



VEON

Q3 2019 RESULTS

AMSTERDAM
4 NOVEMBER 2019

DISCLAIMER



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

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

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

3Q19 ACHIEVEMENTS



1 POSITIONED FOR GROWTH

- 212 million customers, 65% data penetration
- Offering local digital products (content, fintech, ecosystems)
- Continued network investments in 4G/LTE

4 PORTFOLIO DEVELOPMENT

- Successful conclusion of the GTH MTO process, followed by the intragroup transfers of Jazz, MedCable and Banglalink



2 OPERATIONAL EXECUTION

- Good organic EBITDA growth
- Continued progress with cost intensity improvement across Group
- 9M corporate costs down 25% YoY

3 CAPITAL ALLOCATION

- VEON's long-term credit rating was upgraded to BBB- by Fitch
- Senior unsecured note issuance of USD 700 million at 4% due 2025, primarily to refinance the RCF drawings used to fund the mandatory tender offer for GTH

Empowering Customer Ambitions

SOLID GROUP PERFORMANCE YEAR TO DATE



CORNERSTONE


REVENUE USD 3,329 million
 EBITDA¹ USD 1,239 million
 Capex excl. licenses¹ USD 631 million

 **RUSSIA**


- Pressure on results, investing for the future
- Further focus on network investment
- Retail optimization
- Leading with simplified, bundled offers

GROWTH ENGINES


REVENUE USD 2,192 million
 EBITDA¹ USD 1,161 million
 Capex excl. licenses¹ USD 376 million

 **PAKISTAN**


- Strong revenue and EBITDA growth²
- Data customers growth of 15% YoY
- 4G/LTE network coverage of 49%

 **KAZAKHSTAN**

- Data customer growth of 10% YoY
- 4G/LTE network coverage of 66%

 **UKRAINE**

- Top line strong double-digit growth
- Data customers growth of 12% YoY
- 4G/LTE network coverage of 72%

 **UZBEKISTAN**

- Strong underlying performance
- Data customers growth of 1.7% YoY
- 4G network coverage of 75%

FRONTIER MARKETS

REVENUE USD 1,112 million
 EBITDA¹ USD 414 million
 Capex excl. licenses¹ USD 153 million

OTHER MARKETS

ALGERIA

- Growing market share in a challenging macro environment

BANGLADESH

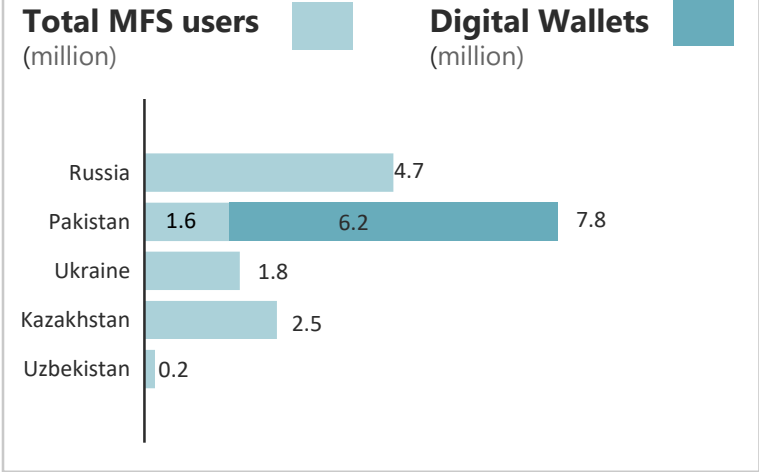
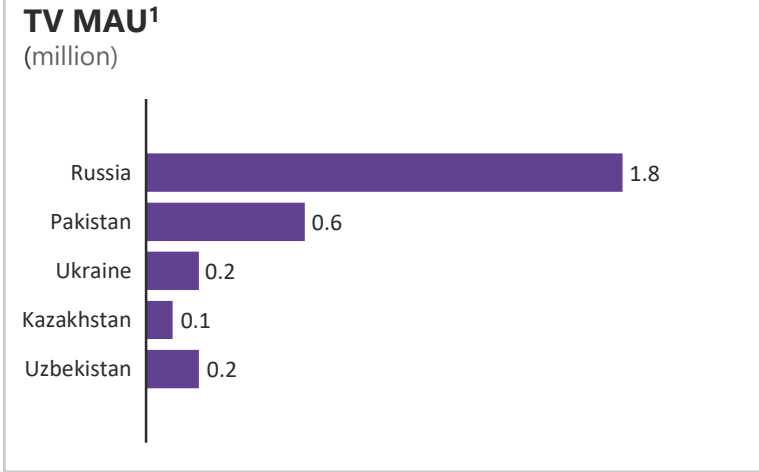
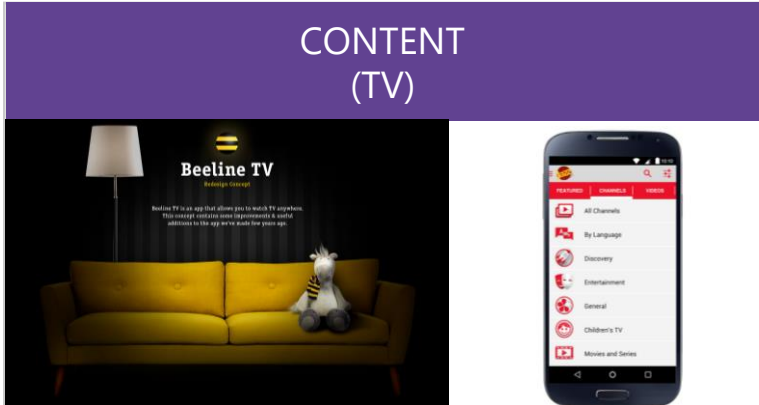
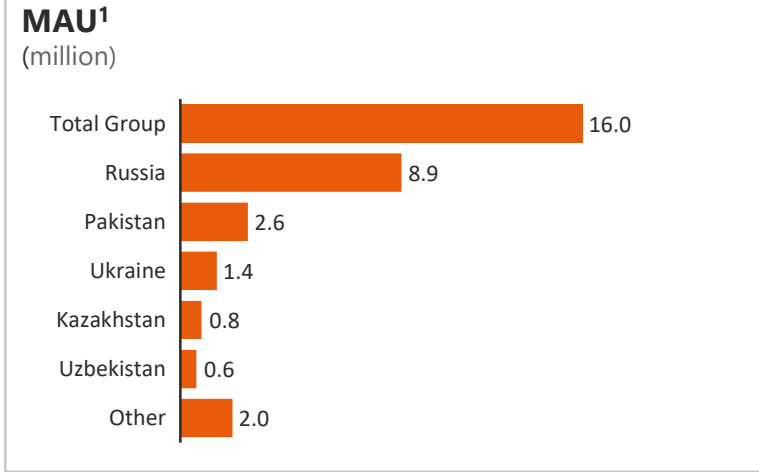
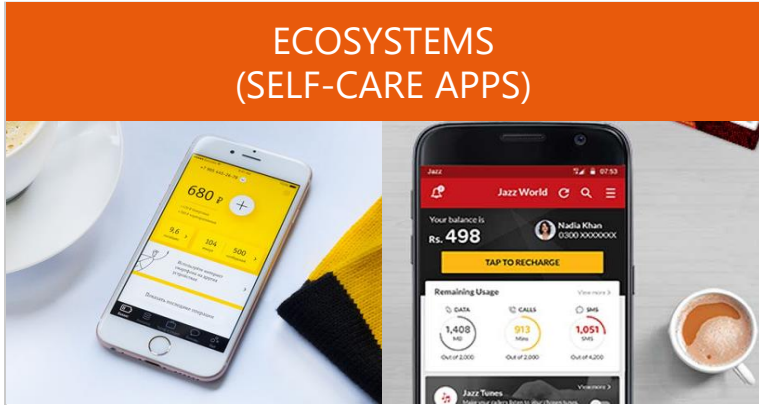
- Good performance supported by continued network investment

Growing economies with young, urbanizing populations

1. EBITDA and Capex excluding licenses refer to pre IFRS 16 impact. Financials of growth engines and frontier markets are simple aggregation of the results of the respective individual countries
 2. Adjusted for the negative impact of "suo moto" order and "Administration Fee Reversal" Total revenue and EBITDA of Pakistan grew by 14.3% and 14.0% respectively. Pakistan reported revenues (-7.0%) and EBITDA (-13.2%). Please refer to slide 15, regarding the definitions of suo moto and Administration Fee Reversal

EXPANDING DIGITAL ROUTES AND DEPLOYING NEW SERVICES

3Q19 results

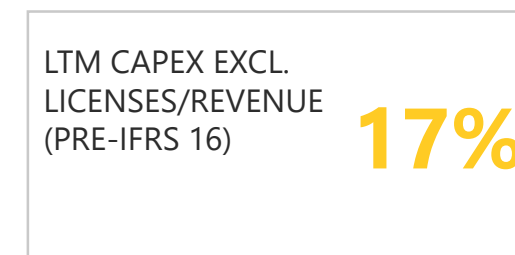
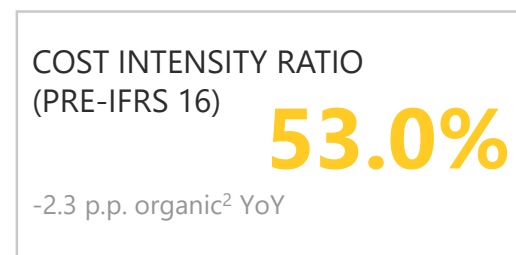
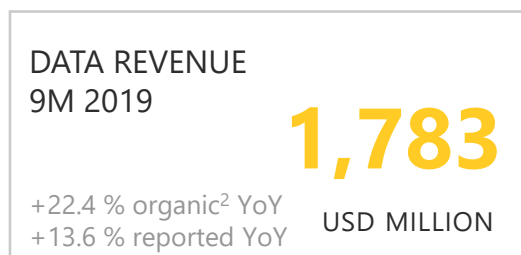
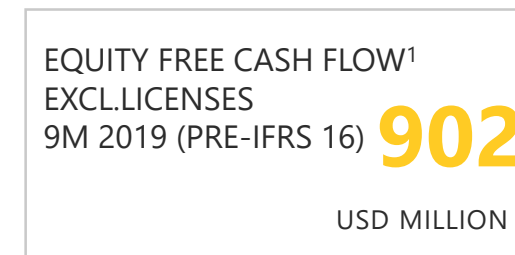
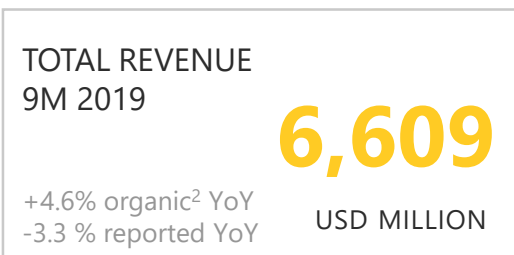


1. MAU refers to Monthly Active Users

2. MFS (mobile financial services) is a variety of innovative services, such as mobile commerce or m-commerce, that use a mobile phone as the primary payment user interface and allow mobile customers to conduct money transfers to pay for items such as goods at an online store, utility payments, fines and state fees, loan repayments, domestic and international remittances, mobile insurance and tickets for air and rail travel, all via their mobile phone

Note: Total MFS user in Pakistan amount to 7.8 million of which 6.2 are digital wallets

GOOD PROGRESS YEAR TO DATE



FY 2019 Guidance Confirmed

1. Equity free cash flow is a non-IFRS measure and is defined as free cash flow from operating activities less cash flow used in investing activities, excluding M&A transactions, capex for licenses, inflow/outflow of deposits, financial assets and other one-off items
2. Organic change is a non-IFRS measure and reflects changes in revenue, EBITDA and cost intensity ratio, that excludes the effect of foreign currency movements, the impact of the introduction of IFRS 16, exceptional income of USD 350 million in respect of revised partnership with Ericsson and other factors, such as businesses under liquidation, disposals, mergers and acquisitions
Note: Equity Free Cash Flow of USD 902 million for year to date 2019 includes GTH tax payment of USD 136 million

MONITOR CERTIFIES VEON'S COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

- Concludes Deferred Prosecution Agreement with the US Department of Justice
- Marks the end of VEON's external compliance monitorship
- Highlights the strong progress we have made in building robust and sustainable compliance and controls programs

A culture of ethics and compliance is reflected in our structures, procedures and daily ways of working

GOOD 3Q 2019 RESULTS



REPORTED
TOTAL REVENUE

\$2.2bn

-0.9% organic¹ YoY
-4.0% reported YoY

REPORTED
EBITDA
(Pre-IFRS 16)

\$858m

+5.0% organic¹ YoY

REPORTED,
(POST-IFRS 16)

\$987m

+16.5% reported YoY

EQUITY FCF EXCL.
LICENSES²
(Pre-IFRS 16)

\$269m

REPORTED
(POST-IFRS 16)

\$370m

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

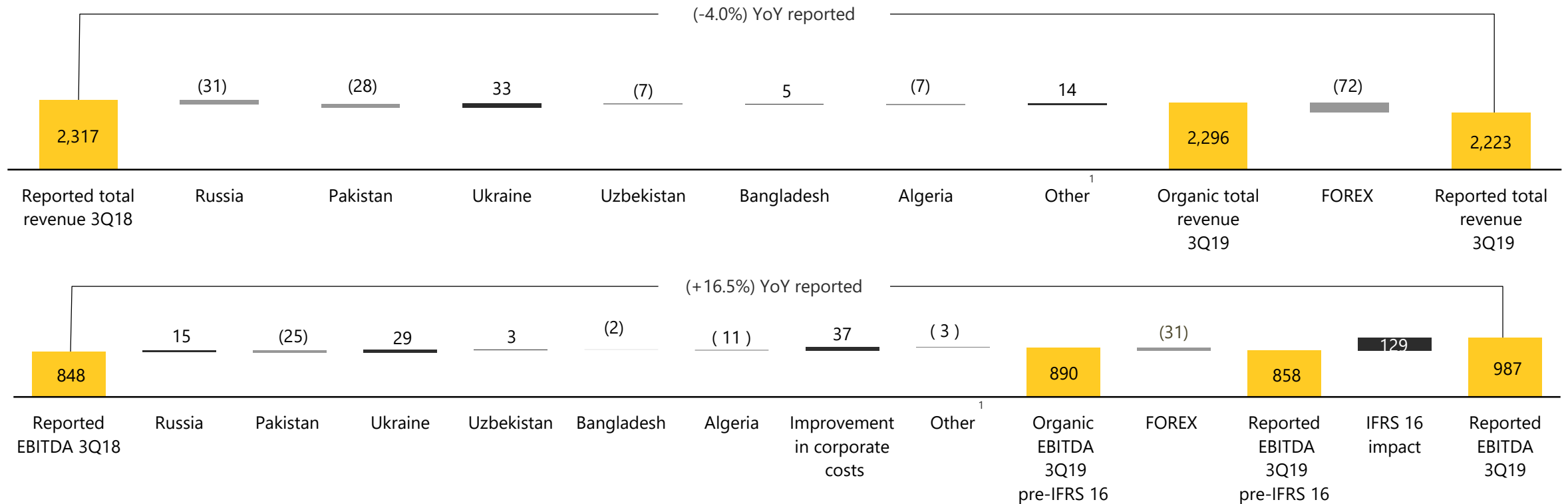
2. Equity free cash flow excluding licenses is a non-IFRS measure and is defined as free cash flow from operating activities less cash flow used in investing activities, excluding M&A transactions, capex for licenses, inflow/outflow of deposits, financial assets, the impact of the introduction of IFRS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

Note: Equity Free Cash Flow of USD 269 million for 3Q 2019 includes GTH tax payment of USD 82.3 million

REVENUE AND EBITDA DEVELOPMENT BY COUNTRY

Good operational performance in growth markets offset by weakness in Russia

USD MILLION

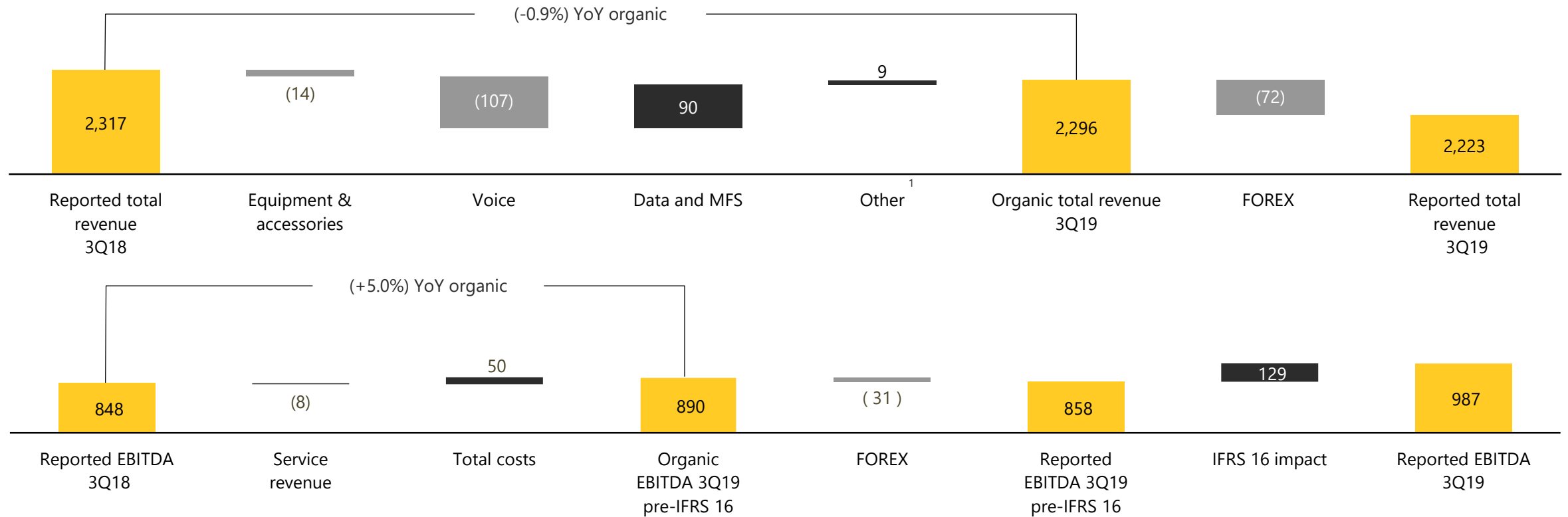


1. Other in Q3 2019 mainly includes the results of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, Georgia, other global operations and services and intercompany eliminations.

REVENUE AND EBITDA DEVELOPMENT BY PRODUCT

Data growth continues to drive revenue and EBITDA

USD MILLION



1. Other includes interconnect, roaming and intercompany eliminations.

Q3 2019 INCOME STATEMENT



USD MILLION

	3Q19	3Q19 Pre-IFRS 16	3Q18 Reported	Reported YoY Pre-IFRS 16	Organic ¹ YoY
Revenue	2,223	2,223	2,317	(4.0%)	(0.9%)
Service revenue	2,076	2,076	2,151	(3.5%)	(0.4%)
EBITDA	987	858	848	1.3%	5.0%
Depreciation, amortization and other	(603)	(499)	(1,238)	(59.7%)	
Operating Profit	384	359	(391)	n.m.	
Net financial income and expenses	(233)	(191)	(199)	(4.0%)	
Net FOREX and other gains/(losses)	(20)	(18)	(36)	47.3%	
Profit before tax	130	150	(626)	n.m.	
Tax	(100)	(104)	(92)	13.04%	
Profit/(Loss) from continued operations	31	46	(718)	n.m.	
Profit from discontinued operations	-	-	1,279	n.m.	
Profit attributable to non-controlling interest	4	6	294	n.m.	
Net profit attributable to VEON shareholders (after Non Controlling Interest)	35	52	855	n.m.	

3Q19 pre-IFRS 16 versus 3Q18 reported

- ▶ The company recorded USD 89 million impairments, related to Kyrgyzstan in 3Q19 compared with USD 782 million impairments in 3Q18
- ▶ Net financial income and expenses (pre-IFRS 16 basis) decreased YoY mostly due to lower debt levels. Financial expenses were impacted by USD 41 million, related to the put option liability with respect to the 15% non-controlling interest in Pakistan
- ▶ In 3Q18 VEON booked a gain of USD 1,279 million, presented as profit from discontinued operations, as a result of the completion of the sale of VEON's 50% stake in its Italy joint venture to CK Hutchison

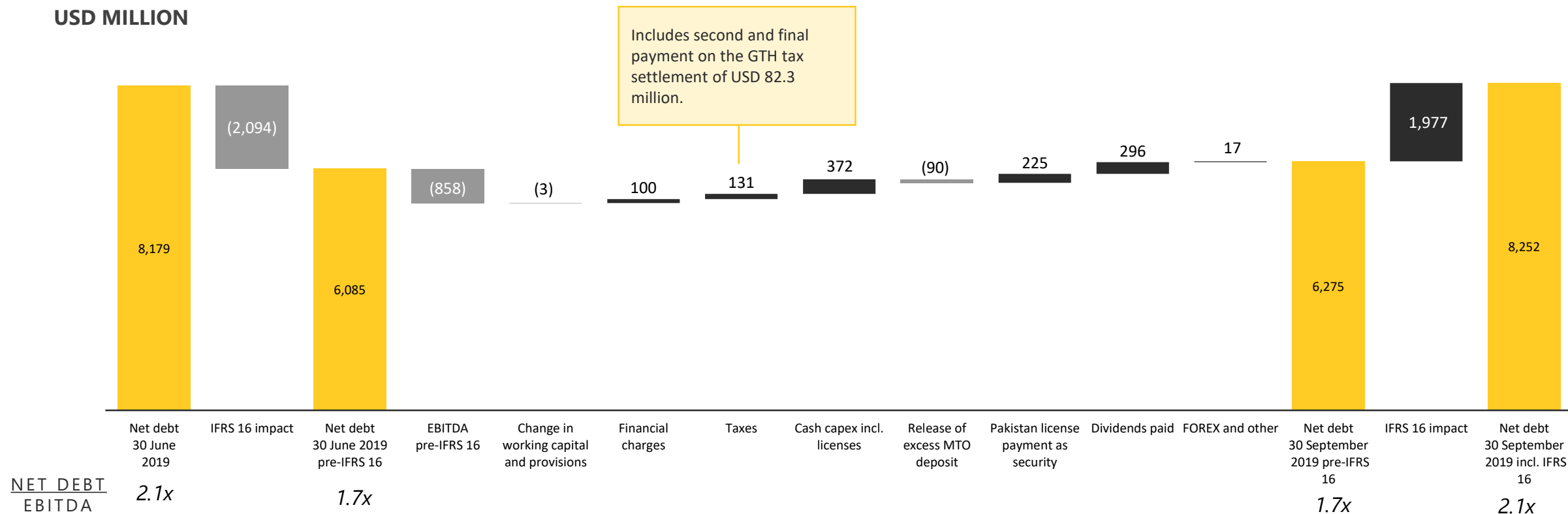
1. Organic change is a non-IFRS measure and reflects changes in revenue, EBITDA and cost intensity ratio, that excludes the effect of foreign currency movements, the impact of the introduction of IFRS 16, exceptional income of USD 350 million in respect of revised partnership with Ericsson and other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

Q3 2019 NET DEBT DEVELOPMENT

Stable net debt and gearing trends



USD MILLION

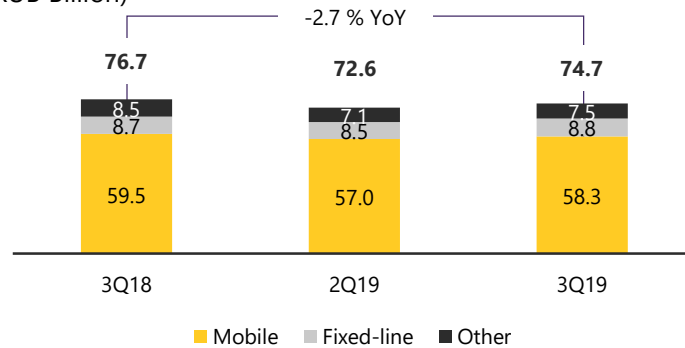


1. FOREX and Other mainly consists of FOREX, partly offset by other investing activities and other items

RUSSIA: Pressure on results, investing for the future

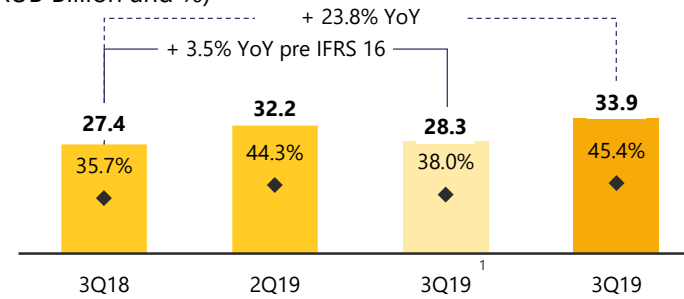
TOTAL REVENUE

(RUB Billion)



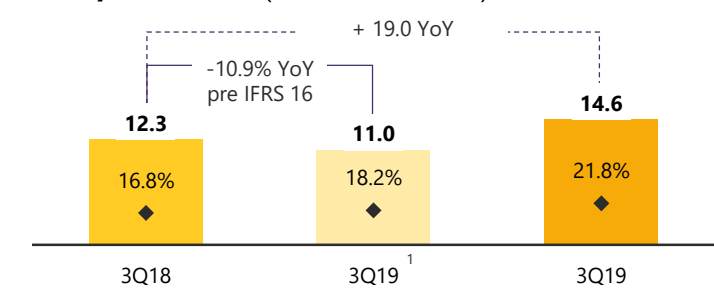
EBITDA AND EBITDA MARGIN

(RUB Billion and %)



CAPEX EXCL. LICENSES AND LTM

CAPEX/REVENUE (RUB Billion and %)

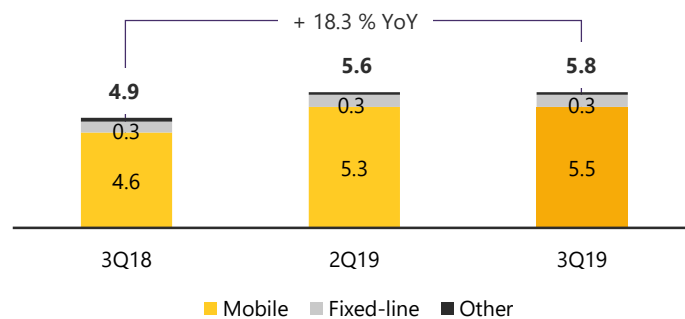


- Beeline faces several challenges: network quality, although improving, continues to lag versus competitors, market pricing structure and the effectiveness of its distribution
- Service revenue declined by 1.6% YoY impacted by lower subscribers, which decreased 2.5% YoY, driven by the above mentioned challenges; the customer base increased sequentially by 0.5 million
- Revenue from equipment and accessory sales decreased by 10% YoY as we reduced our focus on low-margin sales in the quarter
- Pre IFRS 16 EBITDA increased by 3.5% YoY, supported by savings in commercial expenses, lower spectrum costs and reversal of certain provision
- LTM Capex/revenue increased to 18.2%, 4G base stations increased by 43% QoQ. Capex (pre-IFRS 16) decreased YoY due to intra-year phasing
- Network improvements, distribution optimization and restoring price discipline through simplified, bundled offers remain key priorities
- As a result of increased network investments, Beeline expects to achieve a LTM capex/revenue ratio pre-IFRS 16 of ~22% for FY 2019
- Given the sequencing of these priorities, a turnaround in our Russian operations may take several quarters

UKRAINE: Solid performance in a growing market

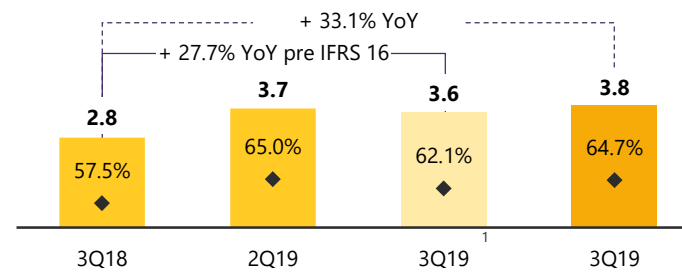
TOTAL REVENUE

(UAH Billion)



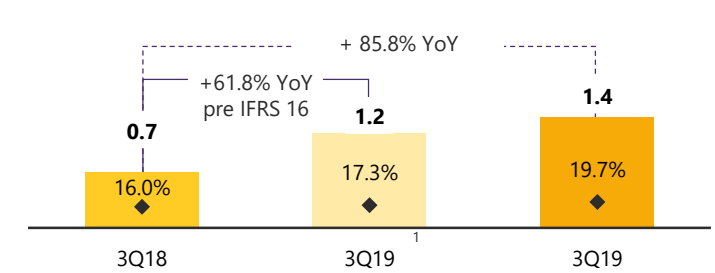
EBITDA AND EBITDA MARGIN

(UAH Billion and %)



CAPEX EXCL. LICENSES AND LTM

CAPEX/REVENUE (UAH Billion and %)



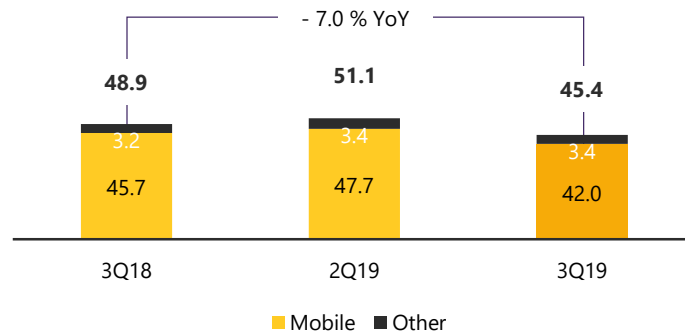
- Kyivstar recorded strong results, driven by marketing activities and strong growth in data consumption
- Service revenue increased by 18.3% YoY
 - Revenue growth reflects continued monetization of our 4G network through new customer offers, FTTB and FMC subscriber base growth
 - Data revenue increased by 36.9% YoY with data consumption per subscriber up 69.1% YoY
- Kyivstar customer base declined by 0.8% YoY reflecting multi-SIM shrinkage on the market
- Reported EBITDA increased by 33.1% YoY (post IFRS 16); excluding the impact of IFRS 16 EBITDA increased by 27.7% YoY
- Capex excl. licenses increased by 85.8% YoY due to further 4G/LTE roll-out during the quarter. Adjusting for the IFRS 16 impact, capex increased by 61.8% YoY
- Since July 2019 the National Bank of Ukraine has abolished limits on repatriation of dividends

1. Excluding IFRS 16 impact

PAKISTAN: Double-digit revenue and EBITDA excl. impact of regulatory changes

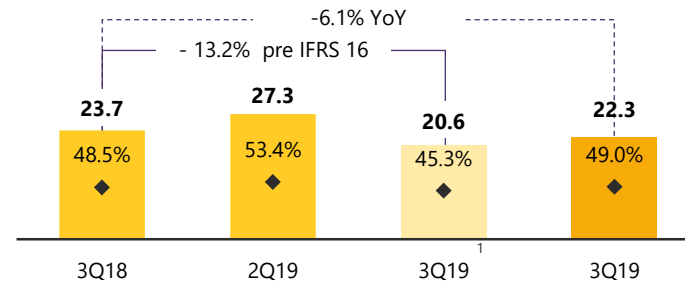
TOTAL REVENUE

(PKR Billion)



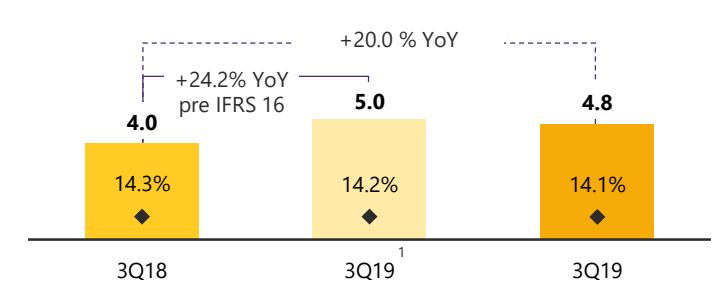
EBITDA AND EBITDA MARGIN

(PKR Billion and %)



CAPEX EXCL. LICENSES AND LTM

CAPEX/REVENUE (PKR Billion and %)



- Organic total revenues and EBITDA increased ~14.3% and ~14.0% respectively, adjusted for the negative impact of "suo moto"² order and "Administration Fee Reversal"². Pakistan reported revenues (-7.0%) and EBITDA pre IFRS 16 (-13.2%)
- Jazz continued to maintain its premium price positioning in Pakistan during the quarter despite ongoing market competitiveness
- Jazz's customer base grew 5.6% YoY as a result of data network expansion and growth in data customers
- Capex excl. licenses pre-IFRS 16 increased 24.2% YoY mainly due to adverse impact of FX
- At the end of 3Q19, population coverage of Jazz's 3G data network was more than 56%, while 4G coverage stood at 49%
- In September 2019, Jazz deposited 50% of the disputed license renewal fee (approximately USD 225 million) as security (under protest) in order to maintain its appeal in the Islamabad High Court regarding the PTA's underlying decision on the license renewal

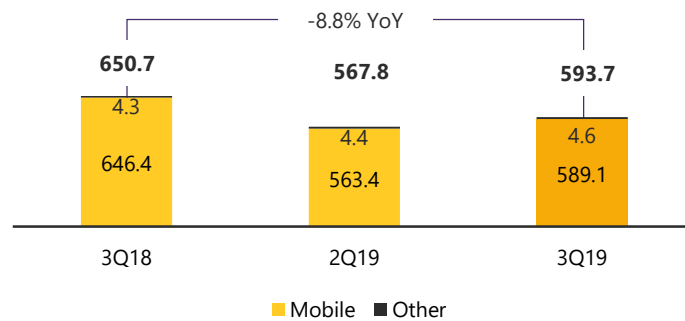
1. Excluding IFRS 16 impact

2. In June 2018, the Supreme Court ordered ("suo moto") an interim suspension of the deduction of taxes and service/maintenance charges on prepaid and postpaid connections on each recharge/top-up/load levied by mobile phone service providers. On 24 April 2019, the Supreme Court disposed of the proceedings and restored the impugned tax deductions, deciding that it would not interfere in the matter of the collection of public revenue (the "suo moto" order). On 3 July 2019, the Supreme Court issued its detailed reasons and, in addition to confirming its ruling on tax deductions, further clarified that mobile phone service providers cannot charge customers for service and maintenance charges, which were approximately 10% of customer recharges. As a result of this clarification by the Supreme Court, the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority ("PTA") issued two letters to Jazz, dated 30 August 2019 and 19 September 2019, requesting Jazz to refund the service and maintenance charges (the "administration fees") collected by Jazz between April 2019 and July 2019. Further to the PTA's directions, on 29 September 2019, Jazz proceeded with crediting these administration fees to the balances of the affected customers; the amounts refunded could be used from 29 September 2019 for a period of 45 days. Jazz reversed these administration fees in Q3 2019, and is not entitled to charge these administration fees going forward (the "Administration Fee Reversal").

UZBEKISTAN: Stable performance excl. tax impact in competitive environment

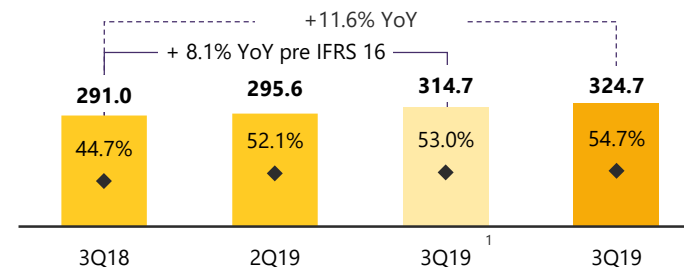
TOTAL REVENUE

(UZS Billion)



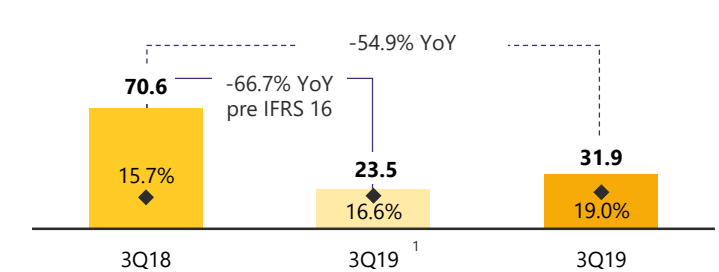
EBITDA AND EBITDA MARGIN

(UZS Billion and %)



CAPEX EXCL. LICENSES AND LTM

CAPEX/REVENUE (UZS Billion and %)



- The Uzbekistan market was driven by increased mobile data penetration as Beeline Uzbekistan continued to focus on high value customers
- Excluding the negative impacts of MTR reduction as well as the excise tax impact, revenue growth was 7.1%, mainly driven by data revenue increase of 20.3%. Reported revenue declined by 8.8% YoY
- Reported EBITDA increased by 11.6% YoY (post IFRS 16); excluding the impact of IFRS 16 EBITDA increased by 8.1%
- Capex excl. licenses decreased by 66.7% excluding IFRS16 impact following the accelerated investment in the prior year period
- Tax reforms introduced from January 2019 are expected to have ~15% negative effect on revenue in FY 2019

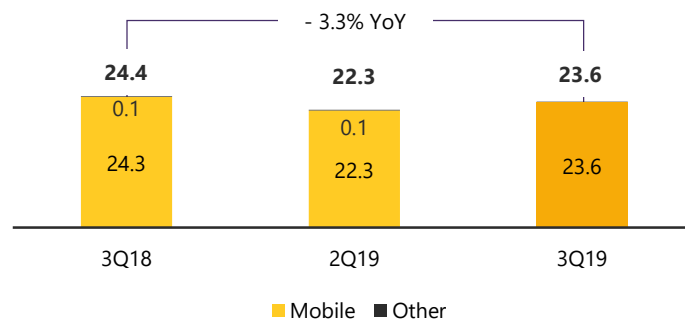
1. Excluding IFRS 16 impact

ALGERIA:

Outperforming in a challenging macro environment

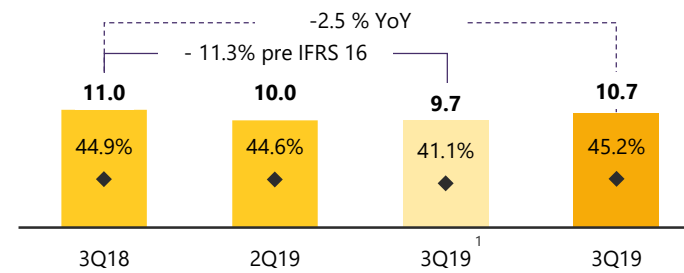
TOTAL REVENUE

(DZD Billion)



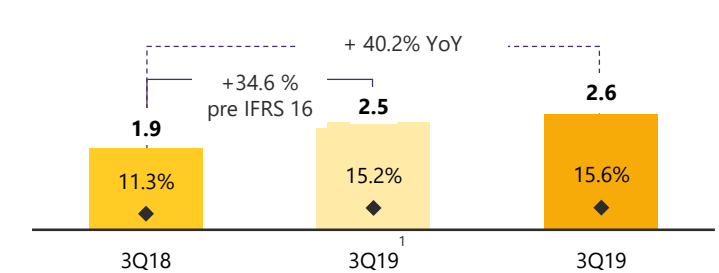
EBITDA AND EBITDA MARGIN

(DZD Billion and %)



CAPEX EXCL. LICENSES AND LTM

CAPEX/REVENUE (DZD Billion and %)

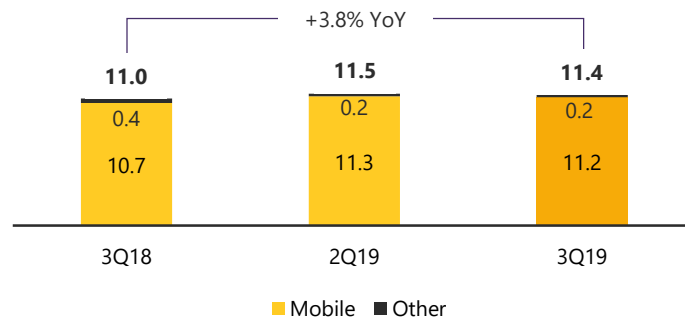


- Djezzy continued to operate in a challenging macro environment characterized by high inflation, import restrictions along with aggressive price competition from key competitors. Against this backdrop, Djezzy continued to deliver relative outperformance in a declining market
- Mobile customers declined by 4.3% due to intensified competition and a contracting market
- Service revenue decreased by 3.1% YoY, due to both customer base decline and ARPU erosion
 - Data revenue grew strongly by 27.8% YoY, supported by data offers during the quarter
- Reported EBITDA decreased by 2.5% YoY (post-IFRS 16); excluding IFRS 16 EBITDA decreased by 11.3%
 - Lower EBITDA was mainly related to lower revenues and higher HR costs and bad debt recognition during the quarter
- Capex excl. licenses pre IFRS 16 increased by 34.6% YoY due to in-year phasing of expenditures

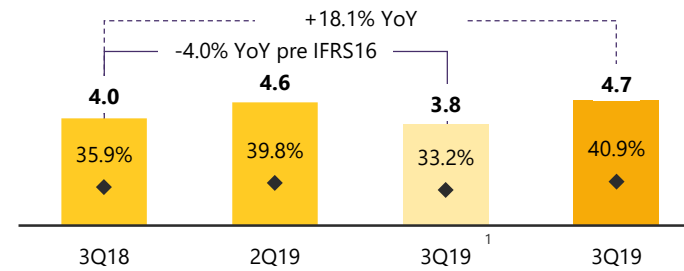
1. Excluding IFRS 16 impact

BANGLADESH: Good operational execution and continued turnaround

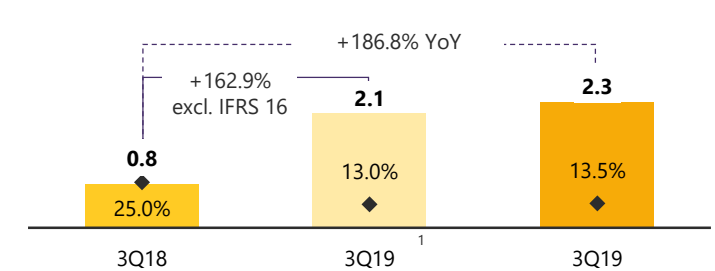
TOTAL REVENUE (BDT Billion)



EBITDA AND EBITDA MARGIN (BDT Billion and %)



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



- Good results in 3Q 2019 as the operational turnaround continues despite continuously changing regulatory environment
- Total revenue increased by 3.8% YoY, supported by a simplified product portfolio during the quarter
 - Data revenue increased by 26.4% YoY due to higher data usage. Data customers grew by 9.7% YoY
- Reported EBITDA increased by 18.1% YoY (post-IFRS 16); excluding IFRS 16 impact EBITDA decreased by 4.0%
 - EBITDA was negatively impacted by changes in the tax regime. Excluding the negative impact of tax changes EBITDA would have increased by an additional 7.1%
- Capex excl. licenses Pre-IFRS 16 of BDT 2.1 billion spent during the quarter on continued 4G roll-out

1. Excluding IFRS 16 impact

2019 GUIDANCE CONFIRMED



- Strong operating momentum in our Growth markets are providing an offset to weakness in Russia
- Returning Russia to growth is our key focus – strengthening network performance, optimizing distribution and restoring pricing discipline remain immediate priorities
- New strategy roadmap expands our growth ambitions, underpinned by a flexible dividend policy
- FY 2019 guidance³ confirmed:
 - Total Revenue: low single-digit organic¹ growth
 - EBITDA: at least mid-single-digit organic¹ growth
 - Equity free cash flow²: ~USD 1 billion

	9M 2019	FY 2019 GUIDANCE
Total revenue	4.6%	Low single-digit organic ¹ growth
EBITDA	8.8%	At least mid-single-digit organic ¹ growth
Equity free cash flow ²	902	~USD 1 billion

- ▶ EFCF target is based on currency rates as of 20 February 2019 and excludes USD 136 million payment of the GTH Tax Settlement. As previously disclosed, this includes the one-time cash received in connection with a revised arrangement from Ericsson of USD 350 million

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

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

3. FY 2019 revenue and EBITDA targets calculated on organic basis. Organic growth reflects changes in revenue and EBITDA. Organic change excludes the effect of foreign currency movements, the impact of the introduction of IFRS 16, exceptional income of USD 350 million from a one-off vendor agreement, and other factors, such as businesses under liquidation, disposals, mergers and acquisitions. FY 2019 equity free cash flow target is calculated at 2019 guidance currency rates of 20 February 2019 and excludes tax settlement of Global Telecom Holding tax liabilities of USD 136 million. For FY 2019 guidance currency rates, see appendix



VEON

Q&A

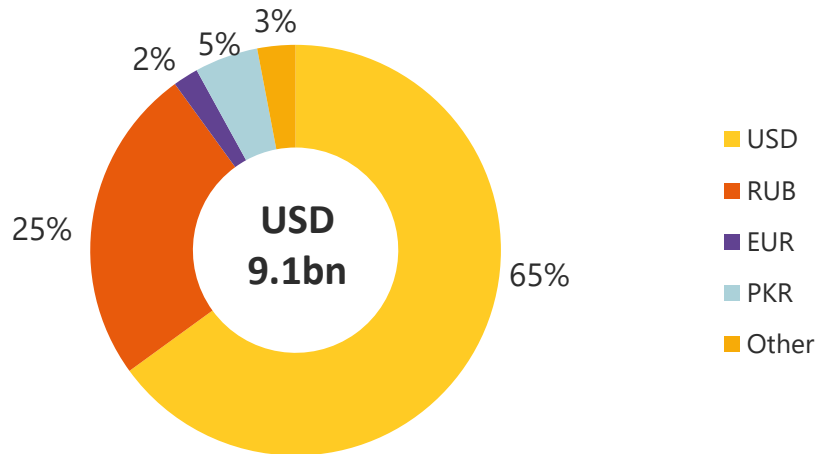


DEBT CURRENCY MIX¹

- At the end of Q3 2019, the balance of USD debt swapped to RUB is ~USD 1.2 billion
- After balance sheet date, on 9 October 2019, VEON Holdings issued a USD 0.7 billion bond maturing 2025, the proceeds of which were used to repay all outstanding amounts under the RCF

Q3 2018 GROUP DEBT CURRENCY MIX

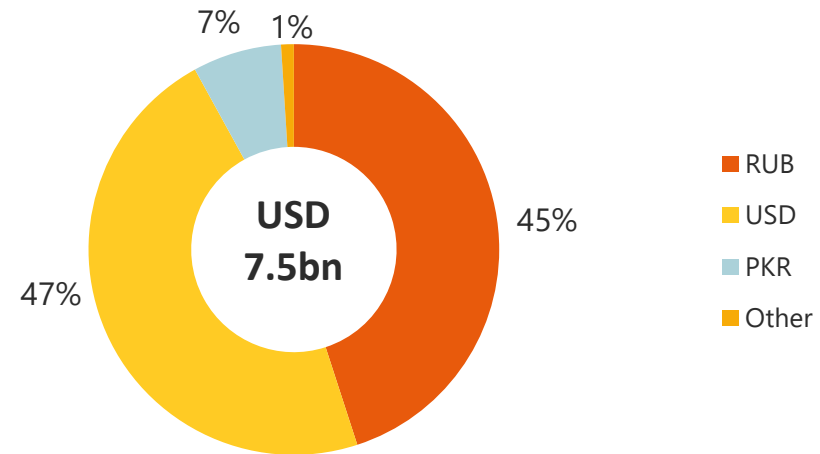
(including effect of fx derivatives)



- Average maturity: 3.3 years
- Average cost of debt: 7.2%

Q3 2019 GROUP DEBT CURRENCY MIX

(including effect of fx derivatives)



- Average maturity: 2.5 years²
- Average cost of debt: 7.3%

1. Excluding lease liabilities

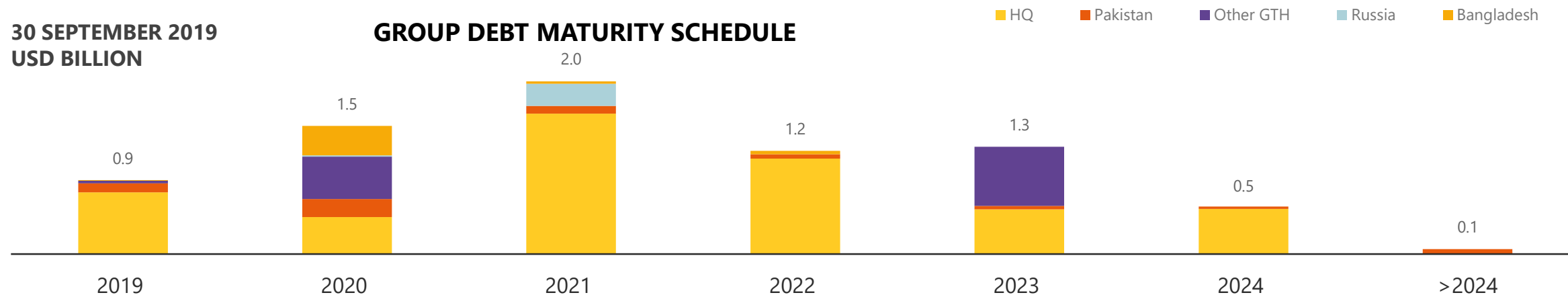
2. Amounts drawn under the Revolving Credit Facilities have been repaid on 18 October 2019 after applying the proceeds of USD 700 million 2025 VEON Holdings bond issued in October 2019. VEON has the right to reborrow (roll over) any RCF utilizations until the facility final maturity date, i.e. February 16, 2022.

GROUP DEBT MATURITY SCHEDULE^{1,2}



30 SEPTEMBER 2019
USD BILLION

GROUP DEBT MATURITY SCHEDULE



GROUP DEBT MATURITY SCHEDULE BY CURRENCY – EXCLUDING LEASE LIABILITIES¹

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	>2024	Currency breakdown	Currency breakdown incl. fx derivatives
USD	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.0	62%	47%
RUB	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	30%	45%
PKR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	6%	7%
OTHER	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2%	1%

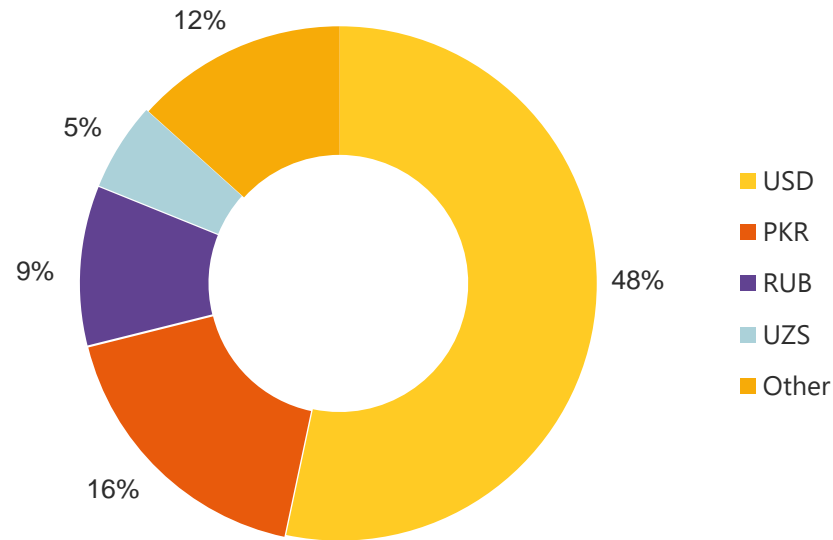
1. Effects of USD/RUB FX forwards and lease liabilities are not included unless stated otherwise.

2. Amounts drawn under the Revolving Credit Facilities have been repaid on 18 October 2019 after applying the proceeds of USD 700 million 2025 VEON Holdings bond issued in October 2019. VEON has the right to reborrow (roll over) any RCF utilisations until the facility final maturity date, i.e. February 16, 2022

LIQUIDITY OVERVIEW

GROUP CASH BREAKDOWN BY CURRENCY¹

30 September 2019



Group cash (incl. deposits)¹: USD 1.32 billion

UNUSED RCF HEADROOM

30 September 2019



UNUSED CF HEADROOM

30 September 2019



Total cash and unused committed credit lines: USD 2.67 billion

1. Security deposit placed with the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority by Pakistan Mobile Telecommunications Ltd (USD 225 million) is not included within Group cash balance.

DEBT BY ENTITY¹



30 SEPTEMBER 2019
USD MILLION

Outstanding debt

Type of debt

Entity	Bonds	Loans	Cash-pool overdrafts ²	Total
VEON Holdings B.V.	2,079	2,822	66	4,967
GTH Finance B.V.	1,200	-	-	1,200
PJSC VimpelCom	279	-	-	279
Pakistan Mobile Communications Limited	4	590	-	594
Banglalink Digital Communications Ltd.	-	424	-	424
Optimum Telecom Algérie S.p.A.	-	31	-	31
Others	-	-	53	53
Total	3,562	3,867	119	7,548
<i>Total excl. cash pool overdrafts</i>				7,429

¹ Excluding lease liabilities

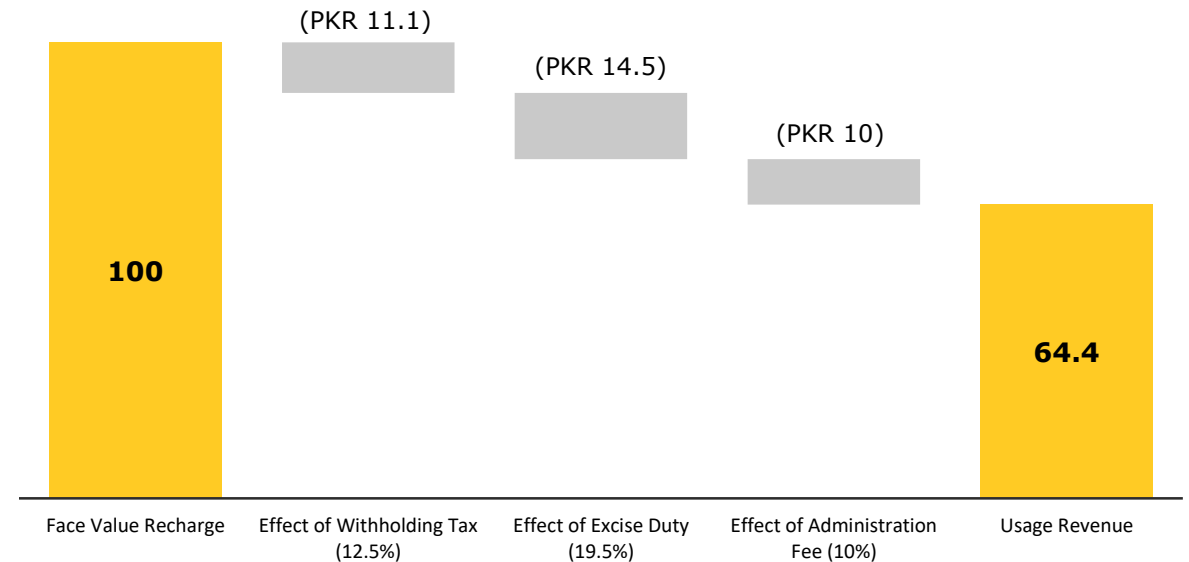
² As of September 30, 2019, some bank accounts forming part of a cash pooling program and being an integral part of VEON's cash management remained overdrawn by USD 119 million. Even though the total balance of the cash pool remained positive, VEON has no legally enforceable right to set-off and therefore the overdrawn accounts are presented as financial liabilities and form part of our debt in our financial statements.

REGULATORY CHANGES IN PAKISTAN



- In June 2018, the Supreme Court ordered (“suo moto”) an interim suspension of the deduction of taxes and service/maintenance charges on prepaid and postpaid connections on each recharge/top-up/load levied by mobile phone service providers.
- On 24 April 2019, the Supreme Court disposed of the proceedings and restored the impugned tax deductions, deciding that it would not interfere in the matter of the collection of public revenue (the “suo moto” order).
- On 3 July 2019, the Supreme Court issued its detailed reasons and, in addition to confirming its ruling on tax deductions, further clarified that mobile phone service providers cannot charge customers for service and maintenance charges, which were approximately 10% of customer recharges.
- As a result of this clarification by the Supreme Court, the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (“PTA”) issued two letters to Jazz, dated 30 August 2019 and 19 September 2019, requesting Jazz to refund the service and maintenance charges (the “administration fees”) collected by Jazz between April 2019 and July 2019.
- Further to the PTA’s directions, on 29 September 2019, Jazz proceeded with crediting these administration fees to the balances of the affected customers; the amounts refunded could be used from 29 September 2019 for a period of 45 days.
- Jazz reversed these administration fees in Q3 2019, and is not entitled to charge these administration fees going forward, which negatively impacted reported revenue (the “Administration Fee Reversal”).

BREAKDOWN OF PAKISTANI RUPEE 100 BALANCE



FOREX



	Guidance rates	Average rates			Closing rates		
	FY 2019	3Q19	3Q18	YoY	3Q19	3Q18	YoY
Russian ruble	66.00	64.57	65.53	-1.5%	64.42	65.59	-1.8%
Algerian dinar	119.00	119.78	118.01	1.5%	120.66	118.22	2.1%
Pakistan rupee	139.00	158.57	123.69	28.2%	156.75	123.18	27.3%
Bangladeshi taka	84.00	84.52	83.89	0.8%	84.53	83.97	0.7%
Ukrainian hryvnia	27.00	25.26	27.35	-7.6%	24.08	28.30	-14.9%
Kazakh tenge	377.00	385.84	355.90	8.4%	387.63	363.07	6.8%
Uzbekistan som	8,522	9,004.27	7,848.13	14.7%	9,424.54	8,079.28	16.7%
Armenian dram	488	476.25	482.53	-1.3%	475.97	482.71	-1.4%
Kyrgyz som	70.00	69.75	68.70	1.5%	69.70	69.28	0.6%
Georgian lari	2.70	2.92	2.53	15.4%	2.96	2.62	12.8%