VEON

# Q1 2019 RESULTS

Amsterdam, 2 May 2019

# Disclaimer

This presentation contains "forward-looking statements", as the phrase is defined in Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as "may," "might," "will," "could," "would," "should," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "intend," "seek," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential," "continue," "contemplate," "possible" and other similar words. Forward-looking statements include statements relating to, among other things, VEON's plans to implement its strategic priorities, including operating model and development plans, among others; anticipated performance and guidance for 2019, including VEON's ability to generate sufficient cash flow; future market developments and trends; operational and network development and network investment, including expectations regarding the roll-out and benefits of 3G/4G/LTE networks, as applicable; the effect of the acquisition of additional spectrum on customer experience; VEON's ability to realize the acquisition and disposition of any of its businesses and assets; VEON'S ability to realize financial improvements, including an expected reduction of net pro-forma leverage ratio following the successful completion of certain dispositions and acquisitions; and VEON's ability to realize its targets and strategic initiatives in its various countries of operation. The forward-looking statements included in this presentation are based on management's best assessment of VEON's strategic and financial position and of future market conditions, trends and other potential developments. These discussions involve risks and uncertainties. The actual outcome may differ materially from these statements as a result of demand for and market acceptance of VEON's products and services; continued volatility in the economies in VEON's markets; unforeseen developments from competition; governmental regulation of the telecommunications industries; general political uncertainties in VEON's markets; government investigations or other regulatory actions; litigation or disputes with third parties or other negative developments regarding such parties; risks associated with data protection or cyber security, other risks beyond the parties' control or a failure to meet expectations regarding various strategic priorities, the effect of foreign currency fluctuations, increased competition in the markets in which VEON operates and the effect of consumer taxes on the purchasing activities of consumers of VEON´s services. Certain other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in any forward-looking statements include the risk factors described in VEON's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2018 filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and other public filings made by VEON with the SEC. Other unknown or unpredictable factors also could harm our future results. New risk factors and uncertainties emerge from time to time and it is not possible for our management to predict all risk factors and uncertainties, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Under no circumstances should the inclusion of such forward-looking statements in this presentation be regarded as a representation or warranty by us or any other person with respect to the achievement of results set out in such statements or that the underlying assumptions used will in fact be the case. Therefore, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements speak only as of the date hereof. We cannot assure you that any projected results or events will be achieved. Except to the extent required by law, we disclaim any obligation to update or revise any of these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, after the date on which the statements are made, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. Non-IFRS measures are reconciled to comparable IFRS measures in VEON Ltd.'s earnings release published on its website on the date hereof.

All non-IFRS measures disclosed further in this presentation (including, without limitation, EBITDA, EBITDA margin, EBT, net debt, equity free cash flow excluding licenses, organic growth, capital expenditures excluding licenses and LTM (last twelve months) capex excluding licenses/revenue) are reconciled to comparable IFRS measures in VEON Ltd.'s earnings release published on its website on the date hereof. In addition, we present certain information on a forward-looking basis (including, without limitation, the expected impact on revenue, EBITDA and equity free cash flow from the consolidation of the Euroset stores after completing the transaction ending the Euroset joint venture ). We are not able to, without unreasonable efforts, provide a full reconciliation to IFRS due to potentially high variability, complexity and low visibility as to the items that would be excluded from the comparable IFRS measure in the relevant future period, including, but not limited to, depreciation and amortization, impairment loss, loss on disposal of non-current assets, financial income and expenses, foreign currency exchange losses and gains, income tax expense and performance transformation costs, cash and cash equivalents, long - term and short-term deposits, interest accrued related to financial liabilities, other unamortized adjustments to financial liabilities, derivatives, and other financial liabilities.

From 1 January 2019, VEON has adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 16 (Leases). VEON is presenting Q1 2019 results excluding the impact of IFRS 16 for comparability purposes with prior periods, as well as presenting reported results which will reflect the new baseline for future period over period comparisons. All forward looking targets exclude the impact of the introduction of IFRS 16 in FY 2019.

# Key developments

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## DELIVERING AGAINST OUR TARGETS:

- Q1 2019 organic revenue growth of 7.4% and EBITDA organic growth of 10.3% achieved through strong operational performance and cost reduction
- Cost intensity ratio declined organically by 1.9 percentage points, on track with three-year ambition to reduce cost intensity by 1 percentage point annually
- Targets confirmed for FY 2019: low single-digit organic revenue growth, low to mid single-digit organic EBITDA growth and around USD 1 billion in equity free cash flow including exceptional income

## ENHANCING OUR CORE:

- Revised technology infrastructure arrangement with Ericsson, resulting in USD 350 million payment to VEON in H1 2019
- Committed to introducing best-in-class IT platforms in all our markets

## SIMPLIFYING OUR STRUCTURE:

- Mandatory Tender Offer for GTH shares submitted to Egyptian FRA
- Committed to addressing our strategic relationship with GTH and its shareholders

## STOCK LIQUIDITY IMPROVED:

- Telenor's sale of 100 million shares brings VEON free float to 34.9%

# Good operational performance in Q1 2019

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## TOTAL REVENUE

$2.1bn

+7.4% organic[1] YoY
-5.6% reported YoY

## EBITDA

Pre IFRS 16 and excl. exceptional income*

$823m

+10.3% organic[1] YoY
+52.0% reported YoY

Reported, post IFRS 16 and incl. exceptional income*

$1,298m

## EQUITY FCF EXCL. LICENSES[2]

Pre IFRS 16 and excl. exceptional income**

$205m

Reported, post IFRS 16 and incl. exceptional income**

$457m

## MOBILE DATA REVENUE

$567m

+26.4% organic[1] YoY
+12.3% reported YoY

## NET LEVERAGE RATIO[3]

Pre IFRS 16

1.7x

## CORPORATE COSTS

Excl. exceptional income*

$54m

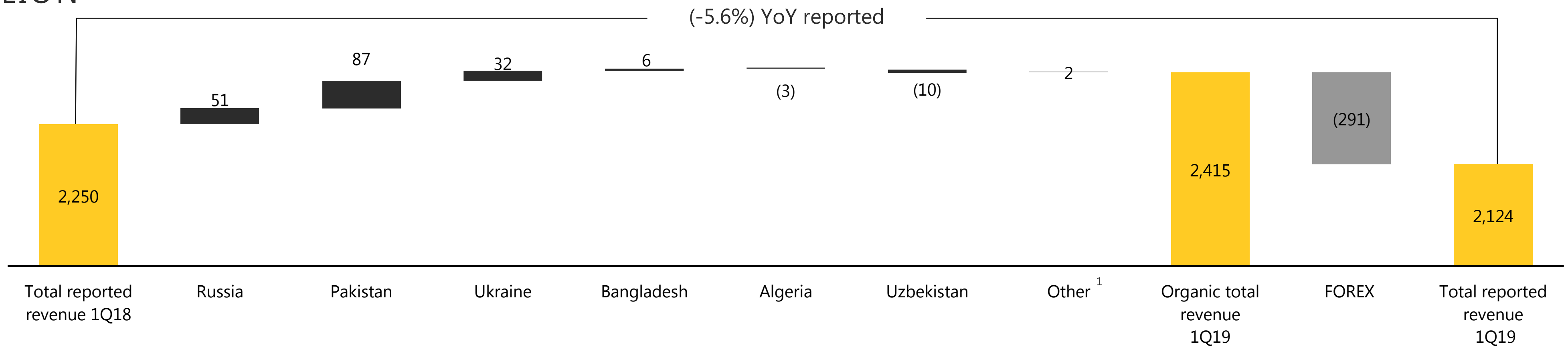
-33% YoY

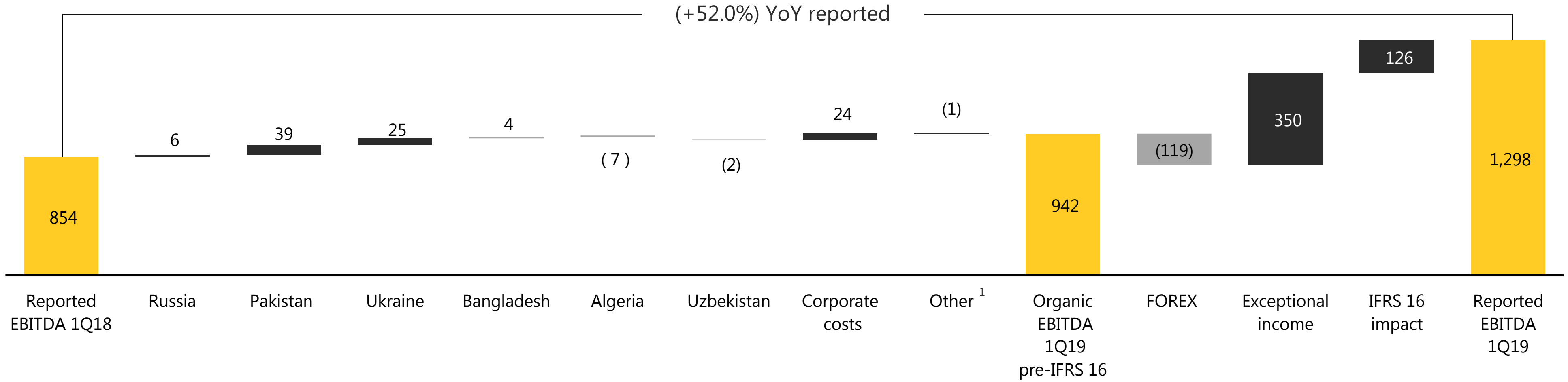
* Exceptional income of USD 350 million from Ericsson; including the exceptional income, Q1 2019 EBITDA (pre-IFRS 16) is USD 1,172 million
** USD 175 million cash received in Q1 2019 as the first of 2 payments from Ericsson; the remaining half is expected to be received in Q2 2019

[1] Organic change is a non-IFRS measure and reflects changes in revenue, EBITDA and cost intensity ratio, that excludes the effect of foreign currency movements, the impact of the introduction of IFRS 16, exceptional income of USD 350 million in respect of revised partnership with Ericsson and other factors, such as businesses under liquidation, disposals, mergers and acquisitions. See attachment in the earnings release for reconciliations
[2] Equity free cash flow excluding licenses is a non-IFRS measure and is defined as free cash flow from operating activities less cash flow used in investing activities, excluding M&A transactions, capex for licenses, inflow/outflow of deposits, financial assets, the impact of the introduction of IFRS 16 in FY 2019 and other one-off items
[3] Net leverage ratio is defined as Net debt / LTM (last twelve months) EBITDA

# Revenue and EBITDA development by country

USD MILLION



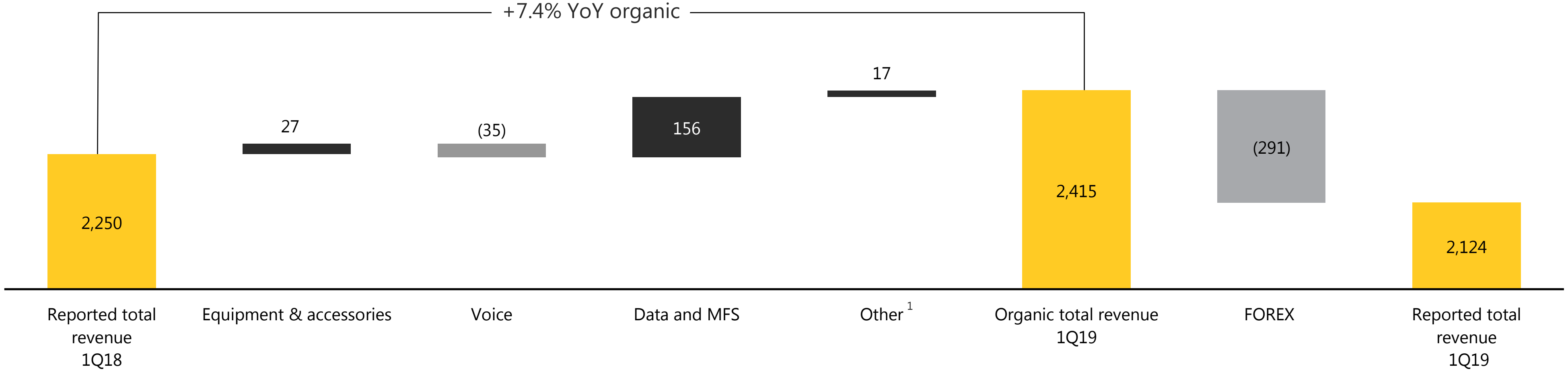



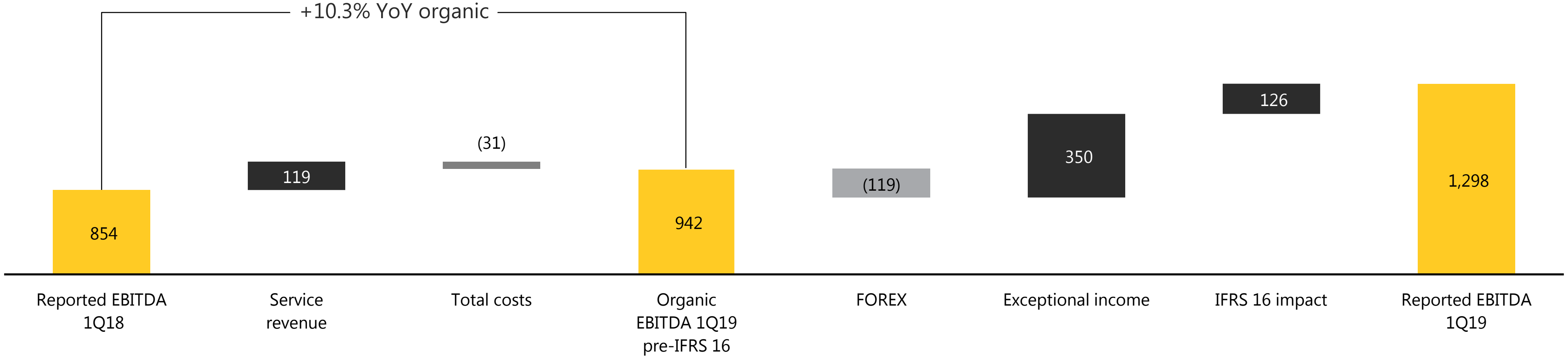

[1] Other in Q1 2019 mainly includes the results of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, Georgia, other global operations and services and intercompany eliminations

# Revenue and EBITDA development by product

## Data revenue driving organic growth in revenue and EBITDA

USD MILLION

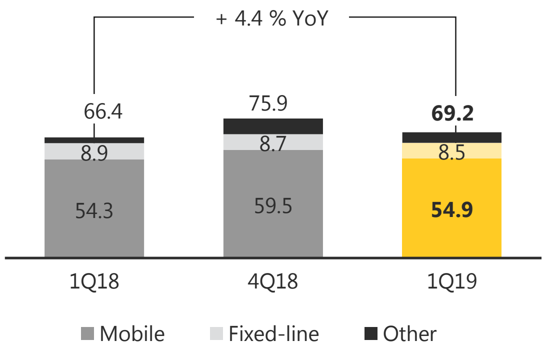


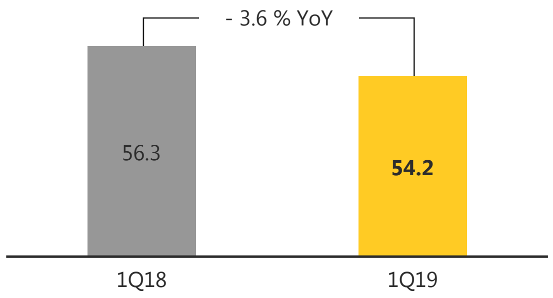

[1] Other includes interconnect, roaming and intercompany eliminations

# Russia: continued revenue and EBITDA growth

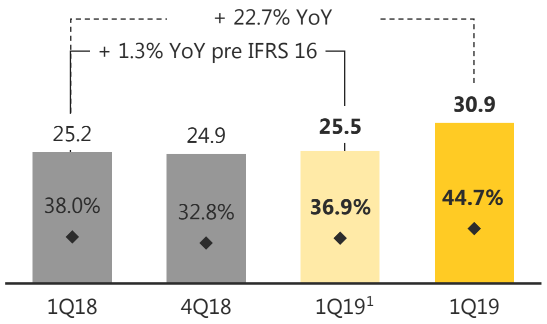
TOTAL REVENUE
(RUB BILLION)



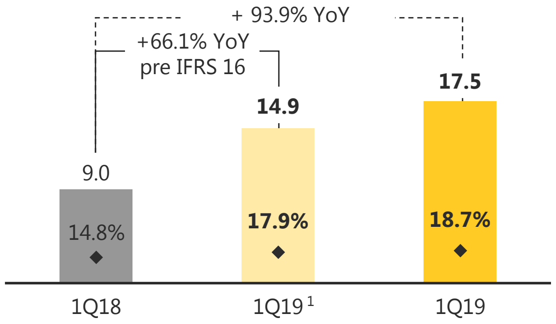

MOBILE CUSTOMERS
(MILLION)




EBITDA AND EBITDA MARGIN
(RUB BILLION AND %)




CAPEX EXCL. LICENSES
AND LTM CAPEX/REVENUE
(RUB BILLION AND %)

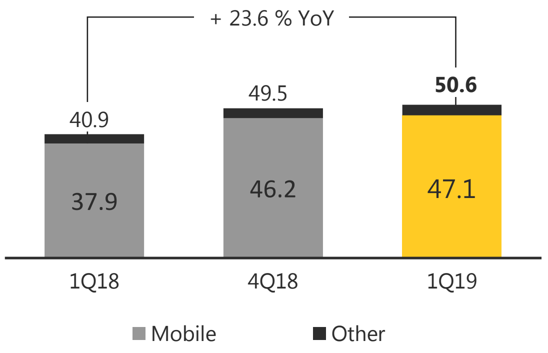



[1] Excluding IFRS 16 impact

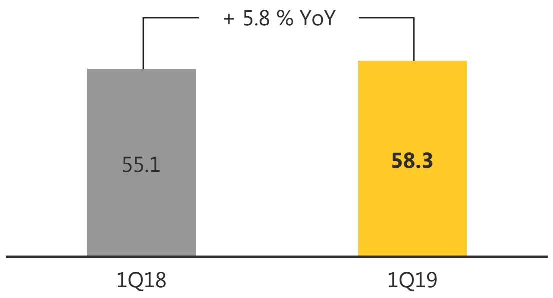
- Total revenue growth of 4.4% YoY, driven by mobile service revenue growth of 1.2% YoY and an increase of sales of equipment and accessories of 88% YoY, as a result of the expansion in Beeline monobrand stores
- Mobile ARPU grew by 5.7% YoY, a sequential slow down in growth due to the high YoY comparison base and intensifying competition in the market
- Mobile customers decreased by 3.6%, mainly due to a reduction in gross sales through alternative channels, while churn improved by 4.8 percentage points. The negative effect on customer numbers of the strategic shift to monobrand stores is expected to disappear during H2 2019
- Fixed-line service revenue decreased by 4.1% YoY, due to the centralization of transit services revenue in VEON Wholesale Services. Adjusted for this effect, fixed line revenue increased by 0.9% YoY
- EBITDA increased by 22.7% YoY, mainly driven by the impact from the introduction of IFRS 16
  - Excluding the impact of IFRS 16, EBITDA increased by 1.3% YoY, resulting in an EBITDA margin of 36.9%
  - The decrease in EBITDA margin was driven by higher sales of lower margin equipment and accessories which impacted the margin by 1.6pp
- Capex excluding licenses and pre-IFRS 16 increased 66.1% YoY, mainly as a result of improved phasing, increased network investments and Yarovaya law implementation

# Pakistan: double-digit revenue and EBITDA growth continued in Q1 2019

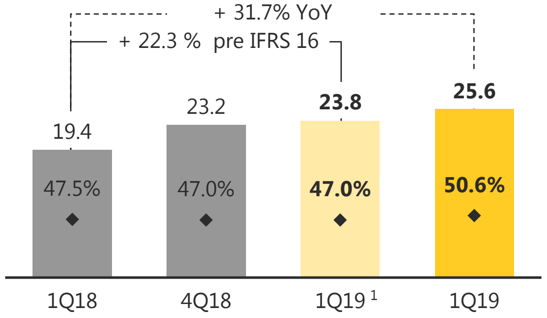
TOTAL REVENUE
(PKR BILLION)



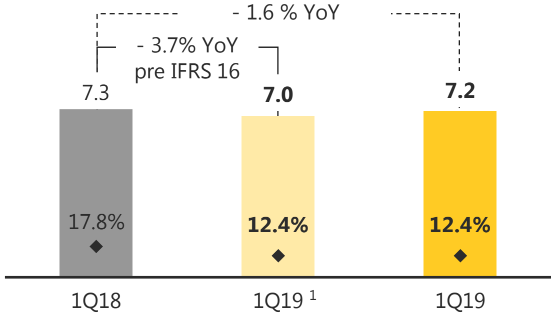

MOBILE CUSTOMERS
(MILLION)




EBITDA AND EBITDA MARGIN
(PKR BILLION AND %)




CAPEX EXCL. LICENSES
AND LTM CAPEX/REVENUE
(PKR BILLION AND %)

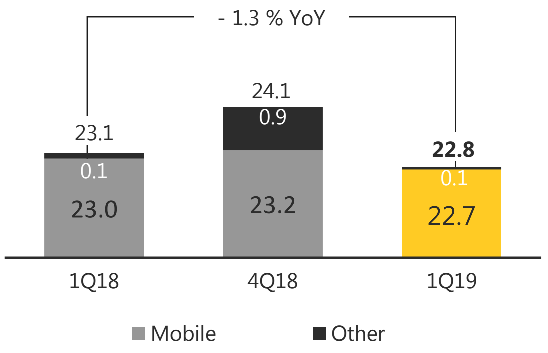



- The market remained competitive in the quarter, particularly in data and social network offers, against which Jazz maintained its premium price positioning
- Revenue grew by 23.6% YoY, including:
  - 10.9% from business performance, driven by customer and ARPU growth, also contributing to QoQ revenue growth
  - 12.7% driven by suspension of taxes collected by MNOs in Q1 2019
- Jazz's customer base grew 5.8% YoY as a result of data network expansion and growth in data customers
- Strong EBITDA growth (+31.7% YoY) mainly due to revenue increase and the positive impact of IFRS 16
  - Excluding the impact of IFRS 16, EBITDA grew by +22.3% YoY; excluding tax related impacts, the YoY EBITDA growth pre-IFRS 16 would have been 9.8%
  - From Q1 2019, EBITDA also absorbs the negative accounting impact of minimum tax on revenue (~PKR 0.6 billion in Q1), booked above EBITDA
- Spectrum renewal (Ex-Warid) for 15 years has not yet taken place and we are exploring all options given certain challenges in the renewal process
- The Supreme Court of Pakistan has revoked the previous "suo moto" order[2]
  - From Q3 2018, revenue was positively impacted by ~PKR 5.2 billion and EBITDA by ~PKR 2.4 billion per quarter

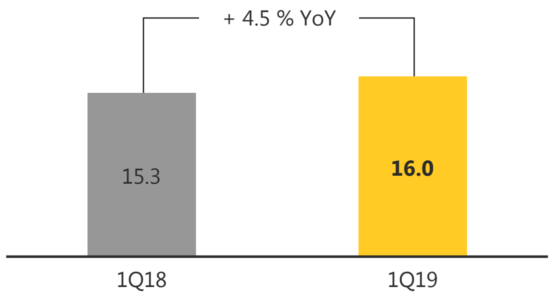
[1] Excluding IFRS 16 impact
[2] In June 2018, the Supreme Court ordered ("suo moto") an interim suspension of the deduction of taxes on prepaid and postpaid connections on each recharge/top-up/load levied by mobile phone service providers. On 24 April 2019, the Supreme Court disposed of the proceedings and restored the impugned tax deductions, deciding that it would not interfere in the matter of the collection of public revenues

# Algeria: revenue trend flattening out, driven by customer growth

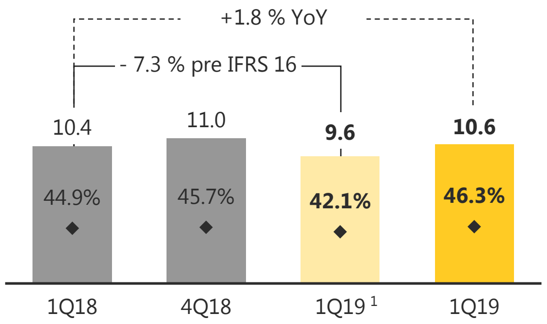
TOTAL REVENUE
(DZD BILLION)



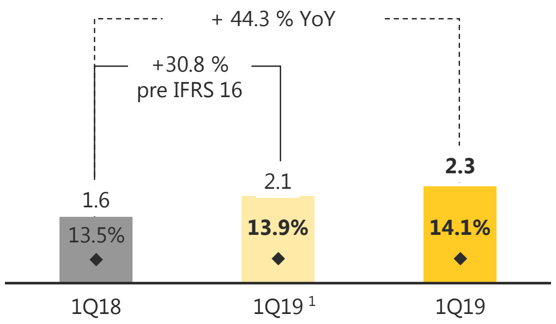

MOBILE CUSTOMERS
(MILLION)




EBITDA AND EBITDA MARGIN
(DZD BILLION AND %)




CAPEX EXCL. LICENSES
AND LTM CAPEX/REVENUE
(DZD BILLION AND %)

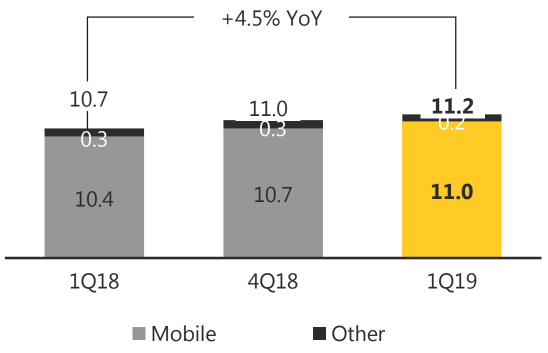



[1] Excluding IFRS 16 impact

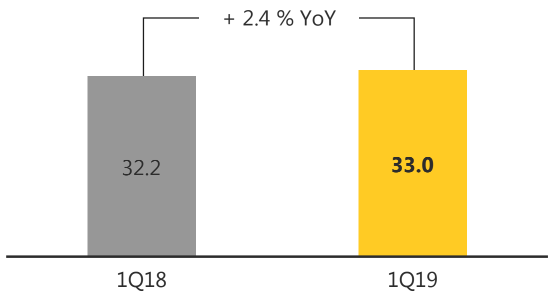
- Q1 2019 saw continued competition in prices as well as channel-related incentives
- Macroeconomic and regulatory challenges persisted:
  - Economic slowdown and high inflation, along with import restrictions
  - Taxation increases from mid-July 2018 had a full quarterly impact in Q1 2019; however, MTR symmetry was achieved in November 2018
- Revenue YoY decrease (-1.3%) improved sequentially (-4.5% YoY in Q4 2018 excluding a favorable adjustment mostly related to the reversal of a liability towards a vendor):
  - Customer base growth continued both YoY (+4.5%) and QoQ (+1.4%), as a result of the success of commercial offers and channel-related incentives
  - Data revenue grew strongly (+26.2% YoY), leveraging our 4G/LTE network
  - QoQ revenue decrease (-5.5%) was mostly driven by the above-mentioned favorable adjustment in Q4 2018. Excluding this element, revenue decreased QoQ by only 2.7%
- EBITDA growth (+1.8% YoY) mainly due to the positive impact of IFRS 16 adoption
  - Excluding the impact of IFRS 16, EBITDA decreased by 7.3% YoY, mainly driven by the decrease in revenue, higher taxation, channel incentives and technology costs, only partly offset by media spending optimization
- Capex excluding licenses increased YoY mainly due to timing difference of investments

# Bangladesh: continued positive trend in revenue, EBITDA turnaround

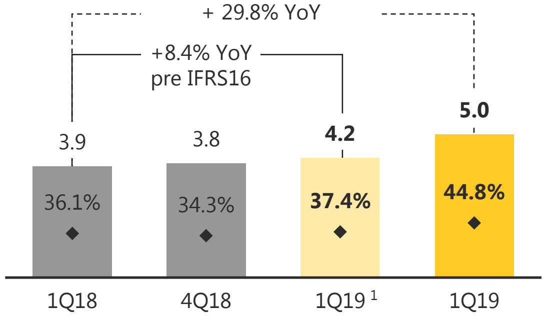
TOTAL REVENUE
(BDT BILLION)



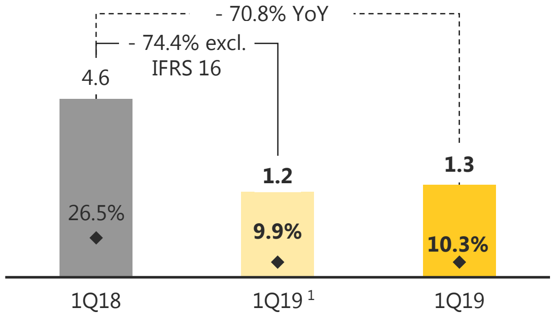

MOBILE CUSTOMERS
(MILLION)




EBITDA AND EBITDA MARGIN
(BDT BILLION AND %)




CAPEX EXCL. LICENSES
AND LTM CAPEX/REVENUE
(BDT BILLION AND %)

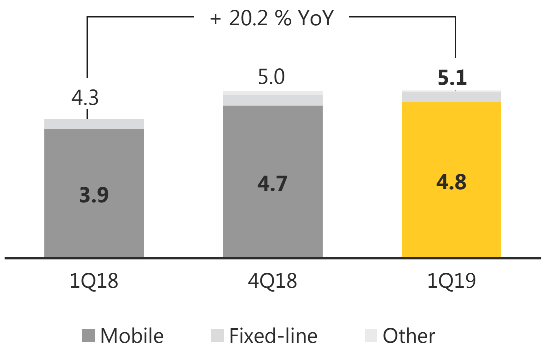



[1] Excluding IFRS 16 impact

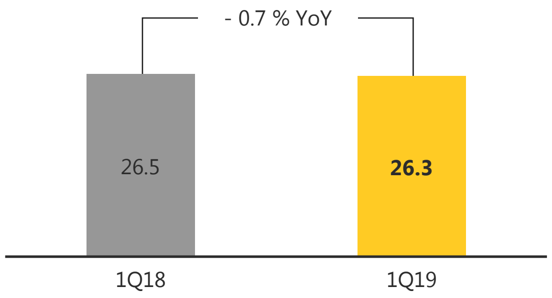
- Revenue continued its positive trend (+4.5% YoY), with service revenue growing by 5.4% YoY
  - Customer growth (+2.4% YoY) supported by improved distribution and network availability
  - ARPU increased by 2.6% YoY due to higher voice and data, supported by the introduction of flat tariffs
- Data revenue growth accelerated (+36.0% YoY in Q1 vs 25.2% in Q4), despite pricing pressures in the market
  - Data customers (+12.4% YoY) and data usage (+99.8% YoY) supported the growth
- EBITDA increased by 29.8% YoY mainly driven by top line growth and the positive impact of IFRS 16 adoption
  - Excluding the impact of IFRS 16, EBITDA grew by 8.4% YoY after seven consecutive declining quarters
- Capex excluding licenses decreased by 70.8% YoY as a result of exceptionally high capex levels in Q1 2018 aimed at improving network resilience and by a temporary slowdown of sites rollout in Q1 2019 due to the new telecommunication infrastructure regulation
- SMP regulation developing

# Ukraine: sustained strong performance in a high growth market for data consumption

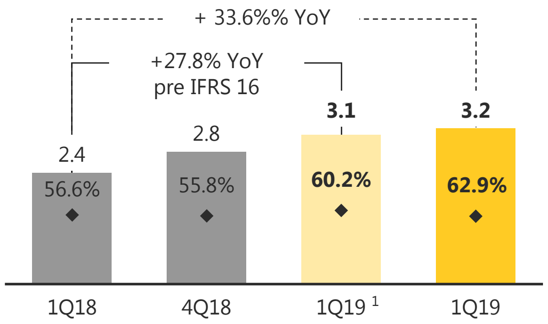
TOTAL REVENUE
(UAH BILLION)



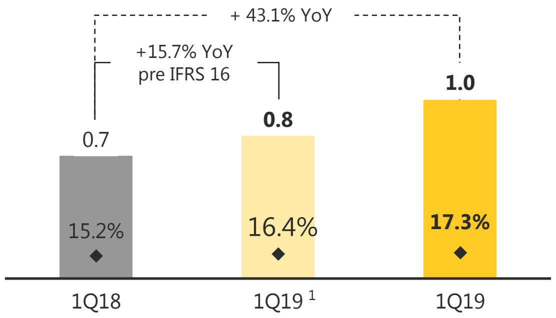

MOBILE CUSTOMERS
(MILLION)




EBITDA AND EBITDA MARGIN
(UAH BILLION AND %)




CAPEX EXCL. LICENSES
AND LTM CAPEX/REVENUE
(UAH BILLION AND %)




[1] Excluding IFRS 16 impact

- Kyivstar sustained strong results in a growing market, driven by marketing activities and strong growth in data consumption
- Mobile service revenue grew by 20.6% YoY, driven by
  - ARPU increase of 23% YoY
  - Data revenue growth of 83% on the back of data consumption growth of 98.3% YoY
- Strong EBITDA growth and margin expansion driven by revenue growth and lower costs:
  - Excluding the impact of IFRS 16, EBITDA grew by 27.8% YoY
  - Margin investment in customer acquisition more than offset by realised cost efficiencies and higher revenues
- Capex excluding licenses increased due to 3G network improvement and further 4G/LTE roll-out during the quarter
  - Adjusted for IFRS 16 impact, capex grew by 15.7% YoY

# Uzbekistan: good operational performance, external costs pressuring results

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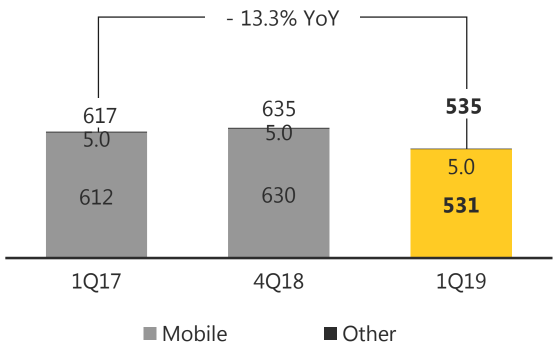
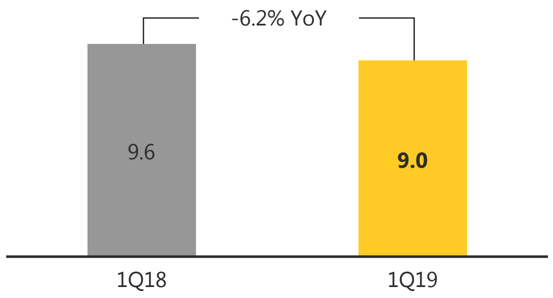
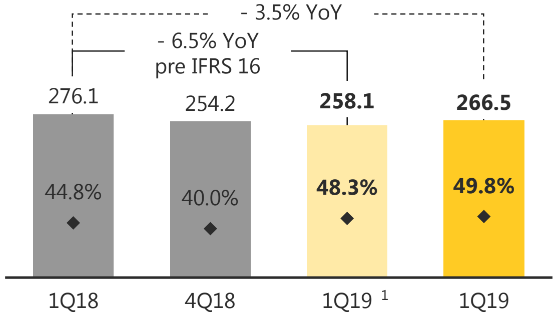
TOTAL REVENUE
(UZS BILLION)



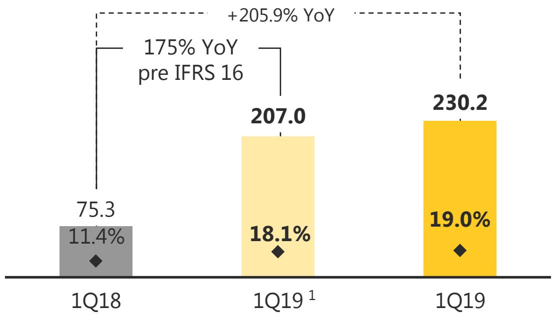

MOBILE CUSTOMERS
(MILLION)




EBITDA AND EBITDA MARGIN
(UZS BILLION AND %)




CAPEX EXCL. LICENSES
AND LTM CAPEX/REVENUE
(UZS BILLION AND %)




[1] Excluding IFRS 16 impact

- Uzbekistan market continued to be driven by increased mobile data penetration. Unitel continues to focus on quality customers as the clear market leader
- Revenue declined by 13.3% due to introduction of 15% excise tax from January 2019 (UZS 76 billion), MTR reduction (UZS 37 billion), and a one-off revenue adjustment (UZS 16 billion), partially offset by repricing activities. Adjusted for these, the growth would have been 7.7% YoY
  - Mobile data revenue increased by 26.4% YoY
- EBITDA decreased by 3.5% YoY, driven by the impact of the MTR reduction (UZS 11 billion), a one-off revenue adjustment (UZS 16 billion) and a bad debt recognition (UZS 12 billion), partially offset by the net impact of tax reforms on EBITDA (UZS 6 billion)
  - Excluding the impact of IFRS 16, EBITDA declined by 6.5% YoY
- Capex excluding licenses increased in 1Q 2019 due to phasing and accelerated 4G/LTE rollout
- Tax reforms introduced from January 2019 are expected to have ~13% negative effect on revenue and ~6% on EBITDA in FY 2019, while free cash flow impact is expected to be slightly positive

# Q1 2019 income statement

VEON

USD MILLION

| | 1Q19 | 1Q19 Pre-IFRS 16 | 1Q18 Reported | Reported YoY Pre-IFRS 16 | Organic[1] YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue** | **2,124** | **2,124** | **2,250** | **(5.6%)** | **7.4%** |
| Service revenue | 2,005 | 2,005 | 2,156 | (7.0%) | 5.5% |
| **EBITDA** | **1,298** | **1,172** | **854** | **37.3%** | **10.3%** |
| Depreciation, amortization and other | (510) | (401) | (500) | | |
| **Operating Profit** | **788** | **772** | **354** | | |
| Net financial income and expenses | (197) | (151) | (198) | | |
| Net FOREX and other gains/(losses) | 18 | 18 | 3 | | |
| **Profit before tax** | **609** | **638** | **159** | | |
| Tax | (79) | (75) | (117) | | |
| Profit/(Loss) from continued operations | 530 | 564 | 42 | | |
| Profit from discontinued operations | 0 | 0 | (130) | | |
| Profit attributable to non-controlling interest | 35 | 40 | 24 | | |
| Net profit attributable to VEON shareholders | 495 | 524 | (112) | | |

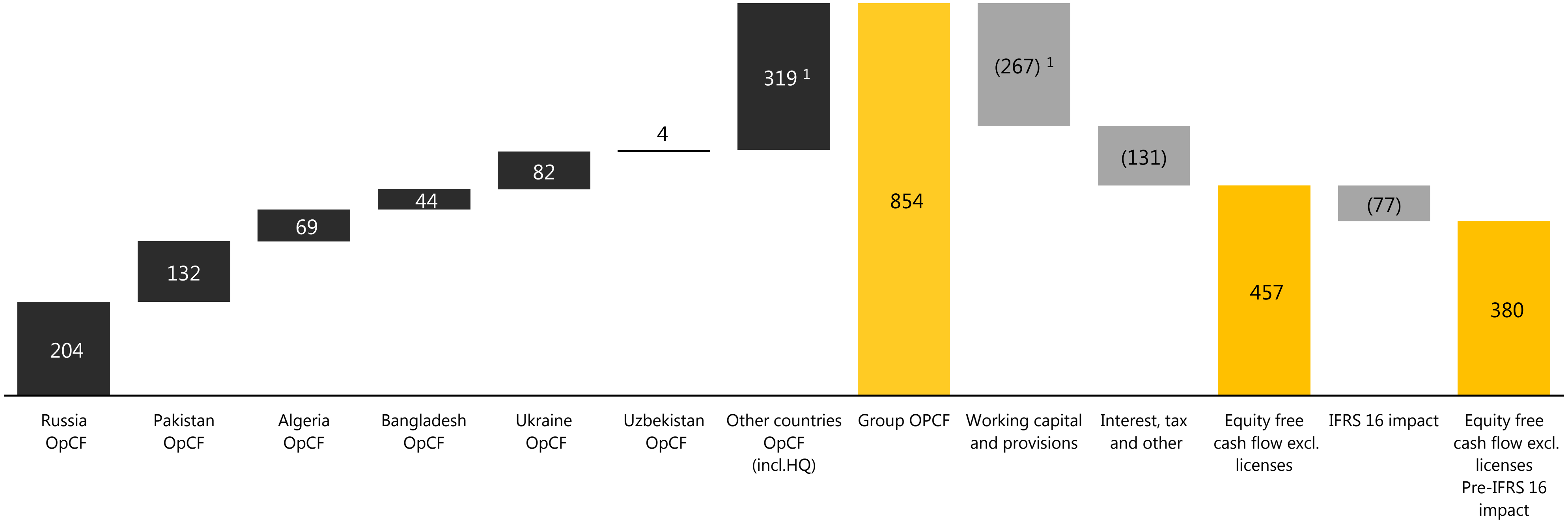
- Decrease in finance income and expenses is mostly due to lower debt levels, which more than offset the slight increase in cost of debt as a result of an increase of RUB debt portion
- Income tax expenses decreased to USD 79 million in Q1 2019 from USD 117 million, driven by the lower corporate income tax rate in Uzbekistan in addition to lower tax expenses in Russia, which were driven by one-off deductible expenses

[1] 2 Organic change is a non-IFRS measure and reflects changes in revenue, EBITDA and cost intensity ratio, that excludes the effect of foreign currency movements, the impact of the introduction of IFRS 16, exceptional income of USD 350 million in respect of revised partnership with Ericsson and other factors, such as businesses under liquidation, disposals, mergers and acquisitions. See attachment in the earnings release for reconciliations

# Continued strong cash flow generation in Q1 2019

## USD MILLION

INCLUDING IFRS 16 IMPACT, UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE

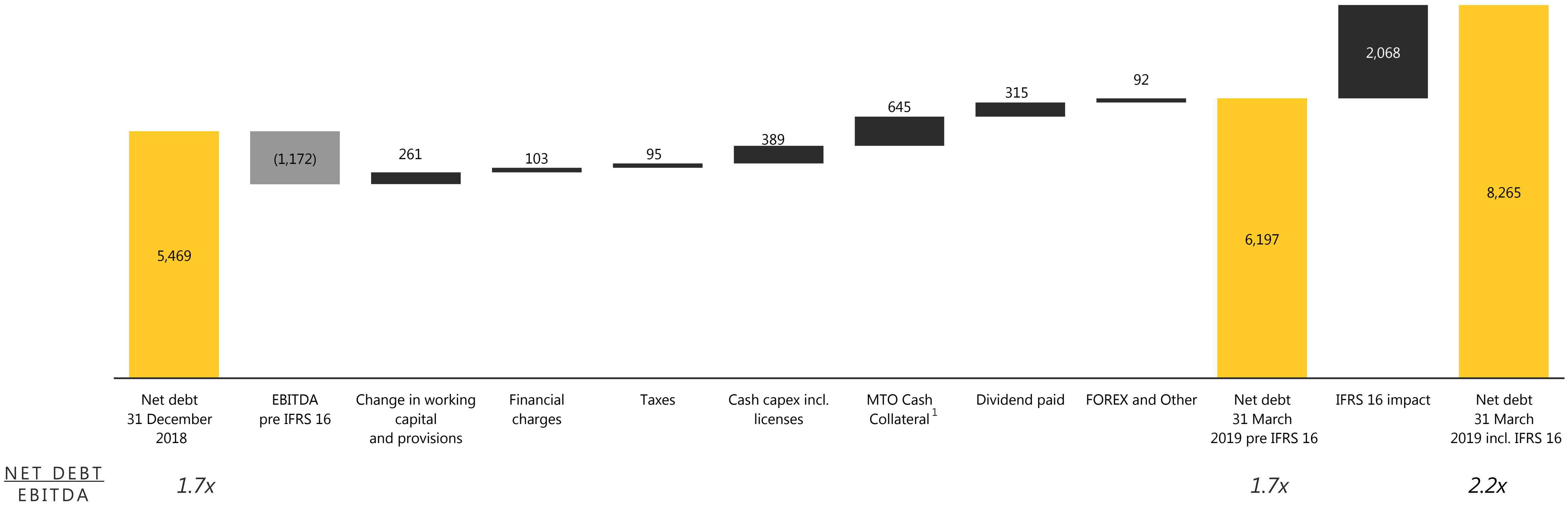



Note: OpCF refers to Operating cash flow, calculated as EBITDA minus Capex excluding licenses

[1] Other countries Operating Cash Flow includes one-off exceptional income of USD 350 million booked in Q1 2019. Working capital and provisions includes USD (175) million accounting receivable for the remaining amount expected to be received in Q2 2019. The net effect on EFCF for Q1 2019 is an actual cash in of USD 175 million.

# Q1 2019 net debt development

USD MILLION




[1] Drawdown under the RCF in HQ Amsterdam to fund the collateral for the MTO

FOREX and Other mainly consists of FOREX, partly offset by other investing activities and other items

# 2019 targets confirmed

| | 1Q 2019 actual | FY 2019 targets[3] |
|---|---|---|
| Total revenue | 7.4% Organic growth[1] | Low single-digit organic[1] growth |
| EBITDA | 10.3% Organic growth[1] | Low to mid single-digit organic[1] growth |
| Equity free cash flow[2] | USD 380 million | ~USD 1 billion |

- Supported by cost efficiencies which are expected to result in an organic reduction of at least 1 percentage point in the cost intensity ratio[4] per annum between 2019-2021
- EFCF target is based on currency rates of 20 February 2019 and assumes additional Yarovaya expenses and increased capex, severance payments, partially offset by business improvements in 2019, while 2018 benefitted from specific non-recurring working capital effects. The target includes the one-time payment in connection with a revised arrangement from Ericsson

[1] 2 Organic change is a non-IFRS measure and reflects changes in revenue, EBITDA and cost intensity ratio, that excludes the effect of foreign currency movements, the impact of the introduction of IFRS 16, exceptional income of USD 350 million in respect of revised partnership with Ericsson and other factors, such as businesses under liquidation, disposals, mergers and acquisitions. See attachment in the earnings release for reconciliations

[2] Equity free cash flow excluding licenses is a non-IFRS measure and is defined as free cash flow from operating activities less cash flow used in investing activities, excluding M&A transactions, capex for licenses, inflow/outflow of deposits, financial assets, other one-off items and the impact of the introduction of IFRS 16 in FY 2019

[3] FY 2019 revenue and EBITDA targets calculated on organic basis. Organic growth reflects changes in revenue and EBITDA. Organic change excludes the effect of foreign currency movements, the impact of the introduction of IFRS 16, exceptional income of USD 350 million from a one-off vendor agreement and other factors, such as businesses under liquidation, disposals, mergers and acquisitions. FY 2019 equity free cash flow target is calculated at 2019 guidance currency rates. For FY 2019 guidance currency rates, see appendix

[4] Cost intensity is defined as service costs plus selling, general and administrative costs, less other revenue, divided by total service revenue

VEON

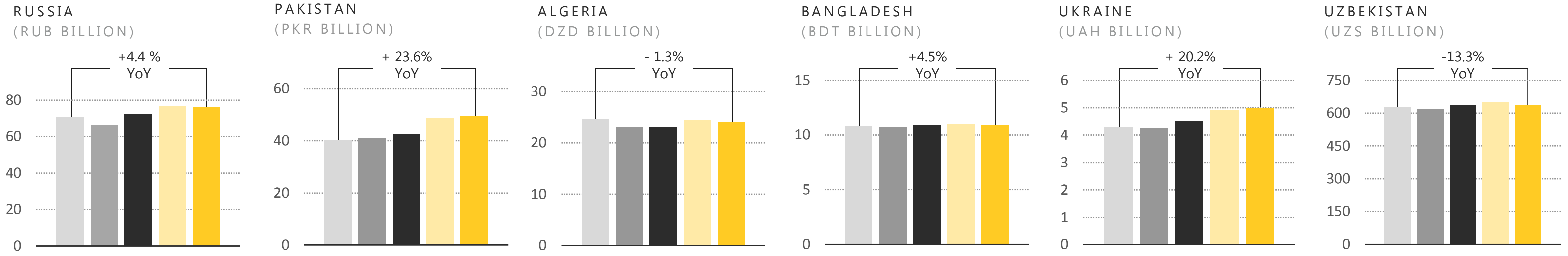
APPENDIX

# Q1 2019 revenue and EBITDA country trends

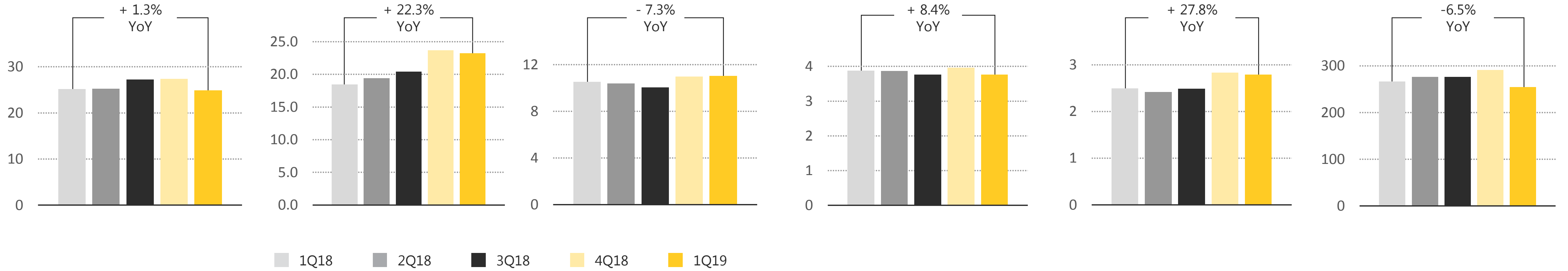
## Figures and trends in local currency, pre-IFRS 16

VEON

### Revenue



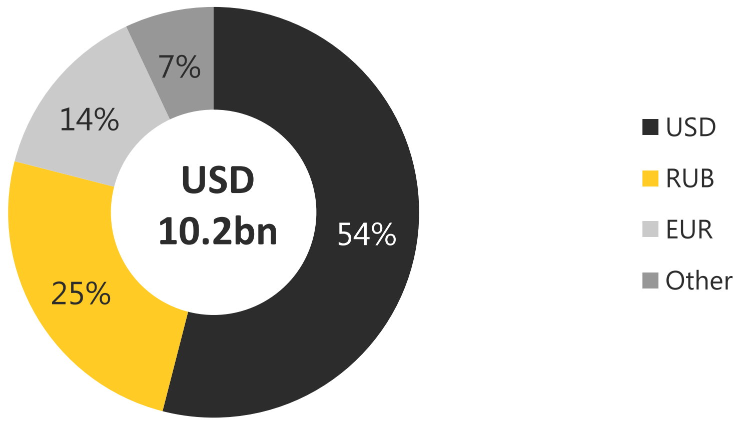

### EBITDA



# Debt currency mix[1]

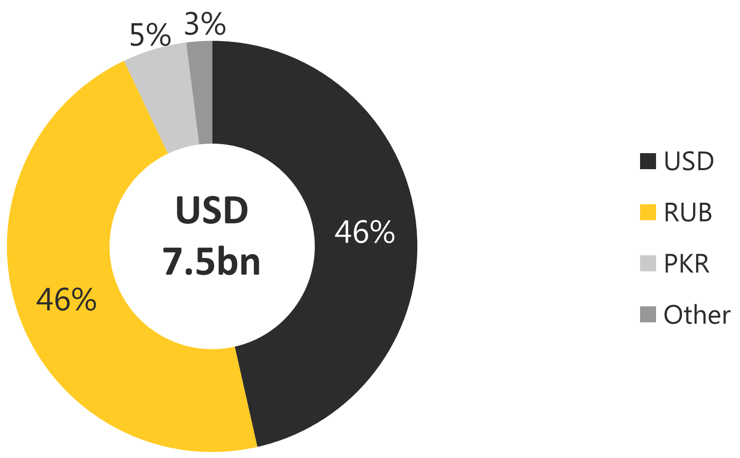
- EUR and USD debt reduction via use of Italy proceeds
- At the end of Q1 2019, the balance of USD debt swapped to RUB is ~USD 1.2 billion
- Average cost of debt rose to 7.4% due to elimination of EUR debt and an increase in the relative share of RUB debt. The impact of higher average cost of debt is more than offset by the reduction in gross debt balance

**Q1 2018 Group debt currency mix**
***(including effect of fx derivatives)***




- Average maturity: 3.8 years
- Average cost of debt: 6.6%

**Q1 2019 Group debt currency mix**
***(including effect of fx derivatives)***




- Average maturity: 2.7 years
- Average cost of debt: 7.4%

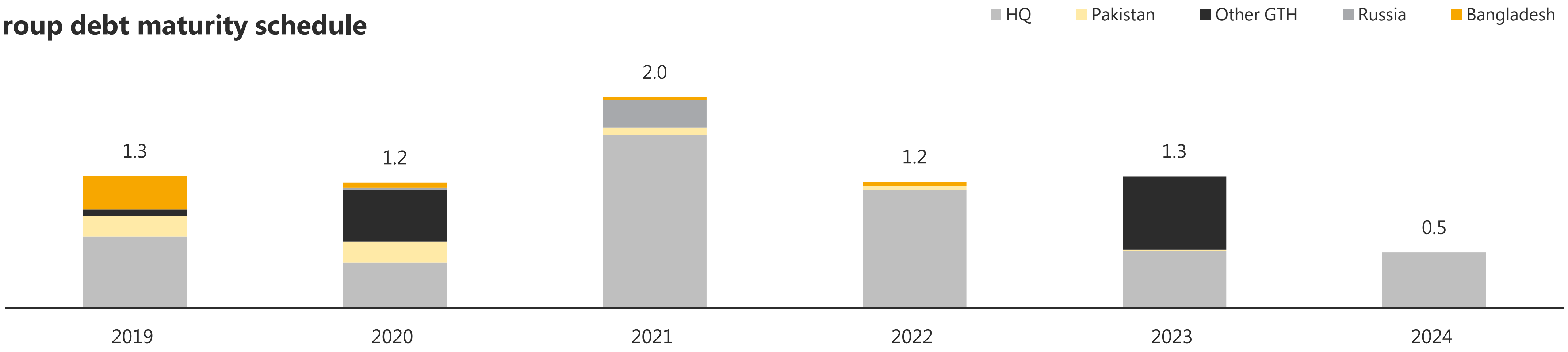
[1] Excluding lease liabilities

# Group debt maturity schedule[1]

31 MARCH 2019

USD BILLION

## Group debt maturity schedule




## Group debt maturity schedule by currency – before considering fx forwards and excluding lease liabilities

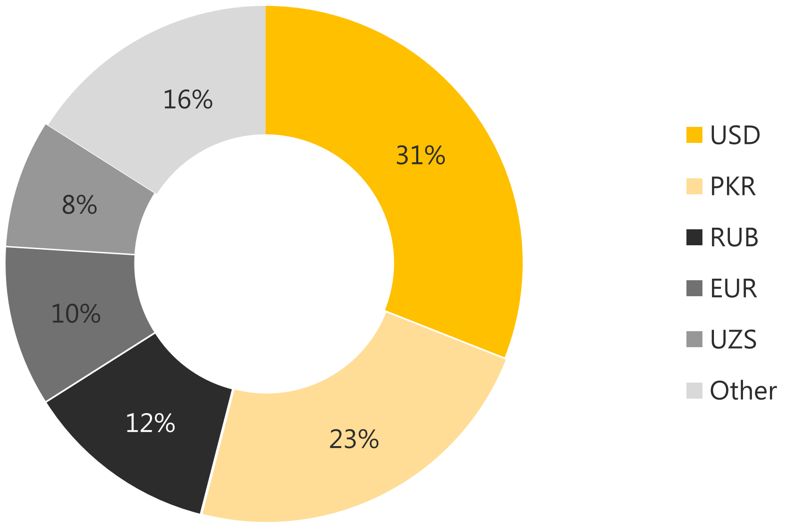
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| USD | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 62% |
| RUB | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30% |
| PKR | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5% |
| OTHER | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3% |

[1] Effect of USD/RUB FX forwards and lease liabilities are not included.

# Liquidity overview

## GROUP CASH BREAKDOWN BY CURRENCY

31 MARCH 2019




Group cash (incl. deposits): USD 1.27 billion

## UNUSED RCF HEADROOM

31 MARCH 2019

| | |
|---|---|
| Syndicated RCF facility | USD 1.08 billion |

## UNUSED CF HEADROOM

31 MARCH 2019

| | |
|---|---|
| Pakistan – credit facilities | PKR 14.3 billion (USD 0.10 billion) |

Total cash and unused committed credit lines: USD 2.45 billion

# Debt by entity[1]

31 MARCH 2019

USD MILLION

**Outstanding debt** | **Type of debt**

| Entity | Bonds | Loans | Cash-pool overdrafts[2] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VEON Holdings B.V. | 2,079 | 2,811 | 26 | 4,916 |
| GTH Finance B.V. | 1,200 | - | - | 1,200 |
| PJSC VimpelCom | 279 | - | - | 279 |
| Pakistan Mobile Communications Limited | 12 | 509 | - | 521 |
| Banglalink Digital Communications Ltd. | 300 | 139 | - | 439 |
| Optimum Telecom Algérie S.p.A. | - | 63 | - | 63 |
| Others | - | - | 47 | 47 |
| **Total** | **3,870** | **3,522** | **73** | **7,465** |
| *Total excl. cash pool overdrafts* | | | | *7,392* |

[1] Excluding lease liabilities

[2] As of March 31, 2019, some bank accounts forming part of a cash pooling program and being an integral part of VEON's cash management remained overdrawn by US$ 73 million. Even though the total balance of the cash pool remained positive, VEON has no legally enforceable right to set-off and therefore the overdrawn accounts are presented as financial liabilities and form part of our debt in our financial statements.

# Forex

| | Guidance rates | Average rates | | | Closing rates | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2019 | 1Q19 | 1Q18 | YoY | 1Q19 | 1Q18 | YoY |
| **Russian ruble** | 66.00 | 66.13 | 56.88 | (16.3%) | 64.73 | 57.26 | (13.0%) |
| **Algerian dinar** | 119.00 | 118.66 | 114.08 | (4.0%) | 119.42 | 114.14 | (4.6%) |
| **Pakistan rupee** | 139.00 | 139.69 | 111.41 | (25.4%) | 140.79 | 115.71 | (21.7%) |
| **Bangladeshi taka** | 84.00 | 83.86 | 83.08 | (0.9%) | 83.92 | 83.22 | (0.8%) |
| **Ukrainian hryvnia** | 27.00 | 27.31 | 27.32 | 0.0% | 27.25 | 26.54 | (2.7%) |
| **Kazakh tenge** | 377.00 | 378.09 | 323.31 | (16.9%) | 380.04 | 318.31 | (19.4%) |
| **Uzbekistan som** | 8,522 | 8,378.32 | 8,156.68 | (2.7%) | 8,389.97 | 8,114.86 | (3.4%) |
| **Armenian dram** | 488 | 487.03 | 481.52 | (1.1%) | 486.44 | 480.06 | (1.3%) |
| **Kyrgyz som** | 70.00 | 69.79 | 68.50 | (1.9%) | 69.85 | 68.43 | (2.1%) |
| **Georgian lari** | 2.70 | 2.67 | 2.49 | (7.3%) | 2.69 | 2.41 | (11.5%) |

# Forex YoY impact on Revenue and EBITDA

| | Revenue | EBITDA |
|---|---|---|
| | **Q1 2019** | **Q1 2019** |
| **Russia** | (170) | (76) |
| **Algeria** | (8) | (4) |
| **Pakistan** | (92) | (47) |
| **Bangladesh** | (1) | (1) |
| **Ukraine** | 0 | 0 |
| **Uzbekistan** | (2) | (1) |
| **Other** | (18) | (8) |
| **IFRS 16 impact** | | 18 |
| **Total** | **(291)** | **(119)** |