in its sustainability path. We look forward to a rewarding and exciting path ahead.



THIEN Kwee Eng
Chief Executive Officer



SDC's Sustainability Goals

In 2022, research² findings from over 30,000 travellers in 32 countries revealed the trends that will shape sustainable travel in the coming decade. According to Booking.com's 2021 Sustainable Travel report, over 80% of global travellers think sustainable travel is vital, and thus want to make more conscious travel choices. The COVID-19 pandemic has also resulted in greater demand for sustainable travel, with a 70% increase in the number of global travellers choosing sustainable travel options and 82% of travellers indicating that sustainability is more important to them now than it was before the pandemic.

With the reopening of international borders, SDC anticipates more leisure and travel business activities to resume. SDC remains cognisant of the rising trend of eco-conscious visitors and travellers, and are hopeful that its sustainability initiatives will continue to uphold the standard for sustainable travel and tourism.

SDC's Sustainable Sentosa Framework focuses on three areas: (i) Championing Sustainable Travel and Leisure Activities; (ii) Decarbonisation and Closing the Waste Loop; and (iii) Integrative Planning, Design, and Development of Master Plan Zones. The Sustainable Sentosa Framework supports the Singapore Green Plan 2030, a whole-of-nation approach to building a sustainable future, and is also aligned with the Singapore public sector's GreenGov.SG initiative.



² Global Sustainable Tourism Council. (n.d.). Booking.com Reveals the Trends Shaping Sustainable Travel in 2022. <https://www.gstcouncil.org/booking-com-2022-sustainable-travel-report/>

Sustainable Sentosa Framework and Strategic Roadmap

The Sustainable Sentosa Framework, which is one of SDC's core strategic thrusts, was designed to meet two key ambitions. In line with national sustainability objectives to address climate-related risks, the framework promotes sustainability across SDC and its subsidiaries' operations.



- Inspire guests towards sustainability through a Living Classroom proposition
- Implement a carbon reduction strategy to achieve neutrality by 2030
- Commit to sustainable development practices in the Sentosa-Brani Master Plan



- Developing depth in SDC's expertise on sustainability verticals
- Participate in platforms for sustainability collaborations with research institutes, technology companies, and agencies



- Develop an Island Business Community committed to sustainable outcomes
- Foster relationships with larger sustainable community of influencers and stakeholders

Sustainability Highlights

In line with Sentosa's goals, guests and businesses will see the launch of various sustainability-focused initiatives and experiences, creating an important ecosystem for solutions, education, and ideas in the island's sustainability journey. Since the Sustainable Sentosa strategic roadmap's announcement in September 2021, SDC has made significant progress on many of these goals.

Goal 1:

Carbon Neutrality by 2030

The threat of climate change is an existential threat for many island destinations, including Sentosa and Singapore. Sentosa is a microcosm of Singapore, with many common interests in climate change adaptation, such as coastal protection against rising sea levels and climate mitigation. Sentosa seeks to work with other Government agencies to implement new initiatives and promote sustainability throughout the island to achieve long-term carbon neutrality.

Launched the Sentosa Carbon Neutral Network

Singapore's first carbon neutrality-focused business alliance, in tandem with broadening of SDC's sustainability partnerships



GSTC Destination Certification

Sentosa has achieved Global Accreditation by being certified in accordance with the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) Destination Criteria in 2022

Increased harnessing of renewable energy

In June 2022, SDC and Resorts World Sentosa (RWS) announced a large-scale deployment of solar photovoltaic cells across 18 sites with a solar capacity of 3.09 megawatt-peak (MWp)



Green Destination's 2021 Top 100 Destination Sustainability Stories

Sentosa was featured alongside other notable locations such as Japan's Kyoto City and Australia's Margaret River, for its innovative and effective good practices

Embarked on electrifying 100% of Sentosa's on-island public transportation by 2025

Electric bus trials commenced in 2021, and a full-scale rollout will be progressively done from 2022

Launch of SentoSights

SentoSights, a series of sustainable tourism offerings, was launched in January 2022, opening a new gateway for guests to immerse into the unique heritage, biodiversity, and nature in Sentosa as well as neighbouring islands

Goal 2:

Become a Globally Recognised, Certified Sustainable Tourism Destination

Guests are increasingly demanding sustainable and responsible tourism offerings³. As such, ensuring that Sentosa is a sustainable destination is essential - from social, cultural, environmental and business perspectives. Sustainable offerings in and around Sentosa include specially designed sustainable zones, green Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions (MICE) events, and other Island Partner offerings.

³ Google data shows a 70% rise in number of travellers seeking sustainable travel options in 2021, and Booking.com found that 61% of travellers stated that the pandemic has made them want to travel more sustainably in the future.

Sentosa's Climate Risk Assessment

SDC assesses climate risk on a continuous basis, including climate-related risk appraisal, referencing methodologies in line with the TCFD framework's best practices. Background research, ongoing risk monitoring, and stakeholder involvement are all used in the climate risk assessment process to identify risks. To accomplish the assessment, SDC used publicly available technologies, research-based greenhouse gas (GHG) concentration trajectories, and internal analyses.

The Centre for Climate Research Singapore has projected that Singapore could experience an increase in daily mean temperature of 1.4°C to 4.6°C towards the end of this century, more intense and frequent heavy rainfall events, and mean sea level rise of up to one metre by 2100.

The impact of climate change on Sentosa will severely disrupt many businesses, lives and biodiversity currently on the island. Hence, there is an urgent need for Sentosa to both adapt to the threats posed by the changing climate as well as to mitigate the climate change impact, to ensure that Sentosa continues to be an island of discovery for all. Sentosa has embarked on the following efforts to address climate change risks.



Sea-level rise

The threat of sea-level rise increases the risk of flooding and seawater intrusion along Sentosa's low-lying beaches which can inundate vegetation, housing, and tourist facilities, hence disrupting businesses and lives.



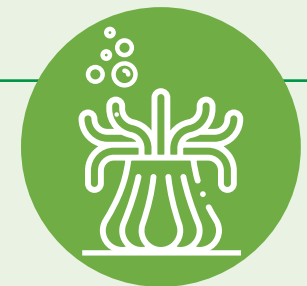
Severe weather events

The increase in frequency and intensity of severe weather events such as thunderstorms and dry spells can also hamper outdoor activities and cause changes to the forest ecosystems on the island.



Increased average temperature

The increase in temperature accompanying climate change may aggravate the urban heat island effect, which may increase thermal discomfort among guests, and discourage outdoor activities.



Rise in ocean temperatures

The rise in ocean temperatures could also cause coral reef bleaching on Sentosa's shores and lead to an imbalanced and disrupted ecosystem.

Integrated Infrastructure Planning and Development

To ensure long term sustainability and resiliency, infrastructure planning on Sentosa will account for future climate conditions and will be looked at using a systematic approach at both the individual precinct level and whole-of-Sentosa level. A precinct planning feasibility study will be conducted to formulate long-term development plans to develop sustainable sites with supporting blue-green infrastructure such as Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) and sustainable mobility solutions.

Sea-Level Rise

As part of future planning for Sentosa and in line with the Public Utilities Board's (PUB) nationwide coastal protection effort, SDC has been working with PUB to plan coastal protection measures for Sentosa, and to integrate these measures into the Greater Southern Waterfront.

Sentosa also recently teamed up with the National University of Singapore (NUS) to look into possible nature-based hybrid solutions. This includes investigating the adoption of appropriate soft approaches to coastline protection measures to decrease the need for built-up structures, while preserving Sentosa's island beauty for visitors to enjoy. Studies on ecological habitat restoration, augmentation measures, and/or targeted species recovery are also part of the collaboration. Studying the viability of seagrass research and development (R&D) and establishing seagrass in Sentosa's seas is one example. The collaboration also includes the development of educational and outreach initiatives to enhance public awareness about nature-based climate solutions, such as organising specific workshops at Sentosa and generating educational materials for shared use (e.g. NUS courses, eco-tourism, and school programmes).

Part of Sentosa's biodiversity has helped researchers better understand sea-level rise in Southeast Asia and estimate how sea levels will vary in the coming years. Collaboration with the Earth Observatory of Singapore at Nanyang Technological University (NTU) facilitated the study of coral microatolls off the coast of Sentosa. Microatolls grow differently at different sea levels, and as such, the growth of these microatolls can provide insight into Singapore's sea-level variations from up to 7,000 years ago and serve as valuable data for researchers studying sea-level rise.



Immediate and Near-Term Impacts of Climate Change

The increase in frequency and intensity of adverse weather events can hamper outdoor activities and cause changes to the ecosystem on the island. Some examples of how Sentosa is addressing this risk are through:

1. Coastal-Inland Flood Model (CIFM)

SDC is working with PUB's Coastal Protection department to include Sentosa's catchment in the national CIFM. This model is able to assess flood risks holistically, depending on factors such as flood duration and depth under different climate change scenarios over the long term.

2. Slope stabilisation

Rainfall-induced landslide is becoming a more frequent occurrence in Singapore, and has been exacerbated in recent years by a noticeable increase in rainfall frequency,

duration and intensity that is directly attributable to climate change. SDC is carrying out slope stabilisation works at Tanjong Beach Walk and Siloso Point to address the slope erosions observed in 2020, which occurred after a period of prolonged and intense rainfall. Additionally, an engineering study is being commissioned to recommend measures to protect the slopes at Tanjong Rimau.

3. Water Management

To better leverage natural resources and reduce overall water consumption, rainwater harvesting is a key measure. Currently, rainwater is collected at ponds in Sentosa and used for plant irrigation, with a total of 93.8 megalitres of rainwater collected in FY2021/2022. Future developments, such as the Sentosa Sensorycape, will be designed to harvest rainwater from its inception, and more opportunities will be explored as part of precinct redevelopment under the overall Sentosa-Brani Master Plan.



Guiding Principles

As a Statutory Board, SDC's strategic plans and development of Sentosa are directed by the GreenGov.SG framework, as well as other Whole-of-Government policies and frameworks. Formerly known as the Public Sector Taking the Lead in Environmental Sustainability (PSTLES) initiative, the GreenGov.SG framework is part of the Singapore Green Plan 2030, a whole-of-nation movement to advance Singapore's national goal of sustainable development. Under the

GreenGov.SG framework, the public sector plays a leading role to pursue sustainable development across Singapore.

In line with the Government's efforts, SDC conducts an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) based on prevailing current national guidelines prior to the development of any new area in Sentosa to minimise and manage its environmental impacts.

External Associations

SDC is a member of the following external associations:

- Singapore Green Building Council (SGBC), a non-profit organisation that works closely with the corporate and public sectors with the aim of achieving a world-class and sustainable built environment in Singapore. This reflects SDC's commitment towards greening the infrastructure and built environment on Sentosa. As a member of SGBC, SDC is able to connect and engage with other members to drive environmental sustainability in the building and construction sector, as well as broaden its knowledge by attending various industry-specific programmes and sector-oriented initiatives.
- GSTC, the world's only sustainable tourism accreditation body which establishes and manages global standards for sustainable travel and tourism. The GSTC-Destination standard covers a comprehensive set of 38 criterion and 174 indicators across sustainable management, socio-economic, cultural, and environmental sustainability. SDC became a GSTC member in November 2021, and in July 2022, was conferred the GSTC-Destination certificate, making Sentosa the first island destination in Asia to receive this accolade.
- Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change's (IMCCC) Green Economy Working Group (GEWG), which coordinates and facilitates the development of Singapore's green economy to capitalise on new economic opportunities in sustainability and create jobs for Singaporeans⁴.

Lee Cheh Hsien, SDC's Divisional Director (Planning), is also a member of the Hotel Sustainability Committee⁵, which was set up in March 2020 to drive industry-wide adoption of sustainability practices in hotels in order to promote Singapore as a sustainable destination. The Committee has endorsed the Hotel Sustainability Roadmap, which sets out clear targets and strategies for hotels to adopt in their sustainability journey. This in turn enables the industry to contribute to sustainable development goals, capture new opportunities presented by the Green Economy, strengthen enterprise resilience, and tap new visitor segments.

⁴ National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS). (n.d.). Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change. <https://www.nccs.gov.sg/who-we-are/inter-ministerial-committee-on-climate-change/>

⁵ Singapore Tourism Board. (n.d.). Launch of the Hotel Sustainability Roadmap by STB and SHA. <https://www.stb.gov.sg/content/stb/en/media-centre/media-releases/Launch-of-the-Hotel-Sustainability-Roadmap-by-STB-and-SHA.html>

sustainable sentosa

KEY INITIATIVES SUPPORTING GSTC-DESTINATION CRITERIA

Sustainable Management



- Launch of **Sentosa Carbon Neutral Network (SCNN)** as a collective public-private effort for sharing of resources and expertise
- **Sustainability reporting** for Sentosa Development Corporation

Cultural Sustainability



- **Careful management of pre-war buildings and artefacts**, including the gazettement of Fort Siloso
- Development of **SentoSights, Sentosa's signature, sustainability-themed tours** to immerse guests in its nature and heritage

Socio-Economic Sustainability



- Sentosa X Enterprise scheme to encourage **local entrepreneurship and innovation**
- Advocating **local food sourcing**

Environmental Sustainability



- Island wide **carbon profiling and decarbonisation roadmap**
- Wildlife and nature area **protection programmes**
- **Large scale deployment of photovoltaic cells** in Sentosa Development Corporation and Resorts World Sentosa sites to harness solar energy



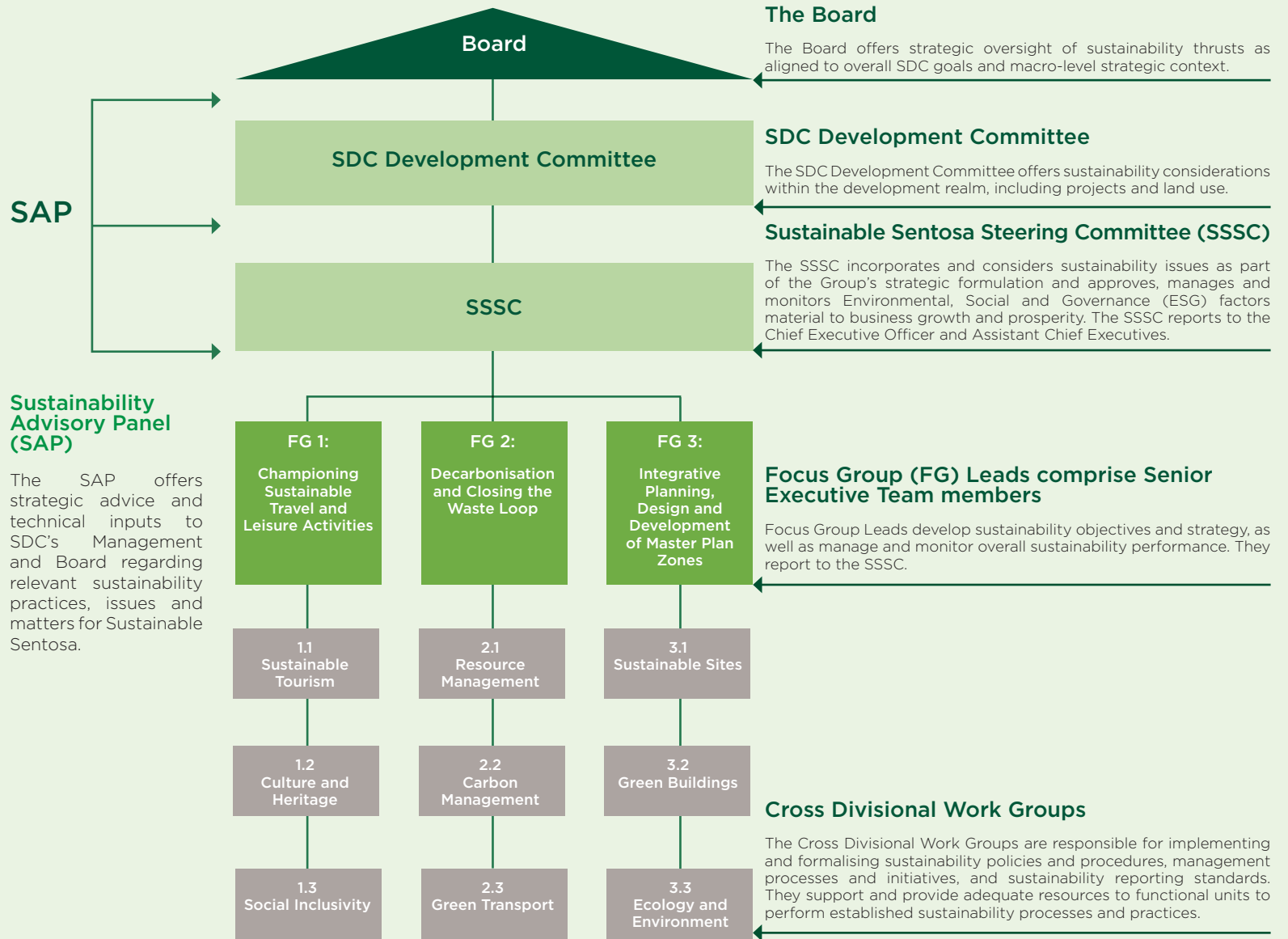
SDC's Governance Structure for Sustainability-Related Initiatives

Sustainability Governance

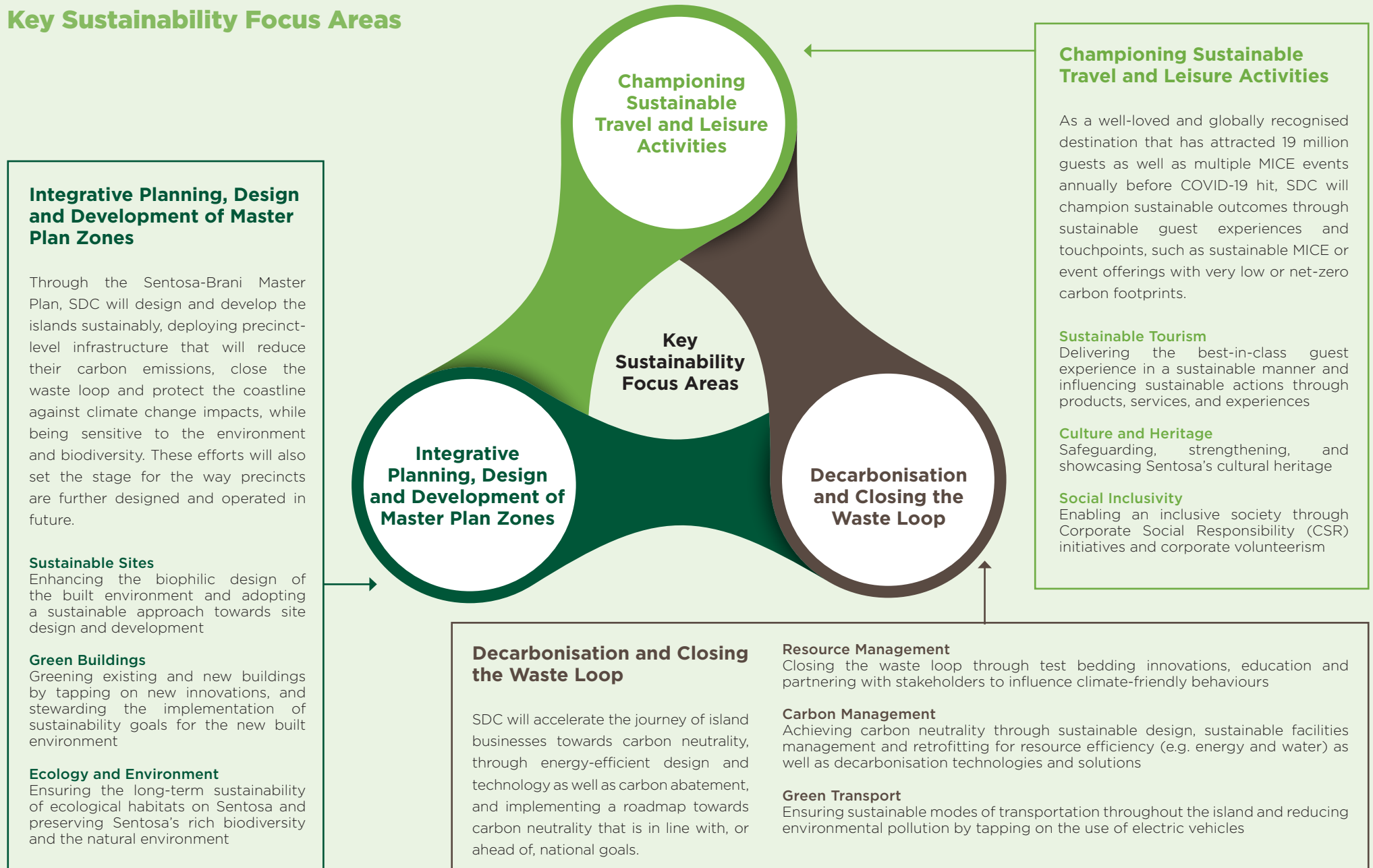
A robust governance structure ensures that sustainability is embedded in SDC's management of the island, which will create long-term stakeholder value. The Sustainable Sentosa Steering Committee (SSSC) is a strategy development platform responsible for leading sustainability strategies towards achieving its two long-term ambitions, through efforts under the Sustainable Sentosa Framework.

The SDC Board and Development Committee maintain strategic oversight and advisory while the SSSC engages in the development and implementation of initiatives and policies. To provide strategic advice and technical inputs to SDC's Board and Management, SDC's Sustainability Advisory Panel (SAP) was formed in March 2022.

The SSSC has an internal two-tier structure to organise cross-cutting sustainability work. It comprises SDC's Divisional Directors and the General Managers of SGC, SCRIM and MFLG, and is chaired by SDC's Chief Executive Officer. The SSSC members provide strategic level guidance and inputs, while operational guidance is provided to the Working Groups at the Focus Group (FG) level.



Key Sustainability Focus Areas



Stakeholder Engagement

SDC stakeholders are critical to the development of Sentosa as a sustainable leisure destination. SDC's key stakeholders, which range from fellow Government agencies to the public, play a significant role in SDC's operations. Key stakeholder engagements were conducted through different platforms in FY2021/2022, where their concerns and interests were addressed. This has allowed SDC to identify material sustainability topics. This table summarises SDC's key stakeholder groups, their interests, engagement methods and frequency.

Key Stakeholder Groups	Key Engagement Methods	Engagement Frequency	Material Topics	Key Interest Areas
SDC Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings with management (e.g. SSSC, Directors' Meetings) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly SSSC meetings Directors' Meetings twice a month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Water Management Waste Management Workplace Health and Safety Talent Management Local Communities Guest Health and Safety Sustainable Supply Chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting SDC's internal aims and goals, as well as resolving any issues or roadblocks
SDC Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic Direct Mailer CEO and staff engagement sessions Townhall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly townhall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talent Management Workplace Health and Safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working environment Training
Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guest satisfaction survey Online feedback channel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guest Health and Safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service standards
Island Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCNN forums SCNN bulletin Meetings Partnerships Dialogues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly SCNN forums and bulletins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Water Management Waste Management Biodiversity Heritage Conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for sustainability initiatives Impact on business operations
Government Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Economy Working Group (GEWG) forums Meetings Partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly GEWG forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Water Management Waste Management Biodiversity Heritage Conservation Sustainable Supply Chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Whole-of-Government targets Alignment with the national agenda, including the Singapore Green Plan 2030 and GreenGov.SG
Non-Government Organisations (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings Partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on partnerships or projects conducted with the respective NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Heritage Conservation Local Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting NGO aims and objectives
Nature Group Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings Dialogues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As and when required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of nature areas

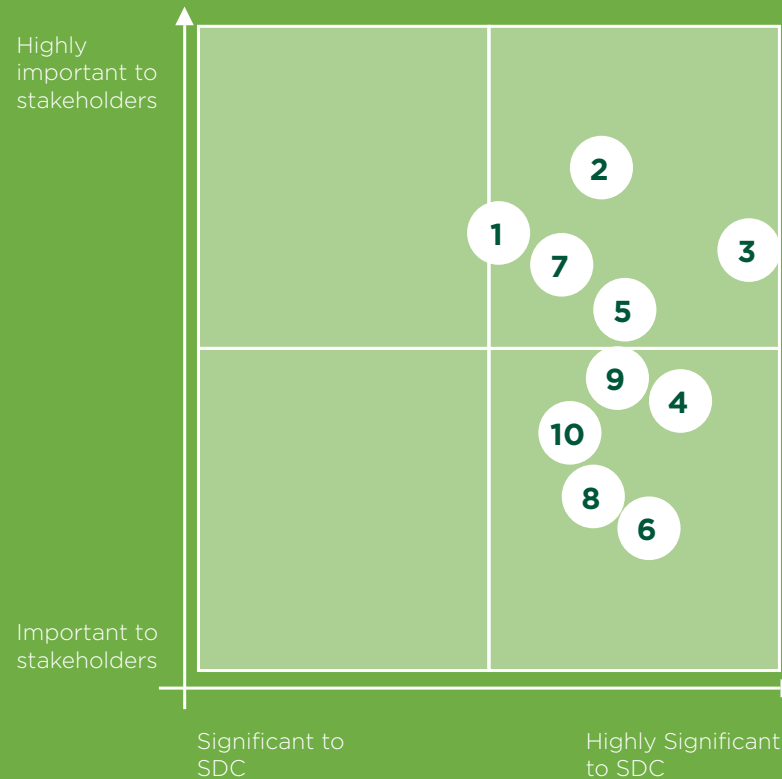
Materiality Assessment Process

Through stakeholder engagement and ESG materiality processes, SDC has identified a core set of 10 material topics that form the foundation of the organisation's sustainability framework. These key issues are mapped to SDC's focus areas of (i) Championing Sustainable Travel and Leisure Activities; (ii) Decarbonisation and Closing the Waste Loop; and (iii) Integrative Planning, Design, and Development of Master Plan Zones, and guiding the development of SDC's programmatic strategies.

SDC's materiality evaluation is guided by the GRI Standards Principle of materiality to ensure a continued emphasis on material sustainability topics that are most relevant to its stakeholders and business. The methodology involves three phases: 1) desktop research to identify the universe of material issues, followed by benchmarking activities to inform decisions about peer group performance and best practices, 2) stakeholder engagement to define issues relevant to SDC, and 3) assessment of broad perspectives and trends on potential material topics.

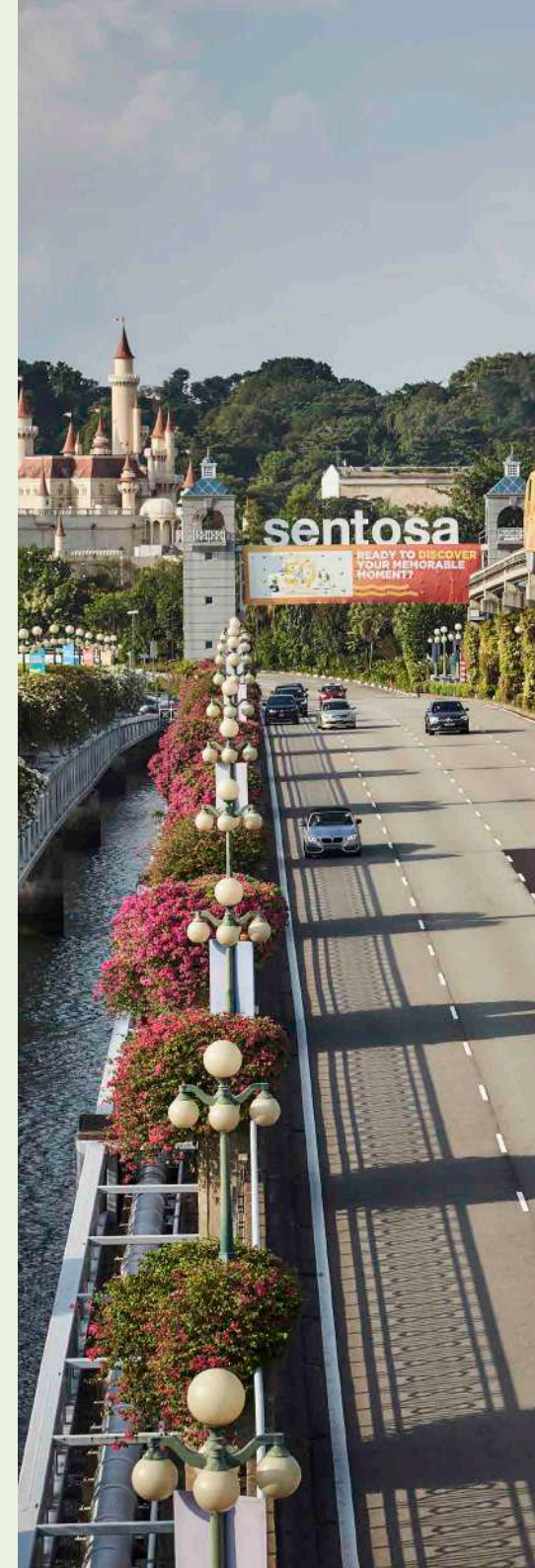
The 10 ESG factors identified to be material to SDC are reviewed on a regular basis. For the financial year ended 31 March 2022, SDC's Senior Management is satisfied that there are no significant changes in these factors.

In this year's report, SDC has also aligned factors deemed material to the relevant UN SDGs, indicated on the following page.



Material Topics

1. Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions
2. Water Management
3. Biodiversity
4. Waste Management
5. Workplace Health and Safety
6. Talent Management
7. Heritage Conservation
8. Local Communities
9. Guest Health and Safety
10. Sustainable Supply Chain





Material topics	Disclosure topic	Description	Impact boundary	Alignment to UN SDGs
Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions	GRI 302-1 GRI 305-1 GRI 305-2 GRI 305-3 GRI 307-1	Reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions in SDC's efforts to decarbonise and comply with relevant environmental regulations	Energy (SDC) GHG Emissions (SDC and Island)	Goal 7: Energy Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Goal 12: Responsible consumption Goal 13: Climate action Goal 14: Life below water
Water Management	GRI 303-3	Improving water efficiency and reducing water consumption across all operations and on Sentosa	SDC	Goal 6: Water Goal 12: Responsible consumption Goal 14: Life below water
Waste Management	GRI 306-2 GRI 306-3 GRI 306-4 GRI 306-5	Reducing the amount of waste generated and improving the recycling rate of waste on Sentosa	SDC	Goal 12: Responsible consumption
Biodiversity	GRI 304-3	Adopting new measures to conserve the rich biodiversity and habitats found on Sentosa as well as spreading conservation messages to guests	Island	Goal 14: Life below water Goal 15: Life on land
Heritage Conservation	Non-GRI topic	Conserving and preserving heritage infrastructure on Sentosa island, to create a sense of identity and deepen guests' understanding of Sentosa's rich heritage	Island	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Guest Health and Safety	GRI 416-2	Protecting the well-being of all guests through risk management and reduction measures	Island	Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Local Communities	GRI 413-1	Investing in CSR projects to give back to the local community and promote volunteerism among staff to create a more inclusive society	SDC	Goal 4: Education Goal 17: Partnerships
Workplace Health and Safety	GRI 403-9	Building a safe working environment which promotes the health and safety of all SDC staff through robust measures implemented throughout its operations	SDC	Goal 8: Decent work
Talent Management	GRI 401-1 GRI 401-2 GRI 404-1	Ensuring fair employment practices as well as providing training and development opportunities for all staff	SDC	Goal 8: Decent work
Sustainable Supply Chain	GRI 102-9	Taking a holistic approach by integrating environmentally viable practices into the supply chain lifecycle and complying with environmental schemes and standards	SDC	Goal 12: Responsible consumption



Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

In line with Singapore's goal to reduce its emissions intensity and SDC's aim of achieving carbon neutrality by 2030 for Sentosa island, SDC is working towards reducing its energy intensity and greenhouse gas emissions. This ensures that Sentosa continues to develop as a sustainable leisure destination. SDC will support its Island Partners on carbon reduction initiatives, track Sentosa's carbon emissions, trial new solutions, as well as work together with guests, the island community, and technology partners to meet its collective climate goals.

One such example is SkyHelix Sentosa, the island's first carbon neutral attraction, which has an energy-efficient design that utilises minimal electricity for its operations.

Achievements in FY2021/2022

Targets up to 2030

- SDC and its Island Partners formed the Sentosa Carbon Neutral Network, Singapore's first carbon neutrality-focused business alliance. Collectively, it is estimated to cover more than 97% of the island's carbon profile.
- Carbon Neutrality by 2030
- Improve Energy Utilisation Index (EUI)⁶ by 10% by 2030 from an average of 2018-2020 levels
- Peak carbon emissions around 2025



⁶ Energy Utilisation Index is energy consumption divided by the total Gross Floor Area of the premises

Energy Performance⁷

SDC's energy consumption of 65,953 GJ in FY2021/2022 represented a 34% increase from FY2020/2021. However, this was lower than pre-COVID levels of 71,324 GJ in FY2018/2019 and 71,518 in FY2019/2020. This rise in electricity consumption was due to an increase in the number of employees back in the office, as well as the number of visitors to SDC and its subsidiaries' offices and public areas, following the easing of COVID-19 restrictions.

Carbon Profile⁸

Sentosa's island-wide (including Island Partners and MFLG) greenhouse gas emissions are expected to be about 140,000 tonnes of CO₂e/year for 2020 and 2021. Scope 2 emissions, which comprise electricity and purchased steam or cooling used to power buildings such as office premises and hotels, transportation, attractions, food and beverage outlets, and common areas, account for the majority of emissions.

The carbon profile for SDC and its subsidiaries, based on GHG protocol guidelines for the calendar year of 2021, is 11,707 tonnes of CO₂e, and is estimated to constitute about 8% of Sentosa's island-wide emissions. With the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2030, SDC will continue to implement new initiatives and measures to reduce its energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

Electricity Consumption (Gigajoules - GJ)

FY2019/2020	FY2020/2021	FY2021/2022
71,518	49,202	65,953

Carbon profile (SDC and its subsidiaries) (tonnes CO₂e)

Total emissions: 11,707 tonnes (CO₂e)



Scope 1: **1,531**

Direct emissions
(including fuels from
stationary and mobile
combustion)



Scope 2: **7,460**

Indirect emissions
(purchased energy)



Scope 3: **2,717**

Indirect emissions
from that occur in the
value chain including
purchased goods
and services, waste
generated in operations,
and business travel

⁷ The performance data disclosed for energy does not follow GreenGov.SG requirements, which report on the Energy Utilisation Index, as the Sustainability Report covers not only building level reporting but a wider scope including other areas such as island operations and common areas under SDC purview. The data for electricity consumption is only applicable to SDC, SGC and SCRM.

⁸ The estimated data for carbon profile has been collated from SDC, SGC, SCRM, Island Partners and MFLG.



SDC Taking the Lead to Achieve Carbon Neutrality by 2030

Sentosa is also implementing decarbonisation initiatives throughout the island to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030, with SDC playing a leading role in this. Through SDC's collaboration with Temasek to harness its expertise and network of companies to study and test-bed sustainable solutions in Sentosa, SDC has worked with Engie Impact and island businesses to demystify the computation of businesses' carbon footprints and, as a result, uncover decarbonisation prospects.

Case Study 1: Sentosa Carbon Neutral Network (SCNN)

The SCNN was formed in 2021 and aims to collectively achieve Sentosa's carbon neutrality goal by 2030. Comprising 21 members to date accounting for more than 97% of the island's carbon profile, the SCNN has and will continue to collaborate on various initiatives including:

1. Development of an island-wide carbon profiling methodology and annual carbon accounting
2. On-site decarbonisation projects, such as deployment of solar panels, waste-to-energy plants and tidal turbines which aim to decarbonise Sentosa by up to 30% compared to 2019 baselines
3. Sharing and implementation of best practices and trends in sustainability through collaborations with other like-minded partners⁹ across public, private, and non-profit sectors. SDC will also be studying possibilities for carbon and waste reduction, as well as advocacy

⁹ Partners include WWF-SG, Global Compact Network Singapore (GCNS), Temasek, NUS' Centre for Nature-Based Climate Solutions and NTU's Asian School of the Environment

Case Study 2: Harnessing Renewable Energy and Tapping on Innovative Solutions

As part of SDC's partnerships, SDC will implement new infrastructure solutions for carbon mitigation, with a focus on studying solutions to harness renewable energy, such as solar and tidal energy, as well as waste-to-energy generation. Waste-to-energy systems will facilitate a circular economy, as Sentosa moves towards becoming a zero-waste precinct.

As Sentosa's first island-level renewable energy implementation milestone, SDC and Resorts World Sentosa embarked on a large-scale deployment of solar photovoltaic cells across 18 sites on Sentosa starting June 2022. Collectively, the solar panels will cover about 2.5 hectares, with a solar capacity of 3.09 megawatt-peak (MWp) that can decarbonise the equivalent of 60,000 hotel room nights annually when fully installed by 2023.

As part of Enterprise Singapore's Sustainability Open Innovation Challenge (SOIC) 2021, SDC published a challenge statement in November 2021 to gather proposals on harnessing tidal energy along Sentosa's Boardwalk. Bluenergy was announced as the winner of the SOIC challenge with their bi-directional tidal turbine proposal, and SDC is working with Bluenergy to testbed their solution.



Case Study 3: Green Testbeds and Electrifying Buses

As part of greening Sentosa's transportation fleet, SDC is in the process of electrifying 100% of its intra-island public transportation by 2025. Sentosa's cable car, Sentosa Express (monorail) and beach shuttles are already fully electric.

In collaboration with ComfortDelgro Bus, SDC has completed a six-month trial in preparation for the electrification of Sentosa's bus services. The trial has provided insights into the factors affecting e-bus operations, including mileage impact and battery usage trends. With the successful completion of the trial, SDC will progressively electrify the island's bus services from the end of 2022.



Water Management

SDC is taking a holistic approach towards reducing its water usage and improving its water efficiency. SDC strives to use water sustainably and to report water consumption and efficiency, which supports initiatives such as GreenGov.SG.

Water used across SDC's business operations is obtained from PUB, Singapore's national water agency. Water is supplied from four different water sources, namely water from the local catchment, imported water, NEWater (reclaimed water) and desalinated water.

Even with a diversified and sustainable water supply chain, water scarcity remains a pertinent issue in Singapore due to the lack of natural water resources and limited land space. The main water source for irrigation is from rainwater harvesting from existing ponds. NEWater acts as a contingency and alternative water source for the irrigation system during dry spells or when pond water becomes unavailable.

Water Performance¹⁰

Achievements in FY2021/2022

- In FY2021/2022, a total of 301.64¹¹ megalitres of water were withdrawn, a 34.4% increase from FY2020/2021. This is due to the rise in the number of visitors to Sentosa as a result of the easing of COVID-19 restrictions. NEWater contributed to 30.5% of the total water withdrawn in the reporting year

Targets up to 2030

- Improve Water Efficiency Index¹² by 10% by 2030 from an average of 2018-2020 levels.
- New development areas and projects should collect as much rainfall as feasible to irrigate landscape regions, taking into account the project's water requirement.
- Existing developments are required to assess rainwater harvesting options, particularly in Sentosa's western zone, such as Fort Siloso, Imbiah Lookout, and Mount Imbiah, to make the landscape more sustainable while reducing strain on manpower and the drainage network.



Total water withdrawn (megaliters - ML)

FY2019/2020			FY2020/2021			FY2021/2022		
SDC	SGC	SCRM	SDC	SGC	SCRM	SDC	SGC	SCRM
320.5	78.32	22.4	154.2	51.4	18.8	240.3	31.4	30.0

Breakdown of total water withdrawn (megaliters - ML)

FY2019/2020		FY2020/2021		FY2021/2022	
Potable water	NEWater	Potable water	NEWater	Potable water	NEWater
321.1	100.1	200.8	23.6	209.7	92.0

¹⁰ The performance data disclosed for water does not follow GreenGov.SG requirements, which report on the Water Efficiency Index, as the Sustainability Report covers not just building level reporting, but a wider scope which includes other areas such as island operations and common areas under SDC purview.

¹¹ The data consolidated and reported for total water withdrawn comprises SDC, SGC and SCRM. However, under SCRM, only offices are included in the scope, and it excludes all condominiums as well as landed properties.

¹² Water Efficiency Index is the water consumption per day of a building divided by the total number of public officer headcount including visitors to the premises.



Water Management Initiatives

Across all the various activities on the island, water plays a key part in helping SDC advance sustainable development. As such, SDC takes a strategic approach to water management, with various initiatives to effectively manage and the island's water consumption. These measures include planting more drought-resistant plants across the island and incorporating the use of wetting agents during droughts. For example, polymer gel is applied to the soil mixture to enable plants, such as climbers, to better withstand droughts. Mulching is also applied to planting beds and trees to retain moisture. Under the Sentosa-Brani Master Plan study, future watering needs for new developments will be designed and planned for long-term sustainability.

Case Study 1: Rainwater Harvesting

To reduce the overall consumption of water, SDC harvests rainwater collected at the island's ponds, which is then used for plant irrigation. In FY2021/2022, the ponds on Sentosa collected a total of 93.8 megalitres of rainwater.

An upcoming development - the Sentosa Sensoryscape, the first milestone project in the Sentosa-Brani Master Plan - is designed to harvest rainwater directly from Sentosa's catchment areas for its irrigation needs, estimated to be 0.09 megalitres per day. To further reduce the usage of potable water from PUB, SDC has also included a contingency to transfer water from a nearby water source during no rain days. This will enable an estimated 11.5 megalitres (based on NEA 2020 rain data in Sentosa) of potable water to be redirected for human consumption annually.

Case Study 2: Controlled Irrigation

SGC had earlier reduced its water consumption through the implementation of an irrigation control system. SDC's automated irrigation system, which uses a combination of water saving nozzles, weather/rain sensors and a centralised irrigation monitoring system, has also helped to regulate SDC's water usage, enabling it to use water in a more sustainable manner.



Waste Management

With an annual visitorship of some 19 million pre-COVID-19, responsible waste management helps ensure that Sentosa continues to be a world-class leisure destination. In Singapore, where there is limited land available for waste disposal, SDC and its subsidiaries actively promote on-site recycling and strive to minimise the amount of waste generated. This includes reducing food waste and single-use plastics. Efforts to minimise waste generation also contribute towards extending the lifespan of Semakau Landfill, Singapore's only landfill.

In line with SDC's goal to transform Sentosa into a carbon neutral destination by 2030, one of its key priorities is to close the waste loop by reducing waste generation and promoting waste recycling.



Achievements in FY2021/2022

- SDC and Temasek have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to identify opportunities for sustainability projects in Sentosa.
- Key sustainability areas studied include district cooling infrastructure, waste management, and renewable energy.

Targets up to 2030

- Improve Waste Disposal Index¹³ by 30% by 2030 from 2022 levels

¹³ Waste Disposal Index is the total amount of waste disposed of per day divided by the total number of public officer headcount including visitors to the premises.

Total general waste (tonnes)

FY2019/2020		FY2020/2021		FY2021/2022	
Disposed	Recycled	Disposed	Recycled	Disposed	Recycled
2,412	338	1,972	159	2,384	144

Breakdown of total waste recycled (tonnes)

FY2019/2020		FY2020/2021		FY2021/2022	
Plastic	5	Plastic	1	Plastic	0.2
Metal	7	Metal	2	Metal	1
Glass	150	Glass	94	Glass	91
Old Corrugated Cartons (OGG), Old Newspapers and Others	176	Old Corrugated Cartons (OGG), Old Newspapers and Others	62	Old Corrugated Cartons (OGG), Old Newspapers and Others	52
				Electronic Waste	0.1



Waste Performance¹⁴

SDC tracks the amount of waste generated from the various waste collection points around the island. Collection points are located at SDC's office, Sentosa Golf Club, and Sentosa Cove Village. Waste generated at these collection points is collected and managed by an SDC-appointed waste contractor. In FY2021/2022, SDC's facilities generated a total of 2,528 tonnes of general waste, an 18.6% increase compared to FY2020/2021. This increase is due to the rise in the number of visitors to Sentosa, following the easing of COVID-19 restrictions.

For the reporting year, approximately 6% of the total waste generated was diverted away from disposal, with 144 tonnes of general waste being recycled.

In FY2020/2021, SDC embarked on a comprehensive Sentosa-wide waste study to determine the quantity of waste generated through various streams, such as food and electronic waste. Such efforts will enable SDC to accurately identify waste trends, recycling rates, and project future waste generation figures, which will aid in the implementation of new initiatives and activities to reduce waste generated.

Case Study 1: Innovative Solutions for Waste Reduction

As part of Enterprise Singapore's SOIC 2021, SDC published a challenge statement in November 2021 to gather proposals on ways to introduce upcycling to Sentosa's key waste streams such as horticultural, food, and disposables, as well as engage consumers in the process. ChopValue Singapore and Phenix by Onthelist were announced as the winners of the challenge, following their respective proposals on upcycling chopsticks into furnishings and tiling, and connecting businesses with buyers of unsold food inventories. SDC is working with them to implement these solutions in Sentosa as part of overall efforts to reduce waste.

Case Study 2: Developing Disposables Reduction Playbook and Supporting NEA's "Say Yes to Waste Less" Campaign

As a leading leisure destination, Sentosa can demonstrate how a leisure precinct can significantly reduce disposables while optimising guest experience. With disposables contributing significantly to waste generation, SDC and its subsidiaries recognise the importance of minimising the use of disposables, and have implemented initiatives to address this. For example, single-use disposables such as plastic water bottles and utensils are not provided during SDC staff events or meetings organisation-wide, and they have been banned from Sentosa Golf Club's golf courses. Water stations have been installed at office buildings, common areas and golf courses instead, to allow for the refilling of reusable bottles.

In addition to reducing disposables internally, it is also important to encourage Island Partners and guests to reduce waste and adopt a more environmentally conscious lifestyle. In March 2022, SDC embarked on a collaboration with WWF-SG to develop a disposables playbook for the hotels, attractions, and F&B industry by the end of 2022. This is a collaborative exercise, with Island Partners stepping up and helping shape the playbook. Once published, WWF-SG will conduct workshops with Island Partners and engage them on new and existing disposables reduction and management measures.

¹⁴ General waste refers to non-hazardous waste, which are collected from SDC (compactors, bin centre at Imbiah and Central Kitchen), Sentosa Golf Club and Sentosa Cove Village. The data excludes waste disposed of by the hotels and Resorts World Sentosa as they are handled through separate commercial contracts.





Biodiversity

Sentosa is home to a variety of coastal marine habitats and rich terrestrial secondary forests. With 40 hectares of protected nature areas, 22 heritage trees and rich biodiversity, SDC treasures and protects the native fauna and flora on Sentosa and the areas around them.

The thriving biodiversity is fundamental to Sentosa's ecosystem and the island's position as a sustainable leisure destination. As custodians of Sentosa, SDC takes great effort to conserve biodiversity and minimise impacts on the natural environment.

Globally, the rich biodiversity of the planet is being threatened at an alarming rate through the degradation of complex ecosystems due to climate change and an increase in built-up areas. As an island leisure destination and home to 474 species of flora and fauna, of which 80 are estimated to be species of conservation concern, it is imperative that SDC takes measures to ensure that island operations and future development have minimal adverse impacts on biodiversity and the delicate ecosystem in Sentosa.

Achievements in FY2021/2022

SDC has engaged in restoration efforts to further support the ecosystem and increase resilience against climate change. As part of efforts to conserve and protect the island's rich biodiversity, SDC has embarked on a native tree-planting project, where native flora species, such as the endangered Light Red Meranti, have been identified and planted in Sentosa's forests.



Furthermore, there has been an increase in public interest in visiting Sentosa's nature areas since the onset of COVID-19. It is therefore important to maintain and protect ecologically sensitive areas from negative impacts such as waste pollution, trampling of the soil or intertidal flats, and noise and light pollution from urban developments. The protection of Sentosa's natural habitats, biodiversity, and complex ecosystems is underpinned by SDC's land-use planning and conservation efforts.

Focus Areas

New landscape development

- Minimum 0.8% green plot ratio for development sites
- Blend in Master Plan intent and zone characteristics into all new developments
- Landscape planting palette will endeavour to include a native plants where feasible
- Plants selection: Invasive plants should be avoided or introduced only at suitable locations
- Landscaping should enhance the area's biodiversity; for example, by attracting various species of birds, butterflies, and dragonflies

Tree protection

- Tree protection zone to be set up during the construction stage to safeguard existing trees earmarked for protection, especially those with conservation value
- Trees should be retained to provide guests with natural shade (if applicable and if trees are in good health)
- Careful consideration and replacement programme for any trees removed

Safeguarding ecosystems and biodiversity

- Work with project teams to minimise negative impacts on sensitive habitats and biodiverse sites.
- Safeguard Sentosa's biodiversity and its sustainability through a native plant programme
- Strengthen buffer zones by introducing more biological ecosystems and enriching biodiversity for a genetically diverse ecosystem
- Introduce nature signages along beaches, conduct outreach programmes and engage guests to increase overall awareness and appreciation for conservation



Land-use Planning

Being Asia's leading leisure destination, Sentosa is known for its diverse array of unique leisure experiences, ranging from themed attractions, dining offerings and accommodation options to beaches and nature trails. As the island continually builds on this strong position to rejuvenate offerings, an integral design principle component of SDC's plans is sustainable development.

Thus, even as offerings are refreshed amid changing guest preferences and needs, SDC remains firmly committed to environmental sustainability and protecting Sentosa's charm, such as by carefully selecting development sites and ensuring that care for biodiversity is incorporated during all phases of land-use planning and development.

Two measures have been adopted as part of this commitment: taking an environmentally sensitive approach and following the direction set by Sentosa's Master Plans over the years.



Conservation

The protection of natural habitats in Sentosa and surrounding areas is a key pillar of SDC's approach to sustainability. SDC approaches conservation in three ways: Identification, Protection, and Enhancement.

Approach

Ongoing efforts

Identification of Ecologically Sensitive Sites and Understanding of Biodiversity

Through collaborations with other Government agencies such as the National Parks Board (NParks), SDC has conducted studies and research to understand species richness and diversity at ecologically sensitive sites in Sentosa. This has enabled SDC to decide on the level of protection to be given to each sensitive site in order to safeguard the island's rich biodiversity.

This is in line with SDC's efforts to achieve its long-term goal of ensuring 50% greenery coverage island-wide.

To maintain the island's 50% green cover, SDC has employed the use of satellite imagery.

SDC has identified several ecologically-sensitive sites, including Tanjong Rimau, Imbiah Nature Area, Serapong Nature Area and Serapong Reef. These coastal areas, secondary forests and intertidal shores are home to a wide variety of uncommon and endangered flora, as well as terrestrial and marine wildlife. These precious habitats provide key ecological connectivity to other forested areas on Sentosa, the other Southern Islands and even mainland Singapore.

SDC is also heavily involved in conservation and restoration efforts for forest, marine and bee habitats. Some initiatives undertaken include compiling a centralised database for preliminary environmental and ecological information, which provides a baseline for planning, identifying gaps, and formulating improvement plans to enhance habitats and biodiversity.

Protection of Key Nature Areas through Multi-pronged Approaches

Sentosa adopts a multi-pronged approach to protect key nature areas, in order to conserve the island's rich biodiversity. These efforts include, (i) limiting access to sensitive ecological sites, such as only permitting educational guided tours, (ii) preventing intrusion into sensitive sites through signages at entrances, guidelines, and virtual tours, and (iii) protecting and restoring the island's biodiversity.

To control and manage access to sensitive ecological areas while still allowing guests to appreciate them, SDC adopts a balanced approach which allows for controlled access through pre-organised group tours and learning journeys. These allow guests to learn about these natural habitats and biodiversity while instilling in them the importance of conservation. In FY2021/2022, 74 individuals attended the Siloso Headland Intertidal Programme and 110 individuals attended the Marine ConservAction programme.

With group size restrictions due to COVID-19 Safe Management Measures, SDC has leveraged on technology to offer virtual experiences for guests and school groups. This has encouraged guests to better appreciate Sentosa's rich natural habitats and biodiversity while also helping to protect sensitive ecological sites. For example, virtual learning journey "Imbiah Adventures", featuring the biodiversity at Mount Imbiah as well as nature-related activity worksheets on Sentosa's website, have allowed guests to 'explore' Sentosa's nature.

Enhancement of Awareness of Sustainability issues

SDC believes that conservation efforts are effective only when different stakeholders are aware of key sustainability issues. Inculcating a high level of awareness among guests will thus make them more inclined to ensure that their actions do not pose harm to the surrounding environment.

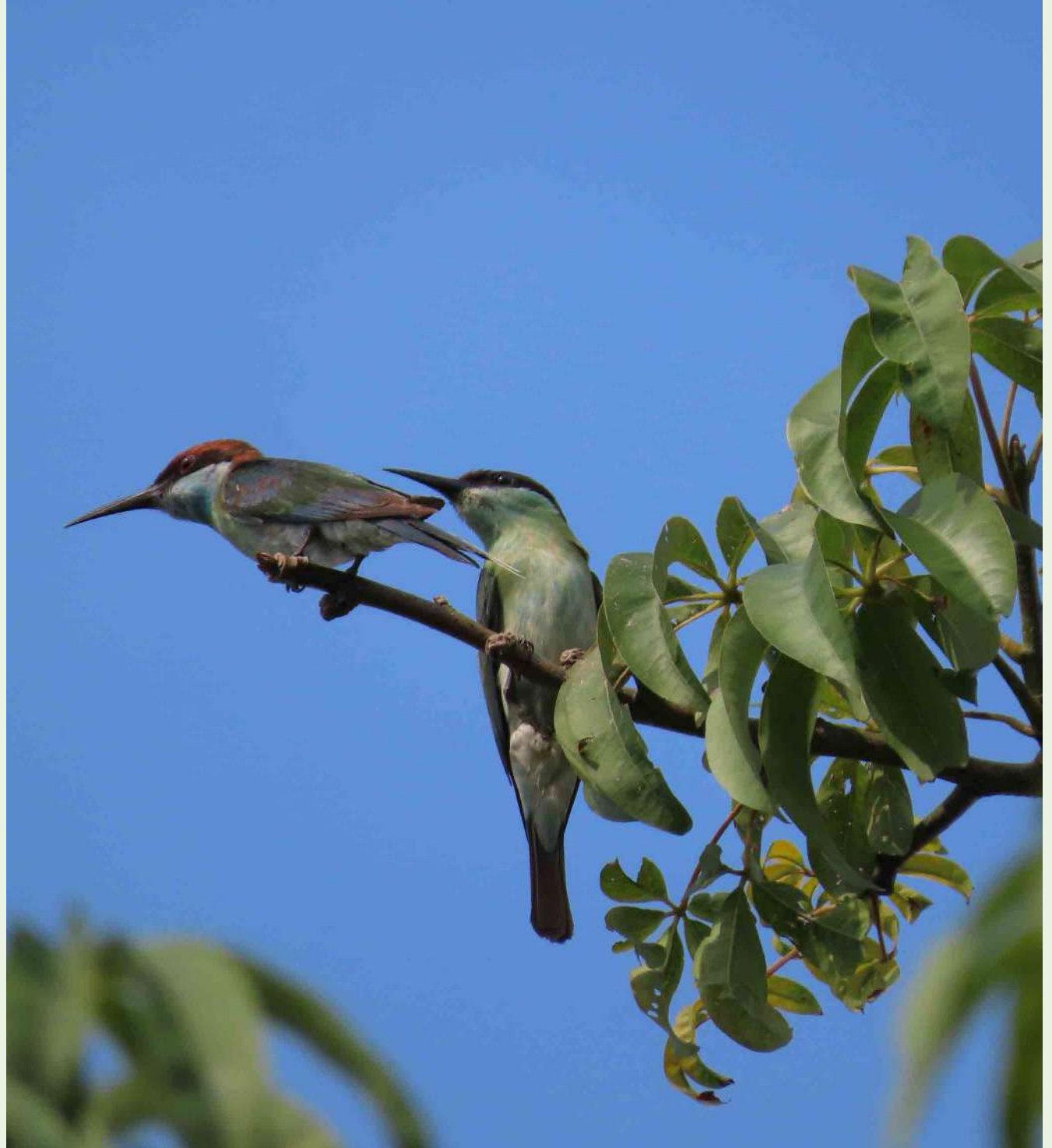
SDC works closely with partners such as researchers and NGOs to better understand the island's environment for new sustainability solutions. For example, SDC has partnered NTU's Earth Observatory of Singapore and Asian School of the Environment for ecological studies. SDC has also partnered the NUS Centre for Nature-based Climate Solutions to study possible nature-based climate solutions and coastal protection measures.

SDC also offers learning journey programmes to educate students about the importance of biodiversity.



Case Study 1: Initiatives on Wildlife Management

The abundance of wildlife in Sentosa is part of what makes the island so interesting. Besides native birds, the island is also part of an important migratory route, the East Asia-Australasian Flyway, and a gateway to local migratory stopovers. Wildlife management has been an important part of SDC's work, in order to better manage animal health and the population. To care for the health of Sentosa's wildlife population, ensure a balanced ecosystem and encourage a harmonious relationship between people and wildlife, SDC has developed a wildlife management framework to guide the Environmental Management Team as they care for life in the wild. In addition, many of SDC's staff are trained and certified by the Centre for Urban Greenery and Ecology (CUGE) for proper handling of reptiles and mammals. SDC routinely monitors the island's wildlife to track the presence of various species, while camera traps have been deployed to track and identify nocturnal wildlife.



Case Study 2: Conservation of Habitats

Guidelines for visiting Sentosa's nature areas are on SDC's website to advise visitors on the appropriate behaviour when visiting these delicate areas¹⁵. For sensitive intertidal and forest habitats, written permission is required for entry. SDC keeps a record of the number of visitors entering sensitive sites and limits this on a per-day basis.

Guided experiences have also been introduced to allow guests to explore these sensitive sites in a sustainable manner.

Other efforts include:

- (i) Erecting signages and barricades to inform guests of sensitive nature areas
- (ii) Installing Biodiversity Enhancement Units in collaboration with NUS to support the recruitment of biodiversity on Sentosa's seawalls. This has been implemented at Palawan as a trial.
- (iii) Collaborating with NTU to study and document the geology of Tanjong Rimau to aid in future conservation management and decision making.

¹⁵ Sentosa. (n.d.). Nature Area Guidelines. <https://www.sentosa.com.sg/en/get-inspired/nature-area-guidelines/>



Case Study 3: Species-specific Studies

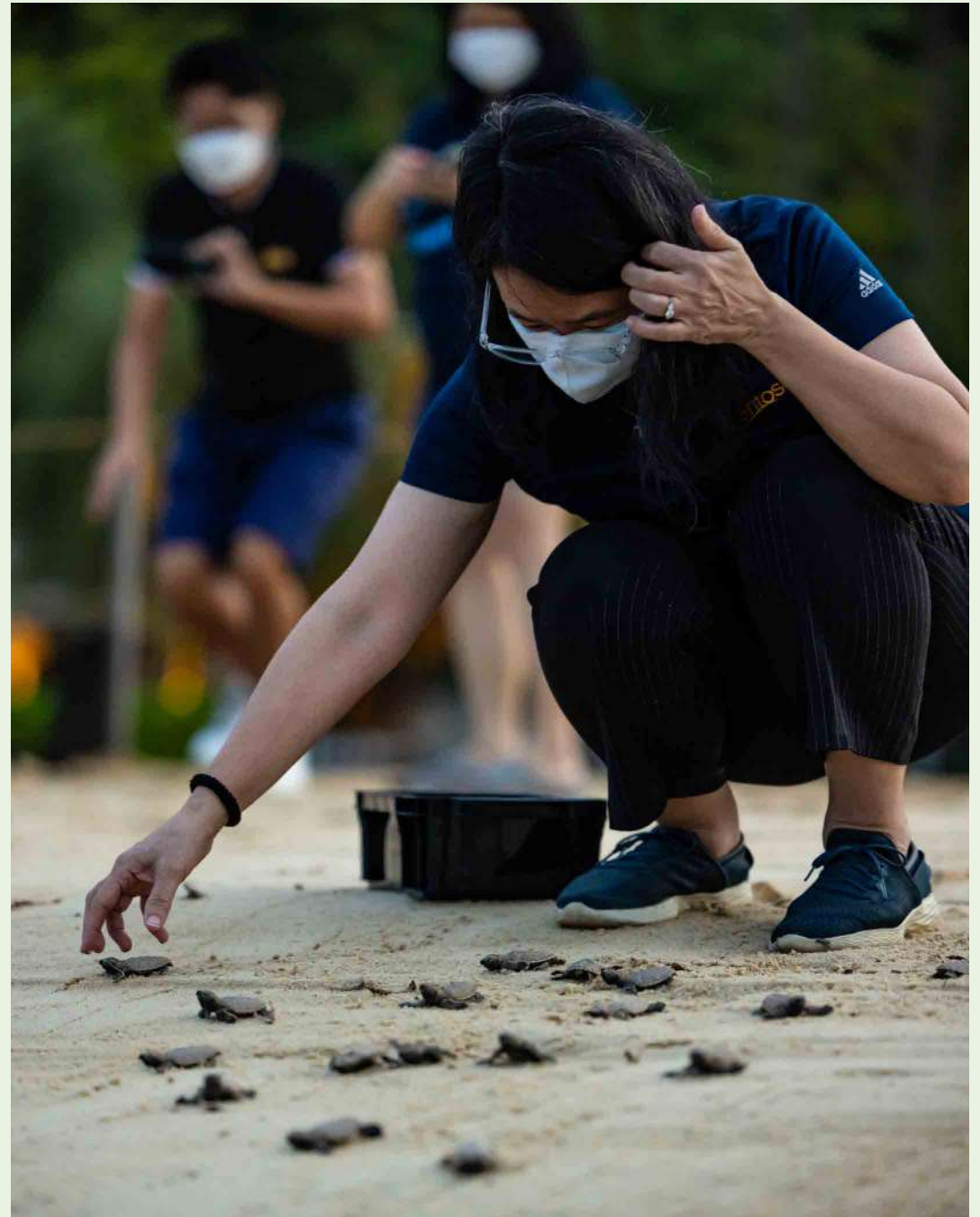
As part of SDC's ongoing effort to better conserve the island's native wildlife, prominent species that are ecologically significant, frequently in contact with visitors or charismatic are flagged out and closely monitored by the Wildlife Management team. Some species of interest include blue-throated bee-eaters and smooth-coated otters.

On 2 September 2021, a hawksbill turtle nest was found at Siloso Beach. SDC, with support from NParks, put in great effort to care for the eggs during the incubation period, before releasing the turtle hatchlings into the sea on 1 November 2021. Information on hawksbill turtles, including the dos and don'ts when spotting a turtle or its tracks, are detailed on Sentosa's website¹⁶. Educational signs have also been erected along Palawan Beach. SDC staff and various stakeholders, including Island Partners, NParks' Marine and Coastal Team, sustainability partners and volunteers, also joined in to release the turtle hatchlings.

SDC has also been collaborating with researchers to study various species and enhance conservation practices.

1. Unique insects are closely monitored by the conservation team using scientific methods. SDC also works with NUS to study insect diversity in different parts of Sentosa to aid in future conservation management and decision making.
2. Sentosa is home to one of the largest colonies of natural nesting swiftlets in Singapore. SDC works with NUS to study their population, breeding cycle and behaviour.
3. NTU has been studying microatolls on Sentosa to better understand sea-level change. These microatolls - which are colonies of corals - allow researchers to uncover data on Singapore's sea level history from a time long before the availability of modern equipment and technology, thus enabling them to observe the effects of climate change.

¹⁶ Sentosa. (n.d.). Nature Guide - Sentosa Turtle Encounters. <https://www.sentosa.com.sg/en/get-inspired/sentosa-guides/sentosa-turtle-encounters/>



Heritage Conservation (non-GRI topic)

As an island with rich heritage and sites of historical significance, and home to over 24 conserved buildings and Singapore's only fully restored fort, Sentosa remains an important landmark in Singapore's history. SDC believes that the history of Sentosa serves as an intangible treasure that SDC has the responsibility to preserve as well as educate both local and overseas guests on.

Achievements in FY2021/2022

Fort Siloso, Singapore's best preserved 19th century fort, was gazetted as Singapore's 74th National Monument on 15 February 2022, fortifying its place in Singapore's built heritage.

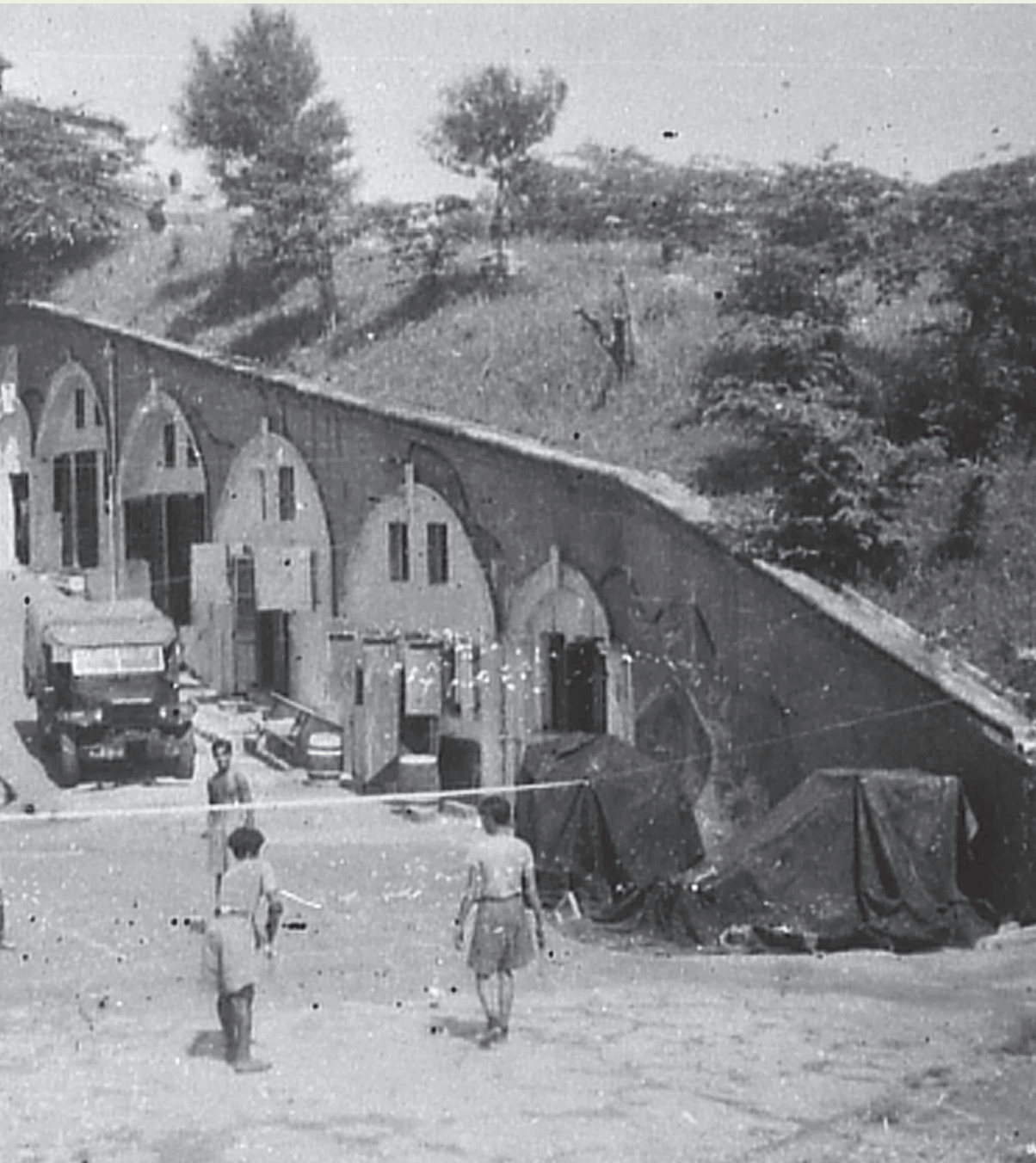


As custodians of the island, SDC is responsible for protecting its cultural assets through heritage conservation. These assets also serve to educate both local and overseas guests on the historical significance of Sentosa. A trip to Sentosa will therefore be incomplete without an understanding of its rich history, including remnants of its military past still present throughout the island. They include Fort Siloso, Mount Imbiah Battery, Surrender Chambers, The Knolls, and The Barracks Hotel. These heritage buildings, once upon a time soldiers' barracks and artillery batteries, have now been restored and repurposed to thrill, delight, educate and rejuvenate guests.

SDC's approach to heritage conservation includes the restoration of old buildings and injection of vibrancy into the old building structures. Through the conservation of Sentosa's historical assets, the public has free access to Fort Siloso, Singapore's last preserved coastal fort. This allows SDC to raise awareness and instill a sense of pride in Singapore's heritage through programmes and initiatives, using the heritage site as a backdrop. For example, SDC collaborated with the National Heritage Board (NHB) in February 2021 to launch the Fort Siloso Rediscovery Tour as part of NHB's Battle for Singapore 2021 programme, where guests could learn more about the fall of Singapore and other stories relating to the Japanese Occupation.

The initiatives undertaken by SDC to safeguard and protect Sentosa's heritage are in line with the GSTC criteria for sustainability, which serve as the global baseline standard for sustainability in the tourism industry.





Case study 1: New Sentosa Heritage Trails in Collaboration with NHB

In partnership with NHB, the Sentosa Heritage Trail was launched in March 2022, comprising three themed routes and supplemented with heritage trail markers to allow guests to explore the island in their own time^{17 18}. The trails uncover the stories and history of the early settlers on the island, shed light on the story of modern Sentosa's reinvention and trace the transformation of the island from a military complex to a leisure destination. The three trails are:

- 1 Forts, which takes visitors from Siloso through to Imbiah via the Coastal and Imbiah Trails, while incorporating nature and heritage elements along the way. The 4km trail explores the extensive fortifications on Sentosa, including Fort Siloso, Imbiah Battery and Fort Serapong, which were commissioned following the island's militarisation in the late 1800s.
- 2 Kampong and Barracks, a 3km route which lets the public explore the lives and livelihoods of the people of Pulau Blakang Mati, as well as their living spaces such as kampongs, barracks and luxurious bungalows.
- 3 Memories of Sentosa, a 2.5km trail that takes guests down memory lane as it winds through Siloso and Imbiah, before ending off at Resorts World Sentosa. The trail features former attractions on the island (e.g. the Musical Fountain, Ferry Terminal and Sentosa Monorail) that helped define Sentosa in the 1980s and 1990s, and revisits these locations and the memories associated with them.

¹⁷ Mohan, M. (2022, March 17). New Sentosa Heritage Trail launched, features three thematic routes. Channel News Asia (CNA). <https://www.channelnewsasia.com/singapore/nhb-sentosa-heritage-trail-launch-three-routes-2570746>

¹⁸ Roots. (n.d.). Sentosa Heritage Trail. <https://www.roots.gov.sg/places/places-landing/trails/Sentosa-Heritage-Trail>

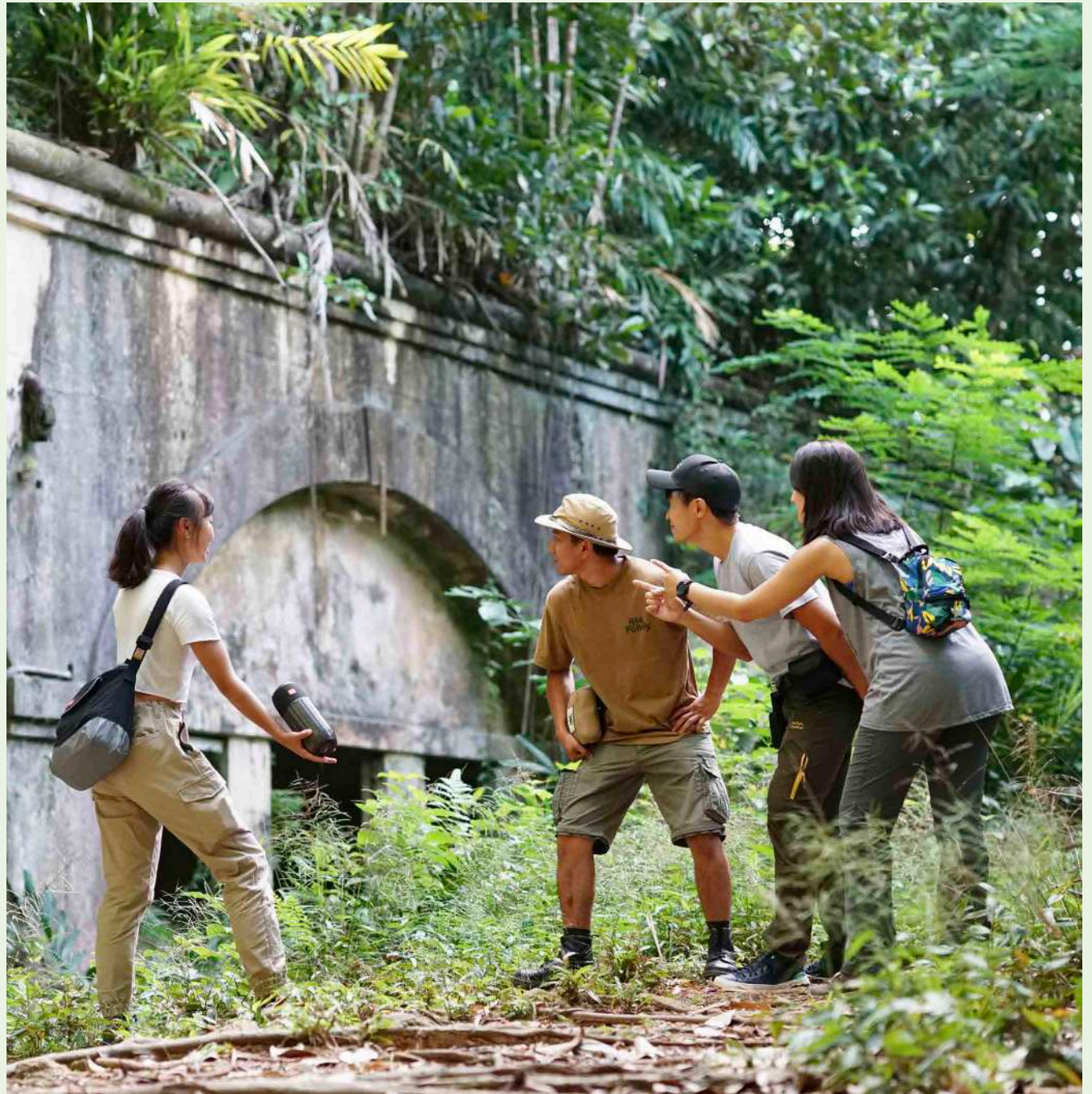


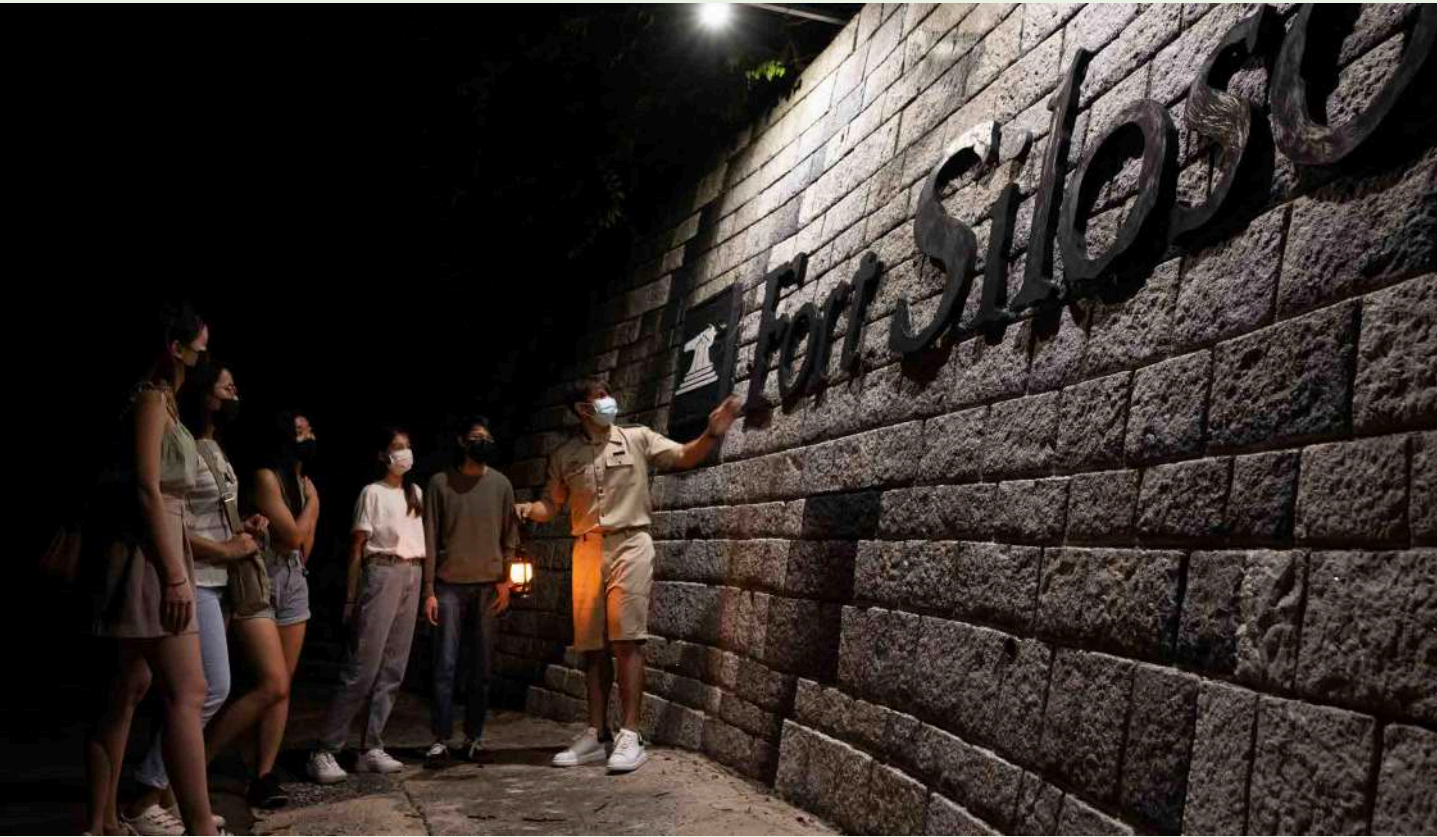


Case Study 2: SentoSights

In January 2022, SDC launched SentoSights, a new series of sustainability- and heritage-themed tours, allowing guests to better understand and appreciate sustainability through an immersion into the unique heritage, biodiversity and nature of Sentosa and its neighbouring islands¹⁹. The 11 new tours under SentoSights aim to help guests explore Sentosa's hidden gems and gain insights into the importance of sustainability and conservation.

¹⁹ SDC launched a new gateway to the wider Southern Islands Archipelago, with a new ferry jetty at Sentosa Cove Village offering ferry services from 4Q 2021. The jetty extended the Sentosa getaway to its neighbouring islands by offering guests convenient access to a rustic eco-destination.





Case Study 3: Enhancing Fort Siloso's Outreach and Education Programmes

To enhance the Fort Siloso experience and make appreciating its history and heritage more engaging, SDC introduced the following immersive offerings:

- Fort Siloso Night Experience: This two-hour walking tour is led only by kerosene lamp, and takes participants through a realistic experience resembling the dim setting that World War II soldiers had to endure.
- Fort Siloso Virtual Escape Game – The Quest for Lost Gold: As part of Sentosa's first ever virtual escape room game, guests could solve puzzles, hunt for treasures and explore Singapore's only preserved coastal fort. The experience enabled participants to explore Fort Siloso from the comfort of their homes.
- Mystery Museum Tours – Hidden Secrets: As part of its Museum Roundtable event, NHB rolled out a series of Mystery Museum Tours in September 2021, which took the public on a journey of exploration through selected museums in Singapore. Under the "Hidden Secrets" theme, guests to Fort Siloso were treated to a more intimate and behind-the-scenes look into the inner workings of the attraction. The guided tour by a Fort Siloso exhibit specialist also allowed participants to discover how exhibits at the attraction are repaired and the tools and steps required to do so.

Case Study 4: NHB x Sentosa Heritage Research Efforts

To better safeguard the island's heritage and uncover more details from its past, SDC has collaborated with NHB to research Sentosa's history, including from its Pulau Blakang Mati days. This involves delving into Sentosa's military and social history, including less well-known aspects from before it became a leisure destination, as well as more recent details on the development of the island after its pivot to tourism.





Guest Health and Safety

Through extensive risk management, reduction measures and close collaborations with Island Partners, SDC is committed to ensuring the safety and well-being of everyone in Sentosa. Amidst COVID-19, a variety of measures were implemented to ensure the health and safety of guests in Sentosa, such as Safe Management Measures and an increased frequency for cleaning and disinfecting of common and high-touch areas. 100% of SDC's premises have also been certified SG Clean²⁰.

In addition, for the safety of guests, information on dos and don'ts have been displayed at Sentosa's nature areas and trails and on SDC's website to remind guests to treat the ecosystem with care. Entry into certain nature areas is also restricted to protect the natural environment and ensure the safety of all guests.

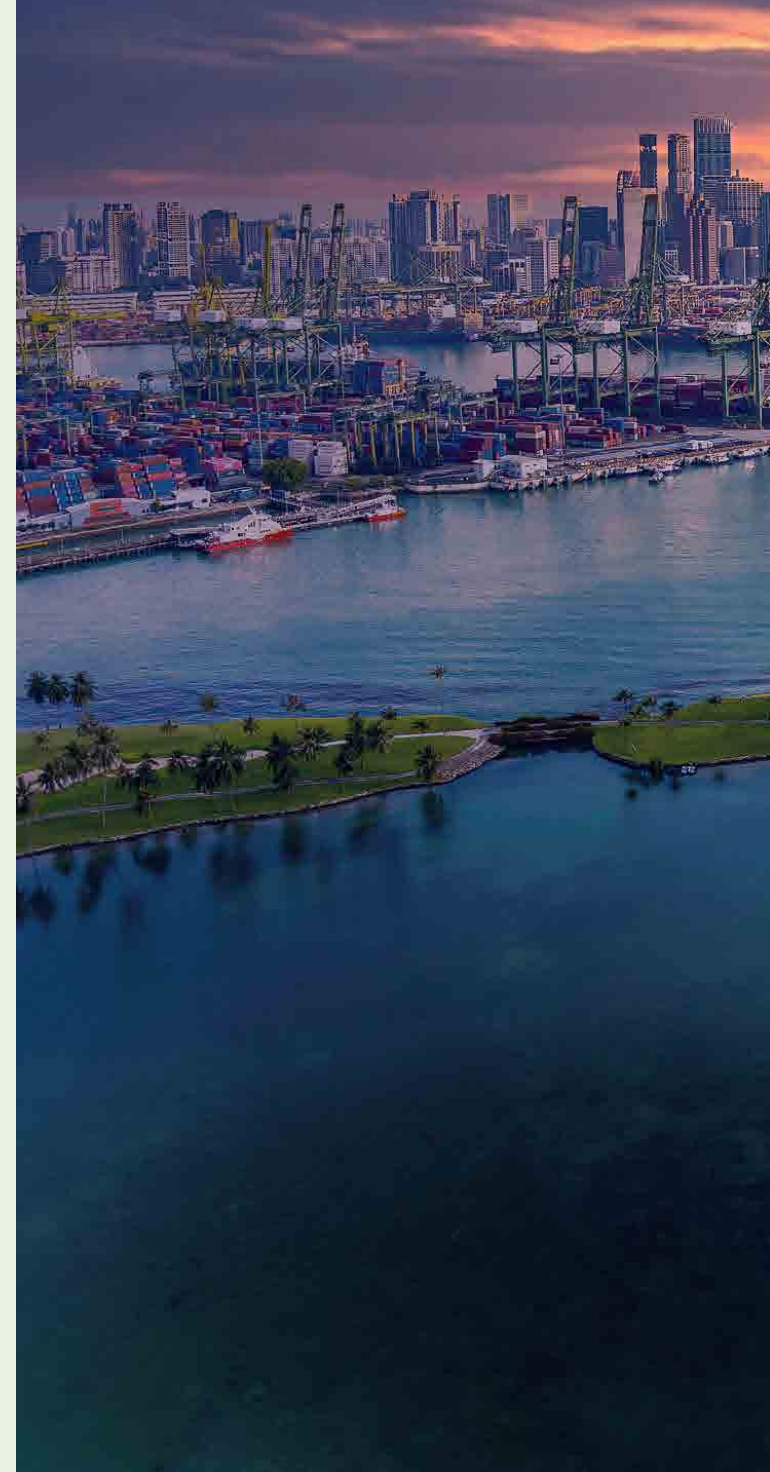
In FY2021/2022, there was a 51% increase in the total number of injuries involving guests in Sentosa, from 163 in FY2020/2021 to 247 in FY2021/2022. This increase is due to the rise in the number of visitors to Sentosa, following the easing of COVID-19 restrictions. Most of these cases were minor injuries, such as slips, trips, and falls, and personal medical matters.

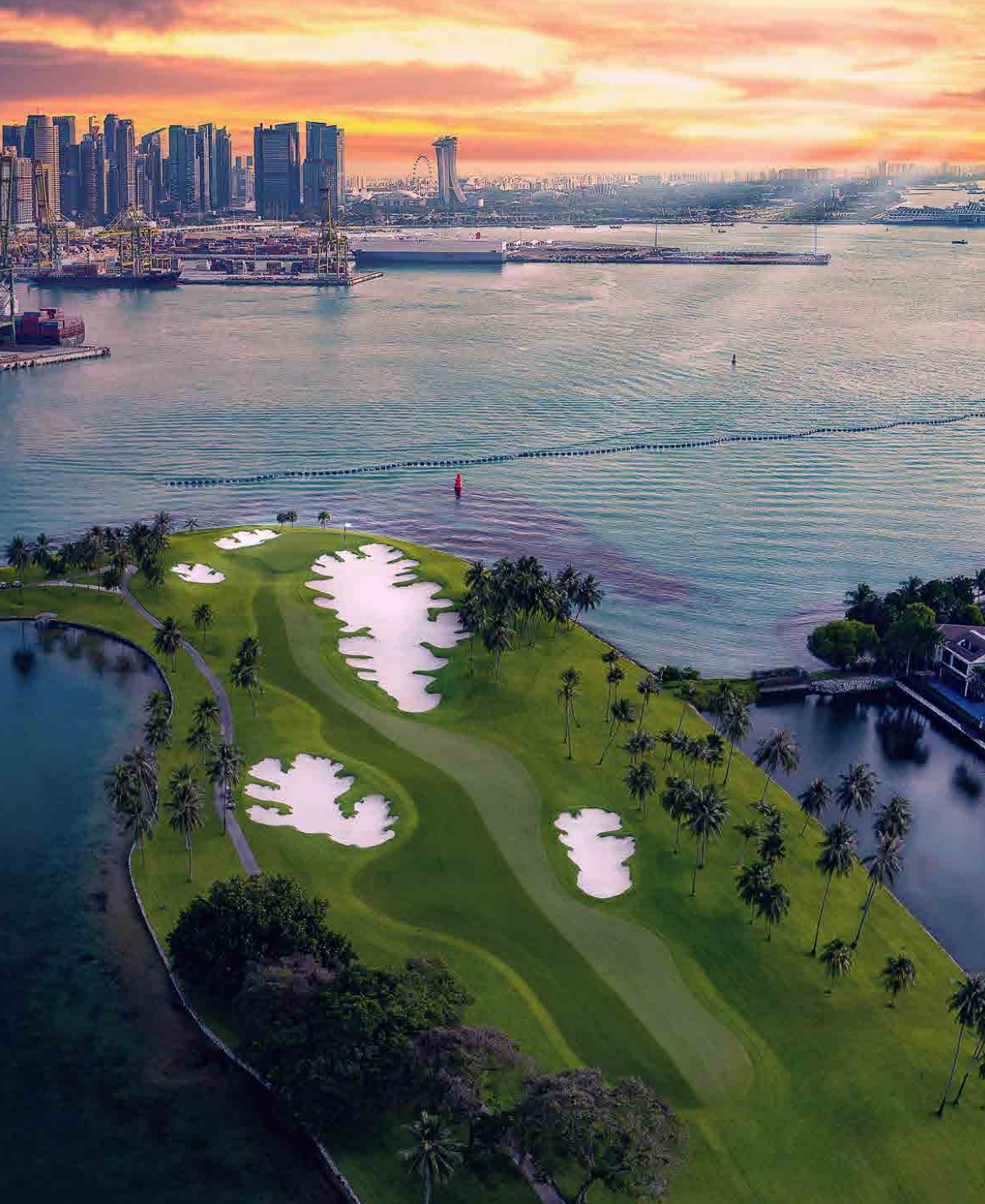
As part of its firm commitment to the well-being of guests, SDC will continue to take measures to minimise injuries involving guests. Through the Sentosa Resilience Framework and by leveraging on platforms such as the Safety and Security Review Committee, SDC proactively identifies and removes identified hazards. On the ground, front-liners are trained and certified in first aid to ensure they stand ready for emergencies.

SDC also collaborates with all Island Partners to ensure that measures are in place across their operations to safeguard the safety of guests. The Trade Specific Interest Group, chaired by SDC, has been formed and continues to serve as a platform between SDC and all Island Partners to share incident analysis, upcoming activities, as well as advisories received from Government agencies.

In the reporting year, SDC had zero cases of non-compliance and fines related to the safety of guests on the island.

²⁰ *SG Clean is a campaign launched by the National Environment Agency (NEA) on 16 February 2020 to rally stakeholders and members of the public to do their part, by adopting good personal habits and social responsibility, to raise standards of cleanliness and public hygiene in Singapore and safeguard public health.*





Case Study 1: Island-wide Pest Control and Reduced Use of Chemicals

SDC has adopted integrated pest control strategies to tackle the issue of pests and vectors in Sentosa. Examples include:

- 1 Mosquito search and destroy, which includes inspecting for and draining stagnant water, as well as adopting sustainable ways to reduce the breeding of mosquitoes and address existing clusters. *Bacillus thuringiensis* is added to potential breeding sites where water cannot be removed or where engineering control is not possible.
- 2 Smart boxes deployed have proven to be effective in trapping rodents without the use of pesticides.

At SGC, Global Positioning System (GPS) spraying equipment²¹ have been installed to improve efficiency and reduce chemical product usage by up to 30%. They have also integrated biochar into their soil profiles to strengthen them and reduce pesticide application used by up to 95%. Biochar reduces the need for fertilisers, reducing emissions from fertiliser production and use. Turning agricultural waste into biochar also reduces the levels of methane released by natural decomposition of waste.

²¹ Sentosa Golf Club (2021, 18 February). Reducing the number of applications used on golf courses can play a significant role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Facebook. <https://www.facebook.com/SentosaGolfClub/photos/a.1049680125071363/3831377490234932/?type=3>



Local Communities

SDC recognises the importance of giving back to the local community to promote a better and more inclusive society. SDC is committed to making Sentosa accessible to people from all walks of life and promoting volunteerism among all staff.

The Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth (MCCY) has advocated for greater volunteerism amongst Singaporeans, to create stronger social bonds and inculcate values of community, compassion, and kindness in society. In line with this effort, SDC promotes a culture of corporate volunteerism and strives to deepen its engagement with the local community, as sustainable development goes beyond environmental initiatives. Ensuring social and economic sustainability is also key to meeting the needs of current and future generations. SDC therefore places a strong emphasis on promoting social inclusivity, supporting local Social Service Agencies (SSAs) in outreach and engagement efforts for underprivileged and elderly beneficiaries, and encouraging volunteerism among SDC's staff and Island Partners.

To bolster these initiatives, SDC has established a Social Inclusivity Workgroup under the Sustainable Sentosa Framework. This Workgroup is responsible for ensuring that present and future initiatives are aligned with SDC's approach to sustainability, establishing partnerships with relevant SSAs and promoting volunteering among SDC's staff. With a range of community initiatives supporting various beneficiaries, SDC's staff have the opportunity to volunteer in at least one initiative every year.



Case Study 1: MOE Collaboration to Incorporate Sentosa Sustainability Case Studies

To cultivate good mindshare and a strong reputation as a sustainable destination amongst young Singaporeans, SDC has collaborated with the Ministry of Education (MOE) to incorporate Sentosa case studies into the curriculum for Upper Secondary students.

For the Biology curriculum, SDC developed a carbon profiling case study for students using Sentosa's carbon methodology. By measuring the carbon footprint of a hypothetical guest and business on Sentosa, the exercise teaches students how to calculate a carbon profile. The case study also promotes discussion on the importance of carbon mitigation in addressing climate change and global warming issues.

For the Geography curriculum, SDC has worked with MOE to develop a tourism case study which explores the stages of Sentosa's development journey. The case study is used to teach students about Butler's Tourism Area Life Cycle Model by providing a local example for illustration.



Case Study 2: Three-year partnerships with Care Corner Singapore and TOUCH Community Services

Forming long-term partnerships with key SSAs allows SDC to provide more sustainable and meaningful support for its beneficiaries. These include three-year partnerships with Care Corner Singapore and TOUCH Community Services.

Under the Care Corner partnership, the swiTCH UP! Programme aims to support adolescents in developing stress coping abilities and instilling positive values, leadership competencies and social awareness.

As part of the partnership with TOUCH Community Services, the support by SDC includes the following activities:

- Academic coaching, values-driven learning activities and an experiential learning camp which addresses the educational and socio-emotional needs of participants
- Family-related events, such as family bonding events, parenting/marriage/job skills workshops and support from social workers and counsellors
- Social and educational activities such as creative enrichment and arts outings, as well as training to recruit more volunteers to take on enrichment and mentoring opportunities



Workplace Health and Safety

The well-being and safety of SDC's employees are a top priority. SDC takes all necessary measures to ensure that its staff work in a safe environment, with its Workplace Safety and Health Policy addressing such risks and providing guidance on appropriate measures to minimise workplace incidents. The Sentosa Crisis Management Structure and SDC's Workplace Safety and Health Committee oversee and manage workplace health and safety.

SDC continually implements new measures and initiatives to enhance workplace health and safety, and to reduce workplace injuries. The Governance and Compliance unit also adopts a targeted approach by working with SDC's various divisions to share workplace health and safety best practices, as well as learning points from case studies on workplace injuries. This helps in disseminating messages relating to health and safety, so that all staff play a proactive role in maintaining a safe and healthy work environment.

Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, as part of SDC's workplace standard operating routine, the Governance and Compliance unit monitors changes to Safe Management Measures²² and updates the various divisions. Regular workplace health and safety inspections are also conducted across all of SDC departments. These include ensuring Safe Management Measures are in place, as well as reviewing and updating Risk Assessments.

SDC also engages its Island Partners regularly throughout the year to facilitate a common understanding regarding prevailing Government regulations, such as those on COVID-19.

²² Safe Management Measures are implemented at the workplace to ensure a COVID-safe workplace. These measures include requirements such as not organising work-related events unless critical, wearing masks at the workplace, and observing good personal hygiene, among others. They cover all staff, workplaces and those who may become unwell at workplaces.

Case study: Design for Safety Training

One of the goals of SDC's annual crisis management exercise, Exercise Merlion, is to improve understanding and awareness of construction risks associated with current and future infrastructure projects. To this end, three Design for Safety (DFS) workshops were held to build up capabilities in teams from the Architecture and Land Planning, Project Development and Operations divisions.

A total of 56 employees attended the workshops, where they deliberated and conducted a holistic review to anticipate potential risks and ensure that necessary risk management measures are in place.



Achievements in FY2021/2022

In FY2021/2022, there was one fewer workplace injury case reported compared to the previous year. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of workplace health and safety inspections intensified to keep work injuries low.

Total number of workplace injuries

FY2019/2020	FY2020/2021	FY2021/2022
18	18	17

Total man-days lost due to work-related injuries

FY2019/2020	FY2020/2021	FY2021/2022
108	94	186

Talent Management

SDC believes that its success and long-term growth will not be possible without its valued staff, and understands that the skill sets which its staff have are crucial in transforming the way SDC operates.

At SDC, all members of staff are valued. SDC, along with its subsidiaries, believe that employees' backgrounds, skillsets, and talents are important in driving organisational success.

The COVID-19 pandemic brought about new ways of working, with virtual engagements becoming predominant amidst prevailing Safe Management Measures. SDC therefore pivoted to virtual programmes, such as virtual townhalls, year-end celebrations and CEO engagement sessions, in order to continue engaging with staff regularly.



Number of staff at SDC, SGC and SCRМ

FY2020/2021		FY2021/2022	
Total: 808 staff		Total: 806	
Male	Female	Male	Female
486 (60%)	322 (40%)	494 (61%)	312 (39%)

Breakdown of number of staff at SDC, SGC and SCRМ

FY2020/2021			FY2021/2022		
SDC	SGC	SCRМ	SDC	SGC	SCRМ
623 (77%)	169 (21%)	16 (2%)	620 (77%)	170 (21%)	16 (2%)

Number of new joiners at SDC, SGC and SCRМ

FY2020/2021		FY2021/2022	
Male	Female	Male	Female
50 (53%)	45 (47%)	82 (59%)	56 (41%)

Number of staff who left SDC, SGC and SCRМ

FY2020/2021		FY2021/2022	
Male	Female	Male	Female
72 (76%)	41 (36%)	74 (53%)	66 (47%)





To foster the well-being of staff, SDC's employees enjoy benefits, such as health care and parental leave among others.

With talent being key to SDC's success and growth, SDC also invests in talent management and provides all staff with training to ensure that they have the necessary skill sets to navigate challenges and remain relevant in an evolving business landscape.

Gender	Sum of training hours	Average training hours per staff (based on staff who had training)	Average training hours per staff (based on full staff base)	Percentage of staff that had some training
Female	10,697	41 hours (259 staff)	33 hours (319 staff)	81%
Male	11,014	32 hours (338 staff)	22 hours (501 staff)	67%
Total	21,711			



Case Study 1: SDConnect - Mental Wellness

SDConnect is an annual organisation-wide engagement platform for employees to come together to interact, socialise and learn. It also serves a platform for business units to share new initiatives, create awareness and emphasise innovation.

SDConnect 2021 was modified to help employees feel re-connected amidst the lack of face-to-face engagement during the COVID-19 pandemic. To support mental wellness for both managers and junior employees, time was set aside for leaders and managers to meet their direct reports for informal chats and enquire about their personal well-being.

All staff members were also given two microgreen grow bags each, to encourage them to cultivate the habit of growing plants and herbs at home as a potential wellness activity.

Case Study 2: Introduction of Development and Deployment Committee

To instill a culture of 'leaders building leaders', SDC introduced the Development and Deployment Committee to support the development of the next generation of SDC leaders.

The Committee meets every six months, with a focus on providing employees with the 4Es - education, experience, exposure and environment - to help them grow professionally. The meeting also allows the Committee to review and track the progress of SDC's talent pool, as well as evaluate existing talent development platforms to determine their effectiveness in promoting employee growth.

Sustainable Supply Chain

SDC recognises that sustainability should not only be driven internally, but also extended throughout its value chain. As such, SDC seeks to implement sustainable supply chain initiatives and is committed to ensuring that these initiatives are in line with its ambition of making Sentosa a carbon neutral and globally recognised, certified sustainable tourism destination.

As a Statutory Board, SDC is aligned with sustainability-related initiatives and requirements of GreenGov.SG. These initiatives comprise targets related to carbon, electricity, water, and waste, among others. Where procurement is concerned, SDC utilises Whole-of-Government Demand Aggregation contracts with built-in sustainability requirements.

The table illustrates the green procurement requirements for various products.

Green procurement requirements for various products

Products	Requirements
Air-conditioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 5-ticks and using refrigerant with Global Warming Potential (GWP) \leq 750 for split unit air-conditioner models of up to 10kW cooling capacity • Minimum 3-ticks and using refrigerant with GWP \leq 750 (if available) for split unit air-conditioner models above 10kW cooling capacity • Minimum 3-ticks and using refrigerant with GWP \leq 750 (when available) for 3-phase Variable Refrigerant Flow models
Refrigerators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 3-ticks and using refrigerant with GWP \leq 15
Televisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 4-ticks for all sizes
Lamps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 3-ticks for integrated Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLi) and Light Emitting Diode (LED) bulbs (Bayonet, Edison base) • Minimum 2-ticks for Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLni) and LED bulbs (G24 base) • Minimum 2-ticks for tubular lamps (G13 base)
Water fittings and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 3-ticks for basin taps, shower taps, urinals and dual-flush low-capacity flushing cisterns • Maximum 6L/min for high-pressure washer jets • Maximum 7.8L/kg for top/front load and 12L/kg for side load washer-extractors • Maximum 2L/rack for dishwashers of under-counter/hood type, 1L/rack for single tank conveyor, 0.66L/rack for multi-tank conveyor, and 0.59L/rack for flight type
Building products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant building products for interior use (e.g., wall and ceiling finishes) that are accredited with the Singapore Green Labelling Scheme by the Singapore Environment Council, or Singapore Green Building Certification scheme by the Singapore Green Building Council, where available
Printing paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White printing paper that is accredited with the Enhanced Singapore Green Labelling Scheme by the Singapore Environment Council
ICT equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT equipment that meets the latest ENERGY STAR standards, where available
Vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All cars procured and registered are to be clean energy vehicles with zero tailpipe emissions, starting from 2023



GRI Content Index

Sentosa Development Corporation has reported in accordance with the GRI Standards for the period of 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022.”

GRI Standards	Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title	References
General Disclosures			
Organisation Profile			
GRI 102 (2016): General Disclosures	102-1	Name of the organisation	Sentosa Development Corporation - Annual Report, Cover Page
	102-2	Activities, brands, products, and services	Annual Report, Page 05; Sentosa's official webpage (https://www.sentosa.gov.sg/who-we-are/overview/)
	102-3	Location of headquarters	Sentosa official webpage (https://www.sentosa.gov.sg/contact-us/)
	102-4	Location of operations	SDC only operates in Singapore
	102-5	Ownership and legal form	Annual Report, Page 05
	102-6	Markets served	Sentosa's official webpage (https://www.sentosa.com.sg/en/about-us/)
	102-7	Scale of the organisation	Talent Management, Page 41
	102-8	Information on employees and other workers	Talent Management, Page 41
	102-9	Supply chain	Sustainable Supply Chain, Page 43
	102-10	Significant changes to the organisation and its supply chain	There are no significant organisational changes during the reporting period
	102-11	Precautionary principle or approach	Biodiversity, Page 26
	102-12	External initiatives	Biodiversity, Page 26
	102-13	Membership of associations	External Associations, Page 12
Strategy			
GRI 102 (2016): General Disclosures	102-14	Statement from senior decision-maker	Chairman and CEO's Message, Page 04
Ethics and Integrity			
GRI 102 (2016): General Disclosures	102-16	Values, principles, standards, and norms of behaviour	Annual Report, Page 08

GRI Standards	Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title	References
Governance			
GRI 102 (2016): General Disclosures	102-18	Governance Structure	Sustainability Governance, Page 13
Stakeholder Engagement			
GRI 102 (2016): General Disclosures	102-40	List of stakeholder groups	Stakeholder Engagement, Page 15
	102-41	Collective bargaining agreements	Staff are able to join unions recognised by SDC
	102-42	Identifying and selecting stakeholders	Stakeholder Engagement, Page 15
	102-43	Approach to stakeholder engagement	Stakeholder Engagement, Page 15
	102-44	Key topics and concerns raised	Stakeholder Engagement, Page 15
Reporting Practice			
GRI 102 (2016): General Disclosures	102-45	Entities included in the consolidated financial statements	Sentosa Golf Club, Sentosa Cove Resort Management and Mount Faber Leisure Group, Financial Report. Pages 18 and 41
	102-46	Defining report content and topic boundaries	About this Report, Page 03 Materiality Assessment Process, Page 16
	102-47	List of material topics	Materiality Assessment Process, Page 16
	102-48	Restatements of information	Not applicable - no reinstatements have been made to the previous reporting period
	102-49	Changes in reporting	Not applicable - no significant changes to material topics and boundaries
	102-50	Reporting period	About this Report, Page 03
	102-51	Date of most recent report	1 October 2021
	102-52	Reporting cycle	The report will be published on an annual basis
	102-53	Contact point for questions regarding the report	About this Report, Page 03
	102-54	Claims of reporting in accordance with GRI standards	About this Report, Page 03
	102-55	GRI content index	GRI Content Index, Page 44
	102-56	External assurance	We have not sought external assurance for this reporting period





GRI Standards	Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title	References
Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions			
GRI 103 (2016): Management Approach	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	Materiality Assessment Process, Page 16 Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Page 18
	103-2	The management approach and its components	Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Page 18
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Page 18
GRI 302 (2016): Energy	302-1	Energy consumption within the organisation	Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Page 18
GRI 305 (2016): Emissions	305-1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Page 18
	305-2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Page 18
	305-3	Energy indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Page 18
GRI 307 (2016): Environmental Compliance	307-1	Non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations	Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Page 18
Water Management			
GRI 103 (2016): Management Approach	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	Materiality Assessment Process, Page 16 Water Management, Page 22
	103-2	The management approach and its components	Water Management, Page 22
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Water Management, Page 22
GRI 303 (2018): Water & Effluents	303-3	Water withdrawal	Water Management, Page 22
Waste Management			
GRI 103 (2016): Management Approach	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	Materiality Assessment Process, Page 16
	103-2	The management approach and its components	Waste Management, Page 24
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Waste Management, Page 24
GRI 306 (2020): Waste	306-2	Management of significant waste-related impacts	Waste Management, Page 24
	306-3	Waste generated	Waste Management, Page 24
	306-4	Waste diverted from disposal	Waste Management, Page 24
	306-5	Waste directed to disposal	Waste Management, Page 24



GRI Standards	Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title	References
Biodiversity			
GRI 103 (2016): Management Approach	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	Materiality Assessment Process, Page 16 Biodiversity, Page 26
	103-2	The management approach and its components	Biodiversity, Page 26
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Biodiversity, Page 26
GRI 304 (2016): Biodiversity	304-3	Habitats protected or restored	Biodiversity, Page 26
Heritage Conservation			
Non-GRI Topic	Non-GRI Topic	Non-GRI Topic	Materiality Assessment Process, Page 16 Heritage Conservation, Page 32
GRI 103 (2016): Management Approach	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	Materiality Assessment Process, Page 16 Guest Health and Safety, Page 36
	103-2	The management approach and its components	Guest Health and Safety, Page 36
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Guest Health and Safety, Page 36
GRI 416 (2016): Customer Health and Safety	416-2	Incidents of non-compliance concerning the health and	Materiality Assessment Process, Page 16 Heritage Conservation, Page 32
Local Communities			
GRI 103 (2016): Management Approach	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	Materiality Assessment Process, Page 16 Local Communities, Page 38
	103-2	The management approach and its components	Local Communities, Page 38
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Local Communities, Page 38
GRI 413 (2016): Local Communities	413-1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	Local Communities, Page 38





GRI Standards	Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title	References
Workplace Health and Safety			
GRI 103 (2016): Management Approach	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	Materiality Assessment Process, Page 16 Workplace Health and Safety, Page 40
	103-2	The management approach and its components	Workplace Health and Safety, Page 40
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Workplace Health and Safety, Page 40
GRI 403 (2018): Occupational Health and Safety	403-9	Work-related injuries	Workplace Health and Safety, Page 40
Talent Management			
GRI 103 (2016): Management Approach	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	Materiality Assessment Process, Page 16 Talent Management, Page 41
	103-2	The management approach and its components	Talent Management, Page 41
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Talent Management, Page 41
GRI 401 (2016): Employment	401-1	New employee hires and employee turnover	Talent Management, Page 41
	401-2	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	Talent Management, Page 41
GRI 404 (2016): Training and Education	404-1	Average hours of training per year per employee	Talent Management, Page 41
Sustainable Supply Chain			
Non-GRI Topic	Non-GRI Topic	Non-GRI Topic	Materiality Assessment Process, Page 16 Sustainable Supply Chain, Page 43



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