#### Consolidated financial statements

# Open Joint Stock Company "Vimpel-Communications" (a wholly-owned subsidiary of VimpelCom Ltd.)

as of 31 December 2014 and for the year ended 31 December 2014

#### Consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2014 and for the year ended 31 December 2014

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#### Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of OJSC Vimpel-Communications:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Open Joint Stock Company Vimpel-Communications (a wholly-owned subsidiary of VimpelCom Ltd.) and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as "VimpelCom"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2014 and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for 2014, and notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Russian Federal Auditing Standards and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to express an opinion on the fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements.



#### Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of VimpelCom as of 31 December 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for 2014 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

HOLO PricewaterhouseCoopers Hudil

22 April 2015 Moscow, Russian Federation

E.V. Klimenko, Director (licence no.01-000057), ZAO PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit

Audited entity: OJSC Vimpel-Communications

State registration certificate No. 015.624, issued by the Moscow Registration Bureau on 28 July 1993

Certificate of inclusion in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities No. 1027700166636 issued on 28 August 2002

Address: 10 bld 14 8th Marta, Moscow, Russian Federation,127083

Independent auditor: ZAO PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit

State registration certificate No. 008.890, issued by the Moscow Registration Bureau on 28 February 1992

Certificate of inclusion in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities No. 1027700148431 issued on 22 August 2002

Certificate of membership in self regulated organisation non-profit partnership "Audit Chamber of Russia" No. 870. ORNZ 10201003683 in the register of auditors and audit organizations

## Consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2014

		Years end 31 Decemi	
	Note	2014	2013
		(All amounts in millio unless otherwise	
Service revenue Sale of equipment and accessories Other revenue Total operating revenue	7	346,155 8,133 762 355,050	337,975 11,427 754 350,156
Operating expenses Service costs Cost of equipment and accessories Selling, general and administrative expenses Depreciation Amortization Impairment loss Loss on disposal of non-current assets Total operating expenses	8 13 14 9, 13, 14	(96,821) (9,189) (106,572) (50,699) (6,939) (3,329) (1,796) (275,345)	(93,969) (12,683) (99,796) (46,810) (8,813) (3,374) (2,105) (267,550)
Operating profit		79,705	82,606
Finance costs Finance income Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain Other non-operating gains/(losses), net Share of loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using	10	(29,104) 13,930 (21,486) 4,473	(24,691) 10,615 778 (275)
the equity method	11	(518)	(427)
Profit before tax		47,000	68,606
Income tax expense	12	(9,742) 37,258	(18,256)
Profit for the year		37,256	50,350
Profit attributable to: The owners of the parent Non-controlling interests	11	36,185 1,073 37,258	49,083 1,267 50,350

## Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2014

		Years ended			
		31 Decem	ber		
	Note	2014	2013		
		(All amounts in r	millions of		
		Rubles unless other	rwise stated)		
Profit for the year		37,258	50,350		
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Cash flow hedge reserve Income tax effect		654 —	109 —		
Net (loss)/gain arising on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income lncome tax effect		(932) -	644 _		
Exchange differences arising on net investment in foreign operations Income tax effect		41,128 (2,975)	5,615 (219)		
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		37,875	6,149		
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		75,133	56,499		
Attributable to:					
The owners of the parent		67,338	54,626		
Non-controlling interests		7,795	1,873		
		75,133	56,499		

## Consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2014

	Note	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013	
		(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)			
Assets		<i></i>	, se suitese statea,		
Non-current assets					
Property and equipment	13	274,549	251,421	235,789	
Intangible assets	14	29,299	28,842	32,413	
Goodwill	9	113,557	109,877	109,461	
Investments in associates and joint ventures	11	13,346	13,974	14,695	
Deferred income tax assets	12	923	184	312	
Other financial assets	15	248,934	25,914	144,774	
Other non-current non-financial assets	16	910	550	554	
Total non-current assets	-	681,518	430,762	537,998	
Current assets					
Inventories	17	3,627	4,242	2,949	
Trade and other receivables	18	29,097	20,946	23,337	
Other current non-financial assets	16	8,623	6,128	6,452	
Current income tax assets	12	3,264	2,576	3,497	
Other current financial assets	15	15,888	119,629	13,092	
Cash and cash equivalents	19	87,197	32,656	29,821	
Total current assets	-	147,696	186,177	79,148	
Assets classified as held for sale		308	_	2,615	
Total assets	-	829,522	616,939	619,761	
Equity and liabilities					
Equity					
Equity attributable to equity owners of the parent	20	224,666	158,604	208,057	
Non-controlling interests	11	8,074	6,578	(320)	
Total equity	-	232,740	165,182	207,737	
Non-current liabilities					
Financial liabilities	15	378,592	298,152	251,441	
Provisions	22	5,394	4,162	6,872	
Other non-current non-financial liabilities	16	880	1,191	1,227	
Deferred income tax liabilities	12	22,971	17,424	14,843	
Total non-current liabilities	-	407,837	320,929	274,383	
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables		61,146	56,154	47,344	
Dividends payable	21	7	15,098		
Other current non-financial liabilities	16	25,668	22,819	24,579	
Other financial liabilities	15	97,686	32,915	61,983	
Current income tax payables	12	172	131	177	
Provisions	22	4,266	3,711	1,807	
Total current liabilities	<i></i> -	188,945	130,828	135,890	
Liabilities classified as held for sale		_	_	1,751	
Total equity and liabilities	-	829,522	616,939	619,761	
Total equity and nabilities	=	023,322	010,808	013,701	

#### Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2014

				Attribut	able to the	owners of the	parent				
						Foreign	Cash				
				Other		currency	flow	Available-		Non-	
		Issued	Capital	capital	Retained	translation	hedge	for-sale		controlling	Total
	Note	capital	surplus	reserves	earnings	reserve	reserve	reserve	Total	interests	equity
				(,	All amounts i	in millions of Ru	bles unless	otherwise state	ed)		
As of 1 January 2014		3	40,234	20,188	106,399	(9,158)	6	932	158,604	6,578	165,182
Profit for the year		_	_	_	36,185	_	_	_	36,185	1,073	37,258
Other comprehensive income			_	_	_	31,431	654	(932)	31,153	6,722	37,875
Total comprehensive income		_	_	_	36,185	31,431	654	(932)	67,338	7,795	75,133
Dividends declared		_	_	_	121	_	_	_	121	(980)	(859)
Effect of options over non-controlling											
interests in subsidiaries	15	_	_	1,501	_	(3,894)	_	_	(2,393)	(5,512)	(7,905)
Share-based payment transactions		_	_	(37)	40	_	_	_	3	_	3
Disposal of non-controlling interest		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	193	193
Transactions under common control	6		_	1,345	_	(352)	_	_	993	_	993
As of 31 December 2014		3	40,234	22,997	142,745	18,027	660	_	224,666	8,074	232,740

#### Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2013

Attributable to the owners of the parent

	Note	Issued capital	Capital surplus	Other capital reserves	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Available- for-sale reserve	Total	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
				(		n millions of Rub	les unless o	therwise stated)			
As of 1 January 2013	•	3	40,234	18,653	162,428	(13,446)	(103)	288	208,057	(320)	207,737
Profit for the year	•	_	_	_	49,083		_	_	49,083	1,267	50,350
Other comprehensive income	_	-	-	_	_	4,790	109	644	5,543	606	6,149
Total comprehensive income		-	_	_	49,083	4,790	109	644	54,626	1,873	56,499
Dividends declared  Effect of options over non-controlling	·	_	_	_	(104,328)	_	_	_	(104,328)	_	(104,328)
interests in subsidiaries Gain of control over a former joint	15	_	_	2,885	_	(503)	_	_	2,382	4,341	6,723
venture		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	966	966
Divestment of subsidiary		_	_	_	(784)	34	_	_	(750)	783	33
Share-based payment transactions		_	_	6	_	_	_	_	6	_	6
Acquisition of non-controlling interest		_	_	2	_		_	_	2	(4)	(2)
Transactions under common control	6		_	(1,358)	_	(33)			(1,391)	(1,061)	(2,452)
As of 31 December 2013	_	3	40,234	20,188	106,399	(9,158)	6	932	158,604	6,578	165,182

## Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2014

		Years ended 31 Decemb		
	Note	2014	2013	
		(All amounts in million unless otherwise		
Operating activities		u		
Profit for the year		37,258	50,350	
Income tax expense	12	9,742	18,256	
Profit before tax		47,000	68,606	
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash				
flows from operating activities:				
Depreciation	13	50,699	46,810	
Impairment loss	9	3,329	3,374	
Amortization	14	6,939	8,813	
Loss on disposal of non-current assets		1,796	2,105	
Finance income		(13,930)	(10,615)	
Finance costs	40	29,104	24,691	
Other non-operating (gains)/losses, net	10	(4,473)	275	
Net foreign exchange loss/(gain)		21,486	(778)	
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	11	518	427	
Movements in provisions	11	803	4,570	
		003	4,570	
Operating profit before working capital adjustments, interest and income taxes		143,271	148,278	
Working capital adjustments		140,271	110,270	
Change in trade and other receivables		(4,933)	2,901	
Change in inventories		959	(1,471)	
Change in trade and other payables		4,481	(3,625)	
Interest and income taxes		, -	(-,,	
Interest paid		(28,958)	(24,000)	
Interest received		1,138	3,115	
Income tax paid		(10,318)	(14,737)	
Net cash flows from operating activities		105,640	110,461	
Investing activities				
Proceeds from sale of property, equipment and intangible assets		649	828	
Purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets		(81,151)	(67,249)	
Issue of loans	23	(7,302)	(41,039)	
Repayment of loans issued	23	7,530	79,168	
Inflows/(outflows) from deposits, net		4,447	(5,514)	
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale financial assets		2,157	160	
Proceeds from sale of associates			(47)	
Disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed	6	(175)	1,010	
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired			64	
Receipt of dividends		(72.24)	566	
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(73,841)	(32,053)	
Financing activities			(4)	
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	45	_ FF 750	(4)	
Proceeds from borrowings, net of fees paid	15 15	55,750 (42,202)	75,730 (62,576)	
Repayment of borrowings	15 21	(42,393)	(62,576)	
Dividends paid to equity holders	21 15	(15,093) (909)	(89,236)	
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests  Not each flows used in financing activities	10		(32)	
Net cash flows used in financing activities  Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(2,645)		
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash		29,154	2,290	
equivalents, Net		25,387	5.15	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		32,656	545 29,821	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year  Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		<u>32,656</u> 87,197	32,656	
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year		01,191	32,000	

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2014 and for the year ended 31 December 2014

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 1. General information

Open Joint Stock Company "Vimpel-Communications" (OJSC "VimpelCom", together with its consolidated subsidiaries referred to as the "Group", "VimpelCom", the "Company" or "we") was registered in the Russian Federation ("Russia") on 15 September 1992 as a closed joint stock company, re-registered as an open joint stock company on 28 July 1993 and began full-scale commercial operations in June 1994.

The registered office of VimpelCom is located at Russian Federation, 127083, Moscow, Ulitsa 8-Marta, Dom 10, Building 14.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Russian Rubles ("RUR"). In these notes, Russian Ruble amounts are presented in millions unless otherwise indicated.

VimpelCom earns revenue by providing voice, data and other telecommunication services through a range of wireless, fixed and broadband internet services, as well as selling equipment and accessories. As of 31 December 2014, the Company operated telecommunications services in Russia, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Laos primarily under the "Beeline" brand name.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as of 31 December 2014 and for the year ended 31 December 2014 were authorized for issue by the General Director on 22 April 2015.

#### 2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

#### **Basis of preparation**

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), effective at the time of preparing the consolidated financial statements and applied by VimpelCom.

VimpelCom maintains its accounting records and prepares its financial statements in accordance with the Regulations on Accounting, Reporting and tax legislation in the Russian Federation. VimpelCom's subsidiaries outside the Russian Federation maintain their accounting records in accordance with local regulations and tax legislation. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared from these accounting records and adjusted as necessary in order to comply with IFRS.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, unless disclosed otherwise.

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements has required management to apply accounting policies and methodologies based on complex and subjective judgments, estimates based on past experience and assumptions determined to be reasonable and realistic based on the related circumstances. The use of these estimates and assumptions affects the amounts reported in the consolidated statement of financial position, income statement, statements of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, cash flows as well as the notes. The final amounts for items for which estimates and assumptions were made in the consolidated financial statements may differ from those reported in these statements due to the uncertainties that characterize the assumptions and conditions on which the estimates are based.

Application of certain accounting principles requires a higher degree of subjectivity when making judgments and changes in the underlying conditions could significantly affect the consolidated financial statements. Note 4 below includes further discussion of certain critical accounting estimates.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

#### **Basis of consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of OJSC "VimpelCom" and its subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which OJSC "VimpelCom" has control. OJSC "VimpelCom" controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to OJSC "VimpelCom". They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform with the group's accounting policies.

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

#### **Presentation currency**

In 2014, the Group changed its presentation currency from the U.S. Dollar to the Russian Ruble. The Company determined that the presentation currency of its consolidated financial statements shall be the Russian Ruble in accordance with the requirement of Federal Law of Russian Federation No. 208 "On Consolidated Financial Statements".

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

#### Presentation currency (continued)

The table below illustrates the impact on the presentation currency change on the consolidated statement of financial position line items:

Assets   A		USD thousands a		Russian Rubles million as reported in these financial statements		
Assets   Non-current assets   Property and equipment   7,681.837   7,763.187   251.421   235.789   Non-current assets   881.227   1,067.164   28.842   32.413   23.00.0018   3.357.221   3,603.922   10.9.877   109.461   109.46						
Non-current assets   Property and equipment   7,681,837   7,763,187   251,421   235,788   1881,227   1,067,164   28,842   32,413   600,000   10,9877   109,867   109		2013*	2013*	2013	2013	
Property and equipment	1 100010					
Intangible assets		7 601 027	7 763 197	251 421	235 780	
Soodwill   3,357,221   3,603,922   109,877   109,461   Investments in associates and joint ventures   426,924   483,825   13,974   14,685   Deferred income tax assets   5,609   10,281   184   312   312   312   312   312   313   312   313		, ,	, ,		,	
Investments in associates and joint ventures   426,924   483,825   13,974   14,695   10 perferred income tax assets   5,609   10,281   184   312   184   315   315   3		· ·		·	- , -	
Other financial assets         791,759         4,766,582         25,914         144,774         556         554           Total non-current non-financial assets         18,799         18,231         550         554           Total non-current assets         13,161,376         17,713,192         430,762         537,998           Current assets         129,618         97,101         4,242         2,949           Trade and other receivables         639,977         768,348         20,946         23,337           Other current non-financial assets         187,228         212,430         6,128         6,452           Current income tax assets         78,715         115,140         2,576         3,497           Other current financial assets         3,655,102         431,042         119,629         13,092           Cash and cash equivalents         997,752         981,845         32,656         29,821           Total current assets         18,849,768         20,405,187         616,939         619,761           Equity and liabilities         48,859,366         205,508         186,177         79,148           Assets classified as held for sale         -         86,089         -         2,615           Total assets         18,849,768				·	,	
Other non-current non-financial assets         16,799         18,231         550         554           Total non-current assets         13,161,376         17,713,192         430,762         537,998           Current assets         Inventories         129,618         97,101         4,242         2,949           Trade and other receivables         639,977         768,348         20,946         23,337           Other current non-financial assets         187,228         212,430         6,128         6,452           Current income tax assets         78,715         115,140         2,576         3,497           Other current financial assets         3,655,102         431,042         119,629         13,092           Cash and cash equivalents         997,752         981,845         32,656         29,821           Total current assets         18,849,768         20,405,187         616,939         -         2,615           Total assets         18,849,768         20,405,187         616,939         619,761           Equity and liabilities         18,849,768         20,405,187         616,939         619,761           Equity and liabilities         20,099         (10,524)         65,78         (320)           Total equity         4,845,936	Deferred income tax assets	5,609	10,281	184	312	
Total non-current assets			4,766,582	25,914	144,774	
Current assets	Other non-current non-financial assets					
Inventorices	Total non-current assets	13,161,376	17,713,192	430,762	537,998	
Inventorices	Current assets					
Trade and other receivables         639.977         768.348         20,946         23,337           Other current non-financial assets         187,228         212,430         6,128         6,452           Current income tax assets         78,715         115,140         2,576         3,497           Other current financial assets         3,655,102         431,042         119,629         13,092           Cash and cash equivalents         997,752         981,845         32,656         29,821           Total current assets         5,688,392         2,605,906         186,177         79,148           Assets classified as held for sale         -         86,089         -         2,615           Total assets         18,849,768         20,405,187         616,939         619,761           Equity and liabilities         28,000         8,200         8,200         186,004         208,057           Total equity         5,046,935         6,850,119         158,604         208,057           Non-current liabilities         200,999         (10,524)         6,578         (320)           Total equity         5,046,935         6,839,595         165,182         207,737           Non-current liabilities         9,109,653         8,278,505         2		129.618	97.101	4.242	2.949	
Current income tax assets         78,715         115,140         2,576         3,497           Other current financial assets         3,655,102         431,042         119,629         13,092           Cash and cash equivalents         997,752         981,845         32,656         29,821           Total current assets         5,688,392         2,605,906         186,177         79,148           Assets classified as held for sale         -         86,089         -         2,615           Total assets         18,849,768         20,405,187         616,939         619,761           Equity and liabilities         5         6,850,119         158,604         208,057           Equity attributable to equity owners of the parent         4,845,936         6,850,119         158,604         208,057           Non-controlling interests         200,999         (10,524)         6,578         (320)           Total equity         5,046,935         6,839,595         165,182         207,737           Non-current liabilities         9,109,653         8,278,505         298,152         251,441           Provisions         127,161         226,259         4,162         6,872           Other non-current non-financial liabilities         36,403         40,394				,		
Other current financial assets         3,655,102         431,042         119,629         13,092           Cash and cash equivalents         997,752         981,845         32,656         29,821           Total current assets         5,688,392         2,605,906         186,177         79,148           Assets classified as held for sale         -         86,089         -         2,615           Total assets         18,849,768         20,405,187         616,939         619,761           Equity and liabilities         Equity attributable to equity owners of the parent Non-controlling interests         4,845,936         6,850,119         158,604         208,057           Non-current liabilities         200,999         (10,524)         6,578         (320)           Total equity         5,046,935         6,839,595         165,182         207,737           Non-current liabilities         9,109,653         8,278,505         298,152         251,441           Provisions         127,161         226,259         4,162         6,872           Other non-current non-financial liabilities         36,403         40,394         1,191         1,227           Deferred tax liabilities         532,364         488,702         17,424         14,843           Total on-current	Other current non-financial assets	187,228	212,430	6,128	6,452	
Cash and cash equivalents         997,752         981,845         32,656         29,821           Total current assets         5,688,392         2,605,906         186,177         79,148           Assets classified as held for sale         -         86,089         -         2,615           Total assets         18,849,768         20,405,187         616,939         619,761           Equity and liabilities         Eguity         Eguity         Eguity attributable to equity owners of the parent         4,845,936         6,850,119         158,604         208,057           Non-controlling interests         200,999         (10,524)         6,578         (320)           Total equity         5,046,935         6,839,595         165,182         207,737           Non-current liabilities         9,109,653         8,278,505         298,152         251,441           Provisions         127,161         226,259         4,162         6,872           Other non-current non-financial liabilities         36,403         40,394         1,191         1,227           Deferred tax liabilities         9,805,581         9,033,860         320,929         274,383           Trade and other payables         1,715,694         1,558,772         56,154         47,344		•	,		,	
Total current assets			,	,	,	
Assets classified as held for sale — 86,089 — 2,615  Total assets — 18,849,768 — 20,405,187 — 616,939 — 619,761  Equity and liabilities Equity Equity attributable to equity owners of the parent — 200,999 — 158,604 — 208,057 — 207,737  Non-controlling interests — 200,999 — 10,524 — 165,182 — 207,737  Non-current liabilities — 20,046,935 — 20,055 — 20,055 — 20,057 — 20,05	•					
Total assets   18,849,768   20,405,187   616,939   619,761	Total current assets	5,688,392	2,605,906	186,177	79,148	
Equity and liabilities           Equity         Equity attributable to equity owners of the parent         4,845,936         6,850,119         158,604         208,057           Non-controlling interests         200,999         (10,524)         6,578         (320)           Total equity         5,046,935         6,839,595         165,182         207,737           Non-current liabilities         9,109,653         8,278,505         298,152         251,441           Financial liabilities         9,109,653         8,278,505         298,152         251,441           Provisions         127,161         226,259         4,162         6,872           Other non-current non-financial liabilities         36,403         40,394         1,191         1,227           Deferred tax liabilities         532,364         488,702         17,424         14,843           Total non-current liabilities         9,805,581         9,033,860         320,929         274,383           Current liabilities         1,715,694         1,558,772         56,154         47,344           Dividends payable         461,299         -         15,098         -           Other current non-financial liabilities         1,005,686         2,040,749         32,915         61,983 <td>Assets classified as held for sale</td> <td>_</td> <td>86,089</td> <td>-</td> <td>2,615</td>	Assets classified as held for sale	_	86,089	-	2,615	
Equity         Equity         4,845,936         6,850,119         158,604         208,057           Non-controlling interests         200,999         (10,524)         6,578         (320)           Total equity         5,046,935         6,839,595         165,182         207,737           Non-current liabilities         9,109,653         8,278,505         298,152         251,441           Provisions         127,161         226,259         4,162         6,872           Other non-current non-financial liabilities         36,403         40,394         1,191         1,227           Deferred tax liabilities         532,364         488,702         17,424         14,843           Total non-current liabilities         9,805,581         9,033,860         320,929         274,383           Current liabilities         1,715,694         1,558,772         56,154         47,344           Dividends payable         461,299         -         15,098         -           Other current non-financial liabilities         697,178         809,253         22,819         24,579           Other financial liabilities         1,005,686         2,040,749         32,915         61,983           Current income tax payables         4,013         5,826	Total assets	18,849,768	20,405,187	616,939	619,761	
Equity attributable to equity owners of the parent Non-controlling interests   200,999   (10,524)   6,578   (320)	Equity and liabilities					
Non-controlling interests         200,999         (10,524)         6,578         (320)           Total equity         5,046,935         6,839,595         165,182         207,737           Non-current liabilities         9,109,653         8,278,505         298,152         251,441           Provisions         127,161         226,259         4,162         6,872           Other non-current non-financial liabilities         36,403         40,394         1,191         1,227           Deferred tax liabilities         532,364         488,702         17,424         14,843           Total non-current liabilities         9,805,581         9,033,860         320,929         274,383           Current liabilities         1,715,694         1,558,772         56,154         47,344           Dividends payable         461,299         -         15,098         -           Other current non-financial liabilities         697,178         809,253         22,819         24,579           Other financial liabilities         1,005,686         2,040,749         32,915         61,983           Current income tax payables         4,013         5,826         131         177           Provisions         113,382         59,484         3,711         1,807						
Non-current liabilities         5,046,935         6,839,595         165,182         207,737           Non-current liabilities         9,109,653         8,278,505         298,152         251,441           Provisions         127,161         226,259         4,162         6,872           Other non-current non-financial liabilities         36,403         40,394         1,191         1,227           Deferred tax liabilities         532,364         488,702         17,424         14,843           Total non-current liabilities         9,805,581         9,033,860         320,929         274,383           Current liabilities         1,715,694         1,558,772         56,154         47,344           Dividends payable         461,299         -         15,098         -           Other current non-financial liabilities         697,178         809,253         22,819         24,579           Other financial liabilities         1,005,686         2,040,749         32,915         61,983           Current income tax payables         4,013         5,826         131         177           Provisions         113,382         59,484         3,711         1,807           Total current liabilities         3,997,252         4,474,084         130,828			, ,		,	
Non-current liabilities         9,109,653         8,278,505         298,152         251,441           Provisions         127,161         226,259         4,162         6,872           Other non-current non-financial liabilities         36,403         40,394         1,191         1,227           Deferred tax liabilities         532,364         488,702         17,424         14,843           Total non-current liabilities         9,805,581         9,033,860         320,929         274,383           Current liabilities         1,715,694         1,558,772         56,154         47,344           Dividends payable         461,299         -         15,098         -           Other current non-financial liabilities         697,178         809,253         22,819         24,579           Other financial liabilities         1,005,686         2,040,749         32,915         61,983           Current income tax payables         4,013         5,826         131         177           Provisions         113,382         59,484         3,711         1,807           Total current liabilities         3,997,252         4,474,084         130,828         135,890	•	,	. , ,			
Financial liabilities         9,109,653         8,278,505         298,152         251,441           Provisions         127,161         226,259         4,162         6,872           Other non-current non-financial liabilities         36,403         40,394         1,191         1,227           Deferred tax liabilities         532,364         488,702         17,424         14,843           Total non-current liabilities         9,805,581         9,033,860         320,929         274,383           Current liabilities         1,715,694         1,558,772         56,154         47,344           Dividends payable         461,299         -         15,098         -           Other current non-financial liabilities         697,178         809,253         22,819         24,579           Other financial liabilities         1,005,686         2,040,749         32,915         61,983           Current income tax payables         4,013         5,826         131         177           Provisions         113,382         59,484         3,711         1,807           Total current liabilities         3,997,252         4,474,084         130,828         135,890	Total equity	5,046,935	6,839,595	165,182	207,737	
Provisions         127,161         226,259         4,162         6,872           Other non-current non-financial liabilities         36,403         40,394         1,191         1,227           Deferred tax liabilities         532,364         488,702         17,424         14,843           Total non-current liabilities         9,805,581         9,033,860         320,929         274,383           Current liabilities         1,715,694         1,558,772         56,154         47,344           Dividends payable         461,299         -         15,098         -           Other current non-financial liabilities         697,178         809,253         22,819         24,579           Other financial liabilities         1,005,686         2,040,749         32,915         61,933           Current income tax payables         4,013         5,826         131         177           Provisions         113,382         59,484         3,711         1,807           Total current liabilities         3,997,252         4,474,084         130,828         135,890           Liabilities classified as held for sale         -         57,648         -         1,751	Non-current liabilities					
Other non-current non-financial liabilities         36,403         40,394         1,191         1,227           Deferred tax liabilities         532,364         488,702         17,424         14,843           Total non-current liabilities         9,805,581         9,033,860         320,929         274,383           Current liabilities         1,715,694         1,558,772         56,154         47,344           Dividends payable         461,299         -         15,098         -           Other current non-financial liabilities         697,178         809,253         22,819         24,579           Other financial liabilities         1,005,686         2,040,749         32,915         61,983           Current income tax payables         4,013         5,826         131         1,777           Provisions         113,382         59,484         3,711         1,807           Total current liabilities         3,997,252         4,474,084         130,828         135,890           Liabilities classified as held for sale         -         57,648         -         1,751	Financial liabilities	9,109,653	8,278,505	298,152	251,441	
Deferred tax liabilities         532,364         488,702         17,424         14,843           Total non-current liabilities         9,805,581         9,033,860         320,929         274,383           Current liabilities         Trade and other payables           Trade and other payables         1,715,694         1,558,772         56,154         47,344           Dividends payable         461,299         -         15,098         -           Other current non-financial liabilities         697,178         809,253         22,819         24,579           Other financial liabilities         1,005,686         2,040,749         32,915         61,983           Current income tax payables         4,013         5,826         131         1,777           Provisions         113,382         59,484         3,711         1,807           Total current liabilities         3,997,252         4,474,084         130,828         135,890           Liabilities classified as held for sale         -         57,648         -         1,751		•	,			
Total non-current liabilities         9,805,581         9,033,860         320,929         274,383           Current liabilities         Trade and other payables         1,715,694         1,558,772         56,154         47,344           Dividends payable         461,299         -         15,098         -           Other current non-financial liabilities         697,178         809,253         22,819         24,579           Other financial liabilities         1,005,686         2,040,749         32,915         61,983           Current income tax payables         4,013         5,826         131         1,77           Provisions         113,382         59,484         3,711         1,807           Total current liabilities         3,997,252         4,474,084         130,828         135,890           Liabilities classified as held for sale         -         57,648         -         1,751			·	·	·	
Current liabilities         Trade and other payables       1,715,694       1,558,772       56,154       47,344         Dividends payable       461,299       -       15,098       -         Other current non-financial liabilities       697,178       809,253       22,819       24,579         Other financial liabilities       1,005,686       2,040,749       32,915       61,983         Current income tax payables       4,013       5,826       131       177         Provisions       113,382       59,484       3,711       1,807         Total current liabilities       3,997,252       4,474,084       130,828       135,890         Liabilities classified as held for sale       -       57,648       -       1,751						
Trade and other payables         1,715,694         1,558,772         56,154         47,344           Dividends payable         461,299         -         15,098         -           Other current non-financial liabilities         697,178         809,253         22,819         24,579           Other financial liabilities         1,005,686         2,040,749         32,915         61,983           Current income tax payables         4,013         5,826         131         177           Provisions         113,382         59,484         3,711         1,807           Total current liabilities         3,997,252         4,474,084         130,828         135,890           Liabilities classified as held for sale         -         57,648         -         1,751	Total non-current liabilities	9,805,581	9,033,860	320,929	274,383	
Dividends payable         461,299         -         15,098         -           Other current non-financial liabilities         697,178         809,253         22,819         24,579           Other financial liabilities         1,005,686         2,040,749         32,915         61,983           Current income tax payables         4,013         5,826         131         177           Provisions         113,382         59,484         3,711         1,807           Total current liabilities         3,997,252         4,474,084         130,828         135,890           Liabilities classified as held for sale         -         57,648         -         1,751	Current liabilities					
Other current non-financial liabilities         697,178         809,253         22,819         24,579           Other financial liabilities         1,005,686         2,040,749         32,915         61,983           Current income tax payables         4,013         5,826         131         177           Provisions         113,382         59,484         3,711         1,807           Total current liabilities         3,997,252         4,474,084         130,828         135,890           Liabilities classified as held for sale         -         57,648         -         1,751		1,715,694	1,558,772	56,154	47,344	
Other financial liabilities         1,005,686         2,040,749         32,915         61,983           Current income tax payables         4,013         5,826         131         177           Provisions         113,382         59,484         3,711         1,807           Total current liabilities         3,997,252         4,474,084         130,828         135,890           Liabilities classified as held for sale         -         57,648         -         1,751	Dividends payable	461,299	_	15,098	_	
Current income tax payables         4,013         5,826         131         177           Provisions         113,382         59,484         3,711         1,807           Total current liabilities         3,997,252         4,474,084         130,828         135,890           Liabilities classified as held for sale         -         57,648         -         1,751	Other current non-financial liabilities	697,178	809,253	22,819	24,579	
Provisions         113,382         59,484         3,711         1,807           Total current liabilities         3,997,252         4,474,084         130,828         135,890           Liabilities classified as held for sale         -         57,648         -         1,751		, ,	, ,		·	
Total current liabilities         3,997,252         4,474,084         130,828         135,890           Liabilities classified as held for sale         -         57,648         -         1,751		•	,			
Liabilities classified as held for sale – 57,648 – 1,751						
	Total current liabilities	3,997,252	4,474,084	130,828	135,890	
Total equity and liabilities 18,849,768 20,405,187 616,939 619,761	Liabilities classified as held for sale	-	57,648	-	1,751	
	Total equity and liabilities	18,849,768	20,405,187	616,939	619,761	

<sup>\*</sup> Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 2013 consolidated financial statements and reflect adjustments made as described in Note 3.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 3. Significant accounting policies

#### New accounting pronouncements adopted by the Group in 2014

VimpelCom adopts new IFRSs by following the transitional requirements of each new standard.

The following new IFRSs have been adopted by VimpelCom as of 1 January 2014 but had no material impact on the Group's financial position or financial performance:

Financial instruments: Presentation on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities – Amendments to IAS 32.

The Group has applied, for the first time, the amendments to IAS 32 "Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities". These amendments permit financial assets and liabilities to be offset against each other for balance sheet presentation only where a currently existing, legally enforceable, unconditional right of offset applies to all counterparties of the financial instruments in all situations, including both normal operations and insolvency. The amendments also clarify the application of the IAS 32 offsetting criteria to settlement systems (such as central clearing house systems) which apply gross settlement mechanisms that are not simultaneous.

VimpelCom enters into interconnect contracts with various counterparties that are settled on a net basis in the normal course of business. However, following Russian legislation, net settlement is not possible in the event of bankruptcy of a counterparty. Consequently, the offsetting of the respective financial assets and liabilities relevant for the Russian jurisdiction is not allowed in light of the amendments to IAS 32. As a result of the retrospective application of the amendments to IAS 32, the outstanding receivables and payables balances under the interconnect contracts included in the 31 December 2013 statement of financial position presented as comparative information in these consolidated financial statements have been presented on a gross basis leading to the increase of the trade and other receivables and trade and other payables by RUR 4,265.

Several other new standards and amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2014, have been adopted but had no impact on these consolidated financial statements, i.e. IFRIC 21 *Levies, Investment Entities – Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27* and IAS 39 "Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting – Amendments to IAS 39. Other standards, amendments and interpretations that are effective for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2014 are not relevant to the Group.

#### New accounting pronouncements early adopted by the Group in 2014

Annual improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle

Annual Improvements set out amendments to IFRS and the related Bases for Conclusions and guidance made during the IASB's Annual Improvements process. The amendments are mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. The main change stemming from this Improvements Cycle early adopted by the Group pertains to disclosures with respect to Offsetting Arrangements as defined in IFRS 7 that are no longer required for the interim periods. There is no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group. Also, no disclosures in the annual IFRS consolidated financial statements are affected by this early adoption.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### New accounting pronouncements not yet adopted by the Group

The following are standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of the issuance of the Group's financial statements, and which have not been early adopted by the Company:

IFRS 15, "Revenue from contracts with customers" deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. The standard replaces IAS 18 "Revenue" and IAS 11 "Construction contracts" and related interpretations. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 and earlier application is permitted. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of IFRS 15.

IFRS 9, "Financial instruments", addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Group has yet to assess IFRS 9's impact.

Other standards, amendments and interpretations that are effective for the financial years beginning on 1 January 2015 or later are not relevant to the Group.

#### **Business combinations**

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. Accordingly, the cost of the acquisition, or the total consideration transferred, is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, contingent consideration given and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. The aggregate consideration transferred is allocated to the underlying assets acquired, including any intangible assets identified, and liabilities assumed based on their respective estimated fair values. Determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed requires the use of significant estimates and assumptions, including assumptions with respect to future cash inflows and outflows, discount rates, licenses and other assets' lives and market multiples, among other items. The results of operations of acquired businesses are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition.

For each business combination, VimpelCom elects whether to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share in the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs are expensed as incurred in the income statement.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date and the difference is recognized through profit or loss. Furthermore, goodwill is only recognized at the time when the Group obtains control over the entity. Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree, if any, over the fair value of the net amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. After initial recognition, goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

If the consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

Goodwill is not amortised, but is tested for impairment on at least an annual basis or when impairment indicators are observed.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### **Business combinations (continued)**

The Group may enter into business combinations which include options (call, put, or a combination of both) over the shares of the non-controlling interest. The Group considers such options to assess possible implications, if any, on control.

#### Investments in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee without control or joint control over those policies, and significant influence is assumed if the Group holds, directly or indirectly, 20 percent or more but less than 50 percent of the voting power of the investee, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that it does not have significant influence.

The Group has interests in joint ventures as a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are incorporated in the financial statements of the Group using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment in associate or joint venture is initially recognized at cost and is adjusted in subsequent periods for the post acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the associate or joint venture less any impairment in the value of the investment. Losses of an associate or joint venture in excess of the Groups' interest in that associate or joint venture are recognized only to the extent that the Group has incurred a legal or constructive obligation or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

Goodwill upon acquisition is recorded as part of the investment value.

Financial statements of associates or joint ventures are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

Upon loss of significant influence, the Group measures and recognizes its remaining investment in an associate at its fair value unless the investment should be accounted for as a joint venture, i.e. equity method of accounting. Any difference between the carrying amount of the retained interest and the fair value thereof and any proceeds from a disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

#### Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in Russian Rubles. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and amounts included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

As part of consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are first translated into the functional currency of any intermediate parent entity (USD) and then translated from USD into Russian Rubles at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income statements are translated at the weighted average exchange rate for the period. The resulting exchange rate differences arising on translation of foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income. On disposal or loss of control of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognized in profit and loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

In 2014 the functional currency of the Company's operations in Uzbekistan was changed from the US dollar to the Uzbek som. The impact of the change in the functional currency was not material and accounted for in the Company's 2014 financial statements.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Foreign currency translation (continued)

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are initially recognized at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. At period end, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the closing exchange rate with differences taken to profit and loss. Non-monetary items carried at historical cost that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the initial transaction dates. Non-monetary items carried at fair value are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined.

As of 31 December 2014, the principal rate of exchange used for translating foreign currency balances was USD 1 = RUR 56.2584 (2013: USD 1 = RUR 32.7292; 2012: USD 1 = RUR 30.3727).

#### Revenue recognition

VimpelCom generates revenue from providing voice, data and other telecommunication services through a range of wireless, fixed and broadband Internet services, as well as selling equipment and accessories. Products and services may be sold separately or in bundled packages.

Revenue is recognized to the extent the Group has delivered goods or rendered services under an agreement, the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, subject to the considerations described below, and is stated net of value-added-tax and sales tax charged to customers.

#### Wireless services

Service revenue includes revenue from airtime charges from contract and prepaid customers, monthly contract fees, interconnect revenue, roaming charges and charges for value added services ("VAS"). VAS includes short messages ("SMS"), multimedia messages ("MMS"), caller number identification, call waiting, data transmission, mobile internet, downloadable content, mobile finance services, machine-to-machine and other services. The content revenue relating to VAS is presented net of related costs when the Company acts as an agent of the content providers and gross when the Company acts as the primary obligor of the transaction. More specifically, the accounting for revenue sharing agreements and delivery of content depends on the analysis of the facts and circumstances surrounding these transactions, which will determine if the revenue is recognized gross or net.

VimpelCom charges customers a fixed monthly fee for the use of certain services. Such fees are recognized as revenue in the respective month when earned.

Service revenue is generally recognized when the services (including VAS and roaming revenue) are rendered. Sales of prepaid cards, used as a method of cash collection, is accounted for as customer advances for future services and the respective revenue is deferred until the customer uses the airtime. Prepaid cards might not have expiration dates but are subject to statutory expiration periods, and unused prepaid balances are added to service revenue based on an estimate of the expected balance that will expire unused.

Some tariffs include bundle rollovers which effectively allow customers to rollover unused minutes from one month to the following month. For these tariffs, the portion of the access fee representing the fair value of the rolled over minutes is deferred until the service is delivered.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Sales of equipment

Revenue from mobile equipment sales, such as handsets, are recognized in the period in which the equipment is sold to either a network customer or, if sold via an intermediary, when the significant risks and rewards associated with the device have passed to the intermediary and the intermediary has no general right of return or if a right of return exists, when such right has expired. Payments from customers for fixed-line equipment are not recognized as revenue until installation and testing of such equipment are completed and the equipment is accepted by the customer.

#### Interconnect and roaming revenue

Interconnect revenue (transit traffic) is generated when the Group receives traffic from mobile or fixed customers of other operators and that traffic terminates on VimpelCom's network.

The Group recognizes mobile usage and roaming service revenue based on minutes of traffic processed or contracted fee schedules when the services are rendered. Roaming revenue include both revenue from VimpelCom customers who roam outside of their home country network and revenue from other wireless carriers for roaming by their customers on VimpelCom's network. Revenue due from foreign carriers for international roaming calls is recognized in the period in which the call occurs.

#### **Fixed-line services**

Revenue from traditional voice services and other service contracts is accounted for when the services are provided. Revenue from Internet services is measured primarily by monthly fees and internet-traffic volume which has not been included in monthly fees. Domestic Long Distance/International Long Distance ("DLD/ILD") and zonal revenue are recorded gross or net depending on the contractual arrangements with the end-users.

#### **Connection fees**

VimpelCom defers upfront telecommunications connection fees. The deferral of revenue is recognized over the estimated average customer life or the minimum contractual term, whichever is shorter. The Company also defers direct incremental costs related to connection fees for fixed line customers, in an amount not exceeding the revenue deferred.

#### Multiple elements agreements ("MEA")

MEA are agreements under which VimpelCom provides more than one service. Services/products may be provided or "bundled" under different agreements or in groups of agreements which are interrelated to such an extent that, in substance, they are elements of one agreement. In the event of an MEA, each element is accounted for separately if it can be distinguished from the other elements and has a fair value on a standalone basis. The customer's perspective is important in determining whether the transaction contains multiple elements or is just a single element arrangement. The relative fair value method is applied in determining the value to be allocated to each element of an MEA. Fair value is determined as the selling price of the individual item. If an item has not been sold separately by the Group yet, but is sold by other suppliers, the fair value is the price at which the items are sold by the other suppliers.

#### **Dealer commissions**

Dealer commissions are expensed as customer acquisition costs ("selling, general and administrative expenses" in the consolidated income statement) when the services are provided, which is ratably throughout the contract period.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Classification of non-operating items

The Company distinguishes results of operations between operating and non-operating depending on the nature of the transaction. Results that directly relate to operations are classified as operating items regardless of whether they involve cash, occur irregularly, infrequently, or are unusual in amount. Results that do not directly relate to operations such as sale of investments, changes in fair value of investments and other financial instruments are classified as non-operating.

#### Interest income/expense

For financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income or expense is recorded using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts based on the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income or expense is included in finance income/costs in the consolidated income statement.

#### **Taxation**

Income tax expense represents the aggregate amount determined on the profit for the period based on current tax and deferred tax.

In cases when the tax relates to items that are charged to other comprehensive income or directly to equity, the tax is also charged respectively to other comprehensive income or directly to equity.

#### **Current income tax**

Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax, for the current and prior periods, to the extent unpaid, is recognized as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior period exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognized as an asset.

Current income tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

#### **Uncertain tax positions**

VimpelCom's policy is to comply fully with the applicable tax regulations in the jurisdictions in which its operations are subject to income taxes. VimpelCom's estimates of current income tax expense and liabilities are calculated assuming that all tax computations filed by VimpelCom's subsidiaries will be subject to a review or audit by the relevant tax authorities. VimpelCom and the relevant tax authorities may have different interpretations of how regulations should be applied to actual transactions. Such uncertain tax positions are accounted for in accordance with IAS 12 "Income Taxes" or IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" depending on the type of tax in question.

VimpelCom records provisions for income taxes it estimates will ultimately be payable when the review or audits have been completed, including allowances for any interest and penalties which may become payable.

For provisions for taxes other than income tax, the Company follows the general policy on provisions.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### **Deferred taxation**

Deferred income taxes are recognized using the liability method and thus are computed as the taxes recoverable or payable in future periods in respect of deductible or taxable temporary differences. A temporary difference arises where the carrying amount of an asset or liability is different from its corresponding tax base.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that they arise from:

- a) the initial recognition of non-tax deductible goodwill; or
- b) the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which:
  - is not a business combination; and
  - ▶ at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred income tax assets are also recognized for the carry-forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to offset unused tax losses and unused tax credits. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting period date and adjusted to reflect changes in probability that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and interests in joint ventures except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled by the Company, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities, and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity, or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current income tax liabilities and assets on a net basis.

#### **Property and equipment**

Property and equipment ("P&E") are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

The costs of an item of P&E include:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates;
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management;
- initial cost estimations of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site to which it is located, with an equal obligation recognized;
- costs of installation and assembly of a connection line between the client and the Company's network;
- costs of site preparation, e.g. creating a foundation for the installation of connections or site rent costs before launch of a base station; and
- professional fees, e.g. for engineers.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Property and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Telecommunication equipment	3-20 years
Buildings and constructions	10-20 years
Office and measuring equipment	3-10 years
Other equipment	3-10 years

Equipment acquired under a finance lease arrangement is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life or the lease term, whichever is shorter.

Land is not depreciated.

Assets in the course of construction are carried out at cost, less any recognized impairment losses. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Repair and maintenance costs which do not meet capitalization requirements are expensed as incurred.

The carrying amount of an item in P&E is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss from derecognition of an item in P&E is calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, and is included in the income statement when derecognized.

Each asset's residual value, useful life and method of depreciation is reviewed at the end of each financial year, and adjusted prospectively if necessary.

#### **Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, that necessarily takes a substantial period of time (longer than six months) to get ready for its intended use, are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that VimpelCom incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds in order to produce qualifying assets.

#### Rental expenses

Rental expenses related to the land where network equipment is located are expensed, unless amounts charged under operating leases during the construction period of the network are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

#### Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the leased asset to VimpelCom. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date or when the terms of the agreement are modified.

#### **Finance leases**

At the commencement of a finance lease term, VimpelCom recognizes the assets and liabilities in its statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Finance leases (continued)

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease. If there is no interest rate in the lease, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used. Any initial direct costs of VimpelCom related to the lease are added to the amount recognized as an asset.

#### **Operating leases**

The rental payable under operating leases is recognized as operating lease expenses in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of VimpelCom's benefit. No asset is capitalized. If the periodic payments or part of the periodic payments has been prepaid, the Company recognizes these prepayments in the statement of financial position as other non-financial assets.

#### Intangible assets (excluding Goodwill)

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured initially at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets (excluding eligible development costs) are expensed in the income statement as incurred. The cost basis of intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination is the fair value of the assets at acquisition date.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortized over the estimated life on a systematic basis starting from the date the asset is ready for use. The amortization method reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Group. The useful lives for licenses and other significant intangibles depend on the terms of the license or other agreements. If that pattern cannot be determined reliably, the straight-line method is used. For intangible assets associated with customer relationships, the Company uses a declining balance amortization pattern based on the value contribution brought by customers. For other intangible assets the straight-line method is used. The amortization charge for each period is recognized in profit or loss. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least annually.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the income statement ("Loss on disposal of non-current assets") when the asset is derecognized.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill is recognized for the future economic benefits arising from net assets acquired that are not individually identified and separately recognized. Goodwill is the difference between the considerations transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. If the non-controlling interest is measured at its fair value, goodwill includes amounts attributable to the non-controlling interest. If the non-controlling interest is measured at its proportionate share of identifiable net assets, goodwill includes only amounts attributable to VimpelCom.

Goodwill is initially recognized as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Impairment of assets

Property and equipment, intangible assets and investments in associates and joint ventures are tested for impairment. The Company assesses, at the end of each reporting period, whether there are any indicators that an asset may be impaired. If there are such indicators (i.e. asset becoming idle, damaged or no longer in use), the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as of 1 October and as necessary when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Goodwill impairment is identified by assessing the recoverable amount, being the higher of value in use and fair value less cost of disposal, of each CGU (or group of CGUs). Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

For assets other than goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the income statement in the same line item where impairment was originally recorded.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs. These budgets and forecast calculations are available for a period of three years. For the periods between third and fifth years extrapolation is applied for revenue growth to arrive at a long term inflation rate. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied in order to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the income statement in a separate line item.

#### **Financial instruments**

#### Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company uses derivative instruments such as forwards, interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements, futures, options and others in line with the Risk Management guidelines of VimpelCom Ltd. The Company does not enter into any derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes. Such derivative instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### **Financial instruments (continued)**

#### Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

When a contract is entered into, the instrument is initially recognized at fair value, with subsequent changes in fair value being recognized as a financial component of income. Where a hedge relationship is identified and the derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge, subsequent changes in fair value are accounted for in accordance with the specific criteria discussed below. The relationship between each derivative qualifying as a hedging instrument and the hedged item is documented to include the risk management objective, the strategy for covering the hedge and the means by which the hedging instrument's effectiveness will be assessed. An assessment of the effectiveness of each hedge is made when each derivative financial instrument becomes active and throughout the hedge term.

When the hedge refers to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability, (a fair value hedge), the changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument and those of the hedged item are both recognized in profit or loss. If the hedge is not fully effective, the non-effective portion is treated as finance income or expense for the year in the income statement.

For a cash flow hedge, the fair value changes of the derivative are subsequently recognized, limited to the effective portion, in other comprehensive income ("cash flow hedge reserve"). A hedge is normally considered highly effective if from the beginning and throughout its life the changes in the expected cash flows for the hedged item are substantially offset by the changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument. When the economic effects deriving from the hedged item are realized, the reserve is reclassified to the income statement together with the economic effects of the hedged item. Whenever the hedge is not highly effective, the non-effective portion of the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is immediately recognized as a financial component of the profit or loss for the year. The Company designated cash flow hedges with respect to certain obligations denominated in USD for the entities which functional currency is RUR. These obligations are translated at the year-end exchange rate and any resulting exchange gains and losses are offset in the income statement against the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument.

When hedged forecasted cash flows are no longer considered highly probable during the term of a derivative, the portion of the cash flow hedge reserve relating to that instrument is reclassified as a financial component of the profit or loss for the year. If instead the derivative is sold or no longer qualifies as an effective hedging instrument, the cash flow hedge reserve recognized to date remains as a component of equity and is reclassified to profit or loss for the year in accordance with the criteria of classification described above when the originally hedged transaction affects profit or loss.

#### Fair values

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Management determines fair value based on a hypothetical transaction that would take place in the principal market or, in its absence, the most advantageous market. The principal market is the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability. The most advantageous market is the market that maximises the amount that would be received to sell the asset or minimises the amount that would be paid to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs.

Fair value measurement is based on the assumptions of market participants (that is, it is not a Group-specific measurement). Market participants are buyers and sellers in the principal (or most advantageous) market for the asset or liability that are independent, knowledgeable, able and willing to transact in the asset or liability.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Fair values (continued)

The fair value hierarchy ranks fair value measurements based on the type of inputs; it does not depend on the type of valuation techniques used:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3: inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

Any put options granted to non-controlling interests give rise to a financial liability, which is measured at the present value of the redemption amount. Subsequently, the put option is accounted for using an effective interest method of accounting.

#### **Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is comprised of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Inventories are measured by applying the weighted-average cost method.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated selling expenses. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories is recognized in the income statement in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Phone sets are often sold for less than cost in connection with promotions to obtain new subscribers with minimum commitment periods. Such loss on the sale of equipment is only recorded when the sale occurs if the normal resale value is higher than the cost of the phone set. If the normal resale value is lower than cost, the difference is recognized as impairment immediately.

#### Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables include invoiced amounts less appropriate allowances for estimated uncollectible amounts. Estimated uncollectible amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balances, payment history and other evidence of collectability. Receivable balances are written off when management deems them not to be collectible.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position are comprised of cash at banks and on hand and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to only an insignificant risk of changes in value and have an original maturity of less than 92 days.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. In the case of litigation against VimpelCom, no provision is made when the legal procedures are at too early stage to estimate the outcome with any reliability.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. Provisions are discounted to their present value if the effect of the time value of money is material. In order to calculate the present value, a pre-tax risk free rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability is used. In some cases, a part or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party. The reimbursement is recognized only if it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received when the obligation is settled. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Provisions(continued)

The Company discloses for each class of provision, carrying amounts at the beginning and end of the period, additions, amounts used, unused amounts reversed and adjustments due to discount reversal or changes in the discount rate as well as translation adjustments.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognized on the statement of financial position.

#### 4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

#### Critical accounting estimates

A critical accounting estimate is an estimate that is both important to the presentation of the Group's financial position and requires management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to determine estimates and develop assumptions about the outcome of matters that are inherently uncertain.

Management evaluates such estimates on an on-going basis, based upon historical results, historical experience, trends, consultations with experts, forecasts of the future, and other methods which management considers reasonable under the circumstances. Management considers the accounting estimates discussed below to be its critical accounting estimates, and, accordingly, provides an explanation of each.

#### Impairment of non-current assets

The Group has made significant investments in property and equipment, intangible assets, goodwill and other investments.

Pursuant to IAS 36, goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet brought into use must be tested for impairment annually or more often if indicators of impairment exist. Other assets are tested for impairment when circumstances indicate there may be a potential impairment.

Estimating recoverable amounts of assets and CGUs must, in part, be based on management's evaluations, including the determination of the appropriate CGUs, the discount rate, estimates of future performance, the revenue generating capacity of the assets, timing and amount of future purchases of property and equipment, assumptions of the future market conditions and the long-term growth rate into perpetuity (terminal value). Changing the assumptions selected by management, in particular, the discount rate and growth rate assumptions used to estimate the recoverable amounts of assets, could significantly impact the Group's impairment evaluation and hence results.

All of the Group's operations is in countries with emerging markets. The political and economic situation in these countries may change rapidly and recession may potentially have a significant impact on these countries. On-going recessionary effects in the world economy, and increased macroeconomic risks, impact our assessment of cash flow forecasts and the discount rates applied.

There are significant variations between different markets with respect to growth, mobile penetration, Average Revenue Per User ("ARPU"), market share and similar parameters, resulting in differences in operating margins. The future developments of operating margins are important in the Group's impairment assessments, and the long-term estimates of these margins are highly uncertain.

See Note 9 for further information about the goodwill and other non-current assets impairment test.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

#### Depreciation and amortization of non-current assets

Depreciation and amortization expenses are based on management estimates of useful life, residual value and amortization method of property and equipment and intangible assets. Estimates may change due to technological developments, competition, changes in market conditions and other factors and may result in changes in the estimated useful life and in the amortization or depreciation charges. Technological developments are difficult to predict and our views on the trends and pace of development may change over time. Some of the assets and technologies, in which the Group invested several years ago, are still in use and provide the basis for the new technologies. Critical estimates in the evaluations of useful lives for intangible assets include, but are not limited to, the estimated average customer relationship based on churn, the remaining license period and the expected developments in technology and markets.

The useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed at least annually, taking into consideration the factors mentioned above and all other important relevant factors. Estimated useful lives for similar types of assets may vary between different entities in the Group due to local factors such as growth rate, maturity of the market, history and expectations for replacements or transfer of assets, climate and quality of components used. The actual economic lives of intangible assets may be different from our estimated useful lives, thereby resulting in a different carrying value of our intangible assets with finite lives. We continue to evaluate the amortization period for intangible assets with finite lives to determine whether events or circumstances warrant revised amortization periods. A change in estimated useful lives is a change in accounting estimate, and depreciation and amortization charges are adjusted prospectively. See Note 13 and 14 for further information.

#### Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but when this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 15 for further information.

#### **Provisions and contingencies**

The Group is subject to various legal proceedings, disputes and claims, including regulatory discussions related to the Group's business, licenses, tax positions and investments, and the outcomes are subject to significant uncertainty. Management evaluates, among other factors, the degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of loss. Unanticipated events or changes in these factors may require the Group to increase or decrease the amount recorded or to be recorded for a matter that has not been previously recorded because it was not considered probable.

For certain operations in CIS, the Group is involved in legal proceedings and regulatory discussions. Management's estimates relating to legal proceedings and regulatory discussions in these countries involve a high level of uncertainty. See Note 22 and Note 24 for further information.

#### 5. Financial risk management

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise of loans and borrowings and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group has loans given and other receivables, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Company views derivative instruments as risk management tools and does not use them for trading or speculative purposes.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 5. Financial risk management (continued)

The Company's senior management together with the senior management of its ultimate parent company VimpelCom Ltd. oversee the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by the treasury department that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. Also, the Finance and Strategy Committee at VimpelCom Ltd., provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Group's financial risk-management activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Group policies and Group risk appetite. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision.

Management of the Company as well as the senior management of VimpelCom Ltd. review and agree policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and credit risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, and derivative financial instruments. The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as of 31 December in 2014 and 2013. The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of the hedge designations in place at 31 December 2014 and 2013 respectively. The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of provisions and non-financial assets (as disclosure focuses on financial instruments) and the translation risk of liabilities of foreign operations (not intended to be covered in this note based on IFRS rules).

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a portfolio of primarily fixed rate loans and borrowings.

As of 31 December 2014 approximately 98% of the Company's borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest (2013: 96%).

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 5. Financial risk management (continued)

#### Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on loans and borrowings, taking into account the related derivative financial instruments, cash and cash equivalents and current deposits. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, cash and issued loans as follows:

	Increase/	
	decrease in	Effect on profit
Interest rate sensitivity	basis points	before tax
2014		
US Dollar	+100	786
Kazakh Tenge	+100	8
Russian Ruble	+100	54
Euro	+100	8
Other currencies	+100	14
US Dollar	-100	(786)
Kazakh Tenge	-100	(8)
Russian Ruble	-100	(54)
Euro	-100	(8)
Other currencies	-100	(14)
	Increase/	
	decrease in	Effect on profit
Interest rate sensitivity	basis points	before tax
2013	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del>,</del>
US Dollar	+100	331
Kazakh Tenge	+100	21
Russian Ruble	+100	14
Other currencies	+100	12
US Dollar	-100	(331)
Kazakh Tenge	-100	`(21)
Russian Ruble	-100	(14)
Other currencies	-100	(12)

#### Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the debt denominated in currencies other than their functional currency, the Company's operating activities (predominantly capital expenditures denominated in a different currency from the functional currency) and the Company's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Company manages its foreign currency risk by selectively hedging cash flow exposures that are expected to occur within a maximum 18-month period.

#### Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the exchange rates against the USD with all other variables held constant. The table shows the effect on the Company's profit before tax (due to changes in the value of monetary assets and liabilities, including non-designated foreign currency derivatives) and equity (due to the effect on the cash flow hedge reserve). The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 5. Financial risk management (continued)

#### Foreign currency sensitivity (continued)

	Change in foreign exchange rate	Effect on profit	Effect on other components of
2014	against USD	before tax	equity
Russian Ruble	10% depreciation	(1,889)	389
Kazakh Tenge	10% depreciation	2,411	_
Uzbek Sum	10% depreciation	(1,468)	_
Georgian Lari	10% depreciation	(1,228)	_
Armenian Dram	10% depreciation	780	_
Kyrgyzstani Som	10% depreciation	745	_
Other currencies	10% depreciation	(460)	_
Russian Ruble	10% appreciation	2,204	(404)
Kazakh Tenge	10% appreciation	(2,652)	· -
Uzbek Sum	10% appreciation	1,614	<del>-</del> -
Georgian Lari	10% appreciation	1,351	_
Armenian Dram	10% appreciation	(858)	_
Kyrgyzstani Som	10% appreciation	(820)	_
Other currencies	10% appreciation	506	_
	Change in foreign		Effect on other
	Change in foreign exchange rate	Effect on profit	Effect on other components of
2013		Effect on profit before tax	
2013 Russian Ruble	exchange rate against USD	before tax	components of
	exchange rate		components of equity
Russian Ruble	exchange rate against USD  10% depreciation	<b>before tax</b> (2,909)	components of equity
Russian Ruble Kazakh Tenge	exchange rate against USD  10% depreciation 10% depreciation	(2,909) 834	components of equity
Russian Ruble Kazakh Tenge Uzbek Sum	exchange rate against USD  10% depreciation 10% depreciation 10% depreciation	(2,909) 834 (762)	components of equity
Russian Ruble Kazakh Tenge Uzbek Sum Georgian Lari	exchange rate against USD  10% depreciation 10% depreciation 10% depreciation 10% depreciation	(2,909) 834 (762) (445)	components of equity
Russian Ruble Kazakh Tenge Uzbek Sum Georgian Lari Armenian Dram	exchange rate against USD  10% depreciation 10% depreciation 10% depreciation 10% depreciation 10% depreciation 10% depreciation	(2,909) 834 (762) (445) 379	components of equity
Russian Ruble Kazakh Tenge Uzbek Sum Georgian Lari Armenian Dram Kyrgyzstani Som	exchange rate against USD  10% depreciation	(2,909) 834 (762) (445) 379 264	components of equity
Russian Ruble Kazakh Tenge Uzbek Sum Georgian Lari Armenian Dram Kyrgyzstani Som Other currencies	exchange rate against USD  10% depreciation	(2,909) 834 (762) (445) 379 264 (258)	components of equity  114
Russian Ruble Kazakh Tenge Uzbek Sum Georgian Lari Armenian Dram Kyrgyzstani Som Other currencies Russian Ruble	exchange rate against USD  10% depreciation 10% appreciation	(2,909) 834 (762) (445) 379 264 (258) 3,214 (918) 839	components of equity  114
Russian Ruble Kazakh Tenge Uzbek Sum Georgian Lari Armenian Dram Kyrgyzstani Som Other currencies Russian Ruble Kazakh Tenge	exchange rate against USD  10% depreciation 10% appreciation 10% appreciation	(2,909) 834 (762) (445) 379 264 (258) 3,214 (918)	components of equity  114
Russian Ruble Kazakh Tenge Uzbek Sum Georgian Lari Armenian Dram Kyrgyzstani Som Other currencies Russian Ruble Kazakh Tenge Uzbek Sum Georgian Lari Armenian Dram	exchange rate against USD  10% depreciation 10% appreciation	(2,909) 834 (762) (445) 379 264 (258) 3,214 (918) 839 490 (417)	components of equity  114
Russian Ruble Kazakh Tenge Uzbek Sum Georgian Lari Armenian Dram Kyrgyzstani Som Other currencies Russian Ruble Kazakh Tenge Uzbek Sum Georgian Lari	exchange rate against USD  10% depreciation 10% appreciation 10% appreciation 10% appreciation 10% appreciation 10% appreciation	(2,909) 834 (762) (445) 379 264 (258) 3,214 (918) 839 490	components of equity  114

The effect on the profit before tax is the result of a change in the fair value of foreign currency derivative financial instruments not designated in a hedging relationship and monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the entity. Although the derivatives have not been designated in a hedge relationship, they act as a commercial hedge and will partly offset the underlying transactions when they occur.

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. See Note 19 for further information on restrictions on cash balances.

Trade accounts receivable consist of amounts due from customers for airtime usage and amounts due from dealers and customers for equipment sales. In certain circumstances, VimpelCom requires deposits as collateral for airtime usage. In addition, VimpelCom has introduced a prepaid service GSM network.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 5. Financial risk management (continued)

#### Credit risk (continued)

Equipment sales are typically paid in advance of delivery, except for equipment sold to dealers on credit terms. VimpelCom's credit risk arising from its trade accounts receivable from customers is mitigated as a result of 94% its active customers being subscribed to a prepaid service as of 31 December 2014 (2013: 95%) and, accordingly, not giving rise to credit risk in this regard.

VimpelCom's credit risk arising from its trade accounts receivable from dealers is mitigated due to the large number of dealers. Management periodically reviews the history of payments and credit worthiness of the dealers. The Company also has receivables from other local and international operators from interconnect and roaming services provided to their customers, as well as receivables from customers using fixed-line services, such as business services, wholesale services and services to residents. Receivables from other operators for roaming services are settled through clearing houses which mitigates credit risk in this regard.

VimpelCom holds available cash in bank accounts as well as other financial assets with financial institutions in countries where it operates. To manage credit risk associated with such asset holdings, VimpelCom allocates its available cash to a variety of local banks and local affiliates of international banks within the limits set forth by its treasury policy. Management periodically reviews the credit worthiness of the banks with which it holds assets.

#### **Trade receivables**

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited given that the Group's customer base is large and unrelated. Due to this management believes there is no further credit risk provision required in excess of the provision for bad and doubtful receivables.

#### Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from financial assets held with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty, which have been set as a function of the current banking relationship, the credit rating of the counterparty and the legal group it belongs to and the statement of financial position total of the counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are set by the Company to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through potential counterparty's failure.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 31 December 2014 and 2013 are the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 15, the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents as presented in the statement of financial position and the amounts of the related party loans guaranteed by the Company as disclosed in Note 24.

#### Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, debentures, preference shares, financial and operating leases. The Company's policy is that not more than 35% of borrowings should mature in a single year. 20% of the Company's debt will mature in less than one year at 31 December 2014 (2013: 9%) based on the carrying value of bank loans, equipment financing and loans from others reflected in the financial statements. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company believes that access to sources of funding is sufficiently available and the Company's policy is to diversify the funding sources where possible. Furthermore VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries can act as a lender of funds (Note 23).

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 5. Financial risk management (continued)

#### Liquidity risk (continued)

At 31 December 2014, the Company has a Revolving Credit Facility available maturing in May 2017 for the amount of RUR 15,000 (2013: RUR 15,000), which is not utilized at these dates. The facility was renewed and extended during the year 2014.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments. The total amounts in the table differ from the carrying amounts as stated in Note 15 as the below table includes both notional amounts and interest while the carrying amounts are based on amongst others notional amounts, fair value adjustments and unamortized fees.

	Less than			More than	
	1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5 years	Total
At 31 December 2014	2015	2016-2017	2018-2019	> 2019	
Bank loans and bonds	109,967	142,522	77,296	64,315	394,100
Loans from related parties	10,239	18,715	24,722	108,049	161,725
Equipment financing	5,841	6,842	1,509	-	14,192
Derivatives over non-controlling					
interest	_	18,565	_	_	18,565
Trade and other payables	61,146	_	_	_	61,146
Total financial liabilities	187,193	186,644	103,527	172,364	649,728
Related derivative financial instruments - assets - Gross cash inflows	(33,947)	_	_	_	(33,947)
- Gross cash outflows	23,827	_	_	_	23,827
	Less than			More than	
	1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5 years	Total
At 31 December 2013	2014	2015-2016	2017-2018	>2018	
Bank loans and bonds	43,144	156,369	71,491	40,803	311,807
Loans from related parties	6,341	9,245	18,343	52,325	86,254
Equipment financing	4,763	6,901	2,930	470	15,064
Derivatives over non-controlling	,	•	•		,
interest	_	_	10,801	_	10,801
Trade and other payables	51,889	_	_	_	51,889
Total financial liabilities	106,137	172,515	103,565	93,598	475,815

#### Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is maintaining healthy capital ratios in order to meet current debt covenants requirements and secure access to debt and capital markets at all times and maximise shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013.

The Net debt to EBITDA ratio is an important measure to assess the capital structure in light of maintaining a strong credit rating. Net Debt represents the amount of interest-bearing debt at amortized costs and guarantees given less cash and cash equivalents and current and non-current bank deposits. EBITDA is defined as earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortization and impairment, loss on disposals of non-current assets, other non-operating losses and shares of profit/(loss) of associates and joint ventures.

The Net debt to EBITDA ratio relevant to VimpelCom as of 31 December 2014 and 2013 was 2.33x and 2.88x, respectively. The required ratio is < 3.5x (2013: < 3.5x) for a portion of the debt. The ratio is calculated based on the consolidated financial statements of OJSC "VimpelCom" prepared under IFRS.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 5. Financial risk management (continued)

#### Collateral

The Company provides collateral for some lenders which is described for individual loans in Note 24.

#### 6. Business combinations and other transactions

There were no significant business combinations during 2014.

#### Other transactions 2014

#### Golden Telecom (Ukraine)

On 18 August 2014, VimpelCom signed an agreement to sell its entire indirect 100% stake in "Golden Telecom" L.L.C. (Ukraine), a subsidiary operated in Ukraine, to a related party PJSC "Kyivstar", a subsidiary of VimpelCom Ltd., for cash consideration of 96,100,000 UAH (the equivalent of RUR 264 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia as of 21 August 2014). The sale was completed on 21 August 2014. As of 21 August 2014, net liabilities of "Golden Telecom" L.L.C. (Ukraine) were RUR 729.

#### **Network Sharing Agreement with MTS**

In late 2014 VimpelCom entered into an agreement with MTS for joint planning, development and operation of 4G/LTE networks in 36 regions of Russia. Under the terms of the agreement, between 2014 and 2016 MTS will build and operate 4G/LTE base stations in 19 regions and VimpelCom will build and operate 4G/LTE base stations in 17 regions of Russia. Within the first seven years of the project, VimpelCom and MTS plan to share base stations, platforms, infrastructure and resources of the transportation network, with each operator maintaining its own core network.

#### Other transactions 2013

#### Sotelco

On 5 April 2013, VimpelCom entered into a sale and purchase agreement for its entire indirect 90.0% stake in Sotelco Ltd. ("Sotelco"), its Cambodian subsidiary and operator, and on 19 April 2013 the disposal was completed. The sale of Sotelco did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations.

According to the requirements of IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations net assets of Sotelco were remeasured to their fair value less cost to sell resulting in recognition of impairment loss in the amount of RUR 984 in 2013.

#### Rascom

On 15 July 2013 VimpelCom obtained control over CJSC "Rascom" ("Rascom") after an update of its corporate documentation which resulted in obtaining the ability to unilaterally direct financial and operating activities of Rascom. Before that date, the investment in Rascom qualified as a joint venture and was accounted for following the equity method of accounting.

#### **Teta Telecom**

On 29 August 2013 as part of a restructuring plan 99.99% stake in Teta Telecom (Kazakhstan operator) and its subsidiaries was transferred from the Group to one of the subsidiaries of VimpelCom Ltd.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 7. Segment information

Management analyzes the Company's operating segments separately because of different economic environments and stages of development in different geographical areas, requiring different investment and marketing strategies. Management does not analyze assets or liabilities by reportable segments. The segment data for acquired operations are reflected herein from the date of their respective acquisition.

Management evaluates the performance of the Company's segments on a regular basis, primarily based on earnings before interest (both finance income and finance costs), income tax, depreciation, amortization, impairment loss, loss on disposals of non-current assets, net foreign exchange gain/(loss), other non-operating losses and share of profit/(loss) of associates and joint ventures ("EBITDA").

VimpelCom defined Russia, CIS (including Georgia), Ukraine as operating segments based on the business activities in different geographical areas. "All other" category includes Asia and headquarter expenses and other unallocated adjustments and eliminations.

Financial information by reportable segment for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013 is presented in the following tables.

#### Information by reportable segments for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Russia	CIS	Ukraine	Total	All other	Group
Revenue						
External customers	280,735	66,895	820	348,450	6,600	355,050
Inter-segment	1,163	4,031	38	5,232	(5,232)	· -
Total operating revenue	281,898	70,926	858	353,682	1,368	355,050
EBITDA	111,935	34,092	253	146,280	(3,812)	142,468
Other disclosures	04.040	0.070			404	<b>-</b> 4.400
Capital expenditures	61,310	9,972	56	71,338	101	71,439
Impairment loss (Note 9)	(155)	(467)	_	(622)	(2,707)	(3,329)

#### Information by reportable segments for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Russia	CIS	Ukraine	Total	All other	Group
Revenue						_
External customers	288,309	57,969	1,563	347,841	2,315	350,156
Inter-segment	1,793	1,884	68	3,745	(3,745)	_
Total operating revenue	290,102	59,853	1,631	351,586	(1,430)	350,156
EBITDA	121,510	26,760	202	148,472	(4,764)	143,708
Other disclosures Capital expenditures Impairment loss (Note 9)	58,015 -	11,157 (1,547)	222 (47)	69,394 (1,594)	164 (1,780)	69,558 (3,374)

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 7. Segment information (continued)

The following table provides the reconciliation of consolidated EBITDA to consolidated profit for the years ended 31 December:

	2014	2013
EBITDA	142,468	143,708
Depreciation	(50,699)	(46,810)
Amortization	(6,939)	(8,813)
Impairment loss	(3,329)	(3,374)
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	(1,796)	(2,105)
Finance costs	(29,104)	(24,691)
Finance income	13,930	10,615
Other non-operating gains/(losses), net	4,473	(275)
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(518)	(427)
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(21,486)	778
Income tax expense	(9,742)	(18,256)
Profit for the year	37,258	50,350

The following table provides the breakdown of operating revenue from external customers by mobile and fixed line services for the years ended 31 December:

	2014	2013
Mobile line	299,211	297,491
Fixed line	55,839	52,665
Total	355,050	350,156

These business activities include the following operations: mobile primarily includes providing wireless telecommunication services to the Company's customers and other operators, fixed line primarily includes all activities for providing wireline telecommunication services, broadband and consumer internet. VimpelCom provides both mobile and fixed line services in Russia and CIS.

#### 8. Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the years ended 31 December consist of the following:

	2014	2013
Network and IT costs	33,584	27,019
Customer associated costs	27,239	23,031
Personnel costs	26,657	28,020
Taxes	9,179	8,464
Consulting and professional service costs	3,937	2,216
Losses on receivables	1,504	1,546
Other G&A expenses	4,472	9,500
Total	106,572	99,796

The following table sets forth the number of our employees as of 31 December:

	2014	2013
Russia	27,935	26,843
CIS	7,338	7,257
Ukraine	_	386
Other	290	303
Total	35,563	34,789

The number of employees represents people employed by VimpelCom on a full-time or part-time basis excluding people working under contract agreements with external service providers.

#### Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 9. Impairment

Carrying amount of goodwill and cash-generating units

Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to CGUs for impairment testing as follows:

CGU's	31 December 2014	Impair- ment	Transla- tion	31 December 2013	Impair- ment	Acquisition of a subsidiary	Transla- tion	31 December 2012
Russia	87,847	_	_	87,847	_	605	_	87,242
Kyrgyzstan	10,946	_	3,333	7,613	_	_	185	7,428
Kazakhstan	7,664	_	2,371	5,293	_	_	304	4,989
Armenia	4,365	_	1,392	2,973	(591)	_	224	3,340
Uzbekistan	2,735	_	(2,307)	5,042		_	363	4,679
Laos	_	(1,866)	757	1,109	(797)	-	123	1,783
Total	113,557	(1,866)	5,546	109,877	(1,388)	605	1,199	109,461

There were no changes to the methodology of goodwill allocation to CGUs in 2014.

The Company performed its annual goodwill impairment test as of 1 October 2014. The Company considers changes in country risk premiums and significant decreases in the operating results of its CGUs versus budgeted amounts among other factors, when reviewing for indicators of impairment. The Company performed an assessment for the period between 1 October and 31 December 2014 for any adverse developments that could have negatively impacted the valuations, and none were identified.

The recoverable amounts of the CGUs have been determined based on fair value less costs of disposal calculations using cash flow projections from business plans including subsequent changes in the existing networks, renewal of the telecom licenses as well as any intended restructurings. The business plans as approved by the Group's senior management cover the period of three years and are extrapolated for another two years. The key assumptions and outcome of the impairment test is discussed separately below.

#### Impairment losses

We identified impairment for our operations in Laos due to sustained adverse economic situation, and lower than expected growth. Accordingly, we recognized an impairment charge in the amount of RUR 2,707 (2013: RUR 797). The Laos CGU is part of the reportable segment "All other". Other impairment concluded related to other cash generating units of RUR 622 (2013: RUR 2,577). The recoverable amount was calculated as fair value less costs of disposal using the latest available cash flow projections, and a post-tax discount rate of 16.2% for Laos and 13.1% for other cash generating units. Changes in the critical estimates such as WACC, operating margin or revenue growth rate by one p.p. for this CGU would not result in any additional material impairment.

#### **Key assumptions**

The key assumptions and inputs used by the Company in undertaking the impairment test are the discount rate, average revenue growth rate (excluding perpetuity period), terminal growth rate, average operating margin and average capital expenditure as a percentage of revenue. Operating margin is defined as the ratio of operating income to revenue. Capital expenditure is defined as additions to property and equipment and intangible assets other than goodwill.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 9. Impairment (continued)

#### **Key assumptions (continued)**

The discount rates used in the impairment test were initially determined in USD based on the risk free rate for 20-year maturity bonds of the United States Treasury adjusted for a risk premium to reflect both the increased risk of investing in equities and the systematic risk of the specific CGU relative to the market as a whole. The equity market risk premium used was 5.5% (2013: 6.00%) and the systematic risk, beta, represents the median of the raw betas of the entities comparable in size and geographic footprint with the ones of VimpelCom Ltd. ("Peer Group") since the Company is part of VimpelCom Ltd. group. The debt risk premium is based on the median of Standard & Poors long-term credit rating of the Peer Group. The weighted average cost of capital is determined based on target debt-to-equity ratios representing the median historical five-year capital structure for each entity from the Peer Group. The discount rate in functional currency is adjusted for the long-term inflation forecast of the respective country in which the business operates, as well as the applicable country risk premium.

The Company estimates revenue growth rates and operating margin calculated based on EBITDA less Amortization, Depreciation and Impairment divided by Total Operating Revenue for each CGU unit and each future year.

The revenue growth rates vary based on numerous factors, including size of market, GDP (Gross Domestic Product), foreign currency projections, traffic growth, market share and others.

Terminal growth rate is estimated based on a percentage that is lower than or equal to the country long-term inflation forecast, depending on the CGU.

The forecast of operating income margin is based on the budget of the following year and assumes cost optimization initiatives which are part of on-going operations, as well as, regulatory and technological changes known to date, such as telecommunication license issues and price regulation among others. Similarly, the capital expenditures are based on the budget of the following year and network roll-out plans.

Discount rate (functional currency)	2014	2013	
Russia*	11.2%	12.5%	
Kazakhstan	11.4%	12.4%	
Kyrgyzstan	16.5%	17.0%	
Uzbekistan	10.2%	10.7%	
Armenia	11.7%	12.1%	
Laos	16.2%	15.3%	

<sup>\*</sup>Due to current macroeconomic situation in Russia, the Company applied higher discount factors for the first two years in the explicit period as follows:

Russia: 18.9% (2015) and 12.1% (2016)

Average annual revenue growth rate during forecasted period (functional		
currency)	2014	<b>2013</b> 4.4% 3.7%
Russia Kazakhstan	1.2%	
	2.9%	
Kyrgyzstan	2.7%	8.6%
Uzbekistan	(3.6%)	3.1%
Armenia	2.1%	(1.3%)
Laos	5.6%	9.9%
Terminal growth rate	2014	2013
Russia	1.0%	3.0%
Kazakhstan	3.0%	3.0%
Kyrgyzstan	3.0%	3.0%
Uzbekistan	2.0%	2.3%
Armenia	4.0%	4.0%
Laos	3.0%	4.0%

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

# 9. Impairment (continued)

## **Key assumptions (continued)**

Average operating margin	2014	2013
Russia	21.1%	28.5%
Kazakhstan	34.8%	36.0%
Kyrgyzstan	36.9%	38.9%
Uzbekistan	22.0%	25.8%
Armenia	13.7%	15.7%
Laos	5.1%	10.1%
Average capital expenditure as a percentage of revenue	2014	2013
Russia	17.5%	18.2%
Kazakhstan	13.0%	12.9%
Kyrgyzstan	14.1%	12.7%
Uzbekistan	20.0%	20.1%
Armenia	15.7%	13.6%
Laos	18.3%	14.4%

# Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

There is no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions which would cause the carrying value of any CGU to significantly exceed its recoverable amount and would result in additional material impairment loss to be recognized.

# 10. Other non-operating gains/(losses), net

Other non-operating gains/(losses), net consisted of the following for the years ended 31 December:

	Note	2014	2013
Changes in the fair value of non-hedge derivatives		7,410	55
Impairment of available-for-sale financial asset net of result of disposal	15	(2,073)	_
Change of the fair value of derivatives over non-controlling interest	15	(1,937)	(1,472)
Net results of disposal of subsidiaries		255	(118)
Changes in the fair value of hedge derivatives		218	420
Dividend income		19	428
Gain from remeasurement of previously held investment in Rascom		_	693
Other gains/(losses)		581	(281)
Total other non-operating gains/(losses), net		4,473	(275)

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 11. Investments

#### 11.1. Information about subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include the following key subsidiaries:

			_	% of ownership interest held by the group	
				As of	As of
			Nature of the	31 December	31 December
Name of significant subsidiaries	Note	operation	subsidiary	2014	2013
KaR-Tel, LLP	15	Kazakhstan	Operating	71.50%	71.50%
2Day Telecom		Kazakhstan	Operating	59.00%	59.00%
Unitel, LLC		Uzbekistan	Operating	100.00%	100.00%
Buzton JV		Uzbekistan	Operating	54.00%	54.00%
Sky Mobile, LLC	15	Kyrgyzstan	Operating	71.50%	71.50%
Mobitel, LLC		Georgia	Operating	51.00%	51.00%
ArmenTel, CJSC		Armenia	Operating	100.00%	100.00%
VimpelCom Lao Co. Ltd.		Lao PDR	Operating	78.00%	78.00%
Rascom, CJSC		Russia	Operating	54.00%	54.00%
Vimpelcom Finance, LLC		Russia	Holding	100.00%	100.00%
Vimpelcom-Invest, LLC		Russia	Holding	100.00%	100.00%
Ararima Enterprises Limited		Cyprus	Holding	100.00%	100.00%
Limnotex Developments Ltd.	15	Cyprus	Holding	71.50%	71.50%
Menacrest Limited		Cyprus	Holding	71.50%	71.50%
VC ESOP N.V.		Belgium	Holding	99.90%	99.90%
		Netherlands,			
B.V. VimpelCom Finance S.a.r.l.		Luxemburg	Holding	100.00%	100.00%
VimpelCom Holding Laos B.V.		Netherlands	Holding	100.00%	100.00%
Silkway Holding B.V.		Netherlands	Holding	100.00%	100.00%
		USA			
Golden Telecom, Inc.		(Delaware)	Holding	100.00%	100.00%
Freevale Enterprises		BVI	Holding	100.00%	100.00%
Golden Telecom, LLC	6	Ukraine	Operating	_	100.00%

#### 11.2. Material partly-owned subsidiaries

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests are provided below:

Name of significant	Country of	Equity intere non-conti interest	rolling	Book values controlling in		Profit/(loss) allo	
subsidiaries	operation	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
KaR-Tel, LLP Sky Mobile, LLC Mobitel, LLC	Kazakhstan Kyrgystan Georgia	28.50% 28.50% 49.00%	28.50% 28.50% 49.00%	7,808 3,239 (4,370)	4,621 1,862 (1,572)	1,606 900 (891)	1,390 604 (419)

"KaR-Tel", LLP and "Sky Mobile", LLC are 100% owned by Limnotex Development Limited ("Limnotex"). VimpelCom indirectly owns 71.5% of Limnotex. The non-controlling shareholder of Limnotex holds one put option for 15% of Limnotex shares which is accounted for as a financial liability (Note 15). During 2014 Limnotex paid approximately USD 18 million (the equivalent of RUR 890 as of the date of transaction at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) of dividends to the non-controlling shareholder as its portion of dividends paid.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

# 11. Investments (continued)

# 11.2 Material partly-owned subsidiaries (continued)

The summarised financial information of these subsidiaries before inter-company eliminations is as follows:

Summarised income statements for the year ended 31 December 2014:

	KaR-Tel, LLP	Mobile, LLC	Mobitel, LLC
Operating revenue	26,513	6,836	3,074
Operating expenses	(19,915)	(4,172)	(3,678)
Other income/(costs)	891	880	(1,214)
Profit/(loss) before tax	7,489	3,544	(1,818)
Income tax expense	(1,855)	(385)	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	5,634	3,159	(1,818)
Attributed to non-controlling interest	1,606	900	(891)

Summarised income statements for the year ended 31 December 2013:

	KaR-Tel, LLP	Mobile, LLC	Mobitel, LLC
Operating revenue	24,720	6,123	2,808
Operating expenses	(18,663)	(3,836)	(2,830)
Other income/(costs)	654	71	(686)
Profit/(loss) before tax	6,711	2,358	(708)
Income tax expense	(1,832)	(237)	(147)
Profit/(loss) for the year	4,879	2,121	(855)
Attributed to non-controlling interest	1,390	604	(419)

Summarised statements of financial position as of 31 December 2014:

	KaR-Tel,	Sky Mobile,	Mobitel,
_	LLP	LLC	LLC
Property and equipment	23,263	4,821	3,816
Intangible assets	7,551	11,376	1,004
Other non-current assets	6,866	56	-
Trade and other receivables	1,363	781	330
Cash and cash equivalents	26,816	6,741	434
Other current assets	1,856	1,828	261
Financial liabilities	_	_	(13,610)
Provisions	(506)	(3)	(23)
Other non-current liabilities	(118)	_	_
Other current liabilities	(9,252)	(1,605)	(1,130)
Total equity	57,839	23,995	(8,918)
Attributed to:			
The owners of the parent	50,031	20,756	(4,548)
Non-controlling interests	7,808	3,239	(4,370)

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

# 11. Investments (continued)

# 11.2 Material partly-owned subsidiaries (continued)

Summarised statements of financial position as of 31 December 2013:

	KaR-Tel,	Sky Mobile,	Mobitel,
	LLP	LLC	LLC
Property and equipment	16,868	3,091	2,683
Intangible assets	5,262	7,997	716
Other non-current assets	4,036	25	_
Trade and other receivables	879	179	149
Cash and cash equivalents	8,598	600	239
Other current assets	6,556	2,587	92
Financial liabilities	(1,934)	_	(7,660)
Provisions	(282)	(4)	_
Other current liabilities	(5,801)	(682)	(425)
Total equity	34,182	13,793	(4,206)
Attributed to:			
The owners of the parent	29,561	11,931	(2,635)
Non-controlling interests	4,621	1,862	(1,571)

Summarised cash flow statements for the year ended 31 December 2014:

	KaR-Tel, LLP	Sky Mobile, LLC	Mobitel, LLC
Net cash flows from operating activities	9,720	3,192	799
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	2,396	751	(729)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(3,316)	_	(67)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash	,		, ,
equivalents	9,418	2,198	192
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	18,218	6,141	195

Summarised cash flow statements for the year ended 31 December 2013:

	KaR-Tel,	Sky Mobile,	Mobitel,
	LLP	LLC	LLC
Net cash flows from operating activities	8,802	2,932	922
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(7,246)	(3,274)	(565)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	_	_	(556)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash			
equivalents	(130)	(15)	(12)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,426	(357)	(211)

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

# 11. Investments (continued)

## 11.3. Investments in joint ventures and associates

The Company does not have any material investments in joint ventures and associates. The aggregate carrying value of the investments in joint ventures and associates as of 31 December is as follows:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Joint ventures	-	
Others	13,346	13,548
Associates		
Others		426
Total investments in joint ventures and associates	13,346	13,974

The following table is the aggregate financial information of the investments in joint ventures and associates which are held by the Company as of and for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013:

	2014	2013
(Loss)/profit before tax	(377)	1,398
Income tax expense	(24)	(1,524)
Loss for the year	(401)	(126)
Other comprehensive income	· -	· -
Total comprehensive loss	(401)	(126)
Elimination of intercompany transactions		(728)
Group's share of loss for the year from investments in joint ventures and		
associates	(201)	(427)
Impairment of investments in associates	(317)	_
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the		
equity method	(518)	(427)

#### 12. Income taxes

Income tax expense consisted of the following for the years ended 31 December:

	2014	2013
Consolidated income statement:		
Current income tax		
Current income tax charge	7,713	15,513
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	13	140
	7,726	15,653
Deferred income tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	2,016	2,603
Income tax expense reported in the income statement	9,742	18,256
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income: Income tax effect of foreign currency gains related to intercompany loans that		
form part of VimpelCom's net investment in foreign operations	(2,975)	(219)
Income tax charged to other comprehensive income	(2,975)	(219)

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

### 12. Income taxes (continued)

The table below outlines the reconciliation between the statutory tax rate in the Russian Federation and effective corporate income tax rates for the Group, together with the corresponding amounts:

	2014	%	2013	%
Profit before tax	47,000		68,606	
Income tax expense computed on profit before tax at statutory tax rate	9,400	20.0%	13,721	20.0%
Difference due to the effects of:				
Non-deductible impairment of non-current assets including goodwill	615	1.3%	356	0.5%
Changes in recognition of deferred tax assets on losses and other carry				
forwards	1,120	2.4%	518	0.8%
Other (non-taxable income)/non-deductible expenses	(1,133)	(2.4%)	2,966	4.3%
Tax effect on future intragroup dividends	725	1.5%	1,449	2.1%
Refiling of tax returns	73	0.2%	140	0.2%
Tax claims and provisions	509	1.1%	(282)	(0.4%)
Different tax rates in different jurisdictions	(1,019)	(2.2%)	(367)	(0.5%)
Other	(548)	(1.2%)	(245)	(0.4%)
Income tax expense reported in the income statement	9,742	20.7%	18,256	26.6%

The effective income tax rate amounts to 20.7% in 2014 (2013: 26.6%). The decrease of the tax rate is a combined effect of the change in non-deductible expenses, including revaluation of the call option over non-controlling interest in 2013, and the change in non-deductible income, including primarily the income from foreign currency exchange differences in Uzbekistan. In addition, more profits were generated in jurisdictions with lower income tax rates compared to the income tax rate in Russia.

### **Deferred income tax**

As of 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Group reported the following deferred income tax assets and liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial position:

	2014	2013
Deferred income tax assets	923	184
Deferred income tax liabilities	(22,971)	(17,424)
Net deferred income tax position	(22,048)	(17,240)
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

The following table shows the movements of the deferred income tax assets and liabilities in 2014:

			Currency	
	31 December	Charge to profit	translation	31 December
	2013	and loss	adjustment	2014
Property and equipment	(17,880)	(1,317)	(305)	(19,502)
Intangible assets	(1,759)	602	124	(1,033)
Other non-current assets	8,663	(8,892)	13	(216)
Trade accounts receivable	604	(848)	(43)	(287)
Other current assets	6,553	(7,534)	39	(942)
Undistributed retained earnings of				
subsidiaries	(3,371)	(725)	(2,641)	(6,737)
Provisions	966	(156)	(26)	784
Financial liabilities (non-current)	(8,707)	8,962	_	255
Other non-financial liabilities (non-current)	179	(10)	(14)	155
Trade and other payables	2,825	548	117	3,490
Other current non-financial liabilities	1,302	217	164	1,683
Other current financial liabilities	(6,496)	6,376	(54)	(174)
Other movements and temporary differences	(130)	564	(364)	70
Tax losses and other carry forwards	3,079	1,317	56	4,452
Non recognized deferred tax assets on losses				
and other carry forwards	(3,068)	(1,120)	142	(4,046)
Net deferred tax position	(17,240)	(2,016)	(2,792)	(22,048)

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

### 12. Income taxes (continued)

#### **Deferred income tax (continued)**

The following table shows the movements of the deferred income tax assets and liabilities in 2013:

				Charge to	Currency	
	31 Decem-		Divest-	profit and	translation	31 Decem-
	ber 2012	Acquisition	ments	loss	adjustment	ber 2013
Property and equipment	(15,497)	(249)	490	(2,481)	(143)	(17,880)
Intangible assets	(1,846)	· -	49	(2)	40	(1,759)
Other non-current assets	(720)	_	_	9,386	(3)	8,663
Trade accounts receivable	146	_	_	443	15	604
Other current assets	(286)	_	_	6,839	_	6,553
Undistributed retained earnings of						
subsidiaries	(1,747)	_	_	(1,449)	(175)	(3,371)
Provisions	740	_	3	219	4	966
Financial liabilities (non-current)	(213)	_	_	(8,495)	1	(8,707)
Other non-financial liabilities (non-						
current)	303	_	_	(37)	(87)	179
Trade and other payables	3,282	_	(74)	(329)	(54)	2,825
Other current non-financial liabilities	1,199	_	_	102	1	1,302
Other current financial liabilities	198	_	_	(6,698)	4	(6,496)
Other movements and temporary						
differences	(208)	_	_	(1)	79	(130)
Tax losses and other carry forwards	4,220	_	(1,243)	17	85	3,079
Non recognized deferred tax assets on						
tax losses and other carry forwards	(4,102)	_	1,230	(117)	(79)	(3,068)
Net deferred income tax position	(14,531)	(249)	455	(2,603)	(312)	(17,240)

VimpelCom has the following amounts of unused tax losses and other carry forwards as of 31 December 2014:

	Recognized	Recognized	Non recognized	Non recognized
Year of expiration	losses	DTA	losses	DTA
0-5 years	_ `	_	1,481	241
6-10 years	1,911	406	19,024	3,805
Total	1,911	406	20,505	4,046

As of 31 December 2014, the amount of other deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset recognized amounted to RUR 5,457 (2013: RUR 1,808). The reported non recognized deferred income tax assets on such temporary differences amounted to RUR 844 (2013: RUR 271).

VimpelCom reports the tax effect of the existence of undistributed profits of subsidiaries that will be distributed in the foreseeable future. At 31 December 2014, the Company recorded a deferred income tax liability of RUR 6,737 (2013: RUR 3,371) relating to the tax effect of the undistributed profits that will be distributed in the foreseeable future, primarily in relation to its Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan operations. At 31 December 2014, undistributed earnings of VimpelCom's foreign subsidiaries (outside the Russian Federation) which are indefinitely invested and that will not be distributed in the foreseeable future, amounted to approximately RUR 71,336 (2013: RUR 13,844). Accordingly, no deferred income tax liability is recognized for this amount of undistributed profits.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

# 13. Property and equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following:

		Land, buildings			Equipment not installed	
	Telecom-	and	Office and		and assets	
	munication	construc-	measuring	Other	under	
	equipment	tions	equipment	equipment	construction	Total
Cost						
At 31 December 2012	342,109	13,271	31,974	14,960	55,415	457,729
Additions	5,528	217	47	503	57,103	63,398
Acquisition of a subsidiary	1,098	83	_	19	_	1,200
Disposals	(13,956)	(178)	(1,069)	(733)		(17,202)
Divestment of a subsidiary	(4,598)	_	(21)	(273)	(371)	(5,263)
Transfer	59,027	1,708	5,727	4,509	(70,971)	_
Translation adjustment	6,262	260	269	170	2,025	8,986
At 31 December 2013	395,470	15,361	36,927	19,155	41,935	508,848
Additions	9,937	277	198	72	52,728	63,212
Disposals	(38,616)	(82)	(2,070)	(384)	(573)	(41,725)
Divestment of a subsidiary	(1,808)	(36)	(20)	(3)	(42)	(1,909)
Reclassification to assets held for		` ,	, ,		` '	
sale	(577)	_	(47)	_	(882)	(1,506)
Transfer	46,192	1,636	9,233	(1,769)	(55,292)	_
Translation adjustment	21,349	2,046	3,518	2,536	3,974	33,423
At 31 December 2014	431,947	19,202	47,739	19,607	41,848	560,343
Depreciation and impairment						
At 31 December 2012	(185,693)	(4,391)	(21,122)	(10,031)	(703)	(221,940)
Depreciation charge for the year	(39,833)	(916)	(4,070)	(1,991)		(46,810)
Disposals	12,617	` 82 <sup>´</sup>	` <sup>′</sup> 981 <sup>′</sup>	` 420 <sup>°</sup>	13	14,113
Divestment of a subsidiary	1,202	_	16	89	_	1,307
Translation adjustment	(3,735)	(101)	(149)	(86)	(26)	(4,097)
At 31 December 2013	(215,442)	(5,326)	(24,344)	(11,599)	(716)	(257,427)
Depreciation charge for the year	(43,249)	(1,062)	(4,713)	(1,675)	. ,	(50,699)
Disposals	36,975	39	1,909	239	_	39,162
Divestment of a subsidiary	1,125	26	17	2	7	1,177
Reclassification to assets held for	,					,
sale	465	_	31	_	702	1,198
Impairment	(1,123)	_	_	(155)	_	(1,278)
Transfer	(35)	(10)	(1,707)	1,721	31	
Translation adjustment	(13,569)	(930)	(2,347)	(1,045)	(36)	(17,927)
At 31 December 2014	(234,853)	(7,263)	(31,154)	(12,512)	(12)	(285,794)
	• • •	,	,		` ,	,
Net book value						
At 31 December 2013	180,028	10,035	12,583	7,556	41,219	251,421
At 31 December 2014	197,094	11,939	16,585	7,095	41,836	274,549

None of the assets were pledged as collateral and no assets have restrictions on title.

# **Capitalized borrowing costs**

During 2014 and 2013 VimpelCom capitalized interest in the cost of property and equipment in the amount of RUR 917 and RUR 1,531, respectively. The rate used to determine the amount of interest eligible for capitalization was 8.2% and 8.5% for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, respectively.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

# 13. Property and equipment (continued)

### Finance lease

The carrying value of property and equipment held under finance leases as of 31 December 2014 and 2013 was RUR 3,895 and RUR 3,007, respectively. Additions during the year include RUR 1,350 in 2014 and RUR 1,640 in 2013 of property and equipment under finance lease.

## 14. Intangible assets

The total gross carrying value and accumulated amortization of VimpelCom's intangible assets consisted of the following:

Cost At 31 December 2012 44,331 35,876 816 19,969 5,310 7,297 17	13,599 6,160 735 (1,215)
ALUI DECENIDEI 2012 TT.001 00.010 010 10.000 0.010 1.201 1	6,160 735
Additions 1,904 3,749 195 312	735
Acquisition of a subsidiary – – 735 – –	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Divestment of a subsidiary (297) (19) – – – –	(316)
	(1,105)
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	17,858
Additions 2,292 5,500 22 413	8,227
	15,376)
Divestment of a subsidiary (22) (52) – (552) – –	(626)
	10,775
	20,858
Amortization and impairment At 31 December 2012 (33,031) (26,254) (567) (11,435) (3,902) (5,997) (8	81,186)
Amortization charge for	
the year (2,371) (3,917) (90) (1,689) (493) (253)	(8,813)
Impairment (977) – – – – –	(977)
Disposals 689 447 – 29 – –	1,165
Divestment of a subsidiary 76 8 – – – –	84
Translation adjustment (780) 1,823 (27) (45) (124) (136)	711
	89,016)
Amortization charge for	
	(6,939)
Impairment (100) (85) – – – –	(185)
	15,332
Divestment of a subsidiary 7 26 – 422 – –	455
	11,206)
At 31 December 2014 (30,093) (33,967) (886) (14,009) (4,802) (7,802) (5	91,559)
Net book value	
	28,842
At 31 December 2014 10,396 10,566 23 5,997 857 1,460 2	29,299

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

### 14. Intangible assets (continued)

As of 31 December 2014 other intangible assets include LTE telecommunication licenses, for which the business operations have not yet commenced, in the amount of RUR 38 (2013: RUR 41). None of the assets were pledged as collateral and no assets have restrictions on title. During 2014 and 2013 VimpelCom did not capitalize any interest in the cost of intangible assets.

### 15. Financial assets and liabilities

### Carrying values and fair values

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are carried in the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2014 and 2013 except for cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables where the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value (based on future cash flows discounted at current market rates):

	Carrying value		Fair value		
	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivatives over non–controlling interest	_	1,141	_	1,141	
Foreign exchange contracts	5,243	10	5,243	10	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Foreign exchange contracts	2,092	_	2,092	_	
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,913	3,595	1,913	3,595	
Total financial assets at fair value	9,248	4,746	9,248	4,746	
Loans granted, deposits and other financial assets at amortised cost					
Loans granted to related parties (Note 23)	244,791	133,453	201,844	146,774	
Bank deposits	6,136	6,843	6,136	6,843	
Interest receivable	3,349	160	3,349	160	
Other financial assets	1,298	341	1,298	341	
Total loans granted, deposits and other	•		· ·		
financial assets at amortised cost	255,574	140,797	212,627	154,118	
Total other financial assets	264.822	145.543	221.875	158.864	

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

# 15. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

#### Carrying values and fair values (continued)

	Carrying	value	Fair value		
	31 December	31 December	31 December	31 December	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Interest-bearing loans, bonds and finance					
lease liabilities, principal	334,122	257,955	303,726	271,793	
Loans payables to related parties, principal					
(Note 23)	122,882	62,442	98,720	62,315	
Unamortised fees	(1,613)	(1,465)	_	_	
Interest payable	6,290	5,443	6,274	5,443	
Financial liability to non-controlling interest					
via equity	14,597	6,692	13,004	6,692	
Total other financial liabilities at					
amortised cost	476,278	331,067	421,724	346,243	
Total other financial liabilities	476,278	331,067	421,724	346,243	

The following table provides the breakdown of the carrying value other financial assets and other financial liabilities by non-current and current portions as of 31 December:

	31 December	31 December
Other financial assets	2014	2013
Non-current portion	248,934	25,914
Current portion	15,888	119,629
Total other financial assets	264,822	145,543
Other financial liabilities		
Non-current portion	378.592	298.152
Current portion	97,686	32,915
Total other financial liabilities	476,278	331,067

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The fair values were estimated based on quoted market prices of our bonds, derived from market prices or by using discounted cash flows under the agreement at the rate applicable for the instruments with similar maturity and risk profile. The fair value for loans to related parties is estimated by using discounted cash flows under the agreement at the applicable rate for the instruments with similar maturity and risk profile.

#### Fair value hierarchy

The Company measures the fair value of quoted equity instruments by reference to published price quotations in an active market (Level 1).

The Company measures the fair value of derivatives except for options over non-controlling interests on a recurring basis, using observable inputs (Level 2), such as LIBOR, EURIBOR, swap curves, basis swap spreads, foreign exchange rates and credit default spreads of both counterparties and our own entities, using present value techniques, Monte Carlo simulation and/or Black-Scholes model.

The Company measures the fair value of options over non-controlling interests on a recurring basis, using unobservable inputs (Level 3) such as projected redemption amounts, volatility, the fair value of underlying shares using an income valuation approach with present value techniques and Black-Scholes valuation model.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

# 15. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

### Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The following table provides the disclosure of fair value measurements separately for each major class of assets and liabilities measured at fair value except for trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and trade and other payables whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of fair values and related to Level 2 class of assets and liabilities.

	As of 3	31 December 20	14
	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Foreign exchange contracts	_	5,243	_
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Foreign exchange contracts		2,092	
Available–for–sale financial asset	1,913		
Total financial assets at fair value	1,913	7,335	
Assets for which fair values are disclosed			
Loans granted to related parties (Note 23)	_	201,844	_
Bank deposits	_	6,136	_
Interest receivable	_	3,349	_
Other financial assets		1,298	
Total assets for which fair values are disclosed	<del>-</del>	212,627	
Financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed	445.007	000.057	
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	115,367	306,357	
Total financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed	115,367	306,357	
	As of 3	31 December 20	13
-	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	, ,	, ,	
Derivatives over non–controlling interest	_	_	1,141
Foreign exchange contracts	_	10	_
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Available–for–sale financial asset	3,595	_	_
Total financial assets at fair value	3,595	10	1,141
Assets for which fair values are disclosed			
Loans granted to related parties (Note 23)	_	146,774	_
Bank deposits	_	6,843	_
Interest receivable	_	160	_
Other financial assets	_	341	
Total assets for which fair values are disclosed		154,118	
Financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	181,981	164,262	_
	.01,001	,	

Derivatives over non-controlling interests are valued at the net present value of the redemption amount with the value movements recorded in equity.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 15. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

#### Offsetting arrangements

For the financial assets and liabilities subject to netting arrangements, each agreement between the Group and the counterparty allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis. In the absence of such an election, financial assets and liabilities are settled on a gross basis.

The major arrangements applicable for the Group are agreements with national and international interconnect operators and agreements with roaming partners.

Several entities of the Group have entered into International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) Master Agreements or equivalent documents with their counterparties, governing the derivative transactions entered into between these entities and their counterparties. Based on these documents, only in case of an Event of Default of either the entity or the counterparty, it is allowed to offset any derivative positions outstanding.

#### Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for sale financial assets comprise investment in shares of VimpelCom Ltd. The fair value of the quoted equity shares is determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market. As part of stock-based compensation program of VimpelCom Ltd. VC ESOP N.V., a subsidiary of VimpelCom, holds shares of VimpelCom Ltd. The number of shares were 8,132,989 shares as of 31 December 2014 and 8,487,396 shares as of 31 December 2013.

For available-for-sale financial assets, the Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost.

Based on these criteria, the Company identified impairment of available-for-sale investment in quoted shares of RUR 2,066, which is recognised within Other non-operating gains / (losses), net in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2014.

#### Interest-bearing loans and bonds

The Company has the following principal amounts outstanding for interest-, bonds and finance lease liabilities as of 31 December:

Lender or bonds series	Interest rate	Maturity	Currency	2014	2013
Eurobonds	6.49-9.13%	2016-2021	USD	174,401	101,461
Loans received from related parties					
(Note 23)	3.78-11.00%	2015-2022	RUR/USD	122,882	62,442
Sberbank of Russia	8.8-10.75%	2015-2018	RUR	89,060	75,405
Ruble bonds	8.30-8.85%	2015-2022	RUR	55,000	65,000
	3 month MOSPRIME				
HSBC	+ 1.05%	2017-2019	RUR	6,575	8,464
CISCO Systems Finance					
International	7.95-9.80%	2015-2017	RUR	3,358	2,537
Finance lease liabilities	9.10-10.90%	2014-2055	RUR/USD	2,576	2,489
	AB SEK Rate +				
Unicredit – HVB	0.75%	2016	USD	1,724	1,767
ANZ bank	3.50%	2015	USD	1,066	629
Huawei	8.00%	2015	USD	362	203
Total loans, bonds and finance leas	e liabilities, principal		·	457,004	320,397
Non-current portion			_	365,317	292,433
Current portion				91,687	27,964
•				457,004	320,397

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 15. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

#### Major treasury events during 2014

On 4 February 2014, OJSC "VimpelCom" entered into Subordination Deed to rank the liabilities owed by VimpelCom to each of OJSC "Sberbank of Russia" ("Sberbank Liabilities"), Vimpelcom Amsterdam B.V., Vimpelcom Holdings B.V. and Weather Capital Special Purpose 1 S.A ("Subordinated Liabilities") if an Insolvency Event occurs in respect of OJSC "VimpelCom". If such Event occurs in respect of the Company, and for so long as such Event continues, the Subordinated Liabilities shall be subordinated in full to the Sberbank Liabilities and the Sberbank Liabilities shall rank in priority to the Subordinated Liabilities.

On 1 December 2011, OJSC "VimpelCom" entered into Revolving Credit Facility with OJSC "Sberbank of Russia" for the amount of RUR 15,000. The facility bears interest at the rate of MosPrime plus 1.8% p.a. On 1 April 2014, OJSC "VimpelCom" drew down under this Revolving Credit Facility an amount of RUB 7,300. On 20 June 2014, OJSC "VimpelCom" fully repaid the loan in the amount of RUB 7,300. The agreement was terminated on 23 June 2014.

On 30 April 2014, OJSC "VimpelCom" signed a loan facility agreement with "CISCO Systems Finance International". The loan was a Russian ruble denominated export credit facility for a total amount of RUR 1,500. The purpose of the facility is to finance equipment purchased by OJSC "VimpelCom" from "CISCO Systems Finance International" on a reimbursement basis. During 2014 OJSC "VimpelCom" fully drew down the facility by two tranches. The facility bears interest at the rate of 8.85% for the first tranche and 9.35% for the second tranche. The facility matures on 9 July 2017.

On 30 May 2014, OJSC "VimpelCom" entered into Credit Facility agreement with OJSC "Sberbank of Russia" for the amount of RUR 25,000. The facility bears interest at a rate ranging from 10.75% to 12.00% p.a. and is subject to certain conditions. During 2014 OJSC VimpelCom fully drew down the facility by three tranches. The facility matures on 29 May 2017.

On 30 May 2014, OJSC "VimpelCom" entered into Revolving Credit Facility with OJSC "Sberbank of Russia" for the amount of RUR 15,000. The facility bears interest at a rate of MosPrime plus the margin from 2.1% to 2.8% p.a. which is subject to certain conditions. On 2 July 2014, OJSC "VimpelCom" drew down under this Revolving Credit Facility an amount of RUR 8,000 which was fully repaid on 29 September 2014. The facility matures on 29 May 2017.

On 8 July 2014, VimpelCom repaid Russian ruble-denominated bonds in an aggregate principal amount of RUR 10,000 issued on 14 July 2009.

On 24 October 2014, OJSC "VimpelCom" signed a loan facility agreement with "CISCO Systems Finance International". The loan was a Russian ruble denominated export credit facility for a total amount of RUR 1,100. The purpose of the facility is to finance equipment purchased by VimpelCom from "CISCO Systems Finance International" on a reimbursement basis. During 2014 OJSC "VimpelCom" drew down RUR 810 under this facility. The facility bears interest at the rate of 9.8%. The facility matures on 1 December 2017.

### Foreign exchange contracts

# Derivatives under hedge accounting

VimpelCom enters into short-term zero-cost collar agreements with several banks in order to protect cash flows of its short-term financial and non-financial obligations denominated in USD from adverse USD-RUR movements. As of 31 December 2014 the notional amount outstanding of these derivative contracts (only zero-cost collars) was RUR 33,947 (31 December 2013: RUR 4,254) with an average cap rate of 48.72 (2013: 33.79) and an average floor rate of 39.95 (2013: 31.74).

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 15. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

#### Foreign exchange contracts (continued)

#### Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

The Company uses foreign currency denominated borrowings and forward currency contracts to manage its transaction exposures. These currency forward contracts are not designated as cash flow, fair value or net investment hedges and are entered into for periods consistent with currency transaction exposures, generally from one to six months. Although the derivatives have not been designated in a hedge relationship, they act as a commercial hedge and offset the underlying transaction when they occur.

### Financial instruments over non-controlling interest - Put and call options

#### Limnotex

On 24 August 2011, the Company entered into put and call agreements representing up to 28.5% of the shares in its indirect subsidiary "Limnotex developments Ltd." ("Limnotex"), which owns 100% of LLP "KaRTel", the Company's Kazakhstan operator and 100% of LLC "Sky Mobile", the Company's Kyrgyzstan operator. As of 31 December 2014, the non-controlling shareholder of Limnotex, held one put option for 15% of Limnotex shares exercisable during 2017 at a fixed price of USD 330 million (the equivalent of RUR 9,555 at the exchange rate provided by Central Bank of Russia as of 24 August 2011). The call options allow the Company to acquire the total of 28.5% of Limnotex shares held by non-controlling shareholder at a multiple of Adjusted EBITDA. The call option is exercisable until May 2018.

The put option gives rise to a financial liability at the present value of the redemption amount with the value accretion recorded in equity. The value accretion is based on an annual effective interest of 7.41%. The financial liability as of 31 December 2014 amounted to RUR 14,597.

During 2014, the Company wrote off the call option due to a change in the expected exercise date, and recorded a charge of RUR 1,937 in "Other non-operating gains/(losses), net".

### 16. Other non-financial assets and liabilities

Other non-current non-financial assets consisted of the following:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Advances to suppliers and prepayments	268	112
Deferred costs related to connection fees	191	293
Other non-current assets	451	145
Other non-current non-financial assets	910	550

Other current non-financial assets consisted of the following:

	31 December	31 December
	2014	2013
Input value added tax	5,570	2,939
Advances to suppliers	2,682	2,789
Deferred costs related to connection fees	181	231
Prepaid taxes	21	31
Others	169	138
Other current non-financial assets	8,623	6,128

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

# 16. Other non-financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Other non-current non-financial liabilities consisted of the following:

	31 December	31 December
	2014	2013
Long-term deferred revenue	880	1,108
Other non-current liabilities	_	83
Other non-current non-financial liabilities	880	1,191

Other current non-financial liabilities consisted of the following:

	31 December	31 December
	2014	2013
Customer advances, net of VAT	14,089	11,826
Other taxes payable	6,276	5,479
Amounts due to employees	2,255	2,788
Customer deposits	1,297	1,133
Short–term deferred revenue	1,236	1,342
Other liabilities	515	251
Other current non-financial liabilities	25,668	22,819

#### 17. Inventories

Inventory consisted of the following:

	31 December	31 December
	2014	2013
Telephone handsets and accessories for sale	2,818	3,396
SIM-Cards	481	548
Scratch cards	52	43
Equipment for sale	_	3
Other inventory	276	252
Total	3,627	4,242

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense is mainly accounted for in the consolidated income statement line "Cost of equipment and accessories". Other expenses and write down of inventories amounted to RUR 1,937 and RUR 2,203 for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, respectively.

## 18. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables consisted of the following:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Trade accounts receivable, gross	26,337	21,030
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,706)	(2,461)
Trade accounts receivable, net	23,631	18,569
Roaming discounts receivable	4,058	1,932
Dividends receivable	1,408	445
	29,097	20,946

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 18. Trade and other receivables (continued)

As of 31 December 2014 trade receivables with an initial value of RUR 2,706 (2013: RUR 2,461) were impaired and, thus, fully provided for. See below the movements in the allowance for the doubtful accounts:

	2014	2013
Balance as of 1 January	2,461	2,344
Divestment of subsidiary	(54)	_
Charge for the year	1,504	1,546
Accounts receivable written off	(1,426)	(1,432)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	221	3
Balance as of 31 December	2,706	2,461

As of 31 December the ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

		Neither past		Past d	ue but not imp	aired	
	Total	due nor impaired	< 30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	> 120 days
2014	23,631	16,811	4,038	1,790	306	232	454
2013	18,569	14,135	2,738	611	371	310	404

#### 19. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consisted of the following items:

	31 December	31 December
	2014	2013
Cash and cash equivalents at banks and on hand	79,476	27,021
Short–term deposits with an original maturity of less than 92 days	7,721	5,635
Total cash and cash equivalents	87,197	32,656

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

The cash balances as of 31 December 2014 in Uzbekistan of RUR 29,954 (31 December 2013: RUR 8,386) are restricted from repatriation due to the local government and central bank regulations. The restrictions have effect on international payments only, while such cash can be used for transactions within the country.

#### 20. Issued capital and reserves

#### **Common shares**

As of 31 December 2014 the Company had 51,281,022 issued and outstanding, fully paid registered common shares at a nominal value of 0.5 kopecks each. As of 31 December 2014 51,281,021 common shares were owned by OJSC "VimpelCom"'s immediate parent VimpelCom Holdings B.V., the wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of VimpelCom Ltd. and 1 common share was owned by VimpelCom Ltd., the ultimate parent of the Group. In addition to the issued and outstanding shares, the Company shall have the right to issue an additional 38,718,978 common registered shares having a nominal value of 0.5 kopecks each (authorized shares).

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 20. Issued capital and reserves (continued)

#### Common shares (continued)

Each fully paid common shares are, subject to Charter of OJSC "VimpelCom" and Russian law, entitles its holder to: (a) participate in shareholder general meetings; (b) have one vote on all issues voted upon at a general shareholder meeting, except for the purposes of cumulative voting for the election of the Board of Directors, in which case each common share shall have the same number of votes as the total number of members to be elected to the Board Directors and all such votes may be cast for a single candidate or may be distributed between or among two or more candidates; (c) receive dividends approved by the general shareholder meeting; (d) in the event of our liquidation, receive a pro rata share of value of the property (or the portion of the value of the property); (e) any other rights set forth in Charter of OJSC "VimpelCom" and Russian law.

## Convertible preference shares

In 1996, OJSC VimpelCom issued 6,426,600 preferred shares. As of 31 December 2014 all of the shares of preferred stock (6,426,600 shares) were owned by OJSC "VimpelCom"'s parent VimpelCom Holdings B.V., the subsidiary of VimpelCom Ltd. Each share of preferred stock entitles its holder (i) to participate in Shareholders' General Meetings with the right to vote on all issues (each preferred share shall have one vote at a Shareholders' General Meeting); (ii) to receive annually a fixed dividend of 0.1 of a kopeck per preferred share and (iii) to receive a fixed liquidation value of 0.5 of a kopeck per preferred share in the event of VimpelCom's liquidation, to the extent there are sufficient funds available; (iv) to include issues on the agenda of the Shareholders' General Meeting. Each share of preferred stock is convertible into one share of common stock at any time after 30 June 2016, at the election of the holder upon payment to VimpelCom of a conversion premium equal to 100% of the market value of one share of common stock at the time of conversion.

### Nature and purpose of reserves

#### Cash flow hedge reserve

The cash flow hedge reserve is used to record accumulated impact of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges (Note 15).

### Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.

#### 21. Dividends

On 17 January 2014, VimpelCom paid the second tranche of dividends to the shareholders based on the financial results for the nine months ended 30 September 2013 in the amount of RUR 7,932.81, net of tax withheld. In accordance with the Russian tax legislation, VimpelCom withheld a tax on dividend payments in the amount of RUR 417.52.

On 31 January 2014, VimpelCom paid the third tranche of dividends to the shareholders based on the financial results for the nine months ended 30 September 2013 in the amount of RUR 4,218.80, net of tax withheld. In accordance with the Russian tax legislation, VimpelCom withheld a tax on dividend payments in the amount of RUR 222.04.

On 14 February 2014, VimpelCom paid the fourth tranche of dividends to the shareholders based on the financial results for the nine months ended 30 September 2013 in the amount of RUR 2,186.89, net of tax withheld. In accordance with the Russian tax legislation, VimpelCom withheld a tax on dividend payments in the amount of RUR 115.10.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 22. Provisions

The following table summarizes the movement in provisions for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013:

		Tax provisions	Provision for		
	Income taxes	other than	decommis-	Legal	Total
	provisions	income tax	sioning	provisions	provisions
At 1 January 2013	2,960	1,349	4,187	183	8,679
Arising during the year	1,638	211	922	140	2,911
Utilised	(95)	_	_	(76)	(171)
Unused amounts reversed	(1,641)	(916)	(962)	_	(3,519)
Translation adjustment	(3)	(19)		(4)	(26)
At 31 December 2013	2,859	625	4,147	243	7,874
Total current	2,844	625	_	243	3,712
Total non-current	15	_	4,147	_	4,162
At 1 January 2014	2,859	625	4,147	243	7,874
Arising during the year	1,059	511	1,094	158	2,822
Divestment of a subsidiary	(10)	(10)	_	_	(20)
Utilised	(292)	(127)	(72)	_	(491)
Unused amounts reversed	(570)	(260)	(43)	(2)	(875)
Translation adjustment	61	(3)	268	24	350
At 31 December 2014	3,107	736	5,394	423	9,660
Total current	3,107	736	_	423	4,266
Total non-current	_	_	5,394	_	5,394

### 23. Related parties

### Shareholders and other related parties

As of 31 December 2014, OJSC "VimpelCom" is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of VimpelCom Ltd. As of 31 December 2014 VimpelCom Ltd. is primarily owned by two major shareholders: LetterOne Holding S.A., a member of the Letter One group of companies (hereinafter: "LetterOne"), and Telenor East Holding II AS, a member of the Telenor group of companies (hereinafter: "Telenor"). VimpelCom Ltd. has no ultimate controlling shareholder.

As of 31 December 2014, Alfa Group is no longer a related party to the Company as defined in IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" following its internal restructuring and contributing shares of VimpelCom Ltd. to LetterOne, whereby LetterOne is not part of the Alfa Group.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

# 23. Related parties (continued)

# Shareholders and other related parties (continued)

The following tables provide the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties and balances of accounts with them for the relevant financial years:

	For the year ended 31 December 2014	For the year ended 31 December 2013
Revenue from Alfa Group	263	323
Revenue from Telenor	12	46
Revenue from Kyivstar	5,835	1,862
Revenue from associates	395	317
Revenue from joint ventures	434	1,072
Revenue from Teta Telecom or its subsidiaries	1,821	522
Revenue from other related parties	987	373
	9,747	4,515
Consissed from Alfa Craum	202	254
Services from Alfa Group	283 21	354 144
Services from Telenor	5,345	3,700
Services from Kyivstar Services from associates	5,345 269	5,700 501
Services from joint ventures	1,393	1,811
Services from Teta Telecom or its subsidiaries	4,655	1,332
Services from VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries	5,530	4,209
Services from other related parties	106	1
Octivious from other related parties	17,602	12,052
		,
Finance income from VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries	13,030	9,917
Finance costs from VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries	5,600	1,829
Other gain from other related parties	53	577
Other loss from other related parties	27	185
	As of	As of
	31 December	31 December
		31 December 2013
Accounts receivable from Alfa Group	31 December 2014	31 December 2013 100
Accounts receivable from Telenor	31 December 2014 - 213	31 December 2013 100 126
Accounts receivable from Telenor Accounts receivable from Kyivstar	31 December 2014 - 213 2,991	31 December 2013 100 126 298
Accounts receivable from Telenor Accounts receivable from Kyivstar Accounts receivable from associates	31 December 2014 - 213 2,991 79	31 December 2013 100 126 298 247
Accounts receivable from Telenor Accounts receivable from Kyivstar Accounts receivable from associates Accounts receivable from joint ventures	31 December 2014 - 213 2,991 79 1,496	31 December 2013 100 126 298 247 406
Accounts receivable from Telenor Accounts receivable from Kyivstar Accounts receivable from associates Accounts receivable from joint ventures Accounts receivable from Teta Telecom or its subsidiaries	31 December 2014 - 213 2,991 79 1,496 522	31 December 2013 100 126 298 247 406 231
Accounts receivable from Telenor Accounts receivable from Kyivstar Accounts receivable from associates Accounts receivable from joint ventures Accounts receivable from Teta Telecom or its subsidiaries Accounts receivable from VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries	31 December 2014 - 213 2,991 79 1,496 522 2,155	31 December 2013 100 126 298 247 406 231 546
Accounts receivable from Telenor Accounts receivable from Kyivstar Accounts receivable from associates Accounts receivable from joint ventures Accounts receivable from Teta Telecom or its subsidiaries	31 December 2014 - 213 2,991 79 1,496 522 2,155 341	31 December 2013 100 126 298 247 406 231 546 5
Accounts receivable from Telenor Accounts receivable from Kyivstar Accounts receivable from associates Accounts receivable from joint ventures Accounts receivable from Teta Telecom or its subsidiaries Accounts receivable from VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries	31 December 2014 - 213 2,991 79 1,496 522 2,155	31 December 2013 100 126 298 247 406 231 546
Accounts receivable from Telenor Accounts receivable from Kyivstar Accounts receivable from associates Accounts receivable from joint ventures Accounts receivable from Teta Telecom or its subsidiaries Accounts receivable from VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries Accounts receivable from other related parties  Accounts payable to Alfa Group	31 December 2014 - 213 2,991 79 1,496 522 2,155 341	31 December 2013 100 126 298 247 406 231 546 5
Accounts receivable from Telenor Accounts receivable from Kyivstar Accounts receivable from associates Accounts receivable from joint ventures Accounts receivable from Teta Telecom or its subsidiaries Accounts receivable from VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries Accounts receivable from other related parties  Accounts payable to Alfa Group Accounts payable to Telenor	31 December 2014	31 December 2013  100 126 298 247 406 231 546 5 1,959
Accounts receivable from Telenor Accounts receivable from Kyivstar Accounts receivable from associates Accounts receivable from joint ventures Accounts receivable from Teta Telecom or its subsidiaries Accounts receivable from VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries Accounts receivable from other related parties  Accounts payable to Alfa Group Accounts payable to Telenor Accounts payable to Kyivstar	31 December 2014	31 December 2013  100 126 298 247 406 231 546 5 1,959  1 17 339
Accounts receivable from Telenor Accounts receivable from Kyivstar Accounts receivable from associates Accounts receivable from joint ventures Accounts receivable from Teta Telecom or its subsidiaries Accounts receivable from VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries Accounts receivable from other related parties  Accounts payable to Alfa Group Accounts payable to Telenor Accounts payable to Kyivstar Accounts payable to associates	31 December 2014	31 December 2013  100 126 298 247 406 231 546 5 1,959  1 17 339 34
Accounts receivable from Telenor Accounts receivable from Kyivstar Accounts receivable from associates Accounts receivable from joint ventures Accounts receivable from Teta Telecom or its subsidiaries Accounts receivable from VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries Accounts receivable from other related parties  Accounts payable to Alfa Group Accounts payable to Telenor Accounts payable to Kyivstar Accounts payable to associates Accounts payable to joint ventures	31 December 2014	31 December 2013  100 126 298 247 406 231 546 5 1,959  1 17 339 34 312
Accounts receivable from Telenor Accounts receivable from Kyivstar Accounts receivable from associates Accounts receivable from joint ventures Accounts receivable from Teta Telecom or its subsidiaries Accounts receivable from VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries Accounts receivable from other related parties  Accounts payable to Alfa Group Accounts payable to Telenor Accounts payable to Kyivstar Accounts payable to associates Accounts payable to joint ventures Accounts payable to Teta Telecom or its subsidiaries	31 December 2014	31 December 2013  100 126 298 247 406 231 546 5 1,959  1 17 339 34 312 1,627
Accounts receivable from Telenor Accounts receivable from Kyivstar Accounts receivable from associates Accounts receivable from joint ventures Accounts receivable from Teta Telecom or its subsidiaries Accounts receivable from VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries Accounts receivable from other related parties  Accounts payable to Alfa Group Accounts payable to Telenor Accounts payable to Kyivstar Accounts payable to associates Accounts payable to joint ventures Accounts payable to Teta Telecom or its subsidiaries Accounts payable to VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries	31 December 2014	31 December 2013  100 126 298 247 406 231 546 5 1,959  1 17 339 34 312 1,627 1,443
Accounts receivable from Telenor Accounts receivable from Kyivstar Accounts receivable from associates Accounts receivable from joint ventures Accounts receivable from Teta Telecom or its subsidiaries Accounts receivable from VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries Accounts receivable from other related parties  Accounts payable to Alfa Group Accounts payable to Telenor Accounts payable to Kyivstar Accounts payable to associates Accounts payable to joint ventures Accounts payable to Teta Telecom or its subsidiaries	31 December 2014	31 December 2013  100 126 298 247 406 231 546 5 1,959  1 1 17 339 34 312 1,627 1,443 15,093
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# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

### 23. Related parties (continued)

#### Shareholders and other related parties (continued)

Outstanding balances and transactions with Telenor relate to operations with Telenor East Holding II AS, its consolidated subsidiaries, its direct owners and their consolidated subsidiaries. VimpelCom has roaming contracts and contracts to provide telecommunication services to Telenor.

Outstanding balances and transactions with joint ventures and associates relate to operations with VimpelCom's equity investees (Note 11.3). Euroset transactions mainly represent sales of equipment and accessories, dealer commission and bonus payments for acquisition of new customers, customer care, receipt of subscribers' payments and sale of scratch-cards. In addition Euroset provided VimpelCom with services for development of retail stores under Beeline brand name and sold different handsets and accessories.

Outstanding balance and transactions with Kyivstar (subsidiary of VimpelCom Ltd.) and Teta Telecom and its consolidated subsidiaries (subsidiaries of VimpelCom Ltd.), mainly represent telecommunication services.

# Loans granted to VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries

As of 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, the principal amounts of loans granted to VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries were as follows:

	Date of		Interest		31 December	31 December
Borrower	agreement	Maturity	rate	Currency	2014	2013
VimpelCom Amsterdam						
Finance B.V. <sup>1</sup>	13 May 2011	May, 2017	7.5%	USD	207,308	111,555
VimpelCom Ltd.	7 Oct 2010	Dec., 2070	LIBOR+7.5%	USD	31,587	18,376
Teta Telecom	2007-2011	2017-2021	10.6%	KZT	2,288	2,457
Kyivstar	8 June 2004	Jan., 2016	5%	USD	1,480	_
Kyivstar	15 Oct 2008	Mar., 2015	6.5%	USD	1,030	_
Others					1,098	1,065
Total				_	244,791	133,453

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> On 13 May 2011, VimpelCom signed an agreement to grant an unsecured loan to VimpelCom Amsterdam Finance B.V., a subsidiary of VimpelCom Ltd. On 6 June 2014, the parties signed an addendum to the loan agreement, to extend the maturity date of the loan till 31 May 2017 and to change the interest rate from 8.72% to 7.5%. For the period starting from 1 January 2015 till 22 April 2015 USD 3,787 million (the equivalent of RUR 237,202 as of the dates of transactions at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) was early repaid and USD 195 million (the equivalent of RUB 11,003 as of the date of transaction at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) was disbursed.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

### 23. Related parties (continued)

#### Loans received from VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries

As of 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, the principal amounts of loans received from VimpelCom Ltd. or its subsidiaries were as follows:

Lender	Date of agreement	Maturity	Interest rate	Currency	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
VimpelCom		•		-		
Holdings B.V.	14 Feb 2013	Feb., 2018	9.60%	RUR	12,000	12,000
Weather Capital Special						
Purpose 1 S.A. <sup>1</sup>	3 Oct 2013	Feb., 2020	5.67-6.07%	USD	35,724	20,783
Weather Capital Special						
Purpose 1 S.A. <sup>2</sup>	13 Nov 2013	Feb., 2020	5.56-5.96%	USD	32,630	14,074
Weather Capital Special						
Purpose 1 S.A. <sup>1</sup>	22 Apr 2013	Oct., 2021	5.75%	USD	22,503	13,092
Weather Capital Special					44040	
Purpose 1 S.A. <sup>3</sup>	21 Jan 2014	Feb., 2020	5.44-5.80%	USD	14,346	_
Weather Capital Special	40 4 0007	A 0047	440/	LIOD	0.740	4.040
Purpose 1 S.A.	13 Apr 2007	Apr., 2017	11%	USD	3,710	1,348
Weather Capital Special	27 May 2009	lun 2015	3.775%	HED	1,969	1 1/15
Purpose 1 S.A.	27 May 2008	Jun., 2015	3.775%	USD _		1,145
Total				_	122,882	62,442

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The loan was fully early repaid of on 3 February 2015;

## Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured, settlements occur in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. The terms and amounts of the Company's guarantees of the related party loans that existed as of 31 December 2014 are disclosed in Note 24. For the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, VimpelCom did not record any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

### Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

The General Director and key vice presidents of OJSC "VimpelCom" are the key management personnel.

The amount recognized as an expense during the reporting year ended 31 December 2014 related to key management personnel is RUR 331 (2013: RUR 437).

#### 24. Commitments, contingencies and uncertainties

#### **Risks**

#### **Currency control risks**

The imposition of currency exchange controls or other similar restrictions on currency convertibility in CIS countries (particularly in Uzbekistan) could limit VimpelCom's ability to convert local currencies or repatriate local cash in a timely manner or at all, as well as, remit dividends from the respective countries. Any such restrictions could have a material adverse effect on VimpelCom's business, financial condition and results of operations. The continued success and stability of the economies of these countries will be significantly impacted by their respective governments' continued actions with regard to supervisory, legal and economic reforms.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The loan was fully early repaid of on 4 February 2015;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The loan was fully early repaid of on 5 February 2015;

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

# 24. Commitments, contingencies and uncertainties (continued)

#### Domestic and global economy risks

The Russian Federation displays certain characteristics of an emerging market. Its economy is particularly sensitive to oil and gas prices. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue to develop and are subject to frequent changes and varying interpretations. During 2014 the Russian economy was negatively impacted by a decline in oil prices and ongoing political tension in the region and international sanctions against certain Russian companies and individuals. As a result during 2014:

- the exchange rate fluctuated between RUR 32.7292 per USD as of 31 December 2013 and RUR 56.2584 per USD as of 31 December 2014;
- the key refinancing interest rate increased from 5.5% p.a. to 17.0% p.a. including an increase from 10.5% p.a. to 17.0% p.a. on 16 December 2014;
- the Russian stock exchange index ranged between 1,443 as of 31 December 2013 and 791 as of 31 December 2014;
- access to international financial markets to raise funding was limited for certain entities;
- capital outflows increased compared to prior years.

The financial markets continue to be volatile and are characterized by frequent significant price movements and increased trading spreads. This is further exhibited by the following developments subsequent to 31 December 2014:

- the exchange rate continued fluctuating between RUR 56.2584 per USD as of 31 December 2014 and RUR 53.9728 per USD as of 22 April 2014;
- Russia's credit rating was downgraded by Fitch Ratings in January 2015 to BBB-, whilst Standard & Poor's cut it to BB+. Moody's Investors Service downgraded Russia's credit rating in February 2015 to Ba1. All these rating agencies indicated a negative outlook, meaning further downgrades are possible;
- the Russian stock exchange index ranged between 791 as of 31 December 2014 and 1008 as of 21 April 2015;
- bank lending activity decreased as banks are reassessing the business models of their borrowers and their ability to withstand the increased lending and exchange rates;
- the key refinancing interest rate decreased from 17.0% p.a. to 14% p.a.

These events may have a further significant impact on the Group's future operations and financial position, the effect of which is difficult to predict. The future economic and regulatory situation and its impact on the Group's operations may differ from management's current expectations.

Also, other economies of countries where VimpelCom operates are vulnerable to market downturns and economic slowdowns elsewhere in the world. The respective governments of these countries continue to take measures to support the economies in order to overcome the consequences of the global financial crisis. Despite some indications of recovery, there continues to be uncertainty regarding further economic growth, access to capital and cost of capital, which could negatively affect the Company's future financial position, results of operations and business prospects.

While management believes it is taking the appropriate measures to support the sustainability of VimpelCom's business in the current circumstances, unexpected further deterioration in the areas mentioned above could negatively affect the Company's results and financial position in a manner not currently determinable.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

# 24. Commitments, contingencies and uncertainties (continued)

#### Legislation risks

In the ordinary course of business, VimpelCom may be party to various legal and tax proceedings, including as it relates to compliance with the rules of the telecom regulators in the countries in which VimpelCom operates, competition law and anti-bribery and corruption laws. Non-compliance with such rules and laws may cause VimpelCom to be subject to claims, certain of which may relate to the developing markets and evolving fiscal and regulatory environments in which VimpelCom operates. In the opinion of management, VimpelCom's liability, if any, in all pending litigation, other legal proceeding or other matters, other than what is discussed in this Note, will not have a material effect upon the financial condition, results of operations or liquidity of VimpelCom.

VimpelCom's operations and financial position will continue to be affected by political developments in the countries in which VimpelCom operates including the application of existing and future legislation, and telecom and tax regulations. These developments could have a significant impact on VimpelCom's ability to continue operations. VimpelCom does not believe that these contingencies, as related to its operations, are any more significant than those of similar enterprises in such countries.

#### Tax risks

The tax legislation in the markets VimpelCom operates in is not highly predictable and gives rise to significant uncertainties, which could complicate our tax planning and business decisions. Tax law in the markets in which we operate is in process of constant development. The decisions of tax authorities in our country of operation are sometimes driven by fiscal goals rather than fairness motives.

In the Russian Federation there were many tax laws and related regulations introduced in previous periods as well as in 2014, which were not always clearly written, and their interpretation is subject to the opinions of the local tax inspectors and officials of the Ministry of Finance. Instances of inconsistent opinions between local, regional and federal tax authorities and Ministry of Finance are not unusual.

Any sudden and unforeseen amendments of tax laws or changes in the tax authorities' interpretations of the respective tax laws and/or double tax treaties, could have a material adverse effect on our future results of operations, cash flows or the amounts of dividends available for distribution to shareholders in a particular period (e.g. introduction of transfer pricing rules and Controlled Foreign Operation (CFC) legislation).

Management believes that it has paid or accrued all taxes that are applicable. Where uncertainty exists, VimpelCom has accrued tax liabilities based on management's best estimate. From time to time, we may also identify tax contingencies for which we have not recorded an accrual. Such unaccrued tax contingencies could materialize and require us to pay additional amounts of tax. These exposures are estimates that result from uncertainties in interpretation of applicable legislation and related documentation requirements. Management will vigorously defend the entity's positions and interpretations that were applied in determining taxes recognised in these financial statements if these are challenged by the authorities.

#### Commitments

#### **Telecom Licenses Capital Commitments**

The Company's ability to generate revenue in the countries it operates is dependent upon the operation of the wireless telecommunications networks authorized under its various licenses under GSM-900/1800, "3G" (IMT-2000/WCDMA/UMTS) and "4G" (LTE) mobile radiotelephony communications services. Under the license agreements operating companies are subject to certain commitments, such as territory or population coverage, level of capital expenditures, and number of base stations to be fulfilled within a certain timeframe and other commitments. After expiration of the license, our operating companies might be subject to additional payments for renewals, as well as new license capital and other commitments.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 24. Commitments, contingencies and uncertainties (continued)

#### **Commitments (continued)**

#### **Telecom Licenses Capital Commitments (continued)**

On 12 July 2012 OJSC VimpelCom was awarded licenses to provide services over the LTE standard and its further modifications. The licenses allow the Company to provide services using radio-electronic devices via networks that use the LTE standard and its further modifications in the territory of the Russian Federation. The licenses were provided on condition that the Company will invest at least RUR 15,000 into LTE network construction per annum where the first year is the period from 12 July 2012 till 1 December 2013 – and from this time forth – every calendar year till the technical feasibility of providing services over the LTE standard and its further modifications in the territory of the Russian Federation will be in compliance with the awarded licenses but before 1 December 2019.

# iPhone Agreement

On 4 October 2013, OJSC VimpelCom and Apple RUS signed an agreement regarding VimpelCom's purchase of iPhones from Apple RUS (the "Agreement"). Under the Agreement, a specified number of iPhones handsets are to be ordered by OJSC VimpelCom each quarter between 4 October 2013 and 30 June 2016 according to a schedule (the "Schedule"). Pursuant to the Agreement, OJSC VimpelCom must acquire a minimum of 600,000 iPhone handsets during the period of the Agreement. If OJSC VimpelCom does not comply with the Schedule and certain other terms of the Agreement, then according to the Agreement, OJSC VimpelCom could become liable for the shortfall in orders of iPhone handsets. The Company plans to fulfill its purchase obligations of the total number of equipment by the date mentioned in the agreement.

# **Contingencies and uncertainties**

# Investigation of the operations in Uzbekistan

The United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), the United States Department of Justice ("DOJ") and the Dutch Public Prosecution Service ("OM") are conducting investigations related to VimpelCom Ltd. and its subsidiaries ("VimpelCom Ltd. Group") including the Company, which have been focused primarily on VimpelCom Ltd. Group's prior dealings with Takilant Ltd. ("Takilant").

In June 2007, Takilant purchased from the Company a 7% interest in the Company's business in Uzbekistan for USD 20 million (the equivalent of RUR 516 as of 30 June 2007 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) and entered into a shareholders agreement with the Company. In September 2009, Takilant exercised its option to put its 7% interest to the Company for USD 57.5 million (the equivalent of RUR 1,730 as of 30 September 2009 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia), the amount specified in the shareholders agreement. In addition, the Company had agreements with Takilant relating to the acquisition of frequency spectrum (including with respect to 3G and LTE) and channels in Uzbekistan pursuant to which the Company paid Takilant an aggregate of USD 57 million (the equivalent of RUR 1,715 as of 30 September 2009 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia).

It has also been reported in the press that Takilant is currently being investigated in Sweden and Switzerland on allegations that it and certain persons associated with it have committed acts of bribery and money-laundering connected with their activities in Uzbekistan, and also that Takilant is being investigated in the Netherlands and perhaps other jurisdictions. These investigations may, in part, involve VimpelCom Ltd. Group.

As a result of concerns arising from press reports regarding Takilant, VimpelCom Ltd. commenced a review with respect to its operations in Uzbekistan, including its relations with Takilant, and in 2013 VimpelCom Ltd. retained an external counsel with expertise relating to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA") and other anti-corruption laws and regulations to conduct such investigation.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 24. Commitments, contingencies and uncertainties (continued)

#### Contingencies and uncertainties (continued)

#### Investigation of the operations in Uzbekistan (continued)

Following notice of the investigations by the SEC, DOJ and OM, VimpelCom Ltd. established a Special Committee of its Supervisory Board in March 2014 to oversee the internal investigation being conducted by its external counsel and VimpelCom Ltd. Group's response to the inquiries by various authorities. The Special Committee consists of directors who qualify as independent for purposes of Rule 10A-3 under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The investigation being conducted by VimpelCom Ltd.'s external counsel has been focused primarily on VimpelCom Ltd.'s Uzbekistan operations, including relations with Takilant, and whether there was any conduct in VimpelCom Ltd. Group's operations in Uzbekistan that may have violated the anti-bribery provisions of the FCPA, the FCPA's books and records and internal controls provisions, applicable local laws and/or VimpelCom Ltd. Group's own internal policies. The investigation is also reviewing VimpelCom Ltd. Group's operations in additional countries.

In 2014, the Company reported revenues and total assets from its Uzbekistan operations of RUR 27,637 and RUR 57,528, respectively, which equals 8% and 7% of the Company's revenues and total assets, respectively.

VimpelCom Ltd. Group expects to continue incurring costs related to the investigations, primarily professional fees and expenses, which may be significant. These costs relate to responding to requests for information and testimony in connection with the investigations and in conducting VimpelCom Ltd. Group's internal investigation. VimpelCom Ltd. Group cannot predict at this time the ultimate amount of all such costs, which costs will be expensed as incurred.

The SEC, DOJ and Dutch investigations, as well as VimpelCom Ltd. Group's own investigations, are continuing, and VimpelCom Ltd. Group has cooperated, and continues to cooperate, with the authorities in these investigations. VimpelCom Ltd. is also exploring the prospect of resolving its potential liabilities arising from the facts established in the investigations. VimpelCom Ltd. and the Company are unable to predict the duration, scope or results of the ongoing investigations or how the results of these investigations or any resolutions may impact VimpelCom Ltd.'s or the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition or the assessment of VimpelCom Ltd.'s or the Company's internal controls. Further, there can be no assurance that such investigations will not be broader in scope than they currently appear, or that new investigations will not be commenced in these or other jurisdictions, or that there will not be litigation commenced against VimpelCom Ltd. or the Company.

One or more enforcement actions could be instituted in respect of the matters that are the subject of some or all of the investigations. The DOJ and SEC have a broad range of civil and criminal sanctions under the FCPA and other laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, fines, penalties, and disgorgement of profits. The OM and enforcement authorities in other jurisdictions also have a range of sanctions under the relevant laws and regulations. The imposition of any of these sanctions or remedial measures could have a material adverse effect on VimpelCom Ltd.'s or the Company's results of operations or financial condition. At this time, no provision for any such fines, penalties, or disgorgements has been recorded, as there is no legal or constructive present obligation. Additionally, management cannot make a reliable estimate of any future potential losses arising from this matter.

#### KaR-Tel

### **Turkish Litigation – Former Shareholders**

In 2005, the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund (the "Fund"), a Turkish state agency responsible for collecting state claims arising from bank insolvencies, issued a Payment Order against KaR-Tel for TRY 7.55 billion (the equivalent of approximately RUR 183,256 as of 31 December 2014 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) . The Payment Order was based on the Fund's claim against the Turkish Uzan Group, which the Fund alleged was a debtor of T. Imar Bankasi, an insolvent Turkish bank. Two entities in the Uzan Group (the "Former Shareholders") held a 60% equity interest in KaR-Tel until November 2003 when KaR-Tel redeemed the Former Shareholders' equity interest pursuant to a decision of the Almaty City Court of 6 June 2003, which was confirmed by the Kazakhstan Supreme Court on 23 July 2003 (the "Kazakh Judgment").

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 24. Commitments, contingencies and uncertainties (continued)

#### KaR-Tel (continued)

#### **Turkish Litigation – Former Shareholders (continued)**

On 20 October 2009, KaR-Tel filed with the Sisli 3d Court of the First Instance in Istanbul an application for the recognition of the Kazakh Judgment in Turkey. Following a number of hearings and appeals, on 30 January 2013, the Supreme Court upheld earlier court decisions and confirmed the recognition of the Kazakh Judgment in Turkey.

On 20 October 2009, KaR-Tel also filed with the 4th Administrative Court of Istanbul a petition asking the court to treat the recognition of the Kazakh Judgment as a court precedent and to suspend the enforcement proceedings in relation to the Order to Pay. On 25 October 2010, the 4th Administrative Court ruled that the Order to Pay was illegal and annulled it. The Court's decision was appealed by the Fund.

On 22 March 2012, the Fund's appeal of the decision of the 4th Administrative Court was reviewed by the Prosecution Office of the Council of State and sent to the 13th Chamber of the Council of State for review on the merits. The Council State Chamber's decision remains pending.

KaR-Tel maintains that the Fund's claim is without merit.

#### Competition Investigation – International Incoming Traffic

On 4 September 2014, Kazakhtelecom filed a complaint with the Kazakhstan Competition Authority ("KCA") against KaR-Tel and Kcell JSC for allegedly unauthorised restricting international incoming traffic from Kazakhtelecom. The KCA requested information from KaR-Tel which KaR-Tel duly provided. The KCA subsequently initiated a full investigation against KaR-Tel by Order N 92-OD dated 24 November 2014 and is collecting various data. KaR-Tel has filed formal objections against the Order in court. The company is also in the process of collecting internal data to help defend its position.

# Other contingencies and uncertainties

In addition to the individual matters discussed above, the Company is also involved in legal proceedings relating to the normal conduct of its business, such as claims for regulatory and employment issues as well as general liability. The Company believes it has provided for all probable liabilities deriving from the normal course of business. The Company does not expect any liability arising from any other of these legal proceedings to have a material effect on the results of operations, liquidity, capital resources or financial position of the Company.

For the ongoing matters described above, where the Company has concluded that the potential loss arising from a negative outcome in the matter cannot be estimated, the Company has not recorded an accrual for the potential loss. However, in the event a loss is incurred, it may have an adverse effect on the results of operations, liquidity, capital resources, or financial position of the Company.

#### Pledges and guarantees

#### Collateral

A subsidiary B.V. Vimpelcom Finance S.à.r.l. has short term deposits as of 31 December 2014 and 2013 for USD 20 million (the equivalent of RUR 1,125 as of 31 December 2014 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) and USD 20 million (the equivalent of RUR 655 as of 31 December 2013 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia), respectively, with ANZ Bank as security for the loan provided by the same bank to VimpelCom Lao Co. Ltd.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

#### 24. Commitments, contingencies and uncertainties (continued)

Pledges and guarantees (continued)

#### Guarantees in favour of VimpelCom Holdings B.V.

On 29 June 2011, VimpelCom Holdings B.V., a subsidiary owned by VimpelCom Ltd., completed an offering of an aggregate principal amount of USD 2,200 million (the equivalent of RUR 62,117 as of 29 June 2011 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) notes (the "June Bonds"), split between threeyear, five-year and 10-year tranches, for the primary purpose of refinancing the outstanding principal amount of USD 2,200 million under the Bridge Facility Agreement. The three-year USD 200 million (the equivalent of RUR 5,647 as of 29 June 2011 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) issue bears interest at an annual rate of three-month LIBOR plus 4.0%, payable quarterly and is due in June 2014. The five-year USD 500 million (the equivalent of RUR 14,118 as of 29 June 2011 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) issue bears interest at an annual rate of approximately 6.25% payable semiannually and is due in March 2017. The ten-year USD 1,500 million (the equivalent of RUR 42,353 as of 29 June 2011 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) issue bears interest at an annual rate of approximately 7.50% payable semi-annually and is due in March 2022. VimpelCom guaranteed the June Bonds. No triggering events under the guarantee occurred. The Company believes that probability of these events is remote. On 2 April 2015, VimpelCom Amsterdam B.V. partially repurchased the current notes issued by VimpelCom Holdings B.V. (Note 25) and guaranteed by OJSC VimpelCom. As of 2 April 2015, the outstanding principal amount under the notes due in March 2017 is USD 349 million (the equivalent of RUR 20,345 as of 2 April 2015 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) and the outstanding principal amount under the notes due in March 2022 is USD 1,280 million (the equivalent of RUR 74,694 as of 2 April 2015 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia).

On 13 February 2013, VimpelCom Holdings B.V. completed an offering of an aggregate principal amount of USD 1,600 million (the equivalent of RUR 48,274 as of 13 February 2013 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) notes and notes, denominated in RUR, in the amount of RUR 12,000, split between five-year, six-year and ten-year tranches. The five-year RUR 12,000 issue bears interest at an annual rate of 9.00%, payable semi-annually and is due in February 2018. The six-year USD 600 million (the equivalent of RUR 18,103 as of 13 February 2013 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) issue bears interest at an annual rate of 5.20%, payable semi-annually and is due in February 2019. The ten-year USD 1,000 million (the equivalent of RUR 30,171 as of 13 February 2013 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) issue bears interest at an annual rate of 5.95%, payable semiannually and is due in February 2023. VimpelCom guaranteed these notes issues. No triggering events under the guarantee occurred. The Company believes that probability of these events is remote. On 2 April 2015, VimpelCom Amsterdam B.V. partially repurchased the current notes issued by VimpelCom Holdings B.V. and guaranteed by OJSC VimpelCom (Note 25). As of 2 April 2015, the outstanding principal amount under the notes due in February 2019 is USD 571 million (the equivalent of RUR 33,324 as of 2 April 2015 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) and the outstanding principal amount under the notes due in February 2023 is USD 983 million (the equivalent of RUR 57,354 as of 2 April 2015 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia).

#### Guarantees in favour of VimpelCom Amsterdam B.V.

On 12 December 2011, VimpelCom Amsterdam B.V., a subsidiary owned by VimpelCom Ltd., completed a committed revolving credit facility of approximately USD 499 million (the equivalent of RUR 15,746 as of 12 December 2011 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia). The three years credit facility for VimpelCom Amsterdam B.V. is committed by ten relationship banks. This facility is composed of USD 225 million (the equivalent of RUR 7,103 as of 12 December 2011 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) and EUR 205 million (the equivalent of RUR 8,613 as of 12 December 2011 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) and is guaranteed by the Company. On 16 April 2014, with effect as from 25 April 2014, VimpelCom Amsterdam B.V. cancelled the existing USD 225 million and EUR 205 million revolving credit facility that VimpelCom Amsterdam B.V., as borrower, had entered into in 2011 and that was guaranteed by the Company. No triggering events under the quarantee occurred.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

### 24. Commitments, contingencies and uncertainties (continued)

# Pledges and guarantees (continued)

#### Guarantees in favour of VimpelCom Amsterdam B.V. (continued)

On 20 December 2012, VimpelCom Amsterdam B.V. completed a term credit facility of USD 500 million (the equivalent of RUR 15,380 as of 20 December 2012 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia). The 8 years credit facility for VimpelCom Amsterdam B.V. is committed by China Development Bank Corporation to finance Huawei equipment. The loan bears interest at the rate of LIBOR plus 3.30% per annum. VimpelCom guaranteed this term credit facility. No triggering events under the guarantee occurred. The Company believes that probability of these events is remote.

On 28 March 2013, VimpelCom Amsterdam B.V. completed a term credit facility of USD 500 million (the equivalent of RUR 15,432 as of 28 March 2013 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia). The 8 years credit facility for VimpelCom Amsterdam B.V. is committed by HSBC Bank plc to finance Ericsson equipment. The loan bears interest at the rate of CIRR plus 0.02% per annum. VimpelCom guaranteed this term credit facility. No triggering events under the guarantee occurred. The Company believes that probability of these events is remote.

#### **Operating lease commitments**

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Less than 1 year	2,018	2,224
Between 1 and 5 years	6,542	6,076
More than 5 years	258	2,240
Total	8,818	10,540

Operating lease commitments mainly relate to the lease of base station sites and office spaces.

Total operating lease expenses amounted to RUR 15,081 in 2014 and RUR 13,570 in 2013.

#### **Finance lease**

The Group has finance leases and hire purchase contracts for various items of property and equipment. Future minimum lease payments under the finance leases and hire purchase contracts together with a present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

	31 Decer	mber 2014	31 December 2013		
	Minimum Present value of		Minimum	Present value of	
	payments	payments	payments	payments	
Within one year	611	381	703	508	
Between one and five years	1,895	1,081	1,658	1,018	
More than five years	2,187	1,114	1,901	966	
Total minimum lease payments	4,693	2,576	4,262	2,492	
Less amounts representing finance					
charges	(2,117)	_	(1,770)	_	
Total payments	2,576	2,576	2,492	2,492	

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions of Rubles unless otherwise stated)

# 25. Events after the reporting period

On 2 March 2015, OJSC "Sberbank of Russia" informed OJSC "VimpelCom" of an increase in fixed interest rates to between 14.50% and 16.25% with effect from 1 June 2015 in accordance with the terms of the credit facility agreements between OJSC "VimpelCom" and OJSC "Sberbank of Russia". The increase in interest rates would apply to three loans from OJSC "Sberbank of Russia" with a total principal amount outstanding of RUR 80,274 as of 1 June 2015.

On 2 March 2015, VimpelCom Amsterdam B.V. announced that it commenced a cash tender offer for up to USD 2,100 million aggregate principal amount of the outstanding U.S. dollar notes issued by VimpelCom Holdings B.V. and guaranteed by OJSC "VimpelCom" (Note 24) and loan participation notes issued by VIP Finance Ireland Limited and UBS (Luxembourg) S.A. (Eurobonds) for the sole purpose of funding loans to OJSC "VimpelCom". The total outstanding amount of these bonds is USD 6,700 million (USD 3,100 million of which accounts for OJSC "VimpelCom"). The tender offer expired on 30 March 2015 and settlement took place on 2 April 2015. On 2 April 2015, OJSC "VimpelCom" bought the notes issued by VIP Finance Ireland Limited and UBS (Luxembourg) S.A. in the total principal amount of USD 1,420 million from VimpelCom Amsterdam B.V. for further cancellation. After that the outstanding principal amount of debt under the 6.493%-9.125% Eurobonds due in 2016-2021 was USD 1,680 million as of 2 April 2015 (the equivalent of RUR 98,034 as of 2 April 2015 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia).

On 5 March 2015, OJSC "VimpelCom" announced a new coupon rate of 10% per annum for the next four coupon periods on Ruble bonds in the total principal amount of RUR 35 000, maturing in March 2022 and subject to an investor put option exercisable in March 2015. As a result of put option exercised in March 2015 OJSC "VimpelCom" bought Ruble bonds in total principal amount of RUR 34 783. After that the outstanding principal amount of debt became RUR 217 rubles.

In March 2015, KaR-Tel entered into an agreement to provide loans to Aureglia Limited in the amount of USD 100 million with a 2.15% interest rate for a period of 175 days. On 10 March 2015, KaR-Tel provided loans under this agreement in the amount of USD 100 million (the equivalent of RUR 3,626 as of 10 March 2015 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia). The guarantor under the agreement with Aureglia Limited is the indirect non-controlling shareholder of KaR-Tel.

At 31 December 2014 Mobitel, the Company's operator in Georgia, had intercompany debts to the OJSC "VimpelCom". On 26 March 2015, debts of Mobitel in the amount of USD 262 million (the equivalent of RUR 15,035 as of the date of the transaction at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) was sold to VimpelCom Amsterdam B.V. at par.

On 13 April 2014, OJSC "VimpelCom" signed an agreement to grant a Revolving Credit Facility for the amount of one billion USD (the equivalent of RUR 51,068 as of 13 April 2015 at the exchange rate provided by the Central Bank of Russia) to VimpelCom Amsterdam B.V. The interest rate under this agreement is LIBOR (1 month) + 4% and it is determined monthly. At the reporting date agreement was not utilized.