SANDS CHINA LTD.
金沙中國有限公司

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)
(Stock code: 1928)

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTERIM RESULTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

1. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Adjusted property EBITDA for the Group was US$1.63 billion (HK$12.70 billion) in the first half of 2019, an increase of 5.6%, compared to US$1.54 billion (HK$12.08 billion) in the first half of 2018.
- Total net revenues for the Group were US$4.47 billion (HK$34.92 billion) in the first half of 2019, an increase of 4.8%, compared to US$4.27 billion (HK$33.47 billion) in the first half of 2018.
- Profit for the Group was US$1,067 million (HK$8,339 million) in the first half of 2019, an increase of 9.0%, compared to US$979 million (HK$7,683 million) in the first half of 2018.

Unless otherwise indicated, capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to them in our 2018 annual report.

2. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Board of Directors (the "**Board**") of Sands China Ltd. ("**we**" or our "**Company**") is pleased to announce the unaudited consolidated results of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the "**Group**") for the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2018.

Note: The translation of US$ amounts into HK$ amounts or vice versa has been made at the exchange rate of US$1.00 to HK$7.8152 (six months ended June 30, 2018: US$1.00 to HK$7.8479) for the purpose of illustration only.

Net Revenues

Our net revenues consisted of the following:

	Six months ended June 30,		
	2019	2018	Percent change
		US$ in millions	
Casino	**3,586**	3,382	6.0%
Rooms	**364**	357	2.0%
Mall	**240**	233	3.0%
Food and beverage	**154**	152	1.3%
Convention, ferry, retail and other	**124**	141	(12.1)%
Total net revenues	**4,468**	4,265	4.8%

Net revenues were US$4.47 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2019, an increase of 4.8%, compared to US$4.27 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2018. Net revenues increased in the majority of business categories, mainly driven by ramp-up of The Parisian Macao. We continued to enjoy market-leading visitation in Macao and are focused on driving the high-margin mass market gaming business, while providing luxury amenities and high service levels to our VIP and premium players.

Our net casino revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2019 were US$3.59 billion, an increase of 6.0%, compared to US$3.38 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase of US$131 million at The Parisian Macao, which was mainly driven by increases in volume in mass gaming as well as higher win percentage in all gaming offerings.

The following table summarizes the results of our casino activity:

	Six months ended June 30,		
	2019	2018	Change
	US$ in millions		
The Venetian Macao			
Total net casino revenues	**1,438**	1,393	3.2%
Non-Rolling Chip drop	**4,612**	4,489	2.7%
Non-Rolling Chip win percentage	**26.6%**	24.4%	2.2pts
Rolling Chip volume	**13,945**	15,329	(9.0)%
Rolling Chip win percentage(i)	**3.18%**	3.66%	(0.48)pts
Slot handle	**1,912**	1,656	15.5%
Slot hold percentage	**4.7%**	4.8%	(0.1)pts
Sands Cotai Central			
Total net casino revenues	**803**	804	(0.1)%
Non-Rolling Chip drop	**3,326**	3,395	(2.0)%
Non-Rolling Chip win percentage	**22.7%**	21.2%	1.5pts
Rolling Chip volume	**3,216**	5,000	(35.7)%
Rolling Chip win percentage(i)	**3.85%**	3.33%	0.52pts
Slot handle	**2,077**	2,512	(17.3)%
Slot hold percentage	**4.2%**	4.0%	0.2pts
The Parisian Macao			
Total net casino revenues	**730**	599	21.9%
Non-Rolling Chip drop	**2,276**	2,143	6.2%
Non-Rolling Chip win percentage	**23.0%**	19.9%	3.1pts
Rolling Chip volume	**8,063**	9,077	(11.2)%
Rolling Chip win percentage(i)	**3.99%**	3.26%	0.73pts
Slot handle	**2,141**	2,217	(3.4)%
Slot hold percentage	**3.6%**	2.5%	1.1pts
The Plaza Macao			
Total net casino revenues	**335**	278	20.5%
Non-Rolling Chip drop	**688**	734	(6.3)%
Non-Rolling Chip win percentage	**24.3%**	24.8%	(0.5)pts
Rolling Chip volume	**7,726**	5,704	35.4%
Rolling Chip win percentage(i)	**3.71%**	3.49%	0.22pts
Slot handle	**280**	270	3.7%
Slot hold percentage	**6.2%**	7.3%	(1.1)pts
Sands Macao			
Total net casino revenues	**280**	308	(9.1)%
Non-Rolling Chip drop	**1,362**	1,316	3.5%
Non-Rolling Chip win percentage	**17.5%**	18.4%	(0.9)pts
Rolling Chip volume	**2,462**	2,271	8.4%
Rolling Chip win percentage(i)	**1.88%**	3.80%	(1.92)pts
Slot handle	**1,306**	1,281	2.0%
Slot hold percentage	**3.3%**	3.2%	0.1pts

(i) This compares to our expected Rolling Chip win percentage of 3.0% to 3.3% (calculated before discounts, commissions, deferring revenue associated with our loyalty program and allocating casino revenues related to goods and services provided to patrons on a complimentary basis).

Room revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2019 were US$364 million, an increase of 2.0%, compared to US$357 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The increase was mainly driven by higher average daily rate at The Parisian Macao in connection with the completion of our suite conversion earlier this year.

The following table summarizes the results of our room activity:

	Six months ended June 30,		
	2019	2018	Change
	US$ in millions, except average daily rate and revenue per available room		
The Venetian Macao			
Total room revenues	**110**	109	0.9%
Occupancy rate	**95.3%**	95.8%	(0.5)pts
Average daily rate *(in US$)*	**225**	225	—%
Revenue per available room *(in US$)*	**214**	215	(0.5)%
Sands Cotai Central			
Total room revenues	**161**	160	0.6%
Occupancy rate	**96.1%**	93.2%	2.9pts
Average daily rate *(in US$)*	**156**	154	1.3%
Revenue per available room *(in US$)*	**150**	144	4.2%
The Parisian Macao			
Total room revenues	**64**	61	4.9%
Occupancy rate	**97.2%**	95.4%	1.8pts
Average daily rate *(in US$)*	**158**	150	5.3%
Revenue per available room *(in US$)*	**153**	143	7.0%
The Plaza Macao			
Total room revenues	**20**	19	5.3%
Occupancy rate	**89.8%**	87.8%	2.0pts
Average daily rate *(in US$)*	**335**	316	6.0%
Revenue per available room *(in US$)*	**301**	277	8.7%
Sands Macao			
Total room revenues	**9**	8	12.5%
Occupancy rate	**99.7%**	98.9%	0.8pts
Average daily rate *(in US$)*	**174**	162	7.4%
Revenue per available room *(in US$)*	**173**	161	7.5%

Mall revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2019 were US$240 million, an increase of 3.0%, compared to US$233 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The increase was primarily driven by increased base rent from The Shoppes at Venetian.

The following table summarizes the results of our mall activity on Cotai:

	Six months ended June 30,		
	2019	2018	Change
	US$ in millions, except per square foot amount		
The Shoppes at Venetian			
Total mall revenues	**118**	109	8.3%
Mall gross leasable area *(in square feet)*	**812,966**	786,652	3.3%
Occupancy	**91.3%**	91.4%	(0.1)pts
Base rent per square foot *(in US$)*	**270**	262	3.1%
Tenant sales per square foot *(in US$)*[(i)]	**1,688**	1,656	1.9%
The Shoppes at Cotai Central[(ii)]			
Total mall revenues	**32**	29	10.3%
Mall gross leasable area *(in square feet)*	**523,511**	517,238	1.2%
Occupancy	**91.3%**	90.9%	0.4pts
Base rent per square foot *(in US$)*	**106**	114	(7.0)%
Tenant sales per square foot *(in US$)*[(i)]	**967**	849	13.9%
The Shoppes at Parisian			
Total mall revenues	**27**	30	(10.0)%
Mall gross leasable area *(in square feet)*	**295,915**	295,896	—%
Occupancy	**89.9%**	90.7%	(0.8)pts
Base rent per square foot *(in US$)*	**151**	192	(21.4)%
Tenant sales per square foot *(in US$)*[(i)]	**650**	649	0.2%
The Shoppes at Four Seasons			
Total mall revenues	**62**	64	(3.1)%
Mall gross leasable area *(in square feet)*	**241,548**	258,264	(6.5)%
Occupancy	**97.6%**	98.8%	(1.2)pts
Base rent per square foot *(in US$)*	**465**	460	1.1%
Tenant sales per square foot *(in US$)*[(i)]	**4,505**	4,078	10.5%

Note: This table excludes the results of our mall operations at Sands Macao.

(i) Tenant sales per square foot reflects sales from tenants only after the tenant has been opened for a period of 12 months.

(ii) The Shoppes at Cotai Central will be rebranded to the Shoppes at Londoner and feature up to approximately 600,000 square feet of gross leasable area upon completion of all phases of Sands Cotai Central's renovation, rebranding and expansion to The Londoner Macao.

Food and beverage revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2019 were US$154 million, an increase of 1.3%, compared to US$152 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The increase was primarily driven by an increase in property visitation.

Convention, ferry, retail and other revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2019 were US$124 million, a decrease of 12.1%, compared to US$141 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The decrease was primarily driven by lower business volume in ferry operation impacted by the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge opening in October 2018 and management's decision to reduce sailings.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were US$3.28 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2019, an increase of 2.4%, compared to US$3.20 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The increase in operating expenses was primarily due to an increase of business volumes across the majority of business categories.

Depreciation and amortization expenses were US$364 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019, an increase of 18.2%, compared to US$308 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The increase was primarily due to an increase of US$45 million from the acceleration of depreciation on certain assets to be replaced in conjunction with The Londoner Macao project, as well as driven by additional gaming equipment.

Loss on disposal of property and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets was US$3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019, compared to US$93 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The decrease was primarily due to a US$92 million of losses on asset disposals related to the Four Seasons Tower Suites Macao project for the six months ended June 30, 2018.

Adjusted property EBITDA[(i)]

The following table summarizes information related to our segments:

	Six months ended June 30,		
	2019	2018	Percent change
		US$ in millions	
The Venetian Macao	**697**	679	2.7%
Sands Cotai Central	**377**	377	—%
The Parisian Macao	**302**	230	31.3%
The Plaza Macao	**168**	145	15.9%
Sands Macao	**83**	99	(16.2)%
Ferry and other operations	**(2)**	9	(122.2)%
Total adjusted property EBITDA	**1,625**	1,539	5.6%

Adjusted property EBITDA for the six months ended June 30, 2019 increased 5.6% to US$1.63 billion, compared to US$1.54 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The increase was driven by the revenue increases in the majority of business categories. The management team continues to focus on operational efficiencies and cost control measures throughout both the gaming and non-gaming areas of the business.

(i) Adjusted property EBITDA, which is a non-IFRS financial measure, is profit attributable to equity holders of the Company before share-based compensation, corporate expense, pre-opening expense, depreciation and amortization, net foreign exchange gains or losses, impairment loss, gain or loss on disposal of property and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets, interest, gain or loss on modification or early retirement of debt and income tax benefit or expense. Management utilizes adjusted property EBITDA to compare the operating profitability of its operations with those of its competitors, as well as a basis for determining certain incentive compensation. Gaming companies have historically reported adjusted property EBITDA as a supplemental performance measure to IFRS financial measures. In order to view the operations of their casinos on a more stand-alone basis, gaming companies, including the Group, have historically excluded certain expenses that do not relate to the management of specific casino properties, such as pre-opening expense and corporate expense, from their adjusted property EBITDA calculations. Adjusted property EBITDA should not be interpreted as an alternative to profit or operating profit (as an indicator of operating performance) or to cash flows from operations (as a measure of liquidity), in each case, as determined in accordance with IFRS. The Group has significant uses of cash flow, including capital expenditures, dividend payments, interest payments and debt principal repayments, which are not reflected in adjusted property EBITDA. Not all companies calculate adjusted property EBITDA in the same manner. As a result, adjusted property EBITDA as presented by the Group may not be directly comparable to other similarly titled measures presented by other companies.

Interest Expense

The following table summarizes information related to interest expense:

	Six months ended June 30,		
	2019	2018	Percent change
		US$ in millions	
Interest and other finance costs	**150**	89	68.5%
Less: interest capitalized	**(3)**	(1)	200.0%
Interest expense, net	**147**	88	67.0%

Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized, was US$147 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019, compared to US$88 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The increase was primarily due to a US$61 million increase in interest and other finance costs, mainly driven by US$137 million increase in interest expense of Senior Notes issued in August 2018, partially offset by US$5 million of net interest income related to interest rate swaps, US$7 million decrease in amortization of deferred financing costs, and US$66 million decrease in interest expense of the 2016 VML Credit Facility repaid in August 2018. Our weighted average interest rate for the six months ended June 30, 2019 was approximately 5.3%, compared to 3.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The weighted average interest rates are calculated based on total interest expense (including amortization of deferred financing costs, standby fees and other financing costs and interest capitalized) and total weighted average borrowings.

Profit for the Period

Profit for the six months ended June 30, 2019 was US$1,067 million, an increase of 9.0%, compared to US$979 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018.

LIQUIDITY, FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We fund our operations through cash generated from our operations and our debt financing. As at June 30, 2019, we held cash and cash equivalents of US$1.78 billion, which were primarily generated from our operations and the remaining net proceeds from the issuance of the Senior Notes. Such cash and cash equivalents were primarily held in HK$ and US$.

As at June 30, 2019, we had US$2.0 billion of available borrowing capacity under the 2018 SCL Revolving Facility.

Cash Flows — Summary

Our cash flows consisted of the following:

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
	US$ in millions	
Net cash generated from operating activities	**1,486**	1,680
Net cash used in investing activities	**(201)**	(217)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(2,178)**	(1,637)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(893)**	(174)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**2,676**	1,239
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	**2**	(2)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**1,785**	1,063

Cash Flows — Operating Activities

We derive most of our operating cash flows from our casino, mall and hotel operations. Net cash generated from operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2019 decreased by 11.5% to US$1.49 billion, compared to US$1.68 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The decrease was primarily attributable to changes in working capital, mainly due to changes in trade and other payables, partially offset by increases in operating income.

Cash Flows — Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2019 was US$201 million and was primarily attributable to capital expenditures for development projects, as well as maintenance capital spending. Capital expenditures for the six months ended June 30, 2019, totaled US$225 million, include US$107 million for Sands Cotai Central related primarily to The Londoner Macao, US$59 million for The Plaza Macao and Four Seasons Hotel Macao related primarily to the Four Seasons Tower Suites Macao, US$38 million for The Venetian Macao, respectively, and US$21 million for our other operations, mainly at The Parisian Macao and Sands Macao.

Cash Flows — Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2019 was US$2.18 billion, which was primarily attributable to US$2.05 billion in dividend payments and US$140 million in interest payment.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The following table sets forth our capital expenditures, excluding capitalized interest and construction payables:

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
	US$ in millions	
The Venetian Macao	**38**	69
Sands Cotai Central	**107**	53
The Parisian Macao	**14**	68
The Plaza Macao	**59**	22
Sands Macao	**6**	7
Ferry and other operations	**1**	—
Total capital expenditures	**225**	219

Capital expenditures are used primarily for new projects and to renovate, upgrade and maintain existing properties.

We previously announced the renovation, expansion and rebranding of Sands Cotai Central into a new destination integrated resort, The Londoner Macao, by adding extensive thematic elements both externally and internally. The Londoner Macao will feature new attractions and features from London, including some of London's most recognizable landmarks and expanded retail and food and beverages venues. We will add approximately 370 luxury suites within the tower also occupied by the St. Regis hotel. Design work is nearing completion and construction is being initiated and will be phased to minimize disruption during the property's peak periods. We expect the additional suites within the tower also occupied by the St. Regis hotel to be completed in late 2020 and The Londoner Macao project to be completed in phases throughout 2020 and 2021.

We also previously announced the Four Seasons Tower Suites Macao, which will feature approximately 290 additional premium quality suites. We expect the project to be completed in the first quarter of 2020.

We anticipate the total costs associated with these development projects to be approximately US$2.2 billion. The ultimate costs and completion dates for these projects are subject to change as we finalize our planning and design work and complete the projects. We expect to fund our developments through a combination of the remaining balance of the net proceeds from the issuance of the Senior Notes, borrowings from the 2018 SCL Credit Facility and operating cash flows.

CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Future commitments for property and equipment that are not recorded in the financial statements herein are as follows:

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
	US$ in millions	
Contracted but not provided for	**1,122**	507

DIVIDENDS

On January 18, 2019, the Board declared an interim dividend of HK$0.99 (equivalent to US$0.127) per share. The interim dividend, amounting in aggregate to HK$8.0 billion (equivalent to US$1.02 billion), was paid on February 22, 2019.

On May 24, 2019, the Shareholders approved a final dividend of HK$1.00 (equivalent to US$0.127) per share for the year ended December 31, 2018 to Shareholders whose names appeared on the register of members of the Company on June 3, 2019. The final dividend, amounting in aggregate to HK$8.09 billion (equivalent to US$1.03 billion), was paid on June 21, 2019.

The Board does not recommend the payment of an interim dividend for the six months ended June 30, 2019.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group has contingent liabilities arising in the ordinary course of business. Management has made estimates for potential litigation costs based upon consultation with legal counsel. Actual results could differ from these estimates; however, in the opinion of management, such litigation and claims will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's primary objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for Shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, which includes borrowings (including current and non-current borrowings as shown in Note 11 to the condensed consolidated financial statements), net of cash and cash equivalents, and equity attributable to Shareholders, comprising issued share capital and reserves.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain the net debt-to-capital ratio (gearing ratio) at an appropriate level based on its assessment of the current risk and circumstances. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as interest bearing borrowings, net of deferred financing costs, less cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity, as shown in the consolidated balance sheet, plus net debt.

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
	US$ in millions	
Interest bearing borrowings, net of deferred financing costs	**5,472**	5,427
Less: cash and cash equivalents	**(1,785)**	(2,676)
restricted cash and cash equivalents	**(14)**	(13)
Net debt	**3,673**	2,738
Total equity	**3,456**	4,409
Total capital	**7,129**	7,147
Gearing ratio	**51.5%**	38.3%

The increase in the gearing ratio during the six months ended June 30, 2019 was due to the timing of dividend payments of US$2.05 billion made in the first half of 2019. No dividend payments were made in the second half of 2018 and therefore resulted in a higher cash and cash equivalent balance of US$2.68 billion as at December 31, 2018, compared to US$1.78 billion as at June 30, 2019.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

Our business strategy is to develop Cotai and to leverage our large-scale integrated resort business model to create Asia's premier gaming, leisure, convention and meetings destination. The Company continues to execute on the strategies outlined in our 2018 annual report. These strategies have proven to be successful in the first half of 2019 and we are confident they will continue into the future.

As our integrated resorts mature, we will continue to reinvest in our portfolio of properties to maintain our high-quality products and remain competitive in the markets in which we operate. We are constantly evaluating opportunities to improve our product offerings, such as refreshing our suites, rooms and gaming areas.

The Venetian Macao

The VIP and premium mass gaming areas in The Venetian Macao will continue to undergo a complete refurbishment program which commenced in 2018 and will ultimately provide the best possible service and amenities to our VIP and premium players. Contemporary in style and designed in conjunction with leading design firms, these areas will take full advantage of the space we have available and allow us to feature a range of gaming and non-gaming facilities including an increased number of private gaming rooms. Construction is expected to be completed in phases throughout 2020.

The Plaza Macao

We previously announced the Four Seasons Tower Suites Macao, which will feature approximately 290 additional premium quality suites. We have completed the structural work of the tower and have commenced preliminary build out of the suites. We expect the project to be completed in the first quarter of 2020. With the Plaza Level 2 renovation project completed in 2018, we have now commenced concept design work for Plaza Level 1, which is expected to feature a complete upgrade of the space.

The Parisian Macao

A number of standard rooms in The Parisian Macao were combined and upgraded to suites to better cater to the changing customer demand in premium mass products. The new suites have been very well received by our guests.

Sands Cotai Central

We previously announced the renovation, expansion and rebranding of Sands Cotai Central into a new destination integrated resort, The Londoner Macao, by adding extensive thematic elements both externally and internally. The Londoner Macao will feature new attractions and features from London, including some of London's most recognizable landmarks such as the Houses of Parliament and Big Ben. The expanded retail will be rebranded to the Shoppes at Londoner and we will add new food and beverage venues. We will add approximately 370 luxury suites within the tower also occupied by the St. Regis hotel. Design work is nearing completion and construction is being initiated and will be phased to minimize disruption during the property's peak periods. We expect the additional suites within the tower also occupied by the St. Regis hotel to be completed in late 2020 and The Londoner Macao project to be completed in phases throughout 2020 and 2021.

Smoking Lounges in Gaming Areas

The Macao Legislative Assembly passed an amendment bill on July 14, 2017, which has come into force on January 1, 2019, making all casino areas non-smoking and mandatory for casinos to upgrade or set up smoking lounges. Consequently, a number of new and upgraded smoking lounges have been constructed across all of our properties to comply with the required enhanced technical standards, and all rooms submitted to the government have received the appropriate regulatory approvals. As part of the design process for new projects, we will include where appropriate the addition of new or enhanced smoking lounges.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On January 19, 2012, Asian American Entertainment Corporation, Limited ("**AAEC**") filed a claim with the Macao Judicial Court (Tribunal Judicial de Base) against VML, LVS Nevada, LVS LLC and Venetian Casino (collectively, the "**Defendants**"). The claim was for 3.0 billion patacas (approximately US$372 million) as compensation for damages resulting from the alleged breach of agreements entered into between AAEC and the Defendants for their joint presentation of a bid in response to the public tender held by the Macao Government for the award of gaming concessions at the end of 2001. On April 24, 2014, the Macao Judicial Court issued a decision holding that AAEC's claim against VML is unfounded and that VML be removed as a party to the proceedings, and that the claim should proceed exclusively against the three U.S. Defendants. On May 8, 2014, AAEC lodged an appeal against that decision. On July 15, 2019, AAEC submitted a request to the Macao Judicial Court to increase the amount of its claim to 96.45 billion patacas (approximately US$11.98 billion at exchange rates in effect on June 30, 2019), allegedly representing lost profits from 2004 to 2018 and reserving its right to claim for lost profits up to 2022 in due course at the enforcement stage. The trial of this matter has been scheduled by the Macao Judicial Court for mid-September 2019. This action is in a preliminary stage and management has determined based on proceedings to date that it is currently unable to determine the probability of the outcome of this matter or the range of reasonably possible loss, if any. The Company intends to defend this matter vigorously.

The Company is involved in other litigation in addition to those described above, arising in the ordinary course of business. Management has made certain estimates for potential litigation costs based upon consultation with legal counsel. Actual results could differ from these estimates; however, in the opinion of management, such litigation and claims will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

3. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

Corporate governance is the collective responsibility of the Board. The Directors firmly believe good corporate governance is key to creating Shareholder value and ensuring proper management of the Company in the interests of all stakeholders. An effective system of corporate governance requires that our Board approves strategic direction, monitors performance, oversees effective risk management and internal control systems, and leads the creation of the right compliant culture across the organization. It also gives our investors confidence we are exercising our stewardship responsibilities with due skill and care.

To ensure we adhere to high standards of corporate governance, we have developed our own principles and guidelines that set out how corporate governance operates in practice within the Company. This is based on the policies, principles and practices set out in the Code and draws on other best practices.

Throughout the six months ended June 30, 2019, save as disclosed below, the Board considers the Company fully complied with all the code provisions and certain recommended best practices set out in the Code.

Code Provision A.2.1 — Chairman and Chief Executive Officer roles

Code Provision A.2.1 provides the roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer should be separate and not performed by the same individual. At Sands China, both roles have been performed by Mr. Sheldon Gary Adelson since March 2015. The Company believes the combined roles of Mr. Adelson provide for better leadership of the Board and management and allow for more focus on developing strategies and implementation of policies and objectives.

Code Provision E.1.2 — Annual General Meeting attendance

Code Provision E.1.2 provides the Chairman of the Board should attend the annual general meeting of the Company. Mr. Sheldon Gary Adelson was unable to attend the annual general meeting held on May 24, 2019 as he was receiving medical treatment at that time, which restricted his availability to travel or keep regular office hours. In his absence, the annual general meeting was chaired by Dr. Wong Ying Wai, who liaised with Mr. Adelson on all key matters prior to the meeting. Mr. Adelson was also debriefed on the meeting and any matters arising to ensure any matters raised at the annual general meeting were followed up and considered by the Board.

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has developed the Company Code for securities transactions by the Directors and relevant employees who are likely to be in possession of unpublished inside information of the Company on terms no less exacting than the Model Code. Following specific enquiry by the Company, all Directors have confirmed they have complied with the Company Code and, therefore, with the Model Code throughout the six months ended June 30, 2019 and up to the date of this announcement.

BOARD AND BOARD COMMITTEES COMPOSITION

There was no change to the composition of the Board and the Board Committees of the Company during the six months ended June 30, 2019 and up to the date of this announcement.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REVIEW

The Audit Committee has reviewed the accounting policies adopted by the Group and the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and was of the opinion that the preparation of such interim results complied with the applicable accounting standards and requirements and that adequate disclosures have been made. All Audit Committee members are Independent Non-Executive Directors, with Mr. Victor Patrick Hoog Antink (Chairman of the Audit Committee) and Mr. Kenneth Patrick Chung possessing the appropriate professional qualifications and accounting and related financial management expertise.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE COMPANY'S LISTED SHARES

Neither the Company, nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed any of the listed shares of the Company during the six months ended June 30, 2019.

4. FINANCIAL RESULTS

The financial information set out below in this announcement represents the condensed consolidated financial statements, which is unaudited but has been reviewed by the Company's independent auditor, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity," and by our Audit Committee.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

		Six months ended June 30,	
		2019	2018
	Note	*US$ in millions except per share data* ***(Unaudited)***	
Net revenues	3	**4,468**	4,265
Gaming tax		**(1,757)**	(1,688)
Employee benefit expenses		**(651)**	(622)
Depreciation and amortization	3	**(364)**	(308)
Inventories consumed		**(50)**	(49)
Other expenses and losses	4	**(459)**	(537)
Operating profit		**1,187**	1,061
Interest income		**21**	3
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	5	**(147)**	(88)
Profit before income tax		**1,061**	976
Income tax benefit	6	**6**	3
Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the Company		**1,067**	979
Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity holders of the Company			
— Basic	7	**US13.20 cents**	US12.11 cents
— Diluted	7	**US13.19 cents**	US12.10 cents

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Six months ended June 30, 2019	2018
	US$ in millions	
	(Unaudited)	
Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the Company	**1,067**	979
Other comprehensive income/(expense), net of tax		
Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Currency translation differences	**4**	(17)
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to equity holders of the Company	**1,071**	962

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	Note	**June 30, 2019**	December 31, 2018
		US$ in millions	
		(Unaudited)	*(Audited)*
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment properties, net		**610**	629
Property and equipment, net		**8,103**	8,134
Intangible assets, net		**46**	46
Other assets, net		**82**	47
Trade and other receivables and prepayments, net		**21**	22
Total non-current assets		**8,862**	8,878
Current assets			
Inventories		**14**	14
Trade and other receivables and prepayments, net	9	**417**	477
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		**14**	13
Cash and cash equivalents		**1,785**	2,676
Total current assets		**2,230**	3,180
Total assets		**11,092**	12,058

Note: Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period to conform to the current period presentation.

	Note	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
		US$ in millions	
		(Unaudited)	*(Audited)*
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company			
Share capital		**81**	81
Reserves		**3,375**	4,328
Total equity		**3,456**	4,409
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	**107**	104
Borrowings	11	**5,602**	5,552
Deferred income tax liabilities		**42**	50
Total non-current liabilities		**5,751**	5,706
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	**1,865**	1,928
Current income tax liabilities		**2**	5
Borrowings	11	**18**	10
Total current liabilities		**1,885**	1,943
Total liabilities		**7,636**	7,649
Total equity and liabilities		**11,092**	12,058
Net current assets		**345**	1,237
Total assets less current liabilities		**9,207**	10,115

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of preparation

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in millions of units of United States dollars ("**US$ in millions**"), unless otherwise stated. The condensed consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on August 9, 2019.

The condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2019 have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("**IAS**") 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**") and the applicable disclosure requirements of Appendix 16 to the Listing Rules. They should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**").

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments that are measured at fair value.

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period to conform to the current period presentation.

2. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted and methods of computation used in the preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2019 are consistent with those adopted and as described in the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, except for the adoption of new and amendments to IFRSs as of January 1, 2019, noted below, which are relevant to the Group.

IFRS 16 Leases

The accounting standard superseded the requirements in IAS 17 "Leases" ("**IAS 17**") and the related interpretations to introduce a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and accounting treatments for both lessors and lessees. The Group adopted the new standard on January 1, 2019.

IFRS 16 distinguishes lease and service contracts on the basis of whether an identified asset is controlled by a customer. Distinctions of operating leases and finance leases are removed for lessee accounting, and is replaced by a model where a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability have to be recognized for all leases by lessees, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control over the use of the identified asset means the lessee has both (a) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset and (b) the right to direct the use of the asset.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability at commencement date and any lease payments made at or before the commencement date. It is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liabilities. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of fixed lease payments over the expected lease term at commencement date. As the implicit rate is not determinable in most of the Group's leases, management uses the Group's incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at commencement date in determining the present value of future payments. The expected lease terms include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain the Group will exercise such option.

The Group's lease arrangements have lease and non-lease components. For leases in which the Group is the lessee, the Group applies the practical expedient to account for the lease components and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component for all classes of underlying assets. Leases, in which the Group is the lessor, are substantially all accounted for as operating leases and the lease components and non-lease components are accounted for separately. The Group applies the recognition exemption for leases with an expected term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. These leases are not accounted for on the balance sheet and the related lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the expected lease term.

Lessor accounting remains largely unchanged under the new standard.

On transition to IFRS 16, the Group elected to apply the practical expedient for lease definition. The Group applied IFRS 16 only to contracts previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC-Int 4 "Determining Whether an Arrangement contains a Lease" ("**IFRIC-Int 4**"). Contracts that were not identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC-Int 4 were not reassessed. Therefore, the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 was applied only to contracts entered into or modified on or after January 1, 2019.

Further, the Group elected the modified retrospective approach for the application of IFRS 16, under which the effect of initial application was recognized at January 1, 2019. Accordingly, the comparative information presented as at December 31, 2018 and for the six months ended June 30, 2018 was presented as previously reported under IAS 17 and was not restated. The lease liability was measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the date of initial application and the right-of-use asset was measured at an amount equal to the lease liability immediately before the date of initial application. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on net income.

The impact on transition is summarized below:

	December 31, 2018	Impact on transition	January 1, 2019
		US$ in millions	
		(Unaudited)	
Right-of-use assets comprise of:			
Investment properties, net			
— Leasehold interests in land	44	—	44
Property and equipment, net			
— Leasehold interests in land	552	—	552
Property and equipment, net			
— Buildings and building improvements	4	6	10
Lease liabilities comprise of:			
Current liabilities — Borrowings	10	4	14
Non-current liabilities — Borrowings	125	2	127

The Group has already recognized an asset and a related finance lease liability for finance lease arrangement and prepaid lease payments for leasehold interests in land where the Group was a lessee under IAS 17, therefore the additional right-of-use assets and lease liabilities recognized upon adoption for leases previously classified as operating leases were US$6 million.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognized in the consolidated balance sheet at January 1, 2019 was 3.9%.

	US$ in millions
	(Unaudited)
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at December 31, 2018	7
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate as at January 1, 2019	7
Add: Finance lease liabilities recognised as at December 31, 2018	135
Recognition exemption for:	
Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets	(1)
Lease liabilities recognised as at January 1, 2019	141

In the consolidated balance sheet, the Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of "investment property" in "property and equipment." Right-of-use assets that meet the definition of "investment property" are presented within "investment properties" and lease liabilities are presented within "borrowings." Right-of-use assets are included within the same category under "property and equipment," which the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned.

In the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows, the Group has previously presented operating lease payments under cash flows from operating activities. Upon the adoption of IFRS 16, lease payments and any associated interest paid are presented under cash flows from financing activities except for leases with an expected term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets which are presented under cash flows from operating activities.

For the other new and amendments to IFRSs that are effective for the period, there is no material impact on the results of operations and financial position of the Group.

The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. In preparing these condensed consolidated financial statements, the significant judgments made by management in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those applied to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all financial risk management information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018. There have been no significant changes in any risk management policies since the year ended December 31, 2018.

3. Segment information

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by a group of senior management, which is the chief operating decision-maker of the Group that makes strategic decisions. The Group considers the business from a property and service perspective.

The Group's principal operating and developmental activities occur in Macao, which is the sole geographic area in which the Group is domiciled. The Group reviews the results of operations for each of its key operating segments, which are also the reportable segments: The Venetian Macao, Sands Cotai Central, The Parisian Macao, The Plaza Macao, Sands Macao and ferry and other operations. The Group's primary projects under development include the renovation, expansion and rebranding of Sands Cotai Central to The Londoner Macao, the suites within the tower also occupied by the St. Regis hotel and the Four Seasons Tower Suites Macao.

Revenue is comprised of revenue from the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. The Venetian Macao, Sands Cotai Central, The Parisian Macao, The Plaza Macao and Sands Macao derive their revenue primarily from casino, hotel, mall, food and beverage, convention, retail and other sources. Ferry and other operations mainly derive their revenue from the sale of ferry tickets for transportation between Hong Kong and Macao.

The Group's segment information is as follows:

	Casino	Rooms	Mall[ii]	Food and beverage	Convention, ferry, retail and other	Net revenues
				US$ in millions *(Unaudited)*		
Six months ended June 30, 2019						
The Venetian Macao	**1,438**	**110**	**118**	**39**	**46**	**1,751**
Sands Cotai Central	**803**	**161**	**32**	**50**	**14**	**1,060**
The Parisian Macao	**730**	**64**	**27**	**35**	**12**	**868**
The Plaza Macao	**335**	**20**	**62**	**16**	**2**	**435**
Sands Macao	**280**	**9**	**2**	**14**	**2**	**307**
Ferry and other operations	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**55**	**55**
Inter-segment revenues[i]	**—**	**—**	**(1)**	**—**	**(7)**	**(8)**
	3,586	**364**	**240**	**154**	**124**	**4,468**
Six months ended June 30, 2018						
The Venetian Macao	1,393	109	109	41	46	1,698
Sands Cotai Central	804	160	29	52	13	1,058
The Parisian Macao	599	61	30	31	9	730
The Plaza Macao	278	19	64	15	1	377
Sands Macao	308	8	2	13	2	333
Ferry and other operations	—	—	—	—	77	77
Inter-segment revenues[i]	—	—	(1)	—	(7)	(8)
	3,382	357	233	152	141	4,265

(i) Inter-segment revenues are charged at prevailing market rates.

(ii) Of this amount, US$203 million and US$37 million (six months ended June 30, 2018: US$198 million and US$35 million) are related to income from right of use and management fee and other, respectively. Income from right of use is recognized in accordance with IFRS 16 Leases (six months ended June 30, 2018: IAS 17 Leases).

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
	US$ in millions	
	(Unaudited)	
Adjusted property EBITDA[(i)]		
The Venetian Macao	**697**	679
Sands Cotai Central	**377**	377
The Parisian Macao	**302**	230
The Plaza Macao	**168**	145
Sands Macao	**83**	99
Ferry and other operations	**(2)**	9
Total adjusted property EBITDA	**1,625**	1,539
Share-based compensation, net of amount capitalized	**(7)**	(8)
Corporate expense	**(66)**	(62)
Pre-opening expense	**(10)**	(3)
Depreciation and amortization	**(364)**	(308)
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)	**12**	(4)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets	**(3)**	(93)
Operating profit	**1,187**	1,061
Interest income	**21**	3
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	**(147)**	(88)
Profit before income tax	**1,061**	976
Income tax benefit	**6**	3
Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the Company	**1,067**	979

(i) Adjusted property EBITDA, which is a non-IFRS financial measure, is profit attributable to equity holders of the Company before share-based compensation, corporate expense, pre-opening expense, depreciation and amortization, net foreign exchange gains or losses, impairment loss, gain or loss on disposal of property and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets, interest, gain or loss on modification or early retirement of debt and income tax benefit or expense. Management utilizes adjusted property EBITDA to compare the operating profitability of its operations with those of its competitors, as well as a basis for determining certain incentive compensation. Gaming companies have historically reported adjusted property EBITDA as a supplemental performance measure to IFRS financial measures. In order to view the operations of their casinos on a more stand-alone basis, gaming companies, including the Group, have historically excluded certain expenses that do not relate to the management of specific casino properties, such as pre-opening expense and corporate expense, from their adjusted property EBITDA calculations. Adjusted property EBITDA should not be interpreted as an alternative to profit or operating profit (as an indicator of operating performance) or to cash flows from operations (as a measure of liquidity), in each case, as determined in accordance with IFRS. The Group has significant uses of cash flow, including capital expenditures, dividend payments, interest payments and debt principal repayments, which are not reflected in adjusted property EBITDA. Not all companies calculate adjusted property EBITDA in the same manner. As a result, adjusted property EBITDA as presented by the Group may not be directly comparable to other similarly titled measures presented by other companies.

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
	US$ in millions	
	(Unaudited)	
Depreciation and amortization		
The Venetian Macao	**79**	71
Sands Cotai Central	**164**	117
The Parisian Macao	**79**	84
The Plaza Macao	**19**	16
Sands Macao	**13**	12
Ferry and other operations	**10**	8
	364	308

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
	US$ in millions	
	(Unaudited)	
Capital expenditures		
The Venetian Macao	**38**	69
Sands Cotai Central	**107**	53
The Parisian Macao	**14**	68
The Plaza Macao	**59**	22
Sands Macao	**6**	7
Ferry and other operations	**1**	—
	225	219

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
	US$ in millions	
	(Unaudited)	*(Audited)*
Total assets		
The Venetian Macao	**2,997**	3,447
Sands Cotai Central	**3,940**	4,378
The Parisian Macao	**2,431**	2,489
The Plaza Macao	**969**	913
Sands Macao	**310**	328
Ferry and other operations	**445**	503
	11,092	12,058

Almost all of the non-current assets of the Group are located in Macao.

4. Other expenses and losses

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
	US$ in millions	
	(Unaudited)	
Utilities and operating supplies	**93**	98
Contract labor and services	**74**	75
Royalty fees	**58**	56
Advertising and promotions	**55**	54
Repairs and maintenance	**43**	45
Management fees	**22**	23
Provision/(recovery of provision) for expected credit losses, net	**14**	(3)
Lease payments for which the recognition exemption is applied and variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities	**4**	—
Operating lease expense	**—**	8
Loss on disposal of property and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets	**3**	93
Auditor's remuneration	**1**	1
Net foreign exchange (gains)/losses	**(12)**	4
Other support services	**48**	48
Other operating expenses	**56**	35
	459	537

Loss on disposal of property and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets was US$3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019, compared with US$93 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The decrease was primarily due to a US$92 million of losses on asset disposals related to the Four Seasons Tower Suites Macao project for the six months ended June 30, 2018.

5. Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
	US$ in millions	
	(Unaudited)	
Senior Notes	**132**	—
Bank borrowings	**—**	66
Amortization of deferred financing costs	**7**	14
Lease liabilities	**4**	—
Finance lease liabilities	**—**	4
Standby fee and other financing costs	**7**	5
	150	89
Less: interest capitalized	**(3)**	(1)
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	**147**	88

6. Income tax benefit

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
	US$ in millions	
	(Unaudited)	
Current income tax		
Lump sum in lieu of Macao complementary tax on dividends	**2**	2
Deferred income tax	**(8)**	(5)
Income tax benefit	**(6)**	(3)

7. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. For the six months ended June 30, 2019, the Company had outstanding share options that will potentially dilute the ordinary shares (six months ended June 30, 2018: same).

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share is based on the following:

	Six months ended June 30, **2019** *(Unaudited)*	2018
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company *(US$ in millions)*	**1,067**	979
Weighted average number of shares for basic earnings per share *(thousand shares)*	**8,082,946**	8,077,408
Adjustment for share options *(thousand shares)*	**5,686**	10,429
Weighted average number of shares for diluted earnings per share *(thousand shares)*	**8,088,632**	8,087,837
Earnings per share, basic	**US13.20 cents**	US12.11 cents
Earnings per share, basic[(i)]	**HK103.16 cents**	HK95.04 cents
Earnings per share, diluted	**US13.19 cents**	US12.10 cents
Earnings per share, diluted[(i)]	**HK103.08 cents**	HK94.96 cents

(i) The translation of US$ amounts into HK$ amounts has been made at the exchange rate of US$1.00 to HK$7.8152 (six months ended June 30, 2018: US$1.00 to HK$7.8479).

8. Dividends

On January 18, 2019, the Board declared an interim dividend of HK$0.99 (equivalent to US$0.127) per share. The interim dividend, amounting in aggregate to HK$8.0 billion (equivalent to US$1.02 billion), was paid on February 22, 2019.

On May 24, 2019, the Shareholders approved a final dividend of HK$1.00 (equivalent to US$0.127) per share for the year ended December 31, 2018 to Shareholders whose names appeared on the register of members of the Company on June 3, 2019. The final dividend, amounting in aggregate to HK$8.09 billion (equivalent to US$1.03 billion), was paid on June 21, 2019.

The Board does not recommend the payment of an interim dividend for the six months ended June 30, 2019.

9. Trade receivables, net

The aging analysis of trade receivables, net of provision for expected credit losses, is as follows:

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
	US$ in millions	
	(Unaudited)	*(Audited)*
0–30 days	**186**	236
31–60 days	**37**	39
61–90 days	**19**	28
Over 90 days	**66**	64
	308	367

Trade receivables mainly consist of casino receivables. The Group generally does not charge interest for credit granted, but requires a personal check or other acceptable forms of security. The Group currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the commissions payable and front money deposits against the casino receivables and intends to settle on a net basis. Absent special approval, the credit period granted to selected premium and mass market players is typically 7–15 days, while for gaming promoters, the receivable is typically repayable within one month following the granting of the credit, subject to terms of the relevant credit agreement.

10. Trade and other payables

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
	US$ in millions	
	(Unaudited)	*(Audited)*
Trade payables	**41**	33
Outstanding chips liability(i)	**534**	514
Customer deposits and other deferred revenue(i)	**421**	497
Other tax payables	**296**	325
Construction payables and accruals	**190**	147
Accrued employee benefit expenses	**156**	155
Interest payables	**127**	125
Casino liabilities	**50**	67
Loyalty program liability(i)	**33**	33
Payables to related companies — non-trade	**12**	9
Other payables and accruals	**112**	127
	1,972	2,032
Less: non-current portion	**(107)**	(104)
Current portion	**1,865**	1,928

(i) These balances represent the Group's main types of liabilities associated with contracts with customers. With the exception of mall deposits, which typically extend beyond a year based on the terms of the lease, these liabilities are generally expected to be recognized as revenue or redeemed for cash within one year of being purchased, earned or deposited.

The aging analysis of trade payables is as follows:

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
	US$ in millions	
	(Unaudited)	*(Audited)*
0–30 days	**35**	27
31–60 days	**4**	3
61–90 days	**1**	2
Over 90 days	**1**	1
	41	33

11. Borrowings

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
	US$ in millions	
	(Unaudited)	*(Audited)*
Non-current portion		
Senior Notes, unsecured	**5,552**	5,515
Lease liabilities	**130**	—
Finance lease liabilities on leasehold interests in land	**—**	122
Other finance lease liabilities	**—**	3
	5,682	5,640
Less: deferred financing costs	**(80)**	(88)
	5,602	5,552
Current portion		
Lease liabilities	**18**	—
Finance lease liabilities on leasehold interests in land	**—**	8
Other finance lease liabilities	**—**	2
	18	10
Total borrowings	**5,620**	5,562

As at June 30, 2019, the Group had US$2.0 billion of available borrowing capacity under the 2018 SCL Revolving Facility.

5. PUBLICATION OF INTERIM RESULTS ON THE WEBSITES OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE COMPANY

This announcement is published on the websites of the Stock Exchange (www.hkexnews.hk) and the Company (www.sandschina.com). The interim report for the six months ended June 30, 2019 will be dispatched to Shareholders and published on the websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company in due course.

By order of the Board
SANDS CHINA LTD.
Dylan James Williams
Company Secretary

Macao, August 9, 2019

As at the date of this announcement, the directors of the Company are:

Executive Directors:
Sheldon Gary Adelson
Wong Ying Wai

Non-Executive Directors:
Robert Glen Goldstein
Charles Daniel Forman

Independent Non-Executive Directors:
Chiang Yun
Victor Patrick Hoog Antink
Steven Zygmunt Strasser
Kenneth Patrick Chung

In case of any inconsistency between the English version and the Chinese version of this announcement, the English version shall prevail.