

Annual Report 2022

VEON Ltd.

Claude Debussylaan 88,

1082 MD Amsterdam

The Financial Statements are
approved by the Audit and Risk Committee
on behalf of the Board
on June 24, 2023

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This document is the PDF/printed version of the Annual Report 2022 of VEON Ltd. and has been prepared for ease of use. The Annual Report 2022 was made publicly available pursuant to section 5:25c of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht), and was filed with the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets in European single electronic reporting format (the "ESEF package"). The ESEF package is available on VEON Ltd.'s website at <https://www.veon.com/investors/reports-results/reports-results/> and includes a human readable XHTML version of the Annual Report 2022 of VEON Ltd. In any case of discrepancies between this PDF version and the ESEF package, the latter prevails.

Directors' Report

INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

References in this Annual Report to “VEON” as well as references to “our company,” “the company,” “our group,” “the group,” “we,” “us,” “our” and similar pronouns, are references to VEON Ltd., an exempted company limited by shares registered in Bermuda, and its consolidated subsidiaries. References to VEON Ltd. are to VEON Ltd. alone.

Overview

VEON is a leading global provider of connectivity and internet services. Present in some of the world’s most dynamic markets, VEON currently provides more than 157 million customers with voice, fixed broadband, data and digital services (which excludes customers provided by the Group’s Russian Operations which have been classified as a discontinued operations). VEON currently offers services to customers in the following countries: Pakistan, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Bangladesh, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan. VEON’s reportable segments currently consist of the following five segments: Pakistan, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Bangladesh and Uzbekistan. Kyrgyzstan is not a reportable segment, we therefore, present our result of operations in Kyrgyzstan separately under “Other”. We provide key services, among others, under the “Kyivstar,” “Banglalink,” and “Jazz” brands. As of December 31, 2022, we had 16,422 employees. For a breakdown of total revenue by category of activity and geographic segments for each of the last three financial years, see —*Operating and Financial Review and Prospects*.

Our predecessor PJSC VimpelCom (formerly OJSC “VimpelCom”) was founded in 1992. In 1996, VimpelCom listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Its successor, VimpelCom Ltd., a Bermuda company, remained listed on the New York Stock Exchange until 2013 when its listing moved to the NASDAQ Global Select Market. In March 2017, the company rebranded as VEON and on April 4, 2017, VEON began trading its ordinary shares on Euronext Amsterdam. In October 2022, our listing was transferred to the NASDAQ Capital Market.

In the early 2000s, we began an expansion into certain markets in Eastern Europe and Central Asia by acquiring local operators or entering into joint ventures with local partners, including, but not limited to, in Kazakhstan (2004), Ukraine (2005), Uzbekistan (2006), Armenia (2006) and Georgia (2006). In 2009 and 2010, PJSC VimpelCom and Ukrainian mobile operator, Kyivstar, combined, and we subsequently established our headquarters in Amsterdam. In 2011, we completed the acquisition of Wind Telecom S.p.A., an international provider of mobile and fixed-line telecommunications and internet services with operations in Italy, through Wind Telecom, and in Bangladesh and Pakistan, through Global Telecom Holding (GTH, previously known as Orascom Telecom Holding S.A.E.).

In November 2016, the group combined its Italian mobile telecommunications business with that of CK Hutchison Holdings Ltd. in a joint venture company named Wind Tre. In July 2018, the group announced the sale of its 50% stake in Wind Tre to CK Hutchison Holdings Ltd. which was completed in September 2018. In July 2019, VEON Holdings B.V. launched a mandatory tender offer (“MTO”) to purchase the shares of GTH, a subsidiary of VEON which consolidated the group’s operations in Bangladesh and Pakistan. At the close of the MTO in August 2019, VEON held approximately 98.24% of GTH’s total outstanding shares. VEON subsequently embarked on a comprehensive restructuring of GTH, including a successful offer to acquire substantially all of GTH’s operating assets in Pakistan and Bangladesh following the delisting of GTH from the Egyptian Exchange in September 2019. In late 2020, we sold our operating subsidiary in Armenia. In March 2021, the group successfully completed its acquisition of the 15% minority stake in Pakistan Mobile Communication Limited (“PMCL”), its Pakistan operating business, from the Dhahi Group for US\$273 million. In July 2021, VEON exercised its put option to sell the entirety of its 45.57% stake in its Algerian subsidiary, Omnimium Telecom Algérie SpA, which owns Algerian mobile network operator, Djezzy, to the Algerian National Investment Fund, Fonds National d’Investissement (FNI). Following the exercise of the put option for our stake in Algeria on July 1, 2021, the sale of our stake in Djezzy Algeria was completed on August 5, 2022 for a sale price of US\$682 million. On November 24, 2022, following a competitive process, we entered into an agreement to sell our Russian Operations to certain senior members of the management team of VimpelCom, led by its current CEO, Aleksander Torbakhov. Under the agreement, we will receive consideration of RUB 130 billion (approximately US\$1,900 million equivalent). The SPA contains provisions amongst others that in the event VimpelCom acquires VEON Holdings B.V.’s debt in excess of the sales consideration, VEON will work with the purchasers to satisfy its obligations to them as a bondholder. The transaction is subject to certain closing conditions including the receipt of requisite regulatory approvals and licenses from relevant government authorities in Russia and Western jurisdictions (United States, United Kingdom, European Union, and Bermuda) for the proposed structure of the sale. As of June 24, 2023, Russian regulatory approvals have been obtained as well as the OFAC license and required authorizations from the United Kingdom and Bermudan authorities. The remaining closing conditions to be satisfied include any required license from the European Union or any required consent from VEON creditors in order to cancel the debt provided as consideration and/or complete the sale. The result is that Russian Operations is classified as held-for-sale and discontinued operations and we no longer account for depreciation and amortization expenses of Russia assets.

In late 2019, we announced a new strategic framework at the Group level to boost long-term growth beyond traditional connectivity services. This is laid out over three vectors: “Infrastructure” - its fundamental mobile and fixed line connectivity services and the drive of 4G adoption; “Digital Operator” - a portfolio of new services built around digital technologies with the active involvement of big data and artificial intelligence; and “Ventures” - assets which seeks to identify, acquire and develop “know-how” and technologies that open up adjacent growth opportunities. Since 2021, as part of our “Digital Operator” vector, our operating companies have been executing our “digital operator 1440” model pursuant to which we aim to enrich our connectivity offering with proprietary digital applications and services. With this model, we aspire to grow not only the market share of our operators, but also the relevance and the wallet share of our businesses and industry by delivering value via, for example, mobile entertainment, mobile health, mobile education, and mobile financial services.

As part of our initiative to digitize our core telecommunications business, ensuring we address 4G penetration levels across the Group is vital as 4G services remain a core enabler of our digital strategy. We intend to continue focusing on increasing our capital investment efficiency, including with respect to our IT, network, and distribution costs. We have secured network sharing agreements and intend to maintain our focus on achieving an asset-light business model in certain markets, where we own only the core assets needed to operate our business. For further information on our capital expenditures, see —*Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Future Liquidity and Capital Requirements*. We anticipate that we will finance the investments with operational cash flow, cash on our balance sheet and external financing. For more information on our recent developments, see —*Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Key Developments for the year ended December 31, 2022* and —*Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Key Developments after the year ended December 31, 2022*.

VEON Ltd. is an exempted company limited by shares registered under the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda, as amended (the "Companies Act"), incorporated on June 5, 2009, and our registered office is located at Victoria Place, 31 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM 10, Bermuda. Our headquarters are located at Claude Debussylaan 88, 1082 MD, Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Our telephone number is +31 20 797 7200. VEON Ltd. is registered with the Dutch Trade Register (registration number 34374835) as a company formally registered abroad (*formeel buitenlandse kapitaalvennootschap*), as this term is referred to in the Dutch Companies Formally Registered Abroad Act (*Wet op de formeel buitenlandse vennootschappen*), which means that we are deemed a Dutch resident company for tax purposes in accordance with applicable Dutch tax regulations. Our website is www.veon.com. The information presented on our website is not part of this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

Our legal representative in the United States is Puglisi & Associates, 850 Library Ave, Suite 204, Newark, DE 19711 (+1 (302) 738 6680). Our agent for service of process in the United States is CT Corporation, 11 Eighth Avenue, New York, NY 10011 (+1 (212) 894 8400). In addition, the SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC, which can be accessed over the internet at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Key Developments

Sale of Russian operations

On November 2, 2022, VEON announced that it was conducting a competitive sales process in relation to its Russian operations, while exploring options in an effort to ensure that an optimal outcome is achieved for all relevant stakeholders, including VEON, its Russian operations, its shareholders, its creditors, its customers and its employees working both in and outside of Russia.

On November 24, 2022, VEON entered into an agreement to sell its Russian operations to certain senior members of the management team of VimpelCom, led by its current CEO, Aleksander Torbakhov. Under the agreement, VEON will receive consideration of RUB 130 billion (approximately US\$1,900 million). As a result of the expected disposal the Company classified its operations in Russia as "Asset held for sale" and discontinued operations. In connection with this classification, the Company no longer accounts for depreciation and amortization expenses of Russia assets. The results for Russia in the consolidated income statements and the consolidated statements of cash flows for 2022, 2021 and 2020 have been presented separately. For further details of this transaction, please refer to [Note 10 - Held for sale and discontinued operations](#) of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto.

Sale of Algeria operations

On July 1, 2021, VEON exercised its put option to sell the entirety of its 45.57% stake in its Algerian subsidiary, Omnium Telecom Algerie SpA (Algeria) to the Fonds National d'Investissement (FNI). Omnium owns Algerian mobile network operator, Djezzy. Under the terms of the Shareholders' Agreement, the transaction was completed on August 5, 2022 for a sale price of US\$682 million. For further details of this transaction, please refer to [Note 10 - Held for sale and discontinued operations](#) of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto.

Sale of Georgia operations

On March 31, 2022, VEON Georgia Holdings B.V. entered into a non-binding share purchase agreement with Miren Invest LLC, VEON's former local partner, for the sale of VEON Georgia LLC, our operating company in Georgia, for US\$45 million, subject to VEON corporate approvals and regulatory approvals. The sale was completed on June 8, 2022 (see [Note 9 - Significant Transactions](#) of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto).

Financing activities

VEON US\$1,250 multi-currency revolving credit facility agreement

In February 2022, the maturity of the multi-currency revolving credit facility originally entered into in March 2021 for US\$ 1,250 million (the "RCF") was extended for one year until March 2025; two banks did not agree to extend, and therefore US\$250 million will mature at the original maturity date in March 2024 and US\$ 805 million will mature in March 2025.

In February 2022, VEON Holdings B.V. drew US\$430 million under the RCF. Subject to the terms set out in the RCF, the outstanding balance can be rolled over until final maturity.

In March 2022, Alfa Bank (US\$125 million commitment) and Raiffeisen Bank Russia (US\$70 million commitment) notified the Agent under the RCF that as a result of new Russian regulatory requirements following a presidential decree, they could no longer participate in the RCF. As a result, their available commitments were cancelled and the total RCF size reduced from US\$1,250 million to US\$1,055 million. The drawn portion from Alfa Bank (US\$43 million) was subsequently repaid in April 2022 and the drawn portion from Raiffeisen Bank Russia (US\$24 million) was repaid in May 2022.

In April and May 2022, VEON Holdings B.V. received US\$610 million following a utilization under the RCF. The remaining US\$82 million was received in November. The RCF was fully drawn at year-end with US\$1,055 million outstanding. The outstanding amounts have been rolled-over until April, US\$692 million, and May, US\$363 million, of 2023. Subject to the terms set out in the RCF, these amount can be rolled until maturity.

Financing activities other than RCF

In February 2022, VEON Holdings B.V. repaid its 7.50% Note of US\$417 million originally maturing in March 2022.

In February 2022, VEON Holdings B.V. prepaid RUB 30 billion (US\$396 million equivalent) of outstanding loans to VTB Bank originally maturing in July 2025.

In February 2022, VEON Finance Ireland DAC signed a RUB 30 billion (US\$400 million equivalent) term loan facility with VTB Bank with a floating rate. This facility was guaranteed by VEON Holding B.V. and had a maturity of February 2029. The proceeds from this facility were used for general corporate purposes, including the financing of intercompany loans to VimpelCom.

In March 2022, Pakistan Mobile Communication Limited (“PMCL”) fully utilized the remaining PKR 40 billion (US\$222 million equivalent) available under its existing credit line.

In March 2022 when VTB bank became subject to further sanctions, VEON Finance Ireland DAC prepaid its RUB 30 billion (US\$259 million equivalent) term loan facility with VTB Bank in accordance with its terms, and the facility was cancelled.

In April 2022, VEON Finance Ireland DAC novated its Sberbank (RUB 45 billion (US\$556 million equivalent)) and Alfa Bank (RUB 45 billion (US\$556 million equivalent)) term loans totaling RUB 90 billion (US\$1,112 million equivalent) to VimpelCom, resulting in the release of the former borrower, VEON Finance Ireland DAC and guarantor, VEON Holdings B.V., from their obligations.

In April 2022, PMCL signed a PKR 40 billion (US\$217 million equivalent) syndicated loan with a 10 year maturity. The drawn amount under the facility is PKR 30 billion (US\$156 million equivalent).

In April 2022, Banglalink signed a BDT 12 billion (US\$139) syndicated loan with a five year maturity till April 2027. During May 2022, Banglalink utilized BDT 9 billion (US\$103) of the syndicated loan which was partially used to fully repay its existing loan of BDT 3 billion (US\$38). In July, August and September 2022, Banglalink fully utilized the remaining BDT 3 billion (US\$32) under its BDT syndicated loan facility.

In March, April, May and June 2022, Kyivstar fully prepaid a UAH 1,350 million (US\$46 million equivalent) loan with JSC CitiBank, a UAH 1,275 (US\$44 million equivalent) million loan with JSC Credit Agricole, a UAH 1,677 million (US\$57 million equivalent) loan with Alfa bank, and also prepaid a portion of a UAH 1,250 million loan with OTP Bank (UAH 490 million (US\$17 million equivalent)).

For a summary of all outstanding indebtedness as of December 31, 2022, please refer to —*Liquidity and Capital Resources—Indebtedness* and to *Note 16 — Investments, Debt and Derivatives* of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Developments

On February 24, 2022, a military conflict began between Russia and Ukraine and as of June 15, 2023 the conflict is still ongoing. Refer to [Note 24 — Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements](#) of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

On March 31, 2022, Banglalink acquired new spectrum for a fee of US\$205 million payable in installments over eleven years, doubling its spectrum holding in Bangladesh. Banglalink acquired 40 MHz of spectrum from the 2,300 MHz band.

On April 12, 2022, Jazz signed a 4G license renewal with the PTA for a fee of PKR 45 billion (US\$486 million equivalent) for fifteen years, of which 50% has been settled, and the remaining amount will be paid in five equal annual installments.

On April 12, 2022, VEON confirmed that on April 7, 2022 VEON received notification from the Listing Qualifications Department of NASDAQ that VEON was not in compliance with the minimum bid price requirement set forth in NASDAQ's Listing Rule 5550(a)(2) (the "Minimum Bid Price"). Refer to —*Key Developments after the year ended December 31, 2022* below and *Note 23* of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for further developments relating to our return to compliance with the Minimum Bid Price.

On July 1, 2022, equity-settled awards granted to key senior managers under the 2021 Deferred Shares Plan vested and on July 14, 2022, equity-settled awards granted to key directors under the 2021 Deferred Shares Plan vested. Subsequently, 2,659,740 shares in the Company were transferred to key senior managers and directors from shares held by a subsidiary of the Company during the three months ended September 30, 2022. Refer to [Note 22--Related Parties](#) of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto for further details.

On August 3, 2022, VEON announced that Banglalink reached an agreement with Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited (BTCL) to share its tower infrastructures with Banglalink.

On September 20, 2022, the VEON Board of Directors approved a share grant to the VEON Group Chief Executive Officer, Kaan Terzioglu, under the 2021 Deferred Shares Plan with a grant date of October 1, 2022. On October 1, 2022, 1,569,531 shares were transferred to Kaan Terzioglu under the 2021 Deferred Shares Plan. Refer to [Note 22 --Related Parties](#) of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto for further details.

On October 13, 2022, PMCL received a favorable decision from the Islamabad High Court regarding the outstanding litigation, the financial impact of which amounting to US\$92 million was recorded as of December 31, 2022.

On October 14, 2022, VEON invited the Note holders of the 2023 Notes to contact VEON Ltd. in order to engage in discussions with these Note holders, with the aim to maintain a stable capital structure in the longer-term. On November 24, 2022, VEON announced the launch of a scheme of arrangement in England (the "Scheme") via the issuance of a Practice Statement Letter to extend the maturity of the 2023 Notes by eight months from their respective maturity dates. On December 9, 2022, VEON issued a Supplemental Practice Statement Letter including an increase to the Amendment Fee as well as the inclusion of a put right (the "Put Right") requiring the Company to repurchase the 2023 Notes in an aggregate amount of up to US\$ 600 million. On December 26, 2022, VEON announced that the OFAC License was obtained for the Scheme meeting, which authorizes all noteholders (and their funds, fund managers, investment advisors or subadvisors), financial institutions, clearing and trading systems, trustees, paying and security agents, registrars, and other service providers, intermediaries, and third parties, to participate in (including, but not limited to, voting on) the Scheme, provided they are not precluded from doing so by law or regulation.

Management Changes

On October 17, 2022, VEON announced the appointment of Matthieu Galvani as Chief Corporate Affairs Officer, effective immediately and was also made a member of GEC.

On January 1, 2022, Victor Biryukov was appointed Group General Counsel and a member of the Group Executive Committee. On November 1, 2022, Mr. Biryukov was appointed in a special capacity to manage the sale of the Russian operations.

A. Omiyinka Doris was appointed as Acting Group General Counsel and a member of the Group Executive Committee from November 1, 2022.

Changes to Board of Directors

On January 5, 2022, VEON announced the appointment of Karen Linehan to the Board of Directors as a non-executive director, following the resignation of Steve Pusey in 2021.

On March 1, 2022, VEON announced the resignation of Mikhail Fridman from the Board of Directors, effective from February 28, 2022.

On March 8, 2022, VEON announced the resignation of Robert Jan van de Kraats from the Board of Directors, effective from March 7, 2022.

On March 16, 2022, VEON announced the appointment of Michiel Soeting to the Board of Directors as a non-executive director and Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee, following the resignation of Robert Jan van de Kraats on March 7, 2022.

On May 25, 2022 VEON announced that its Board of Directors and its Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee have recommended 11 individuals for the Board, including eight directors currently serving on the Board and three new members. The Board also announced that Gennady Gazin, Leonid Boguslavsky and Sergi Herrero did not put themselves up for reelection.

On June 29, 2022, at the Annual General Meeting, shareholders elected three new directors: Augie Fabela, Morten Lundal and Stan Miller as well as eight previously serving directors: Hans-Holger Albrecht, Yaroslav Glazunov, Andrei Gusev, Gunnar Holt, Karen Linehan, Irene Shvakman, Vasily Sidorov and Michiel Soeting.

Key Developments after the year ended December 31, 2022

VEON's Scheme of creditors

On January 31, 2023 VEON confirmed that, further to the announcement issued on January 30, 2023 regarding the Scheme Sanction Hearing, at which the Court made an order sanctioning the Scheme (the "Order"), the Order has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies. VEON announced that each of the conditions to the Scheme has been fulfilled in accordance with the terms of the Scheme (and therefore, the Scheme has become effective and binds the Company and all Scheme Creditors), including, among other things, the imposition of the Scheme Standstill, which will restrict 2023 Noteholders from taking Enforcement Action (and other related actions) in accordance with the terms described in the Scheme.

The amendments to the 2023 Notes were subject to the receipt of relevant licenses to become effective, at which time the maturity dates of the February 2023 and April 2023 notes will be amended to October and December 2023, respectively. On April 3, 2023, VEON announced that each of the conditions has been satisfied in accordance with the terms of the Scheme, including receipt of all authorizations and/or licenses necessary to implement the amendments to the 2023 Notes (as set out in the Scheme). On April 4, 2023, the Scheme became effective.

Pursuant to the amendments, Noteholders are entitled to payment of an amendment fee of 200bps payable on the 2023 Notes outstanding on their respective amended maturity dates and a put right is granted requiring the Company to repurchase 2023 Notes held by 2023 Noteholders exercising such right, at a purchase price of 102 per cent of the principal amount ("2023 Put Option"), together with accrued and unpaid interest. The 2023 Put Option closed on April 19, 2023 with holders of US\$165 of the October 2023 Notes and holders of US\$294 of the December 2023 Notes exercising the Put Option.

On April 20, 2023, VEON announced that the 2023 Notes accepted for repurchase pursuant to the 2023 Put Option were repurchased by the issuer, VEON Holdings B.V. and cancelled on April 26, 2023.

VEON US\$1,250 multi-currency revolving credit facility agreement

On April 20, 2023 and May 30, 2023, the outstanding amounts under RCF facility have been rolled-over until October, US\$692 and November, US\$363, 2023.

Ukraine prepayment

In April 2023, Kyivstar fully prepaid its external debt which included a UAH 1,400 million (US\$38) loan with Raiffeisen Bank and UAH 760 million loan with OTP Bank (US\$21).

PMCL syndicated credit facility

Pakistan Mobile Communication Limited ("PMCL") fully utilized the remaining PKR 10 billion (US\$41) under existing 40 billion facility through drawdown in January and April 2023.

U.S. Treasury expands general license to include both VEON Ltd. and VEON Holdings B.V.

On January 18, 2023, VEON announced that the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) replaced the General License 54 originally issued on November 18, 2022 with General License 54A to now include both VEON Ltd. and VEON Holdings B.V. (VEON Holdings).

This general license authorizes all transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to the purchase and receipt of any debt or equity securities of VEON Ltd. or VEON Holdings B.V. that would otherwise be prohibited by section 1(a)(i) of Executive Order (E.O.) 14071. OFAC General License 54A applies to all debt and equity securities of VEON Ltd. or VEON Holdings B.V. that were issued before June 6, 2022, and confirms that the authorization applies not only to the purchase and receipt of debt and equity securities, but also to transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to facilitating, clearing, and settling of such transactions. This General License ensures that all market participants can trade the relevant securities with confidence that such trading is consistent with E.O. 14071, which targeted "new investment" in Russia.

VEON's ratio change under its American Depositary Receipt ("ADR") program and NASDAQ compliance

On February 6, 2023, VEON announced that its Board of Directors approved a change of ratio in the Company's ADR program, comprising a change in the ratio of American Depositary Shares (the "ADSs") to VEON common shares (the "Shares") from one (1) ADS representing one (1) Share, to one (1) ADS representing twenty-five (25) Shares (the "Ratio Change"). The effective date of the Ratio Change was March 8, 2023.

As a result of the Ratio Change, the trading price of the Company's ADSs is expected to automatically increase proportionally, but the Company can give no assurance that the ADS trading price following the Ratio Change will be at least equal to the ADS trading price before the Ratio Change multiplied by the new 25:1 ratio. On March 23, 2023, VEON was notified

by NASDAQ that VEON had regained compliance with the Minimum Bid Price contained in Listing Rule 5550(a)(2). For further details refer to *Note 23* of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

VEON announced regulatory approval for sale of its Russian Operations.

On February 8, 2023, VEON announced that on February 7, 2023 The Sub-Commission of the Government Commission for Control over Foreign Investments in the Russian Federation issued its approval of the proposed sale of VEON's Russian operations to certain senior members of the management of VimpelCom.

On April 15, 2023, OFAC issued a license authorizing U.S. persons to engage in all transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to the divestment of VimpelCom. In addition to this OFAC license, VEON has also determined that it has the requisite authorizations required by the UK and Bermudan authorities to proceed with the divestment of VimpelCom. VEON does not believe that a license is required from the EU to execute the sale and is seeking a no-license-required confirmation from the relevant EU authorities.

Purchase of VEON Group Debt

During the first quarter 2023, VimpelCom independently commenced and concluded the purchase of US\$1,572 of VEON Holdings B.V. Notes in order to satisfy certain Russian regulatory obligations. Pursuant to the purchase in 2023 these Notes were reclassified to intercompany debt with the equivalent reduction in gross debt for VEON Group. PJSC VimpelCom has funded the purchase primarily by issuing new notes of longer maturity.

Other Developments

On January 18, 2023, VEON announced that OFAC has replaced the General License 54 originally issued on 18 November 2022 with General License 54A to now include both VEON Ltd. and VEON Holdings B.V. (VEON Holdings). This general license authorizes all transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to the purchase and receipt of any debt or equity securities (issued before June 6, 2022) of VEON Ltd. or VEON Holdings that would otherwise be prohibited by section 1(a)(i) of Executive Order (E.O.) 14071.

On February 21, 2023, VEON announced the completion of a further share transfer to Group Executive Committee ("GEC") member, Group Chief Internal Audit & Compliance Officer, Joop Brakenhoff. A total of 104,047 shares vested as part of VEON's Deferred Share Plan. Of those, 52,543 shares were transferred to Mr. Brakenhoff, with the remaining 51,504 withheld to cover local withholding tax.

On March 15, 2023, VEON announced the appointment of Joop Brakenhoff as Group Financial Officer, effective May 1, 2023. Mr. Brakenhoff replaces Serkan Okandan whose three-year contract as Group CFO expired at the end of April 2023.

On April 14, 2023, VEON announced that equity-settled awards were granted to five members of VEON's Group Executive Committee under the STI Scheme (154,876 shares) and the LTIP (643,286 shares).

VEON announced ratio change under its American Depositary Receipt ("ADR") program

On February 6, 2023, VEON announced that its Board of Directors approved a change of ratio in the Company's ADR program, comprising a change in the ratio of American Depositary Shares (the "ADSs") to VEON common shares (the "Shares") from one (1) ADS representing one (1) Share, to one (1) ADS representing twenty-five (25) Shares (the "Ratio Change"). The effective date of the Ratio Change was March 8, 2023. On March 23, 2023, VEON was notified by Nasdaq that VEON has regained compliance with Listing Rule 5550(a)(2). For further details refer to [Note 1](#) and [Note 9](#).

VEON Management increases ownership

On December 31, 2022, equity-settled awards granted to the Chief Internal Audit & Compliance Officer, Mr. Joop Brakenhoff, under the 2021 Deferred Share Plan vest. Subsequently, 52,543 shares in the Company were transferred to Mr. Brakenhoff from shares held by a subsidiary of the Company and 51,504 shares were withheld to cover local withholding tax.

On April 14, 2023, VEON announced that equity-settled awards were grants to five members of VEON's Group Executive Committee under the STI Scheme (154,876 shares) and the LTIP (643,286 shares).

Changes in Key Senior Managers

On March 15, 2023, VEON announced the appointment of Joop Brakenhoff as Group Chief Financial Officer (CFO), effective from May 1, 2023. Mr. Brakenhoff will replace Serkan Okandan whose three-year contract as Group CFO expired at the end of April 2023. Mr. Okandan will continue to serve VEON as a special advisor to the Group CEO and CFO.

On June 16, 2023, VEON announced that Omiyinka Doris has been appointed Group General Counsel in permanent capacity, effective June 1, 2023.

Business overview

Business Units and Reportable Segments

VEON Ltd. is the holding company for a number of operating subsidiaries and holding companies in various jurisdictions. We currently operate and manage VEON on a geographical basis. These segments are based on the different economic environments and varied stages of development across the geographical markets we serve, each of which requires different investment and marketing strategies.

Our reportable segments currently consist of the following five geographic segments: Pakistan, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Bangladesh. We also present our results of operations for “Others” and “HQ” separately, although these are not reportable segments. “Others” represents our operations in Kyrgyzstan and “HQ” represents transactions related to management activities within the group in Amsterdam, London, Luxembourg and Dubai and costs relating to centrally managed operations and reconciles the results of our reportable segments and our total revenue and Adjusted EBITDA. See —*Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Reportable Segments* and *Note 2—Segment Information* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

This *section* - unless indicated otherwise, information on the Company provides a description of our business that is current as of December 31, 2022. Important aspects of our business operations may be subject to change, including licensing, our product offering, our market position and contractual arrangements with governments and key third parties. For a further discussion on the potential impact of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine on our business, see *Risk Factors and Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Comparability and Results of Operations—The Conflict between Russia and Ukraine*.

Subsidiaries

The table below sets forth our significant subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022. The equity interest presented represents our ownership interest, direct and indirect. Our percentage ownership interest is identical to our voting power for each of the subsidiaries listed below.

Name of significant subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Nature of subsidiary	Percentage of ownership interest
VEON Amsterdam B.V.	Netherlands	Holding	100.0 %
VEON Holdings B.V.	Netherlands	Holding	100.0 %
PJSC VimpelCom	Russia	Operating	100.0 %
JSC “Kyivstar”	Ukraine	Operating	100.0 %
LLP “KaR-Tel”	Kazakhstan	Operating	75.0 %
LLC “Unitel”	Uzbekistan	Operating	100.0 %
LLC “VEON Georgia”	Georgia	Operating	— %
VEON Finance Ireland Designated Activity Company	Ireland	Holding	100.0 %
LLC “Sky Mobile”	Kyrgyzstan	Operating	50.1 %
VEON Luxembourg Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	Holding	100.0 %
VEON Luxembourg Finance Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	Holding	100.0 %
VEON Luxembourg Finance S.A.	Luxembourg	Holding	100.0 %
Global Telecom Holding S.A.E	Egypt	Holding	99.6 %
Pakistan Mobile Communications Limited	Pakistan	Operating	100.0 %
Banglalink Digital Communications Limited	Bangladesh	Operating	100.0 %

* PJSC VimpelCom was classified as held-for-sale as of 31 December 2022. For discussion of our Russian Operations interests as a discontinued operation see Note 10—*Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements*. See Note 9—*Significant Transactions of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements* for details on the sale of Georgia operations.

VEON, through its operating companies, provides customers with mobile telecommunication services in Pakistan, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Bangladesh, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. We also provide fixed-line telecommunications services in Pakistan, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan as well as business-to-consumer and business-to-business OTT (over-the-top) services on mobile and fixed networks in certain markets, each of which is described more fully below.

Our mobile and fixed-line businesses are dependent on interconnection services. The table below presents certain of the primary interconnection agreements that we have with mobile and fixed-line operators in Pakistan, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Bangladesh:

Pakistan	In the territories of Pakistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (“AJK”) and Gilgit-Baltistan, we have several interconnection agreements with mobile and fixed-line operators. Our mobile termination rate (MTR) was PKR 0.7 in 2020 and 2021 and PKR 0.50 from January 1, 2022 up until June 30, 2022 and then PKR 0.4 from July 1, 2022 up until December 31, 2022
Ukraine	We have interconnection agreements with various mobile and fixed-line operators. As of December 31, 2022, in Ukraine, the effective MTR was UAH 0.8/min and effective IMTR equaled US\$ 0.0212/min.
Kazakhstan	We have interconnection agreements with mobile and fixed operators. Our MTR for 2022 for local mobile operators was KZT 5.60/min and for fixed operators was KZT 14.80/min, except for those with Kazakh telecom. For Kazakhtelecom, our MTR is KZT 16.66/min and our IMTR is KZT 53.76/min
Bangladesh	We have interconnection agreements with interconnection exchange (“ICX”) operators, international gateway (“IGW”) operators, mobile operators, internet protocol telephony service providers (“IPTSPs”) and fixed-line operators. The domestic termination rate remains unchanged since August 14, 2018, at BDT 0.14/min (terminating mobile operator receives BDT 0.10 and ICX receives BDT 0.04). In July 2020, the BTRC imposed asymmetric mobile termination rates on the SMP operators. The minimum termination rate of international calls was changed to US\$ 0.004/min with effect from February 02, 2022. Henceforth, IGW operators are required to share 22.5% of international call termination revenue with mobile operators based on the minimum international call termination rate.
Uzbekistan	We have interconnection agreements with various mobile and fixed-line operators. The MTR rate in 2022 was UZS 0.05/minute and remains unchanged in comparison to 2021.

Description of Our Mobile Telecommunications Business

The table below presents the primary mobile telecommunications services we offer to our customers and a breakdown of prepaid and postpaid subscriptions as of December 31, 2022.

Mobile Service Description	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Ukraine	Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan	Others ⁽³⁾
Value added and call completion services ⁽¹⁾	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
National and international roaming services ⁽²⁾	Yes	Yes ⁽⁷⁾	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wireless Internet access	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽⁴⁾	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mobile financial services	Yes	No ⁽⁸⁾	No	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽⁵⁾
Mobile bundles	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽⁶⁾

(1) Value added services include messaging services, content/infotainment services, data access services, location based services, media, and content delivery channels.

(2) Access to both national and international roaming services allows our customers and customers of other mobile operators to receive and make international, local and long-distance calls while outside of their home network.

(3) For a description of the mobile services we offer in Kyrgyzstan, see “—Mobile Business in Others.”

(4) Includes 4G.

(5) Only reflects services offered in Kyrgyzstan.

(6) Only reflects mobile bundles provided in Kyrgyzstan.

(7) National Roaming has not been introduced yet in Bangladesh

(8) As per regulation, mobile network operators are not allowed to provide mobile financial services in Bangladesh.

Mobile Business in Pakistan

We operate in Pakistan through our operating company, Pakistan Mobile Communication Limited (“PMCL”) and our brand, “Jazz,” which is the historic Mobilink brand together with the merged Warid brand. In 2022, customers continued to migrate to 4G/LTE services following its launch in 2017 and PMCL provided 3G services in over 300 towns and cities and 4G/LTE services in 277 cities. In Pakistan, we offer our customers mobile telecommunications services under postpaid and prepaid plans. As of December 31, 2022, approximately 97.20% of our customers in Pakistan were on prepaid plans. We also provide a full spectrum of digital services on mobile and web platforms to our customers, and some of these services are also accessible and used by connectivity users of other operators. These include our self-care application JazzWorld, TV platform Tamasha, and mobile financial services platform JazzCash, as well as services in music, gaming, and insurance and etc.

The table below presents the primary mobile telecommunications services we offer in Pakistan.

Voice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> airtime charges from mobile postpaid and prepaid customers, including monthly contract fees for a predefined amount of voice traffic and roaming fees for airtime charges when customers travel abroad
Internet and data access
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GPRS, EDGE, 3G and 4G/LTE
Roaming
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> active roaming agreements with 313 GSM networks in 166 countries GPRS roaming with 243 networks in 138 countries CAMEL roaming through 129 networks in 88 countries LTE roaming through 97 networks in 67 countries roaming agreements generally state that the host operator bills PMCL for the roaming services; PMCL pays these charges and then bills the customer for these services on a monthly basis
VAS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> caller-ID; voicemail; call forwarding; missed call alert; credit balance; balance share; conference calling; call blocking and call waiting
Messaging
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMS, MMS (which allows customers to send pictures, audio and video to mobile phones and to e-mail), and mobile instant messaging
Content/infotainment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ecosystem of digital services: self-care application JazzWorld, mobile TV, platformTamasha, gaming platform Game Now, music and live audio streaming services, mobile learning, Jazz Cricket sports app, mobile magazine, other lifestyle services.
Mobile financial services⁽¹⁾
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile financial services through JazzCash including mobile payments and transfers, digital lending, banking card trusted payment; banks notification. Insurance services via BIMA Sevah (tele-medicine and hospital insurance).

- (1) Mobilink Microfinance Bank Limited (“Mobilink Bank”), our wholly owned subsidiary, carries on a microfinance banking business and provides certain DFS and traditional banking services (including the granting of microfinance loans, provision of credit, payment and transfer services and a variety of other banking services) in Pakistan under license granted by the State Bank of Pakistan and is subject to regulation by the State Bank of Pakistan. In partnership with Jazz, Mobilink Bank offers mobile wallets and payment services under the brand “JazzCash”.

The table below presents a description of business licenses relevant to our mobile business in Pakistan. Unless noted otherwise, we plan to apply for renewal of these licenses prior to their expiration.

Services	License⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	Expiration
2G ⁽⁴⁾	Nationwide	2037
	Nationwide	2034 ⁽²⁾
3G	Nationwide	2029
4G/LTE (NGMS)	Nationwide	2032

- (1) Warid (now merged with Jazz) acquired a 15-year technology neutral license in 2004 for US\$291 million. US\$145.5 million was paid upfront with the remainder paid in ten equal annual installments starting with a four-year grace period, with the last payment made May 2018. The same 2G license was amended in December 2014 by the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (“PTA”) to allow Warid to provide 4G/LTE services in Pakistan. Additionally, the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) is conducting an investigation into certain former PTA and other officials, and has requested information from Jazz concerning Warid’s 2014 license amendment while the investigation is ongoing. The inquiry was closed by the NAB as of 17 May 2023.
- (2) The ex-Warid license renewal was due in May 2019 and was renewed by signing under protest on October 18, 2021 as a result of a pending appeal by Jazz since August 17, 2019 against the PTA’s renewal decision. We have challenged the PTA license renewal decision before Pakistani courts. However, we await

final resolution from the Supreme Court of Pakistan as the review petition against the decision remains pending which has not been fixed yet. See Note 9— Significant Transactions to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for a more detailed discussion.

- (3) In addition, PMCL and its subsidiaries have other licenses, including LDI, WLL, TTP, local loop licenses, licenses to provide non-voice communication services, and licenses to provide class VAS in Pakistan, AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan. The licensees must also pay annual fees (0.5%) to the PTA and make universal service fund contributions (1.5%) and/or research and development fund contributions (0.5%), as applicable, in a total amount equal to a percentage of the licensees' annual gross revenues (less certain allowed deductions) for such services.
- (4) In 2022, PMCL renewed its 2G license at initial license fee USD 486.2 million for a further term of 15 years which was previously renewed in 2007. PMCL is entitled to provide NGMS (3G/4G) under the same renewed license. 50% of initial license fee (i.e. USD 243.1 million) was paid in 2022 at the time of renewal while the remaining 50% will be payable in equal yearly installments as per terms & conditions of license. . PMCL has one 15-year license for the provision of cellular mobile 2G and NGMS services in AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan which was renewed for further term of 15 years in 2021.

LICENSE FEES
Under the terms of its 2G, 3G and 4G/LTE licenses, as well as its license for services in AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan, PMCL must pay annual fees to the PTA and make universal service fund contributions and/or research and development fund contributions, as applicable (not all of the foregoing are applicable to all licenses), in a total amount equal to 2.5% of PMCL's annual gross revenues (less certain allowed deductions) for such services, in addition to spectrum administrative fees.
PMCL's total license fees (annual license fees plus revenue sharing) in Pakistan (excluding the yearly installments noted above) were US\$26.85 million, US\$24.6 million, and US\$23.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. PMCL's total spectrum administrative fee payments, including for Warid's spectrum, were US\$ 1.84 million, US\$1.7 million, and US\$1.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Mobile bundles

We continue to focus on a technology agnostic mobile internet portfolio, which means that we offer the same pricing across our 2G, 3G and 4G/LTE technologies. In Pakistan, we offer a portfolio of tariffs and products designed to cater to the needs of specific market segments, including mass-market customers, youth customers, personal contract customers, SOHOs (with one to three employees), SMEs (with four to 249 employees) and enterprises (with more than 249 employees). We offer corporate customers several postpaid plan bundles, variable discounts for closed user groups and follow-up minutes based on bundle commitment. In addition to our core products and services, we have also started developing and offering digital solutions and products to our customers, in both business and customer segments, as well as offering dedicated account management to our large corporate customers and a 24x7 business support helpline.

Digital Services

Pakistan is a significantly underserved market in terms of financial services, with one of the highest unbanked population rates across the world. JazzCash (the country's leading mobile finance platform accessible to users of all operators on feature and smartphones) and Mobilink Bank address this gap, providing services in micro-lending, mobile money transfers, mobile payments and the like. As of December 31, 2022, JazzCash has reached 16.4 million monthly active users and has grown the total value of transactions on the platform by 31.3% year-on-year.

Jazz's video streaming app Tamasha provides access to the best in premium TV channels, movies, dramas and live sport, each delivered in HD format. Providing mobile infotainment services to users of other operators as well as Jazz, Tamasha's monthly active user base reached 4.3 million customers as of December 31, 2022. Jazz also offers a wider portfolio of digital services in music streaming, gaming, sports, insurance, learning, and lifestyle etc. In December 2022, Jazz also announced a partnership with Turkcell for the expansion of BiP, an instant communication application allowing instant messaging and voice calls among other features.

Distribution

As of December 31, 2022, our sales channels in Pakistan included 10 business centers, a direct sales force of 533 employees looking after indirect sales channels, 448 exclusive franchise stores currently active and over 178,000 non-exclusive third-party retailers. For top-up services, we offer prepaid scratch cards and electronic recharge options, which are distributed through the same channels. As of December 31, 2022, Jazz brand SIMs are sold through more than 34,800 retailers, supported by biometric verification devices.

Competition

The following table shows our and our competitors' respective customer numbers in Pakistan as of December 31, 2022:

Operator	Customers in Pakistan (in millions)
PMCL ("Jazz")	73.7
Telenor Pakistan	48.4
Zong	45.4
Ufone	23.6

Source: The Pakistan Telecommunications Authority.

According to the PTA, there were approximately 191.1 million mobile connections in Pakistan as of December 31, 2022, compared to approximately 187.1 million mobile connections in Pakistan as of December 31, 2021, representing a mobile penetration rate of approximately 86.34% compared to approximately 85.9% as of December 31, 2021.

Mobile Business in Ukraine

We operate in Ukraine with our operating company “Kyivstar JSC” and our brand, “Kyivstar.” Kyivstar provides mobile connectivity services on 2G, 3G and 4G/LTE networks. Kyivstar also offers voice and data services on fixed networks, including mobile and fixed converged services in consumer and business segments. Its digital portfolio in 2022 included Kyivstar TV, offered on IPTV platforms as well as mobile, self-care application MyKyivstar and consumer cloud offerings as well as B2B services.

In 2022, Kyivstar acquired a controlling stake in Ukraine’s leading digital health platform Helsi – a digital data management platform supporting provision of healthcare services by medical institutions and doctors, and patients’ access to healthcare including remote provision of consultations. Through this strategic investment, Kyivstar aims to extend telemedicine to the Ukrainian population and develop the leading B2B and B2C e-Health provider.

In 2022, Kyivstar prioritized keeping Ukrainians connected inside and outside of Ukraine. The company maintained network availability c.90% levels at most times in the areas where it could control its network assets. Starting in March, Ukrainian mobile operators went into national roaming for all markets. For Ukrainians forced into seeking refugee abroad, Kyivstar provided roaming services including – but not limited to “Roam like Home” offers – in cooperation with partnering mobile operators in destination countries. In addition, we have suspended charges for customers on the front line of hostilities who are without traffic and suspended cancellations for customers on the front lines with expired mobile numbers. We also have in place dedicated programs to provide some free traffic support in territories directly affected by the conflict.

The table below presents the primary mobile telecommunications services we offer in Ukraine.

Voice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> airtime charges from mobile postpaid and prepaid customers, including monthly contract fees for a predefined amount of voice traffic and roaming fees for airtime charges when customers travel abroad
Internet and data access
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GPRS/EDGE, 3G and 4G/LTE
Roaming
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> active roaming agreements for 497 networks in 189 countries GPRS roaming on 439 networks in 167 countries 3G roaming on 331 networks in 131 countries 4G/LTE roaming on 169 networks in 87 countries
Messaging
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMS; voice messaging and SMS services (including information services such as news, weather, entertainment chats and friend finder)
Content, infotainment, Entertainment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voice- and SMS-based value-added services (information, content, customer care) Customer care via mobile OTT app and web portal "MyKyivstar" and call centers Kyivstar TV provided both as a mobile OTT application and a fixed/IPTV service Digital health services via Helsi, offering end-user solutions and digitization of healthcare provision for medical institutions and doctors Cloud solutions including consumer storage apps and business-to-business products M2M and productivity solutions to businesses Radio Kyivstar Other content and entertainment services provided via OTT applications and web-based services Ringback tone Mobile safety service (lost & found, insurance, family tracker) Device remote support service (for smartphones/laptops/personal computers)

The table below presents a description of business licenses relevant to our mobile business in Ukraine. Unless noted otherwise, we plan to apply for renewal of these licenses prior to their expiration, however the spectrum needs of our operations and intentions may change.

Services	License	Expiration
GSM900 and GSM1800 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Nationwide	October 5, 2026 ⁽⁵⁾
3G ⁽³⁾	Nationwide	April 1, 2030
4G/LTE ⁽⁴⁾	Nationwide	July 1, 2033 (1800 MHz)
4G/LTE ⁽⁴⁾	Nationwide	March 5, 2033 (2600 MHz)
4G/LTE ⁽⁶⁾	25 Regions (excl. Crimea & Sevastopol)	July 1, 2040 (900 MHz)

(1) Licenses were received on October 5, 2011 for a term of 15 years each.

(2) The license was issued on April 1, 2015 for a term of 15 years.

(3) Services provided in the 2100 MHz band.

(4) Kyivstar secured 4G/LTE licenses and spectrum in two separate transactions in 2018. Following the auction held on January 31, 2018, Kyivstar acquired 15 MHz (paired) of contiguous frequency in the 2600 MHz band for UAH 0.9 billion). In addition, on March 6, 2018, Kyivstar secured the following spectrum through auction in the 1800MHz band: 25MHz (paired) for UAH 1.325 billion and two lots of 5MHz (paired) for UAH 1.512 billion.

(5) The date that was initially determined as expiration date of the license was October 5, 2026, however, with certain regulatory changes that came into force on December 24, 2019, telecommunications operations no longer require a license to provide telecommunication services. Thus, the relevant licenses cease to be valid and it is not expected that there will be a need to extend or renew these licenses in the future.

(6) The licenses for the radio frequency resource in 900 MHz are re-issued (1 July 2020) as part of a government project on 900 MHz redistribution and reforming as a way to introduce 4G/LTE into 900 MHz. As a result of this project, Kyivstar returned 12.5 MHz and received back on average across the country 11.9 MHz, out of which 6.2 MHz was provided with technological neutrality license conditions We have also obtained a range of national and regional radio frequency licenses for the use of radio frequency resources in the referred standards and in specified standards radio relay and WLAN (5.4 GHz).

LICENSE FEES
In 2022, Kyivstar PJSC made spectrum and license payments as follows: annual fee for the use of radio frequency spectrum - UAH 1,009.2 million (US\$27.6 million) (paid to the State Budget); EMC and monitoring - UAH 369.6 million (US\$10.1 million) (paid to Ukrainian State Center of Radio Frequencies).

Mobile bundles

Kyivstar offers bundles including combinations of voice, SMS, mobile data, OTT services and swappable benefits (telecommunications and non-telecommunications). As of December 31, 2022, approximately 82% of our customers were on Prepaid plans.

Digital Services

In August 2022, Kyivstar announced an investment in Helsi Ukraine, the country's largest medical information system and a leading digital healthcare provider. With 23 million registered users, Helsi enables access to 1,600 public and private medical institutions and 49,000 doctors. Helsi reported nearly 1.6 million appointments booked and conducted through the platform in the final quarter of 2022.

The media streaming service Kyivstar TV reached more than 1.1 million monthly active users, representing 60.5% YoY growth. KyivstarTV also continued to offer free access to e-learning platforms so that students can continue their education wherever they are located.

MyKyivstar, Kyivstar's self-care platform, also continues to be a significant interface for digital interactions with Kyivstar customers. MyKyivstar served 3.9m monthly active users at the end of 2022.

Distribution

Kyivstar's strategy is to maintain a leadership position by using the following distribution channels: distributors (35% of all connections), local chains (24%), monobrand stores (23%), active sales (7%), national chains (6%) and direct sales (6%).

Competition

The following table shows our and our primary mobile competitors' respective customer numbers as of December 31, 2022:

Operator	Customers (in millions)
Kyivstar	24.8
"VF Ukraine" JSC	15.4
"lifecell" LLC	8.5

Source: Official reporting by competitors. As a result of martial law declared in Ukraine, government figures are not available.

Mobile Business in Kazakhstan

In Kazakhstan, we operate as Beeline Kazakhstan, the country's largest independent mobile operator. As of December 31, 2022, approximately 91.2% of our customers in Kazakhstan were on prepaid plans.

Beeline Kazakhstan offers a wide range of B2C digital services and solutions, as well as being a leader provider of B2B digital services and systems integration services to corporate clients.

The table below presents the primary mobile telecommunications services we offer in Kazakhstan.

Voice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • standard voice services • VoLTE services • prepaid and postpaid airtime charges from customers, including monthly contract fees for a predefined amount of voice traffic and roaming fees for airtime usage when customers travel abroad
Internet and data access
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3G and 4G/LTE service • technology neutral licenses
Roaming
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • voice roaming with 494 networks in 192 countries • 4G/LTE roaming with 280 networks in 107 countries • 3G roaming with 376 networks in 139 countries • GPRS roaming with 445 networks in 160 countries • CAMEL roaming through 404 networks in 168 countries • roaming agreements generally state that the host operator bills us for roaming services; we pay these charges and then bill the customer for these services on a monthly basis
VAS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • caller-ID; Sim in safe • Missed Call (notify me, notify about me) • SMS inform, toll-free helplines for B2B customers (Voice CPA)
Messaging
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMS; display of Beeline account balance information
Content/infotainment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BeeTV offered as a digital OTT service on mobile as well as IPTV/fixed service • MyBeeline self-care application and web portal including additional content features such as gaming services and Video • Music app hitter, second brand and entertainment/content/self-care application Izi, among others
Mobile financial services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mobile payments (including Kazeuromobile and Woopay payment organizations) • mobile transfers (including Sim2Sim, Sim2Card, Sim2IBAN, Sim2ATM, Sim2post) • digital wallet, card "Simply" • trusted payment • direct carrier billing

The table below presents a description of business licenses relevant to our mobile business in Kazakhstan.

Licenses (as of December 31, 2022)	Expiration
Mobile services (GSM900/1800, UMTS/WCDMA2100, 4G/LTE800/1800) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Unlimited term

1. License received on August 24, 1998.

2. KaR-Tel has permission to use spectrum in 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2100 MHz for mobile services and in 2.5-2.6 GHz, 3.3-3.5 GHz, and 5.5 GHz for wireless access to internet (WLL).

3. Upfront payments in US\$ are: 800 MHz (US\$62,691,378) in 2016, 900 MHz (US\$67,500,000) in 1998, 1800 MHz (US\$10,958,904) for 4G in 2016, 2G (US\$20,783,107) in 2008, and 2100 MHz (US\$34,106,412) in 2010.

LICENSE FEES

Under the Kazakhstan tax code, in 2022 KaR-Tel was required to pay: (i) an annual fee for the use of radio frequency spectrum amounting to KZT 1,304,684,031 (US\$ 2,833,313) (for mobile and KZT 258,061,963 (USD\$560,419) for a wireless local loop (WLL); and (ii) a mobile services provision payment amounting to 1.3992% of corporate revenues from provided communications services, which totaled KZT 2,720,782,728 (USD\$5,908,580).

Mobile bundles

Our bundles are designed for active mobile data users and we have different options for our customers from data bundles, to customized and family plans. Starting in 2022, we focus on the promotion of our own digital products and the development of subscription projects for our customers and customers on other networks. All of our bundles are billed using a mixed payment system and there is an automatic switch to a daily payment schedule if there is an insufficient balance in the customer's account for full payment. In addition, from time to time, we run promotions to encourage early and on time payments, such as by offering to double the customer's monthly allowance or allowing the rollover of unused data to the following month. As of September 30, 2022, the penetration of bundles into our active base is 92%.

As of December 31, 2022, approximately 91.2% of our customers in Kazakhstan were on Prepaid plans.

Digital Services

MyBeeline self-care app is a digital gateway for Beeline Kazakhstan's mobile bundles as well as other digital applications and services. In 2022, MyBeeline increased its monthly active users by 33.1% YoY to 3.9 million. The BeeTV entertainment platform is available on mobile devices as well as web and IPTV services and reached 860 thousand monthly active users at the end of 2022. Simply is Kazakhstan's first mobile online-only neobank, and it served 246 thousand monthly active users at the end of 2022. Beeline Kazakhstan's digital-first sub-brand izi is another strategic digital product and grew its customer base by nearly 90% year-on-year as of the end of 2022.

Distribution

We distribute our products in Kazakhstan through owned monobrand stores, franchises and other distribution channels. As of December 31, 2022, we had 40 total stores in Kazakhstan, as well as 10,542 other points of sale and 764 electronics stores).

Competition

The following table shows our and our primary mobile competitors' respective customers in Kazakhstan as of December 31, 2022:

Operator	Customers (in millions)
Beeline Kazakhstan	10.601
Kcell	7.986
Tele2/Altel	6.594

Source: Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Statistics Committee, Agency for strategic planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Beeline Kazakhstan data and Kcell Q3 2022 public disclosure

According to the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Statistics Committee and other data sources noted above, as of December 31, 2022, there were approximately 25.18 million mobile connections in Kazakhstan, representing a mobile penetration rate of approximately 129.2% compared to approximately 24.5 million customers and a mobile penetration rate of approximately 128.7% in 2021.

Mobile Business in Bangladesh

We operate through our operating company, Banglalink Digital Communications Limited (“BDCL” or “Banglalink”) with our brand “Banglalink” in Bangladesh.

Banglalink offers 4G connectivity since 2018 and has focused on 4G-based growth including, through network expansion, since the end of 2019. In 2022, the operator started pursuing a nation-wide growth strategy in its 4G network, expanding its regional footprint. As of December 31, 2022, Banglalink had 14,100 4G sites which results in a 4G population coverage of 81.1% and is recognized by Ookla Speedtest as the nation’s fastest 4G network provider for last three consecutive years 2020 to 2022. At the spectrum auction organized by Banglalink telecommunications regulator BTRC in March 2022, Banglalink acquired 40 MHz of spectrum in the 2300 MHz band, doubling its spectrum holding.

The telecommunications market in Bangladesh is largely comprised of prepaid customers. As of December 31, 2022, approximately 94% of our customers were on prepaid plans.

Banglalink also owns Toffee, a mobile TV application available as a web- and OTT-based service to users of all operators in Bangladesh. In the last quarter of 2022, Toffee aired FIFA World Cup 2022 matches, and closed the year with 21.2 million monthly active users – a 3.3 fold growth year-on-year.

In 2022, Banglalink started evolving its self-care application MyBL into a super-app providing services in mobile learning, mobile health and music, among others. MyBL recorded a 79.9% YoY increase in monthly active users, reaching 5.7 million at the end of the quarter.

The table below presents the primary mobile telecommunications services we offer in Bangladesh.

Voice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • voice telephony to postpaid and prepaid customers through voice packs and mixed bundles
Internet and data access
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPRS, EDGE, 3G and 4G/LTE technology • data services provided via pay-per-use and via bundles
Roaming
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active roaming agreements with 287 GSM networks in 138 countries • GPRS roaming with 195 networks in 110 countries • maritime roaming and in-flight roaming • roaming agreements generally state that the host operator bills BDCL for roaming services; BDCL pays these charges and subsequently bills the customer for these services on a monthly basis
VAS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • call forwarding; conference calling; call waiting; caller line identification presentation; voicemail; and missed call alert
Messaging
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMS, MMS (which allows customers to send pictures, audio and video to mobile phones and to e-mail) and mobile instant messaging
Content/infotainment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TV platform Toffee, as a web- and mobile OTT-based offering open to users of all operators • Web- and OTT-based customer care services via MyBL super app • Access to digital health, mobile learning and music streaming services via MyBL super app • Ad-tech capabilities deployed on Banglalink digital channels and are being offered as B2B digital products to business clients • news alert service; sports related content; job alerts; religious content; Vibe music services; health services (doctor appointment, discounts on health check-up and diagnosis); education contents and games.

The table below presents a description of business licenses relevant to our mobile business in Bangladesh. Unless noted otherwise, we plan to apply for renewal of these licenses prior to their expiration.

Services	License	Expiration
2G ⁽¹⁾	Nationwide	2026
3G ⁽²⁾	Nationwide	2028
4G/LTE ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	Nationwide	2033

- (1) In November 1996, BDCL was awarded a 15-year GSM license to establish, operate and maintain a digital mobile telephone network to provide 2G services throughout Bangladesh. The license was renewed in November 2011 for a further 15-year term.
- (2) In September 19, 2013, following a competitive auction process, Banglalink was awarded a 15-year license to use 5 MHz of technology neutral spectrum in the 2100MHz band and was also awarded a 3G license, for which it paid a total cost of BDT 8,677.4 million (US\$ 111.7 million) (inclusive of 5% VAT), including both a license acquisition fee and a spectrum assignment fee.
- (3) On February 19, 2018, Banglalink acquired a 4G/LTE license for US\$1.2 million. Banglalink also acquired the right to use 10.6 MHz technology neutral spectrum in the 1800 MHz (5.6) and 2100 MHz bands for US\$323 million including VAT (33.34% of the fee has been considered as tariff value for 15% VAT). Banglalink also converted 15MHz of existing 2G spectrum for US\$37.01 million into 4G spectrum.
- (4) In March 2021, Banglalink acquired the right to use 4.4 MHz of technology neutral spectrum in the 1800 MHz band and 5 MHz technology neutral spectrum in the 2100 MHz band effective from April 9, 2021.
- (5) In March 2022, Banglalink acquired the right to use 40 MHz of technology neutral spectrum in the 2.3 GHz band which has been effective from 16th August 2022 till 18th February 2033 to enhance 4G data speed, which could be used at a later date to deploy 5G technology.

LICENSE FEES
<p>Under the terms of its 2G, 3G and 4G/LTE mobile licenses, Banglalink is required to pay to the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (i) an annual license fee of BDT 50.0 million (US\$0.5 million) for each mobile license; (ii) 5.5% of Banglalink's annual audited gross revenue, as adjusted pursuant to the applicable guidelines; and (iii) 1% of its annual audited gross revenue (payable to Bangladesh's social obligation fund), as adjusted pursuant to the applicable guidelines. The annual license fees are payable in advance of each year, and the annual revenue sharing fees are each payable on a quarterly basis and reconciled at the end of each year.</p> <p>Banglalink's total license fees (annual license fees plus revenue sharing) in Bangladesh were equivalent to US\$39.20 million, US\$38.6 million, and US\$36.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. In addition to license fees, Banglalink pays annual spectrum charges to the BTRC, calculated according to the size of BDCL's network, its frequencies, the number of its customers and its bandwidth. The annual spectrum charges are payable on a quarterly basis and reconciled at the end of each year. The BTRC has recently revised the formula for annual spectrum charges with the intention to apply a single formula to calculate the charge for all of the different licenses.</p> <p>BDCL's annual spectrum charges were equivalent to US\$ 11.9 million, US\$13.7 million, and US\$10.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.</p>

Distribution

As of December 31, 2022, our sales and distribution channels in Bangladesh included 83 monobrand stores, a direct sales force of 78 corporate account managers and 125 zonal sales managers (for mass market retail sales), 74,699 retail SIM outlets, 387,135 top-up selling outlets and the online sales channels. We provide a top-up service through mobile financial services, ATMs, recharge kiosks, international top-up services, SMS top-up and the Banglalink online recharge system. We provide customer support through our contact center, which operates 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. The contact center caters to several after-sales services to all customer segments with a special focus on a "self-care" app to empower customers and minimize customers reliance on call center agents. In order to stimulate data usage and fast track 4G smartphone penetration in Banglalink network, we conducted strategic campaigns with leading Smartphone brands. In addition, we drive fastest 4G experience from top smartphone retail stores.

Competition

The mobile telecommunications market in Bangladesh is highly competitive. The following table shows our and our competitors' respective customer numbers in Bangladesh as of December 31, 2022.

Operator	Customers in Bangladesh (in millions)
Grameenphone	79.29
Robi Axiata	54.40
Banglalink	39.81
Teletalk	6.69

Source: Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission.

According to the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission, the top three mobile operators, Grameenphone, Robi Axiata and Banglalink, collectively held approximately 96.28% of the mobile market which consisted of approximately 180.20 million customers as of December 31, 2022, compared to approximately 181.02 million customers as of December 31, 2021.

Mobile Business in Uzbekistan

In Uzbekistan, we operate through our operating company, LLC “Unitel,” and our brand, “Beeline.”

Our 4G/LTE services were commercially launched in 2014. Unitel was the first mobile operator in Uzbekistan to provide 4G/LTE services. It is currently offering a digital portfolio that includes mobile financial services, web- and OTT-based content applications and B2B services including big data analytics.

The table below presents the primary mobile telecommunications services we offer in Uzbekistan.

Voice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> airtime charges from mobile postpaid and prepaid customers, including monthly contract fees for a predefined amount of voice traffic and roaming fees for airtime charges when customers travel abroad GSM service is provided in 2G and 3G networks; call duration for one session is limited to 60 minutes
Internet and data access
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GPRS/EDGE/3G/4G/LTE networks
Roaming
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> active roaming agreements with 493 GSM networks in 185 countries GPRS roaming with 422 networks in 164 countries CAMEL roaming through 288 networks in 126 countries roaming agreements generally state that the host operator bills us for roaming services; we pay these charges and then bill the customer for these services on a monthly basis
VAS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> call forwarding; conference calling; call blocking; and call waiting the process of implementation of two-step verification for VAS subscriptions (the “double yes” program) is ongoing and is a prerequisite for the launching of new products
Messaging
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMS
Entertainment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beeline TV (+70 channels, +16K films and series); Beeline Music (+18 mln. tracks); Games (+1000 mobile games), Beeline Press (newspaper and magazine aggregator)
FinTech
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beepul is a popular local fintech application. A full range of financial services is available to users including telco, commodity payments and 800 more. Another main stream is P2P transfers that helps users send money fast and easy. Furthermore, a distinctive feature of Beepul is strong integration with telco services that involves users into combined ecosystem.
Self-care
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beeline app and Beeline web (+1 mln MAU YoY, UX/UI updated)
Others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched new products in Big Data (scoring, geo analytics), E-commerce (+1500 SKU) and EduTech (+ 700 localized articles and videos)

The table below presents a description of business licenses relevant to our mobile business in Uzbekistan. Unless noted otherwise, we plan to apply for renewal of these licenses prior to their expiration.

Services	License	Expiration
GSM900/1800 ⁽¹⁾	Nationwide	August 7, 2031
3G ⁽¹⁾	Nationwide	August 7, 2031
4G/LTE ⁽¹⁾	Nationwide	August 7, 2031
International Communication Services License	Nationwide	2026
Data Transfer	Nationwide	Unlimited/Unlimited ⁽²⁾
Inter-city communication services license	Nationwide	2026
TV broadcasting	Nationwide	2023

(1) Requires annual license fee payments.

(2) License for exploitation of the data transfer network does not have a fixed term, and the license for design, construction and service provision of data transfer network was renewed in June 2020 with an unlimited term.

LICENSE FEES

In 2022, Unitel LLC made payments for spectrum and licenses with the following split: the annual fee for use of radio frequency spectrum in the total amount of US\$ 5,453,802 and renewal of existing licenses (3 licenses in total) in the total amount of US\$ 3,868,445 paid to the state budget of Ministry for Development of Information Technologies and Communications.

Mobile bundles

In March 2022, Beeline became the first operator in the market to launch a bundled offer which combined connectivity with digital services including Beeline TV & Beeline Music service. In summer we offered new price plan Constructor where the users can (construct their bundles on their own), which is unique for Beeline subs.

We offer our customers mobile telecommunications services under postpaid and prepaid plans. As of December 31, 2022, approximately 89.3% of our customers in Uzbekistan were on prepaid plans. In Uzbekistan, we offer a portfolio of tariffs and products for the prepaid system designed to cater to the needs of specific market segments, including mass-market customers, youth customers and high value contract customers. In addition, we have the following four segments in our postpaid system: large accounts, business to government, SME and SOHO.

Digital services

Beeline Uzbekistan offers a full portfolio of digital services to its customers, including services in mobile TV, music, gaming and mobile financial services. In 2022, the company started offering big data solutions to its B2B customers.

In line with the increasing focus on digital services, we invest in local talent upskilling and jobs creation in ICT industry. In 2022, we expanded our local BeeLab software team from 15 to 100 employees and are investing in a Beeline IT Academy in Uzbekistan to provide our own digital education hub across areas including IT skills and cybersecurity.

Distribution

As of December 31, 2022, our sales channels in Uzbekistan include 41 owned offices, 763 exclusive stores and 2,265 multi-brand stores.

Competition

The following table shows our and our primary mobile competitors' respective customers in Uzbekistan as of December 31, 2022:

Operator	Customers (in millions)
LLC "Unitel"	8.4
Ucell	11.0
UzMobile (Uzbektelecom)	9.3
UMS	4.5
Perfectum	0.1

Source: GSMA Intelligence. Regulatory disclosures are not available in Uzbekistan, and sources may cite different numbers, including the considerably lower customer base reference by one of our competitors.

According to GSMA, as of December 31, 2022, there were approximately 32.3 million mobile connections in Uzbekistan, representing a mobile penetration rate of approximately 93.4% compared to approximately 29.9 million connections and a mobile penetration rate of approximately 89.7% as of December 31, 2021.

Mobile Business in Others

The “Others” category represents our operations in Kyrgyzstan and Georgia (included until the sale thereof on June 8, 2022). Our Kyrgyzstan business operates under the brand name “Beeline Kyrgyzstan” and provides mobile and fixed connectivity services as well as mobile financial services through its Balance KG application. For information on reportable segments, see—*Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Reportable Segments*.

As of December 31, 2022, Beeline Kyrgyzstan served 91% of its mobile customer base with prepaid offers and 9% with postpaid.

The table below presents the primary mobile telecommunications services we offer in Kyrgyzstan.

Voice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • standard voice services • prepaid and postpaid airtime charges from customers, including weekly and monthly contract fees for a predefined amount of voice traffic and roaming fees for airtime usage when customers travel abroad.
Internet and Data Access
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3G and 4G/LTE services • technology neutral licenses
Roaming
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voice: 444 networks in 130 countries • GPRS: 307 networks in 107 countries • 4G/LTE: 205 networks in 86 countries • CAMEL: 273 networks in 100 countries • roaming agreements generally state that the host operator bills for roaming services; for outbound roaming: prepaid customers are billed online, and postpaid customers are billed on monthly basis; for inbound roamers: we send the data for roaming charges to our RPs online (prepaid) and offline (postpaid), and then bill these charges to our RPs.
VAS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • caller-ID; voicemail; call forwarding; conference calling; call blocking, call hold and call waiting
Messaging
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMS, MMS, voice messaging and mobile instant messaging
Content/Infotainment/Entertainment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMS CPA, Voice CPA, RBT, voice services (including referral services), geolocation based services, content downloadable to telephone (including music, pictures, games and video); access to radio / television/ VOD broadcasting online or via mobile app • Beeball
DFS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • balance transfer, trusted payment, mobile wallet • Balance.kg

The table below presents a description of business licenses relevant to our mobile business in Kyrgyzstan. Unless noted otherwise, we plan to apply for renewal of these licenses prior to their expiration.

Licenses (as of December 31, 2022)	Expiration
Radio spectrum of 2600 MHz for the certain territory of Kyrgyzstan (technology neutral) 2530-2550MHz/2650-2670MHz	February 2030
Radio spectrum of 800 MHz for the entire territory of Kyrgyzstan (technology neutral) 796-801MHz/837-842MHz	September 2025
Radio spectrum of 800 MHz for the entire territory of Kyrgyzstan (technology neutral) 791-796MHz/832-837MHz	December 2026
Radio spectrum of 900 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2100 MHz for the entire territory of Kyrgyzstan (technology neutral)	October 2024
National license for electric communication service activity	Unlimited term
National license for base station transmission	December 2024
National license for services on data traffic	Unlimited term
Radio spectrum for one site (transmission)	May 2023
Radio spectrum of 2360 - 2400 MHz (technology TDD) for Bishkek city	October 2031

Wireless internet services

In 2023, we are aiming to focus on improving network capacity in the north of Kyrgyzstan and complete spectrum refarming in the south of Kyrgyzstan.

Distribution

We distribute our products in Kyrgyzstan through owned monobrand stores, franchises and other distribution channels. As of December 31, 2022, we had 77 stores in Kyrgyzstan (as well as 7000+ other points of sale).

Mobile customers and mobile penetration rate

The table below presents our total number of customers and the total mobile penetration rate for all operators in Kyrgyzstan as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

2022⁽¹⁾ <i>(millions of customers)</i>	Mobile Penetration	2021 <i>(millions of customers)</i>	Mobile Penetration
7.4	104.7%	7.3	110.3%

(1) Source: Annual report of State Communication Agency under the State committee of information technology and communications of Kyrgyz Republic.

Description of Our Fixed-line Telecommunications Services

In Pakistan, we offer internet and data connectivity services over a wide range of access media, covering major cities of Pakistan. We also provide cross border transit services. In Ukraine we offer voice, data and internet services to corporations, operators and consumers using a metropolitan overlay network in major cities and fixed-line telecommunications using inter-city fiber optic networks. We also offer Internet-TV using FTTB (Fiber to the building) technology in Ukraine. In Kazakhstan, we offer a range of fixed-line business services for B2O, B2B and B2C segments. In Uzbekistan, we offer voice, data and internet services to corporations, operators and consumers using a metropolitan overlay network in major cities and fixed-line telecommunications using inter-city fiber optic and satellite-based networks. We do not offer fixed-line telecommunications services in Bangladesh or Kyrgyzstan.

Fixed-line Business in Pakistan

The table below presents a description of the fixed-line telecommunications services we offer in Pakistan.

Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data and voice services over a wide range of access media, covering more than 225 locations, including all the major cities • data services being provided to the enterprise customers include: dedicated internet access, VPN (virtual private networking), leased lines & fixed telephony • domestic and international transit leased lines, domestic and international MPLS, and IP transit services through our access network • high-speed internet access (including fiber optic lines) • telephony • telephone communication services, based on modern digital fiber optic network • value added services including Universal Access Number (UAN) and Toll Free numbering (TFN) services • cloud based contact center and helpdesk solutions and enterprise surveillance bundled with Fixed voice and data connectivity • dedicated lines of data transmission • dedicated line access and fixed-line mobile convergence
Coverage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wired and wireless access services include FTTx, PMP (point to multipoint), point-to-point radios, VSAT and Microwave links connecting more than 225 locations across Pakistan
Operations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long-haul fiber optic network covers more than 13,000 kilometers and, supplemented by wired and wireless networks
Customers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enterprise customers • domestic and international carriers • corporate and individual business customers

Distribution

We utilize a direct sales force in Pakistan for enterprise customers. This dedicated sales force has three channels dedicated to SMEs, large/key accounts and business-to-government. These channels are led by individual channel heads who further employ a team of regional sales managers in different regions, which are further supported by a sales force, including team leads and key account managers. Keeping in view the growing shift towards digitization we have enabled a new sales team specifically targeting all digital solutions led by a Digital Sales head. There is also a centralized telesales executive team led by a manager who upsells through targeted campaigns.

Competition

In Pakistan, our fixed-line business operates in a competitive environment with other providers of fixed-line corporate services, carrier and operator services and consumer internet services. The table below presents our competitors in the internet services, carrier and operator services and fixed-line broadband markets in Pakistan.

Internet Services		
• PTCL	• Transworld	• World Call
• Wateen	• Cybernet	• Multinet
Carrier and Operator Services		
• PTCL	• Transworld	• World Call
• Wateen	• Telenor Pakistan	
Fixed-line Broadband		
• Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited, or "PTCL"	• Cybernet	• Supernet
• Multinet	• Nexlinx	
• Wateen	• Nayatel	

Licenses

The table below presents a description of business licenses relevant to our fixed-line business in Pakistan. Unless noted otherwise, we plan to apply for renewal of these licenses prior to their expiration.

Services	License	Expiration
Long Distance & International ("LDI")	Nationwide and International	2024
Local Loop ("LL") (fixed line and/or wireless local loop with limited mobility)	Regional	2024
Telecom Tower Provider ("TTP")	Nationwide	2032

Fixed-line Business in Ukraine

The table below presents a description of the fixed-line telecommunications services we offer in Ukraine.

Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate internet access using various last mile technologies (optical and copper lines, FTTB, xDSL, MW RRL, WiMax, Wi-Fi, 2/3/4G) at speeds ranging from 2Mbit/s to 10 Gbit/s and additional services (IP-addresses, BGP, Backup, SLA, corporate Wi-Fi, DDoS protection) Fixed-line telephony: IP-lines, SIP-Trunk, analog telephony, ISDN PRI, 0-800, Virtual PBX Data transmission (IPVPN and VPLS) FMC FTTB services tariffs for fixed-line broadband internet access targeted at different customer segments
Coverage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provided services in 130 cities in Ukraine (including 10 cities located in the occupied territory and excluding cities in Crimea and the ATO zone) engaged in a project to install FTTB for fixed-line broadband services in approximately 44,393 residential buildings including 2, 138 residential buildings in the cities located in the occupied territory in 125 cities (including 10 cities located in the occupied territory and excluding cities in Crimea and the ATO zone), providing over 61,389 access points (including 2,959 access points located in the occupied territory)

Our joint carrier and operator services division in Ukraine provides local, international and intercity long-distance voice traffic transmission services to Ukrainian fixed-line and mobile operators on the basis of our proprietary domestic long-distance/ILD network, as well as IP transit and data transmission services through our own domestic and international fiber optic backbone and IP/MPLS data transmission network. We derive most of our carrier and operator services revenue in Ukraine from voice call termination services to our own mobile network and voice transit to other local and international destinations.

Competition

As a result of martial law declared in Ukraine, government figures on the voice services, data services and retail internet services market for the end of 2021 and 2022 are not available. Based on data from the NCCIR as of September 30, 2021, we estimate that there are more than 3,000 internet service providers in Ukraine. According to the NCCIR, as of September 30, 2021, Kyivstar led the fixed broadband market with 1.2 million customers, which corresponded to a 14.5% market share. The table below presents our primary competitors in Ukraine in the services indicated according to the latest published information from NCCIR available to us (which is as of September 30, 2021). The market share information of the top five ISPs has not been provided due to the lack of current figures from the NCCIR.

Voice Services ⁽¹⁾ and Data Services ⁽²⁾		
Ukrtelecom	Data Group	Farlep-Invest (Vega)
Retail Internet Services		
Kyivstar	Ukrtelecom	Data Group and Volia

(1) Voice service market for business customers only.

(2) Data services for corporate market only.

Source: NCCIR as of September 30, 2021

Distribution

Our company emphasizes high customer service quality and reliability for its corporate large accounts while at the same time focusing on the development of its SME offerings. We sell to corporate customers through a direct sales force and various alternative distribution channels such as IT servicing organizations and business center owners, and to SME customers through dealerships, direct sales, own retail and agent networks. We use a customized pricing model for large accounts which includes service or tariff discounts, volume discounts, progressive discount schemes and volume lock pricing. We use standardized and campaign-based pricing for SME customers. Our residential marketing strategy is focused on attracting new customers. We offer several tariff plans, each one targeted at a different type of customer. In addition, we have been able to benefit from cross-selling our products. As of December 31, 2022, our penetration of fixed-mobile convergence (“FMC”) in fixed broadband was 83%, due to a high level of migration of mobile customers to FMC.

Licenses

Following legislative changes, including the changes to the Law “On Telecommunications” made in 2019 by the Ukrainian Parliament, state licensing of fixed-line telecommunications services has now been abolished. Accordingly, our fixed-line business in Ukraine no longer requires licensing in order to operate. However, the licensing requirements in respect of radio frequency resource (RFR) use remains unchanged following the changes to the Law “On Telecommunications” made in 2019.

Fixed-line Business in Kazakhstan

The table below presents a description of the fixed-line telecommunications services we offer in Kazakhstan.

Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high-speed internet access • local, long distance and international voice services over IP • local, intercity and international leased channels and IP VPN services • cloud services, BeeTV, Internet of things (IoT) • integrated corporate networks (including integrated network voice, data and other services) • FMC product, including mobile bundles and video content from Amediateka and IVI, and additional SIM cards for family • ADSL, FTTB, Wi-Fi, WiMax, VSAT, GPON, WTTX

Distribution

We are focusing on customer base and revenue growth, which we aim to promote by expanding our transport infrastructure, developing unique products, strengthening our position in the market and enhancing our sales efforts and data services, and Fixed Virtual Network Operator (FVNO) activity.

Competition

The table below presents our competitors in the fixed-line telecommunications services market in Kazakhstan

Internet, Data Transmission and Traffic Termination Services	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kazakhtelecom • KazTransCom, Jusan mobile (Kcell own a 20% share) • Alma TV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TransTelecom (owned by Kazakhstan Temir Zholy, the national railway company) • Astel (a leader in the provision of satellite services)

Licenses

The table below presents a description of business licenses relevant to our fixed-line business in Kazakhstan. Unless noted otherwise, we plan to apply for renewal of these licenses prior to their expiration.

Services	License	Expiration
Long-distance and International	Nationwide	Unlimited

Fixed-line Business in Uzbekistan

The table below presents a description of the fixed-line telecommunications services we offer in Uzbekistan.

Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fixed-line services, such as network access • internet and hardware and software solutions, including configuration and maintenance • high-speed internet access (including fiber optic lines and xDSL) • telephony • long distance and international long-distance telephony on prepaid cards • telephone communication services, through our copper cable network and our modern digital fiber optic network • dedicated lines of data transmission • dedicated line access and fixed-line mobile convergence
Coverage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provided services in Tashkent and other regions such as Navoi, Samarkand, Uchkuduk and Zaravshan

Distribution

One of our priorities in Uzbekistan is the development of information and communications technology, which supports economic development in Uzbekistan. Our strategy includes maintaining our current market position by retaining our large corporate client customer base.

Competition

There is a high level of competition in the capital city of Tashkent, but the fixed-line internet market in most of the other regions remains undeveloped. The table below presents our competitors in the fixed-line services market in Uzbekistan.

Fixed-line Services	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uztelecom • East Telecom • Sarkor Telecom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharq Telecom • TPS • EVO

Licenses

The table below presents a description of business licenses relevant to our fixed-line business in Uzbekistan. Unless noted otherwise, we plan to apply for renewal of these licenses prior to their expiration.

Services	License	Expiration
Fixed-line, long distance and international	Nationwide	Unlimited
Data	Nationwide	Unlimited

Regulatory

For a description of certain laws and government regulations to which our main telecommunications businesses are subject.

The voice, data and connectivity services we provide may also expose us to sanctions and embargo laws and regulations of the United States, the United Nations, the European Union, the United Kingdom and the jurisdictions in which we operate. We currently face civil instability within our geographic footprint, and in this context, changes in local regulation and laws can be unpredictable, arbitrary and/or politically motivated, and such changes may result in material adverse consequences for the Group. Under circumstances of the military conflict, governments can pass and enforce sanctions and other measures that materially and adversely impact our operations or our ownership in our businesses, without regard to pre-existing laws and foreign investment assurances. In addition, as a global telecommunications company, we have roaming and interconnect arrangements with mobile and fixed-line operators located in the majority of countries throughout the world, including in countries that are the target of certain sanctions restrictions. For a discussion of the sanctions regimes we are subject to, including the risks related to such exposure, see *—Risk Factors—Regulatory, Compliance and Legal Risks—Violations of and changes to applicable sanctions and embargo laws, including export control restrictions, may harm our business.*

Seasonality

Telecommunications services are often impacted by seasonality, with certain months seen as higher consumption periods and others as low. Given the geographical diversity of our markets and the re-distribution of our Group revenues in a way that each operating company has a noticeable impact, it is not possible to talk about high and low seasons for the Group as a whole. Seasonality trends might be further disrupted, somewhat materially, but not fully predictably, by the changing time of Ramadan and the Islamic religious festivals in Pakistan and Bangladesh, the timing or timings of our operating companies' repricing actions and the large-scale network rollouts. In 2022, our business was impacted, to some extent, by each of these trends. In addition, we also experienced impacts on business as a result of the on-set of the conflict in Ukraine (including the infrastructure damage and the population displacement it generated), a second wave of unpredictable changes in Ukraine in the fourth quarter of 2022 due to the attacks on energy infrastructure and the ensuing blackouts, the population movements towards Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan due to the conflict, as well as the floods in Pakistan and Bangladesh. These irregularities, as well as some residual impacts of COVID in 2021 and 2020, make it impossible to isolate the specific impact of seasonality, if any, on our business through 2022.

Corporate Governance

The Company recognizes the importance of, and is committed to, instilling good corporate governance across the Group. Under accounting provisions applicable to us, if we deviate from the Dutch Corporate Governance Code, the reason for such deviation must be explained in our board report. As a Bermuda incorporated exempt company with ADSs listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market, the Company follows a set of governance principles other than the Dutch ones, and the Dutch Corporate Governance Code only applies to companies incorporated in the Netherlands, we have chosen not to comply with the best practice provisions of the Dutch Corporate Governance Code as at the date of this report. There is also no other external corporate governance code that the company follows.

The Company will continue to assess whether compliance with the Dutch Corporate Governance Code might have merit in the future. The Company has implemented a Code of Conduct (https://www.veon.com/media/5826/code_of_conduct_2022.pdf) that sets forth the framework and principles in key areas, including our zero tolerance for bribery, to ensure we adhere to the highest standards of ethical conduct. Effective, February 1, 2023 the Company has also implement the Business Partner Code of Conduct (<https://www.veon.com/media/2896/business-partner-code-of-conduct-final.pdf>) which establishes basic requirements and responsibilities for each of our business partners (vendors, suppliers, agents, contractors, consultants, intermediaries, resellers, distributors, third party service providers) or corruption.

Information Technology and Cybersecurity

As part of our overall strategy and ambition, in 2022, a special focus was given to the development, improvement and maintenance of our IT and cybersecurity systems. In 2022, we completed the upgrade of the digital business support systems (DBSS) across our operating companies in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Ukraine, and Kyrgyzstan. DBSS enhancements are currently ongoing in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.

The enhancement of our IT and cybersecurity capabilities optimizes controls, performance and the experience of our stakeholders as they use our core services. At the same time VEON's advance capabilities enables our operators to offer IT, cybersecurity and big data / artificial intelligence-based products as a part of their B2B portfolios. Our portfolio of advance IT/big data services includes data-driven marketing ("AdTech"), risk scoring models, geo-analytics, video/audio analytics, cybersecurity

as a service, private industrial networks, integration and cloud infrastructure services. Jazz, our operating company in Pakistan, completed and unveiled Pakistan's largest Tier III certified data center on January 25, 2022, which serves the business needs of our Pakistan operations, as well as those of the broader business community in Pakistan. A major technical upgrade was executed in Bangladesh to ensure efficient operations of our TV/media service enjoying 24 million monthly active users during the Football World Cup. Our operations in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan started to offer a cybersecurity as a service proposition on the commercial basis to major clients in the banking sector.

Cybersecurity governance, policies, procedures and strategies

Cybersecurity and compliance with data protection regulations remain key priorities. The Audit and Risk Committee receives reports on our IT and cybersecurity activities on a semi-annual basis and any significant cybersecurity developments or incidents are reported to the Board of Directors if and when they arise. At the operational level, each operating company also has appointed a chief cyber security officer to ensure operational focus and consistency of our cyber security function.

Our updated cybersecurity policy came into effect on February 2022. We regularly run cybersecurity forums to allow for structured and consistent governance throughout VEON, which is used to enforce the implementation of our cybersecurity policy, share best practices, lessons learned, industry developments, and other industries' experiences. We have also established and continue to improve our VEON group-wide horizontal experience exchange mechanism to share best practices in cybersecurity as well as to report and track operational alarms, ongoing attacks and more across operating companies to enable us to respond to cyber threats of global scale.

Furthermore, our cybersecurity policy requires each of our operating companies to meet international best practice standards including ISO 27001. Our operating companies in Bangladesh and Pakistan completed ISO 27001 (Information Security Management System) certification during 2022.

Penetration tests and so-called "ethical hacking" tests are being carried out frequently across our operating companies to assess the current cybersecurity levels and proactively detect possible weaknesses in different systems. This allows us to act on potential cybersecurity problems before they materialize. To increase cybersecurity awareness even further a new email "phishing campaign" has been launched. As a next step, employees' cybersecurity awareness will be regularly monitored through new campaigns and an online awareness test.

Cybersecurity incidents

We had no material cybersecurity incidents in 2022.

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of trademarks, service marks and domain name registrations, copyright protection and contractual restrictions to establish and protect our technologies, brand name, logos, marketing designs and internet domain names. We have registered and applied to register certain trademarks and service marks in connection with our telecommunications and digital businesses in accordance with the laws of our operating companies. Our registered trademarks and service marks include our brand name, logos and certain advertising features. Our copyrights and know-how are principally in the area of computer software for service applications developed in connection with our mobile and fixed-line network platform, our internet platforms and non-connectivity service offerings and for the language and designs we use in marketing and advertising our communication services. For a discussion of the risks associated with new technology, see *Risk Factors—Operational Risks—The loss of important intellectual property rights as well as third-party claims that we have infringed on their intellectual property rights could significantly harm our business.*

Sustainability

The Group Chief Corporate Affairs Officer oversees the corporate sustainability (ESG) program and confers with our management in connection with executing its duties.

Our approach to sustainability goes beyond corporate philanthropy, and is centered around the idea of using technology to empower communities. The approach consists of two important elements: our “license to grow” and our “license to operate” initiatives, and reflects our desire to forge valuable partnerships that benefit all our stakeholders. The first element, our license to grow initiative, is supported by our digital entrepreneurship and digital skills and literacy programs, which help us to contribute long-term socioeconomic value to the communities we serve. Through promoting digital inclusion and creating new opportunities for participants, these programs also contribute to the demand for digital products and services, which in turn creates new opportunities for our business. In parallel, the second element of our approach to sustainability, the license to operate initiative is focused on efforts aimed at improving and sustaining our global operations. It emphasizes services that provide long-term benefits to the societies we operate in, as well as good corporate citizenship, ethical behavior and operational performance. VEON is committed to creating social and business value by making impactful investments that help create new services, partnerships and forums, which in turn enable and empower the people we serve across our markets.

Our Integrated Annual Report 2022 describes this approach to sustainability and meets Global Reporting Initiative standards at the “core” level, follow the guidance in the AA1000 Accountability Principles Standard and is influenced by International Integrated Reporting Council guidance. The Integrated Annual Report 2020 has also obtained a “limited” level of assurance in various “subject matters” to meet the requirements of the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (revised). For the AA1000 Principles, our assurance engagement was planned and performed to meet the requirements of a Type 1 “moderate level” of assurance as defined by AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS) 2008.

As part of our reporting cycle, we assess the effectiveness of our sustainability strategy and revise it when needed.

Our approach to the identification, management and evaluation of sustainability is guided by three main principles:

- **Stakeholders:** By engaging with our stakeholders, we understand their concerns and expectations, and we follow a number of stakeholder-defined standards and guidelines;
- **Materiality:** Using pre-defined criteria, we prioritize materiality by assessing individual opportunities against our strategy and their importance to our stakeholders; and
- **Accountability:** We are accountable to our stakeholders through the publication of our Integrated Annual Report. We also share periodic updates with internal stakeholders, including members of management, to inform them about key sustainability-related developments and our sustainability performance.

MSCI ESG Ratings rated VEON 'BBB' in its most recent assessment of our resilience to long-term environmental, social and governance risks. The assessment, dated April 2022, cited our performance in corporate governance as a particular area of strength relative to its industry peers. We are also proud to be a member of the GSM Association's (GSMA) climate action taskforce and are planning to align with the organization's goal of achieving net-zero GHG emissions for the industry by 2050. By taking this step, we are working towards setting climate action targets for our business that help our industry meet its emissions objectives.

Our support for the GSMA's ambitions corresponds with a variety of existing initiatives to reduce the energy intensity of our business. We are committed to mitigating our carbon footprint and the rollout of network energy-efficiency measures, which will contribute to a low-carbon economy as well as offer us the potential to reduce our operating costs over time. We continue to upgrade existing diesel- and petrol-powered units with more energy-efficient, hybrid and renewable energy-powered network equipment and, where practical, increase the number of base transceiver stations situated outside to reduce the energy use involved in keeping them cool. In some markets we share tower capacity with other operators, which has had a direct positive impact on our energy consumption and our environmental footprint. We keep abreast of local environmental legislation and strive to reduce the environmental impact of our operations through responsible use of natural resources and by reducing waste and emissions.

Our operating companies continue to develop innovative solutions to reduce energy intensity, such as powering telephone exchange stations on solar energy, installing state-of-the-art on-grid photovoltaic systems and carrying out training on renewable energy solutions to ensure stakeholders are aware of our carbon- and cost-saving benefits. Across our organization, we continued working on reducing the carbon footprint of our offices, with a variety of initiatives including switching to LED lighting. Additionally, our recent decision to encourage home-working as a permanent change to our HR policy at our Amsterdam headquarters will enable us to make an additional contribution to reducing the carbon footprint of our headquarters function.

EU Taxonomy Regulation

As of 2021, we started applying the EU Taxonomy regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment.

After a thorough review, we concluded that our core economic activities are not covered by the Climate Delegated Act and consequently are Taxonomy-non-eligible, considering the evolving character of the European regulatory framework, the level of complexity of the available legislation and the lack of clarity around how to interpret and apply it, we expect that reporting will evolve and, over time, with more scoping to be done in coming periods. Additionally, as our core economic activities are not covered by the Climate Delegated Act and are consequently Taxonomy-non-eligible, we have not provided any Taxonomy-Alignment assessment herein.

It is concluded that VEON Group with its core business activities is not identified as a relevant source of GHG emissions.

Our assessment of Taxonomy-eligibility is focused on economic activities defined as the provision of goods or services on a market, thus (potentially) generating revenues. In this context, we, as a telecommunications group, define voice, fixed broadband, data and digital services as the core of our business activities. We define activities such as the acquisition/construction of new buildings (for our shops, front and back offices, warehouses, data centers) and towers or the transport for our administrative and engineering staff as underlying activities necessary to conduct our core business activities. They are not reported as Taxonomy-eligible activities and not included in our turnover KPI as they are not generating external turnover on a standalone basis.

Our turnover is Taxonomy-non-eligible because our economic activities are not covered by the Climate Delegated Act to date. Consequently, the capital and operating expenditure related with these activities are Taxonomy-non-eligible.

In addition, the capital and operating expenditure to be reported also include those that are related to the purchase of output from Taxonomy-aligned economic activities and certain individual measures enabling the target activities to become low-carbon or to lead to greenhouse gas reductions. Due to our accounting policy regarding these individually Taxonomy-eligible Capex/Opex (cf. section “Capex KPI and Opex KPI” in the description of our accounting policies), we report our total KPIs as follows:

Table 1 - Proportion of Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in total turnover, Capex and Opex

	Total (USD million)	Proportion of Taxonomy-eligible economic activities (in %)	Proportion of Taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities (in %)
Turnover	3,755	0%	100%
Capital expenditure (Capex)	1,922	14.0 %	86.0 %
Operating expenditure (Opex)	2,009	0.4 %	99.6 %

Accounting Policies

The key performance indicators (“KPIs”) include the turnover KPI, the Capex KPI and the Opex KPI. For the reporting period 2022, the KPIs have to be disclosed in relation to Taxonomy-eligible economic activities and Taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities.

The specification of the KPIs is determined in accordance with Annex I of the Art. 8 Delegated Act. We determine the Taxonomy-eligible KPIs in accordance with the legal requirements and describe our accounting policy in this regard as follows:

Turnover KPI

Definition The proportion of Taxonomy-eligible economic activities in our total turnover has been calculated as the part of net turnover derived from products and services associated with Taxonomy-eligible economic activities (numerator) divided by the net turnover (denominator). The denominator of the turnover KPI is based on our consolidated net turnover in accordance with IAS 1.82(a). For further details on our accounting policies regarding our consolidated net turnover, please refer to Note 3 of our Annual Report 2022.

With regard to the numerator, under the current environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy, climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation, VEON had no eligible turnover-generating activities.

Capex KPI

The Capex KPI is defined as Taxonomy-eligible Capex (numerator) divided by our total Capex (denominator). With regard to the numerator, we refer to our explanations below.

Total Capex consists of additions to Property and Equipment and Intangible assets during the financial year. Total Capex can be reconciled to our consolidated financial statements as the reference to the sum of total Additions line of Note 12 and Note 13.

Opex KPI

The Opex KPI is defined as Taxonomy-eligible Opex (numerator) divided by our total Opex (denominator). With regard to the numerator, we refer to our explanations below.

The Taxonomy-eligible Opex consists of Opex related to purchase of renewable energy. Apart from that we have not identified any other Opex in our business stream that is Taxonomy-eligible.

Explanations on the numerator of the Capex KPI and the Opex KPI

As we have not identified Taxonomy-eligible economic activities, we do not record Capex/Opex related to assets or processes that are associated with Taxonomy-eligible economic activities in the numerator of the Capex KPI and the Opex. Only “category c” Capex and Opex can therefore qualify as Taxonomy-eligible, and considered for calculating of the proportion of Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in Capex and Opex (Table 1), i.e., Capex/Opex related to the purchase of output from Taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures enabling certain target activities (our non-eligible activities) to become low-carbon or to lead to greenhouse gas reductions (Sect. 1.1.2.2. (c) of Annex I to the Art. 8 Delegated Act).

We have identified the following economic activities in the Climate Delegated Act resulting in Opex which can be considered as individually Taxonomy-eligible purchased output/measures:

Description of the individually Taxonomy-eligible purchased output/measure	Respective economic activity (Annex I to Climate Delegated Act)	Amount, USD million
Our activities associated with purchase of electricity generated from renewables*	4.1. Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	6.7*
	4.2. Electricity generation using concentrated solar power (CSP) technology	
	4.3. Electricity generation from wind power	
	4.4. Electricity generation from ocean energy technologies	
	4.5. Electricity generation from hydropower	
	4.6. Electricity generation from geothermal energy	
	4.7. Electricity generation from renewable non-fossil gaseous and liquid fuels	
	4.8. Electricity generation from bioenergy	
All our vehicle fleet (leasing)	6.5. Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	0.3
All renovation measures of our existing buildings including own shops, front and back offices, warehouses and towers	7.2. Renovation of existing buildings	0.3
Maintenance and repair of the energy efficient equipment for our base stations	7.3. Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	0.1
Total		7.4

* VEON does not have the information to make a further split of Opex from the activities associated with the purchase of electricity generated from renewables per respective economic activity (Annex I to Climate Delegated Act).

We have identified the following economic activities in the Climate Delegated Act resulting in Capex which can be considered as individually Taxonomy-eligible purchased output/measures:

Table 3 - Individually Taxonomy-eligible Capex and the respective economic activities		
Description of the individually Taxonomy-eligible purchased output/measure	Respective economic activity (Annex I to Climate Delegated Act)	Amount, USD million
Our acquisition of buildings (i.e. eligibility of all buildings taking into account the legal or economic ownership, including the right of use from a lease of a building) including shops, front and back offices, warehouses and towers	7.7. Acquisition and ownership of buildings	14.9
Our investment in the build-out and upgrade of energy efficient and high-speed network infrastructure and data centers, and in generation of renewable energy	8.1. Data processing, hosting and related activities	253.6
Total		268.7

For the allocation of Capex and Opex we have identified the relevant purchases and measures and identified the primarily related economic activity in the Climate Delegated Act. In this way, we ensure that no Capex or Opex is considered more than once.

For the reporting year 2022, ~14% of VEON's EU Taxonomy Capex activities qualifies as eligible relating to our investment in the build-out and upgrade of energy efficient and high-speed network infrastructure and data centers, and in generation of renewable energy and our acquisition of buildings, including shops, front and back offices, warehouses and towers. 14% of our EU Taxonomy Capex activities qualify as aligned, which consists of the build-out and upgraded energy efficient and high-speed network infrastructure and data centers, generation of renewable energy, buildings including shops, front and back offices, warehouses and towers. We concluded that VEON's EU Taxonomy Turnover is not eligible and Opex is not material under the economic activities currently in scope of the EU Taxonomy regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation. We did not include a Turnover and Opex table as in our view this would not provide additional insights.

We have concluded that the roll-out of fiber is currently not eligible, however we believe this is an important enabler for climate change mitigation, also providing significant energy savings compared to copper.

Our future EU Taxonomy disclosures are subject to any potential new guidance and the release of criteria for the four remaining environmental objectives.

The proportion of eligible, aligned and non-eligible activities are reported below in terms of EU Taxonomy Capex.

EU Taxonomy Capex alignment

	Substantial contribution criteria				Does not significant harm (DNSH)				Minimum safeguards	Taxonomy aligned proportion of Capex 2022	Category enabl. activity	Category trans. activity
	Codes	Absolute Capex (in USD million)	Proportion of Capex	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Climate change adaptation	Water and marine resources	Transition to a circular economy				
A. Taxonomy eligible activities												
A1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy aligned)												
Our investment in the build-out and upgrade of energy efficient and high-speed network infrastructure and data centers, and in generation of renewable energy	8.1.	253.6	13%	100%	0%	Y	Y	Y	Y	13%	N/A	Y
Our acquisition of buildings (i.e. eligibility of all buildings taking into account the legal or economic ownership, including the right of use from a lease of a building) including shops, front and back offices, warehouses and towers	7.7.	14.9	1%	100%	0%	Y	Y	Y	Y	1%	Y	N/A
A2. Taxonomy eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy aligned)												
Total A1 + A2		268.5	14%									
B. Taxonomy non-eligible activities												
Capex of taxonomy non-eligible activity (B)		1,653.9	86%									
Total A + B		1,922.4	100%									

Property, Plants and Equipment

Buildings

Our office in Amsterdam is leased. Our global headquarters activities are hosted in Amsterdam which consists of a 1020 square metre office with 33 work places, and we have subleased parts of our Amsterdam office since February 2020. Our London office at 15 Bonhill Street, London EC2A 4DN has been fully subleased since January 2019, accordingly, we no longer have any designated office space in London. Since March 2022 we have had a relatively small satellite office in Dubai and, on December 31, 2022, we entered into a lease for a larger office in Dubai consisting of 500 square metre with 26 workspaces which is expected to be operational in mid-June 2023. Our subsidiaries, including those in Pakistan and Ukraine, both own and lease property used for a variety of functions, including administrative offices, technical centers, data centers, warehouses, operating facilities, main switches for our networks and IT centers. We also own office buildings in some of our regional license areas and lease space on an as-needed basis.

Telecommunications Equipment and Operations

The primary elements of our material tangible fixed assets are our networks.

Mobile network infrastructure

Our mobile networks, which use mainly Ericsson, Huawei, ZTE, and Nokia equipment, are integrated wireless networks of radio base station equipment, circuit and packet core equipment and digital wireless switches connected by fixed microwave transmission links, fiber optic cable links and leased lines. We select suppliers based mainly on compliance with technical and functional requirements and total cost.

Since late 2019, as part of our “infrastructure” strategy, we have been focused on optimizing our tower portfolio by selling certain mobile tower assets and concurrently entering into lease arrangements with the buyer for the same assets, thereby monetizing our asset base while increasing operating costs.

For the mobile network structure that we do not own, we enter into agreements for the location of base stations in the form of either leases or cooperation agreements that provide us with the use of certain spaces for our base stations and equipment. Under these leases or cooperation agreements, we typically have the right to use such property to place our towers and equipment shelters. We are also party to certain network managed services agreements to maintain our networks and infrastructure.

We also enter into agreements with other operators for radio network sharing, where we either share the passive equipment, physical site and towers or combine the operation of the radio equipment with other operators. Network sharing brings not only substantial savings on site rentals and maintenance costs but also on investments in equipment for the rollout of new base stations.

Fixed-lined infrastructure

Our infrastructure supports our mobile businesses in all of our markets and enables provision of fixed-line services to our customers in Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Our infrastructure in these markets include: a transport network designed and continually developed to carry voice, data and internet traffic of mobile network, FTTB and our fixed-line customers using fiber optics and microwave links; and a transport network based on our optical cable network utilizing DWDM, SDH and IP/MPLS equipment with all DWDM and SDH optical networks being fully ring-protected (except for secondary towns).

For more information on our property, plants and equipment, see *Note 12—Property and Equipment* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Directors and Senior Management

As of June 15, 2023, our directors, their respective ages, positions, dates of appointment and assessment of independence were as follows:

Name	Age	Position	First Appointed	Independent
Gunnar Holt	69	Chairman of Board of Directors	2022 (as Chairman); 2015 (as member)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Michiel Soeting	62	Director	2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hans-Holger Albrecht	59	Director	2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Morten Lundal	58	Director	2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Augie K Fabela II	57	Director	2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vasily Sidorov	52	Director	2021	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Irene Shvakman	55	Director	2021	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Yaroslav Glazunov	43	Director	2020	
Karen Linehan	64	Director	2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stan Miller	64	Director	2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Andrei Gusev	50	Director	2014	

As of June 15, 2023, the board of directors of VEON (“Board of Directors”) consists of eleven members, nine of whom we deem to be independent. See *Item 10B—Memorandum and Articles of Association—Board of Directors*. In analyzing the independence of the members of the Board of Directors for this purpose, we are guided by the NASDAQ listing rules, the rules promulgated by the SEC and the Dutch Corporate Governance Code, as if those rules applied to.

All members of the Board of Directors are elected by our shareholders through a cumulative voting process. Nominations to the board of directors are managed by its nominating and corporate governance committee (“NCGC”), which is led by Gunnar Holt, whom we deem to be an independent member of the Board of Directors. The NCGC looks to ensure that the membership of the Board of Directors consists of individuals with sufficiently diverse and independent backgrounds, who possess experience, knowledge, and expertise most relevant to our strategic priorities and challenges. All members of the board of directors possess relevant industry experience and have additionally been selected to provide the requisite experience required of the committees of our Board of Directors.

At the June 29, 2022 annual general meeting of shareholders, VEON shareholders elected six previously serving directors and one new member to the VEON Board of Directors. See - “*Updates to the Board of Directors following June 29, 2023 Annual General Meeting*” for the Board composition following our 2023 annual general meeting.

On July 30, 2018, we amended and restated our bye-laws to, among other things, eliminate our two-tier board structure. As a result, we have a board of directors and a management leadership team known as the Group Executive Committee (“GEC”).

Our bye-laws empower the Board of Directors to direct the management of VEON Ltd.’s business and affairs, and require that the Board of Directors approves important matters including, among others, the annual budget and audited accounts, organizational or reporting changes to the management structure, significant transactions and changes to share capital or other significant actions. Additionally, under Bermuda law, the Board of Directors has the right to require that any matter come to the Board of Directors for approval and any member of the Board of Directors may bring forward an item for the agenda of the Board of Directors, which helps to ensure that the Board of Directors provides appropriate oversight over our matters.

The GEC is currently comprised of the Group Chief Executive Officer, the Group Chief Financial Officer, the Group General Counsel, the Group Chief People Officer, the Group Chief Internal Audit & Compliance Officer, the Group Corporate Affairs Officer and the Group Head of Portfolio Management. The GEC is focused on the management of the business affairs of VEON Ltd. and its subsidiaries as a whole, including execution of our competitive strategy, driving financial performance and overseeing and coordinating Group-wide initiatives. On an annual basis, the GEC, the audit and risk committee (the “Audit and Risk Committee”) and the Board of Directors define our risk profile for the categories of risk we encounter in operating our business, which are then integrated into our business through global policies and procedures.

As of June 24, 2023, the members of our GEC, their respective ages, positions and dates of appointment were as follows:

Name	Age	Position	First Appointed
Kaan Terzioğlu	54	Group Chief Executive Officer	March 2020 (as co-CEO)
A.Omiyinka Doris	47	Acting Group General Counsel	October 2022
Michael Schulz	56	Group Chief People Officer	July 2021
Joop Brakenhoff ⁽¹⁾	57	Group Chief Financial Officer	May 2023
Matthieu Galvani	53	Chief Corporate Affairs Officer	October 2022
Dmitry Shvets	50	Group Head of Portfolio Management	April 2021

⁽¹⁾ Serkan Okandan and Joop Brakenhoff served on the GEC as Group Chief Financial Officer and Chief Internal Officer respectively for the reporting period ending December 21, 2022. Effective from May 1 2023, Joop Brakenhoff replaced Serkan Okandan as Group Chief Financial Officer.

Board of Directors

Mr. Gunnar Holt (Chairman of Board of Directors) has served as the Chairman of the VEON Ltd. Board of Directors since June 2022 and a director of the Company since June 2015 and we deem Mr. Holt to be an independent director through his term of appointment. Mr. Holt is serving as a member of VEON Ltd.'s Audit and Risk Committee and a chairman of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Mr. Holt has served on a number of corporate Boards and was a senior adviser at Telenor ASA from 2006 to 2017 and previously served as Group Finance Director for the Company from 2000. From 1995 to 1999, he worked at Aker ASA and Aker RGI ASA, serving as Vice President and CFO. From 1986 to 1995, he held various leadership positions in the Aker Group, including deputy president of Norwegian Contractors AS, executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Aker Oil and Gas Technology AS, president of Aker Eiendom AS, and finance and accounting director of Aker Norcem AS. From 1978 to 1986, he served as executive officer and special adviser in the Norwegian Ministry of Petroleum and Energy. Mr. Holt holds a Doctor of Business Administration degree from Henley Management College, Brunel University in the United Kingdom; an MBA from the University of Queensland in Australia; and an MBA in finance from the University of Wisconsin. He received a Diplomøkonom from the Norwegian School of Management.

Mr. Hans Holger Albrecht (Director) has been a director of VEON Ltd. since June 2020 and we deem Mr. Albrecht to be an independent director through his term of appointment. Mr. Albrecht is chair of the Strategy & Innovation Committee. Mr. Albrecht is currently a member of the Board of Directors of the following publicly listed entities: Scout24 AG (Chairman of the Board since June 2018), Storytel AB (Chairman of the Board since February 2022), and Deezer SA (non-executive Board member since October 2022). Mr. Albrecht is currently a senior adviser to EQT Group. He was the CEO of Deezer Group, a French online music streaming service between 2015 and 2021. Prior to that, Mr. Albrecht was president and Chief Executive Officer of Millicom International Cellular S.A., a telecom and media group offering digital services to over 50 million customers in Africa and Latin America from 2012 to 2015; a director at Ice Group ASA, a Norwegian mobile network operator from 2015 to 2021; Chairman of the digital advisory Board at Deutsche Postbank Group from 2016 to 2019; and president and CEO at Modern Times Group MTG AB, a publicly traded Swedish digital entertainment company from 2000 to 2012. Mr. Albrecht holds a doctorate from Ruhr-Universität Bochum in Germany and a Master of Law from the University of Freiburg.

Mr. Augie K Fabela II (Director) has been a director of VEON Ltd. since June 2022 and we deem Mr. Fabela to be an independent director through his term of appointment. Mr. Fabela currently serves as a member of both the Compensation and Talent Committee as well as the Strategy and Innovation. Mr. Fabela was also a director of VEON Ltd. from June 2011 to December 2012, during which time he served as Chairman of the Board. Mr. Fabela received nominations to the Board from 14.8% minority independent shareholders of VEON. Mr. Fabela is chairman emeritus and co-founder of VEON Ltd. He is executive chairman and co-founder of FastForward.ai. In addition, he is also a director (Finance Committee) at Shareability, Inc. since 2019. Mr. Fabela is a #1 bestselling author of "The Impatience Economy." He graduated from Stanford University with a B.A. and M.A. in International Relations and International Policy Studies."

Mr. Yaroslav Glazunov (Director) has been a director of VEON Ltd. since November 2020. As of June 1, 2023, Mr. Glazunov serves as the Chairman of the Compensation and Talent Committee and is a member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Mr. Glazunov is currently a partner at the publicly listed entity Korn Ferry (partner since 2021). Mr. Glazunov is a senior adviser at the international investment firm LetterOne where he focuses on long-term investment portfolio management. He oversees portfolio strategy and governance, as well as leadership performance, drawing upon more than two decades of advisory experience in Europe, Asia and the Middle East. He is Chairman for Central Eurasia at Korn Ferry, the world's largest organizational consulting company. In addition to his commercial roles, Mr. Glazunov chairs an NGO engaged in the advancement of arts education.

Mr. Andrei Gusev (Director) has been a director of VEON Ltd. since April 2014. Mr. Gusev is the Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Gusev is a senior partner at LetterOne Technology (UK) LLP, joining in 2014, and was a managing director at Altimo from 2013 to 2014. Mr. Gusev was Chief Executive Officer of X5 Retail Group N.V. from 2011 to 2012 and prior to that, served as its director of business development and M&A from 2006 to 2010. From 2001 to 2005, Mr. Gusev served as

managing director of the Alfa Group with overall responsibility for investment planning. Prior to that, Mr. Gusev worked at Bain & Company and Deloitte Consulting. Mr. Gusev received an MBA from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania in 2000 and a diploma with honors from the Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science at Lomonosov Moscow State University in 1994.

Mr. Morten Lundal (Director) has been a director of VEON Ltd. since June 2022 and we deem Mr. Morten to be an independent director through his term of appointment. Mr. Lundal is a member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and Strategy and Innovation Committee. Mr. Lundal has over 20 years' experience as an executive in the telecoms sector with extensive experience in emerging markets, having held key positions at Telenor Group in Oslo and Vodafone Group in London as well as CEO of Maxis Bhd and Digi.Com Bhd in Malaysia. In addition, Mr. Lundal has served as a non-executive director of Digital National Bhd, Malaysia since 2020. Mr. Lundal completed his Master of Business and Economics at the Norwegian School of Management and holds an MBA from the International Institute for Management Development in Lausanne.

Mr. Stan Miller (Director) has served as a director of VEON Ltd. since June 2022 and we deem Mr. Miller to be an independent director through his term of appointment. Stan Miller has over 30 years of experience in the start-up, successful turnaround and running of companies in both the telecommunication and media industries (TMT) - experienced executive - CEO, NED, INED of listed companies on JSE, NYSE, MOEX, AEX, NASDAQ bourses. He has served as a member of & has a deep experience in audit, risk, compliance, strategy, remuneration and nomination, ESG committees of boards. From 2016 he is member of the board of MTN Group (South Africa) the largest telecommunication company in Africa - JSE listed - 280 million subscribers - member strategy, risk, ESG, corporate governance committees; From June 2022 he is a member of the board VEON Ltd Telecom operator – 220 million subs (NASDAQ /AEX) member of Strategy & Nomco, Remco committees; He is also CEO & Owner of Athena Investment Holdings SPF SA (Luxembourg); Leaderman NV (Belgium); Leaderman SARL (Luxembourg); Investor, shareholder & director of other own private companies. Senior advisor to PE / Hedge funds in TMT sector. From 2010- 2019 he was a member of the board MTS OJSC- NY / MOEX listed, where he also served on Audit /Risk, Nomco/Remco & Strategy committees. From 2011-2016 he was Executive Chairman, director and minority shareholder of AINMT AB / ICE Group a telecom operator in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Indonesia & Brazil (later listed on Oslo Stock Exchange after split of international operations) - majority owned by Access Industries. From 1999 till 2010 he was a member of the board of Royal KPN, CEO KPN Mobile and CEO of the Mobile International Business. He was responsible for the sale of non- core assets when KPN faced a financial ruin in 2000. He was responsible for the successful turnaround in The Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, and building new businesses (MVNO) in France, Spain. He introduced a “Challenger” strategy & business model as Chairman of E-Plus (Germany) and BASE (Belgium) where he introduced – changed the business model, creating significant value of Euro 12 billion for KPN and its' shareholders from basically bankrupt businesses. He also served as Chief Executive Officer & chairman of BASE N.V. in Belgium, a company that he successfully launched as KPN- Orange in 1998. From 1991 – 1997 prior to joining KPN he held leading positions in the pan-European Pay TV operator Nethold (DSTV, MultiChoice) a joint venture between MNET & Richemont. His last assignment being as Chief Executive Officer of its operations in Italy, where the first European digital satellite offering was launched at Telepiu . Nethold was sold to Vivendi / Canal Plus in 1997. Prior to 1991 he held several senior management positions at M-Net / DSTV / MultiChoice Electronic Media pay television in South Africa (part of NASPERS - PROSUS) and was one of the founding executives of MNET in South Africa and General manager of its operations in South Africa – relocating to Europe in 1991 to join Nethold. Stan has a deep understanding of different cultures & the diversity of running businesses across Europe, Africa and beyond and the impact that has on business. In Europe he has lived and worked in Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. He also has a deep understanding of emerging markets in Africa, Eastern Europe and beyond. He has both Belgian & South African nationalities and is a Luxembourg resident.

Ms. Karen Linehan (Director) has been a director of VEON Ltd. since January 2022 and we deem Ms. Linehan to be an independent director through her term of appointment. Ms. Linehan is a member of the Audit and Risk Committee as well as the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Ms. Linehan is currently a member of the Board of Directors of publicly listed entities Aelis Farma SA (Board member, Chairwoman of the Audit Committee and member of the Compensation Committee since January 2022), and CNH Industrial N.V. (Board member since April 2022 and Chairwoman of the Audit Committee since September 2022). Ms. Linehan retired at the end of 2021 as the executive Vice President and general counsel of Sanofi, a CAC 40 global healthcare company, and as a member of the supervisory Boards of Sanofi Aventis Deutschland GmbH and Euroapi, which were both Sanofi subsidiaries. She is an independent Board member of GARDP North America Inc. (Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership), a non-profit organization that develops new treatments for drug-resistant infections and a member of the Board of Visitors at Georgetown University Law Center. Ms. Linehan graduated from Georgetown University with Bachelor of Arts and Juris Doctorate degrees. Prior to practicing law at as an associate at Townley & Updike in New York, NY from September 1986 until December 1990, Ms. Linehan served on the Congressional Staff of the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives from September 1977 to August 1986.

Ms. Irene Shvakman (Director) has been a director of VEON Ltd. since June 2021 and we deem Ms. Shvakman to be an independent director through her term of appointment. Ms. Shvakman is a member of the Strategy and Innovation Committee. Ms. Shvakman is co-founder and Chairwoman of Revo Technologies and has more than 25 years of experience in fintech, financial services and technology development. Until 2016, Ms. Shvakman was a senior partner at McKinsey & Company, where she advised top executives at leading banks, insurers, and regulators across emerging markets on strategy, organization and performance transformation. Ms. Shvakman holds an MBA from Harvard Business School and a Bachelor of Science in Biochemistry from Brown University in the United States. Since 2020, Ms. Shvakman serves as a member of the European Advisory Board of Harvard Business School.

Mr. Vasily Sidorov (Director) has been a director of VEON Ltd. since June 2021 and we deem Mr. Sidorov to be an independent director through his term of appointment. Mr. Sidorov is a member of the Audit and Risk Committee as well as the Finance Committee. Mr. Sidorov has over 25 years' experience in top management and non-executive directorship roles in telecoms, technology, transport and other industries. His executive roles include president and Chief Executive Officer of MTS from 2003 to 2006, first VP for finance and investments at Sistema-Telecom (Russia) from 2000 to 2003, and Chief Financial Officer of Svyazinvest (Russia) from 1997 to 2000. He was a key investor and founder of a number of telecoms-related businesses and non-executive director at a number of technology ventures. Mr. Sidorov has served on Boards of large public and non-public corporations, such as Russian Railways from 2012 to 2018, Aeroflot from 2013 to 2020, Russian Post from 2019 to 2020, and G-Group from 2022 to present. He is currently a principal venture capital, private equity and special situations investor in Continental Europe, Middle East, Africa, and the United States. Mr. Sidorov serves as a member of the Board of AS RUS MEDIA, publisher of Forbes Russia, since 2018. Mr. Sidorov completed a Bachelor of Science in Economics and the Wharton School of Business University of Pennsylvania and a Master of International Public Law from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations.

Mr. Michiel Soeting (Director) has been a director of VEON Ltd. since March 2022 and we deem Mr. Soeting to be an independent director. Mr. Soeting is the Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee and a member of the Finance Committee and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Mr. Soeting has 32 years of experience with KPMG, one of the leading audit firms worldwide. While at KPMG, he worked in key locations in the EMEA, ASPAC and the Americas regions, becoming KPMG partner in 1998 and leading some of its largest global advisory and audit clients, including BHP Group, Equinor, LafargeHolcim, Philips Electronics, RD Shell, and Wolters Kluwer. From 2008, Mr. Soeting served as a global head of the KPMG Energy and Natural Resources (ENR) sector, and as a global Chairman of the KPMG ENR Board. From 2009 to 2014, he was a member of the KPMG Global Markets Steering Committee. From 2012 to 2014, Mr. Soeting served as a member of the European Resource Efficiency Platform of the European Commission. From 2019, Mr. Soeting has taken on various oversight roles, in particular, as a member of the Advisory Board of Parker College of Business of Georgia Southern University in the United States and, from January 2021, as a member of the Board of Governors of Reed's Foundation in the United Kingdom. Mr. Soeting graduated from Vrije University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands as a Chartered Accountant where he completed his Doctoral studies in Economics. He holds an MBA from Georgia Southern University in the United States. In addition, Mr. Soeting is a qualified Chartered Accountant in the United Kingdom.

Group Executive Committee

Mr. Kaan Terzioğlu has been serving VEON Group as the Group Chief Executive Officer since June 2021. As the Group CEO, Terzioğlu leads the executive teams of the Company's digital operators providing connectivity and digital solutions, empowering their customers with digital finance, education, entertainment and health services, among others, and supporting the economic growth of the Company's operating markets. Prior to being appointed as the Group CEO, Mr. Terzioğlu served the Company as Group Co-CEO from March 2020 to June 2021, Group Co-COO from November 2019 to March 2020 and a Board director from July 2019 to October 2019. Kaan Terzioğlu is currently a Board Member of the GSMA and of the GSMA Foundation, and also serves on the board of Digicel. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Terzioğlu held regional and global leadership roles in management consulting, technology and telecoms with Arthur Andersen, CISCO and Turkcell in Belgium, United States and Turkey. In 2019, Mr. Terzioğlu received GSMA's "Outstanding Contribution to the Industry" award for his leadership in creating a digital transformation model for the telecoms industry and for his contributions to socially responsible business in telecommunications industry. Mr. Terzioğlu holds a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration from Bogazici University and is also a Certified Public Accountant (Istanbul Chamber of Certified Independent Public Accountants)

Mr. Serkan Okandan has served as VEON's Group Chief Financial Officer since May 2020 until the end of April 2023. Mr. Okandan brings more than 25 years' experience to VEON, including as group chief financial officer at the Etisalat Group and Turkcell, telecommunications providers in the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa. Mr. Okandan also held senior management positions at the Group level and board positions of subsidiaries in Ukraine, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Mr. Okandan is a graduate of the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences at Bosphorus University in Istanbul, Turkey.

Ms. Asabi Omiyinka Doris was appointed as Acting Group General Counsel and a member of the Group Executive Committee effective October 2022 and was subsequently appointed as Group General Counsel effective June 2023. Previously, she held the position of Deputy General Counsel SEC/Disclosure, Finance and Governance based in Amsterdam at VEON from July 2015 until October 2022. Prior to joining VEON, Ms. Doris was Chief Counsel, Africa for Vale based in Maputo, Mozambique from 2011 to 2014. Prior to that, she worked at Norton Rose from 2006 to 2011 in its London and Milan offices, Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer from 2005 to 2006 in its London offices and at Davis Polk & Wardwell from 2000 to 2005 in its New York office. Ms. Doris holds a B.A. magna cum laude from Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges and a J.D. from Harvard Law School.

Mr. Michael Schulz was appointed as VEON's Chief People Officer in July 2021 and is a member of VEON's Group Executive Committee. Mr. Schulz joined VEON from Puma Energy, where he was Chief People & Culture Officer and worked closely with the company's Board of Directors as a member of its Group Executive Committee. Prior to Puma Energy, Mr. Schulz led the Human Resources function for two of Petrofac plc's global Oil & Gas Services businesses, its Turn-Key Facilities business as well as its Engineering Services business as Senior Vice President of Human Resources, based in Dubai. A lawyer by training, Mr. Schulz was previously Legal Counsel for BRAAS, a subsidiary of Redland plc and had a wide-ranging career at Lafarge (now Holcim) following the company's acquisition of Redland in 1997, including the role of Legal Counsel in Germany, Vice President of Organizational Effectiveness in Paris and Vice President of Human Resources for Middle East and North Africa, based in Cairo. Mr. Schulz graduated from the University Bayreuth, Bavaria, with a degree in Law. He also specialized in parallel in Organizational Psychology and Business Finance. Mr. Schulz holds an MSc equivalent in Law from the State of Rhineland Palatine, qualifying him to serve as a solicitor, judge or Attorney at Law.

Mr. Joop Brakenhoff was appointed as Group Chief Internal Audit & Compliance Officer and a member of VEON's Group Executive Committee in July 2020. Mr. Brakenhoff served as the Group Chief Internal Audit & Compliance Officer until the end of April 2023, effective from May 1, 2023 Mr. Brakenhoff serves as the Group Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Brakenhoff joined VEON as the Company's Head of Internal Audit in January 2019. Prior to this he was at Heineken International, where he was the head of Global Audit. Mr. Brakenhoff has also held senior financial and internal audit roles at Royal Ahold, prior to which he was Chief Financial Officer of Burg Industries B.V. and Head of Internal Audit at Heerema International. Mr. Brakenhoff started his career at KPMG in 1985 where he worked for nine years in a variety of financial audit roles. Mr. Brakenhoff is a Chartered Accountant (registered accountant) of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Chartered Accountants (NBA) and a Certified Operational Auditor.

Mr. Dmitry Shvets joined VEON as Group Head of Portfolio Management and was appointed as a member of Group Executive Committee in April 2021. Dmitry's role includes oversight of VEON's Performance Management and M&A teams. Mr. Shvets has a private equity background, most recently as Head of Russia and CIS for TPG Capital, where he focused on the operational performance of TPG's portfolio companies and investing activities. Mr. Shvets has management consulting experience from McKinsey and held a senior management role leading a large operational transformation program in metals and mining. He also has prior experience in channel management, pricing and distribution in the FMCG industry. Mr. Shvets graduated from Moscow State Institute of International Relations with Honors and holds an MBA from Goizueta Business School of Emory University.

Mr. Matthieu Galvani was appointed Chief Corporate Affairs Officer in October 2022 and is a member of VEON's Group Executive Committee. Mr. Galvani has over 22 years' experience working in the telecommunications sector in the Middle East, North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa. In this time, he developed significant experience in corporate affairs, brand strategy and reputation management. Mr. Galvani joined VEON Group in 2016 as Chief Commercial Officer for emerging markets, before becoming CEO and Chairman of the Board of VEON's Djezzy mobile operator in Algeria in 2020, serving over 14 million customers with more than 2,700 employees. Prior to his roles with VEON, Mr. Galvani held the positions of Chief Commercial Officer of Zain Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Chief Commercial Officer of Tunisie Telecom, Chief Commercial Officer of Djezzy under Orascom Telecom Group ownership and Chief Marketing & Communication Officer of KenCell in Kenya.

Compensation

In order to ensure alignment with the long-term interests of the company's shareholders, the CTC periodically evaluates the compensation of the company's Board of Directors and the GEC taking into account the competitive landscape, the compensation of directors at other comparable companies and recommendations regarding best practices. Following review by the NCGC both the CTC and the NCGC make recommendations to the board of directors on compensation of the Board of Directors and the GEC.

We incurred remuneration expense in respect of our directors and senior managers in an aggregate amount of approximately US\$30 million for services provided during 2022. For more information regarding our director and senior management compensation, see *Note 22—Related Parties* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

To stimulate and reward leadership efforts that result in sustainable success, value growth cash-based multi-year incentive plans ("Incentive Plans") were designed for members of our recognized leadership community. The participants in the Incentive Plans may receive cash payouts or share awards after the end of each relevant award performance period.

The Company has adopted a malus and claw back policy in respect of short-term and long-term incentives. The provisions of the policy allow the Group to reduce or recoup short-term or long-term incentives awards in the event of fraud or gross negligence by an employee ("trigger events"). Malus applies before awards have vested or been paid to an employee while claw back applies for a period of three years from the date the award has vested or payment has been made to an employee.

Short Term Incentive Scheme

The Short Term Incentive ("STI") Scheme provides cash pay-outs and share rewards to participating employees based on the achievement of established Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs") over the period of one calendar year. Under the STI Scheme the target award for Group CEO is 125% of annual base salary and for the remainder of the executives is 100% of annual base salary, delivered 50% cash and 50% shares with the 50% share element is deferred for two years. The shares vest two years after grant with no further performance conditions. The maximum opportunity for the executive is 120% of the target level. KPIs are set every year at the beginning of the year and evaluated in the first quarter of the next year. The KPIs are partially based on the financial (85%) and operational results (15%) of the Company, or the affiliated entity employing the employee, and partially based on individual targets that are agreed upon with the participant at the start of the performance period based on his or her specific role and activities. In 2022, financial KPIs consist of total operating revenue (25%), EBITDA (25%) equity-free cash flow (20%) and Project Optimum (15%). Project Optimum refers to a proven approach in cost reduction initiatives that focuses on target setting through a bottom-up generation of ideas. The weight of each KPI is decided on an individual basis and pay-out of the STI award is dependent upon final approval by the CTC.

The cash pay-out of the STI award is scheduled in March of the year following the assessment year and is subject to continued active employment during the year of assessment (except in limited "good leaver" circumstances in which case there is a pro-rata reduction) and is also subject to a pro-rata reduction if the participant commenced employment after the start of the year of assessment. The share awards is also scheduled to be granted in March of the year following the assessment year and subject to the same conditions. Both the cash pay-out of the STI award as well as any share awards granted are dependent upon final approval by the compensation and talent committee.

Long Term Incentive Scheme

The LTI Scheme is granted in a rolling three-year performance cycle and subject to a three years vesting period from the date of the grant as well as a performance condition related to Target Shareholder Return ("TSR") in line with shareholder interests. The TSR performance condition is relative to a customized peer group of companies. The threshold level (50% of base salary payout) is achieved at the median of the peer group and maximum payout (200% of base salary) at performance in the top quartile of the peer group. On-target vesting is 120% based on performance. The threshold level of vesting is 25% of the maximum vesting opportunity.

Vesting of certain of our share awards are based on the attainment of certain KPIs, such as absolute share price, total return per share or value growth of certain VEON businesses. Options may be exercised by the participant at any time during a defined exercise period, subject to the Company's insider trading policy.

Other

Executive shareholding requirements are set at six times annual base salary for the Group CEO and two times annual base salary for the remaining members of the GEC. There is no post-employment holding period for the members of the GEC while the Group CEO must maintain his shareholding requirement for two years post-employment. The rationale behind the shareholding requirements is to align executive and shareholder interests by creating personal holdings of VEON equity.

See *Note 22—Related Parties* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for further details of our various Incentive Plans.

Pursuant to our bye-laws, we indemnify and hold harmless our directors and senior managers from and against all actions, costs, charges, liabilities, losses, damages and expenses in connection with any act done, concurred in or omitted in the execution of our business, or their duty, or supposed duty, or in their respective offices or trusts, to the extent authorized by law. We may also advance moneys to our directors and officers for costs, charges and expenses incurred by any of them in defending any civil or criminal proceedings. The foregoing indemnity will not apply (and any funds advanced will be required to be repaid) with respect to a director or officer if any allegation of fraud or dishonesty is proved against such director or officer. We have also entered into separate indemnification agreements with our directors and senior managers pursuant to which we have agreed to indemnify each of them within substantially the same scope as provided in the bye-laws.

We have obtained insurance on behalf of our senior managers and directors for liability arising out of their actions in their capacity as a senior manager or director.

We do not have any pension, retirement or similar benefit plans available to our directors or senior managers.

Vesting deferred share awards

Individuals	Award	No of ADRs awarded	Vesting Date
Kaan Terzioglu	One-off Award	30,996	July 01, 2022
Serkan Okandan	One-off Award	8,887	July 01, 2022
Joop Brakenhoff	One-off Award	3,703	July 01, 2022
Michael Schulz	One-off Award	5,829	July 01, 2022
Dmitry Shvets	Phantom Share Award	3,829*	July 01, 2022
Kaan Terzioglu	CEO Share Award	62,782	October 01, 2022
Joop Brakenhoff	One-off Award	4,162	December 31, 2022
Former member			
Alex Bolis	One-off Award	2,572	July 01, 2022

*Issued as a Phantom share award due to current legal constraints and under identical terms as share awards.

Outstanding deferred share awards

Individuals	Award	No of ADRs/ awarded	Vesting date
Kaan Terzioglu	One-off Award	30,996	July 1, 2023
Serkan Okandan	One-off Award	8,887	July 1, 2023
Joop Brakenhoff	One-off Award	3,703	July 1, 2023
Michael Schulz	One-off Award	5,829	July 1, 2023
Dmitry Shvets	Phantom Share Award	3,829*	July 1, 2023
Kaan Terzioglu	CEO Share Award	146,490	September 1, 2023
Joop Brakenhoff	One-off Award	4,162	December 31, 2023
Kaan Terzioglu	STI 2022 Deferred Grant	65,761	March 15, 2025
Serkan Okandan	STI 2022 Deferred Grant	45,251	March 15, 2025
Joop Brakenhoff	STI 2022 Deferred Grant	18,855	March 15, 2025
Michael Schulz	STI 2022 Deferred Grant	19,728	March 15, 2025
Matthieu Galvani	STI 2022 Deferred Grant	5,281	March 15, 2025
Dmitry Shvets	STI 2022 Phantom Deferred Grant	20,727*	March 15, 2025
Former member			
Alex Bolis	One-off Award	2,572	July 1, 2023

*Issued as a Phantom share award due to current legal constraints and under identical terms as share awards.

LTI award in performance shares

Award in ADRs	2022	2021
Date awarded	October 18, 2022	February 24, 2022
Vesting date	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
ADR price at grant	US\$8.95	US\$22.09
Individuals		
Kaan Terzioglu	123,087	103,320
Serkan Okandan	84,697	71,095
Joop Brakenhoff	35,291	29,623
Matthieu Galvani	29,409	—
Michael Schulz	36,924	23,315
Dmitry Shvets	37,747 *	30,629
Former member		
Alex Bolis	—	20,572

* Issued as a Phantom share award due to current legal constraints and under identical terms as share awards

GEC service contracts 2022*

Individuals	Position	Start date	Term	End date	Non- compete (months)	Non-solicitation (months)
Kaan Terzioglu	Group Chief Executive Officer	November 1, 2019	Permanent	Indefinite	12	12
Serkan Okandan	Group Chief Financial Officer	May 1, 2020	3 years	April 30, 2023	6	6
Michael Schulz	Group Chief People Officer	July 1, 2021	Permanent	Indefinite	6	6
Dmitry Shvets	Group Head of Portfolio Management	April 15, 2021	3 years**	March 14, 2025	6	6
Joop Brakenhoff	Chief Internal Audit and Compliance Officer	January 15, 2019	Permanent	Indefinite	6	6
Victor Biryukov	Group General Counsel	January 1, 2022	3 years**	April 30, 2025	6	6
Matthieu Galvani	Chief Corporate Affairs Officer	October 1, 2022	Permanent	Indefinite	6	6
Omiyinka Doris	Acting Group General Counsel	July 1, 2015	Permanent	Indefinite	n/a	n/a

*All current GEC members may give their notice no earlier than three months; the Company may give executives notice no earlier than six months; No GEC member has a contractual severance provision in their employment agreement.

** Maximum statutory contract duration.

Board Practices

VEON Ltd. is governed by our Board of Directors, currently consisting of eleven directors. Our bye-laws provide that our Board of Directors consists of at least seven and no more than thirteen directors, as determined by the Board of Directors and subject to approval by a majority of the shareholders voting in person or by proxy at a general meeting. We have not entered into any service contracts with any of our current directors providing for benefits upon termination of service.

The Board of Directors has delegated to the Chief Executive Officer (the “CEO”) the power to manage the business and affairs of the company, subject to certain material business decisions reserved for the Board of Directors or shareholders in our bye-laws, within the framework of our new governance model announced in the third quarter of 2020. The CEO and his leadership team manage and operate the company on a day-to-day basis. The Board of Directors may appoint such other senior executives as the Board may determine.

Under the new governance model, our Board of Directors and the CEO have delegated to each VEON operating company considerable authority to operate their businesses independently. A Group Authority Matrix and updated policy framework has also been implemented, establishing clear decision-making parameters, reporting and other requirements. Specifically, each operating company is accountable for operating its own business subject to oversight by their respective operating company boards and our Board of Directors; and they are also obligated to operate in accordance with Group policy and controls framework. The new governance model forms the cornerstone of governance and delegation of authority across the Group.

The Board of Directors has established a number of committees to support it in review and fulfillment of the Board’s oversight and governance duties. The charters establishing these committees set out the purpose, membership, meeting requirement, authorities and responsibilities of the committees.

VEON has adopted the criteria set forth in the Enterprise Risk Management – Integrating with Strategy and Performance – 2017, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), as the foundation of our enterprise risk management (ERM) approach. Through VEON’s ERM framework, we aim to identify, assess, adequately manage, monitor and report risks that could jeopardize the achievement of our strategic objectives. On an annual basis, our GEC, the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board of Directors define our risk profile for the categories of risk we encounter in operating our business, which are then integrated into our business through global policies and procedures. Our GEC review significant risks assessed and prioritized based on the Group’s ERM framework. The top Group risks are also reported to the Board of Directors, in particular to the Audit and Risk Committee (at least on a quarterly basis), to evaluate material Group risks. In line with our new governance model, local risk assessments are also reviewed by the senior management of each operating company and are reported to the business risk committees of our operating companies (the “BRCs”) and the boards of our operating companies (“OpCo Boards”). The Board of Directors maintains a number of committees, including the Audit and Risk Committee, OpCo Boards and BRCs, to provide independent oversight of the ERM framework and the timely follow-up on critical actions based on the progress updates.

In the composition of our Board of Directors and senior executives, we are committed to diversity of nationality, age, education, gender and professional background. In March 2021, we implemented a diversity and inclusion policy to formalize our commitment to diversity and inclusion at the Board of Directors’ level and throughout the organization.

On August 6, 2021, the SEC approved the NASDAQ Stock Market’s proposal to amend its listing standards to encourage greater board diversity and to require board diversity disclosures for NASDAQ-listed companies. Pursuant to the amended listing standards, we, as a foreign private issuer, are required to have at least two diverse Board members (including at least one Board member who self-identifies as female) or explain the reasons for not meeting this objective, starting with a phase-in during 2023 (at least one diverse Board member) that lasts until 2025 (at least two diverse Board members). Furthermore, a Board of Directors diversity matrix is required to be included in the Annual Report on Form 20-F, containing certain demographic and other information regarding members of the Board of Directors. To see our Board of Directors’ diversity matrix as of April 15, 2022, please see Item 6.C—Board Practices from our Form 20-F filed with the SEC on April 29, 2022. The Board of Directors’ diversity matrix as of June 15, 2023 is set out below.

The Board of Directors’ diversity matrix as of June 15, 2023 is set out below:

Country of Principal Executive Offices	The Netherlands			
Foreign Private Issuer	Yes			
Disclosure Prohibited under Home Country Law	No			
Total Number of Board members	11			
Part I: Gender Identity				
	Female	Male	Non-Binary	Did Not Disclose
Directors	2	6	0	3

Part II: Demographic Background			
	Yes	No	Did not Disclose
Underrepresented Individual in Home Country Jurisdiction	2	6	3
LGBTQI+	0	7	4

VEON's commitment to Diversity and Inclusion has been strengthened by appointing a Group Diversity and Inclusion Officer in December 2022, Ana de Kok-Reyes, ensuring our vision is aligned across our footprint and deploying best practices across our workforce. We are engaging with our leaders on devising a new policy at our Group HQ in Amsterdam to formalize Diversity and Inclusion as a permanent feature of our working practices going forward. Together, these initiatives contribute to employee satisfaction and retention, whilst increasing productivity across VEON's footprint.

Committees of the Board of Directors

As of June 15, 2023, the committees of our Board of Directors consist of: the Audit and Risk Committee (ARC), Compensation and Talent Committee (CTC), Finance Committee, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (NCGC), and Strategy and Innovation Committee. Our Board of Directors and committees meet at least quarterly. In 2022, our Board of Directors met 27 times, the Audit and Risk committee met thirteen times, the CTC met ten times, the Finance Committee met 20 times, the NCGC met sixteen times, and the Strategy and Innovation Committee met seven times. Each director who served on our Board of Directors during 2022 attended at least 79% of the meetings of the Board of Directors and committees on which he or she served that were held during his or her tenure on our Board.

Audit and Risk Committee

The charter of our Audit and Risk Committee provides that each committee member is required to satisfy the requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder as in effect from time to time. The Audit and Risk Committee is primarily responsible for the following: the integrity of the company's financial statements and its financial reporting to any governmental or regulatory body and the public; the company's audit process; the qualifications, engagement, compensation, independence and performance of the company's independent auditors, their conduct of the annual audit of the company's financial statements and their engagement to provide any other services; VEON Ltd.'s process for monitoring compliance with legal and regulatory requirements as well as the company's corporate compliance codes and related guidelines, including the Code of Conduct; the company's systems of enterprise risk management and internal controls; the company's compliance program; and oversight over IT and cybersecurity policies, procedures, strategies and risks related to the same. As of June 15, 2023, the members of the Audit and Risk Committee are Michiel Soeting (chairman), Vasily Sidorov, Gunnar Holt and Karen Linehan, each of whom is expected to serve on the Audit and Risk Committee until our next annual general meeting.

Compensation and Talent Committee

The CTC is responsible for assisting and advising the Board of Directors in discharging its responsibilities with respect to overseeing the performance, selection and compensation of the CEO and all other individuals whose appointment, reappointment or early termination of employment require Board approval under the company's bye-laws (including the members of the company's group executive committee and the chief executive officers of the company's operating subsidiaries). The CTC also has overall responsibility for approving and evaluating company's director, executive and employee compensation and benefit plans. The CTC advises the Board of Directors in relation to the company's overall culture and values program, including by periodically assessing the substance and effectiveness of the program and considering overall employee feedback and other measurements of effectiveness. In addition, the CTC periodically evaluates the compensation of the members of the Board of Directors (including the annual board retainer fee, any equity-related compensation or incentive plan participation and fees for service on the committees of the Board of Directors), taking into account the competitive landscape, the compensation of directors at other comparable companies and recommendations regarding best practices. The CTC formulates recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding such director compensation and any adjustments in compensation and/or incentives that the

CTC considers appropriate. Such recommendations are reviewed by the NCGC, and both committees jointly deliver to the Board of Directors such recommendations for consideration and approval. Finally, the CTC evaluates the company's programs, priorities, and progress for recruiting, staffing, developing talent, motivating and retaining competent CEO and senior executives (and potential successors) for present and future company needs, including succession planning. As of June, the members of the CTC are Yaroslav Glazunov (chairman), Augie Fabela, and Stan Miller, each of whom is expected to serve on the CTC until our next annual general meeting.

Finance Committee

The Finance Committee is responsible for assisting and advising the Board of Directors in discharging its responsibilities with respect to its oversight of our business plan, management of our capital structure and the execution of certain material transactions. In doing so, the Finance Committee reviews with our management and gives advice or makes recommendations to the Board of Directors in relation to mergers and acquisitions transactions and divestitures, financing transactions, the occurrence of indebtedness, finance policies, dividends, material litigation, arbitration or other proceedings, and certain material and outside of the ordinary course business contracts. As of June 15, 2023, the members of the Finance Committee are Andrei Gusev (chairman), Vasily Sidorov and Michiel Soeting, each of whom is expected to serve on the Finance Committee until our next annual general meeting.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The NCGC is responsible for identifying and recommending to the Board of Directors individuals qualified to serve as members of the Board of Directors, making recommendations to the Board of Directors concerning committee structure, membership and operations, developing and advising the Board of Directors on the adoption of and periodically reviewing a set of corporate governance practices applicable to the conduct of our business, and periodically conducting an evaluation of the Board of Directors and its committees. In addition, the NCGC reviews recommendations of the CTC regarding adjustments in director compensation, and both committees jointly deliver to the Board of Directors such recommendations for consideration and approval. As of June 15, 2023, the members of the NCGC are, Gunnar Holt (chairman), Yaroslav Glazunov, Morten Lundal, Karen Linehan and Michiel Soeting, each of whom is expected to serve on the NCGC until our next annual general meeting.

Strategy and Innovation Committee

The Strategy and Innovation Committee is responsible for advising on, and overseeing, the development of our digital strategy and digital initiatives. As of June 15, 2023, the members of the Digital and Innovation Committee are, Hans Holger Albrecht (chairman), Augie K Fabela II, Stan Miller, Morten Lundal and Irene Shvakman, each of whom is expected to serve on the Strategy and Innovation Committee until our next annual general meeting.

Employees

The following chart sets forth the number of our employees as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively:

	As of December 31, 2022		
	2022	2021	2020
Pakistan	5,114	5,091	4,539
Bangladesh	1,216	1,128	1,137
Ukraine	3,723	3,794	3,628
Uzbekistan	1,624	1,555	1,604
Kazakhstan	4,195	3,868	2,521
HQ	114	116	187
Others	456	799	824
Total*	16,442	16,351	14,440

* Total number of employees does not include the 27,717, the 28,235 and the 26,453 employees in our Russian Operations as of 31 December 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, since our Russian Operations have been classified as a discontinued operation.

From time to time, we also employ external staff, who fulfill a position at the company for a temporary period. We do not consider these employees to constitute a significant percentage of our employee totals and have not included them above.

The following chart sets forth the number of our employees as of December 31, 2022, according to geographic location and our estimates of main categories of activities:

Category of activity ⁽¹⁾	As of December 31, 2022				
	Pakistan	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Uzbekistan	Bangladesh
Executive and senior management	26	18	11	12	8
Engineering, construction and information technology	761	1,490	1,403	462	368
Sales, marketing and other commercial operations	3,156	871	1,574	398	590
Finance, administration and legal	571	450	247	128	139
Customer service	235	769	713	337	39
Procurement and logistics	77	60	62	35	25
Other support functions	288	65	185	252	47
Total	5,114	3,723	4,195	1,624	1,216

(1) A breakdown of employees by category of activity is not available for our HQ segment and our "Others" category.

(2) Total number of employees does not include employees in our Russian Operations, which has been classified as "Asset held for sale" and is a discontinued operation.

We have established a joint works council ("Joint Works Council") for VEON Ltd, VEON Holdings B.V., VEON Amsterdam B.V., and VEON Wholesale Services B.V. at our Amsterdam headquarters, and it has consultation or approval rights in relation to a limited number of decisions affecting our employees working at this location.

Our employees are represented by unions or operate collective bargaining arrangements in Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine. We consider relations with our employees to be generally good. For a discussion of risks related to labor matters, see —*General Risk Factors—Our business may be adversely impacted by work stoppages and other labor matters.*

Share Ownership

To our knowledge, as of June 15, 2023, none of our directors or senior managers beneficially owned more than 1.0% of any class of our capital stock. See —*Major Shareholders.*

To our knowledge, as of June 15, 2023, Kaan Terzioğlu, Joop Brakenhoff and Michael Schutz owned ADS and/or Common Shares representing 900,000, 145,100, 145,700 Common Shares. In addition, in 2022, Kaan Terzioğlu, Serkan Okandan, Dmitry Shvets, Joop Brakenhoff, and Michael Schulz were granted one-off share awards of 1,549,531, 444,343, 191,429, 393,236, and 291,429, respectively. These one-off share awards were granted in order to compensate GEC members for the initial loss of cash due to the introduction of 50% shares into the STI scheme effective in 2022, and were subject to finalization of the incentive plan rules that occurred on February 24, 2022 and are subject to an up to two year vesting period.

To our knowledge, as of June 15, 2023, Yaroslav Glazunov, Augie Fabela, and Hans-Holger Albrecht own ADSs representing 68,500, 2,373,050, and 1,360,075 Common Shares, respectively.

To our knowledge, as of June 15, 2023, apart from what has been disclosed above, no other members of the Board of Director owned any ADSs or Common Shares. To our knowledge, as of June 1, 2023, none of the Board of Directors or GEC members held any options to acquire our common shares.

For more information regarding share ownership, including a description of applicable stock-based plans and options, see *Note 22—Related Parties* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Major Shareholders

The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of VEON Ltd. as of June 15, 2023, by each person who is known by us to beneficially own 5.0% or more of our issued and outstanding shares. As of June 15, 2023, we had 1,756,731,135 issued and outstanding common shares. None of our shareholders has different voting rights .

Name	Number of VEON Ltd. Common Shares	Percent of VEON Ltd. Issued and Outstanding Shares
L1T VIP Holdings S.à r.l. ⁽¹⁾	840,625,000	47.9%
Stichting Administratiekantoor Mobile Telecommunications Investor ⁽²⁾	145,947,550	8.3%
Exor Capital LLP ⁽³⁾	134,633,500	7.7%
Shah Capital Management, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	87,669,975	5.0%

(1) As reported on Schedule 13D, Amendment No. 20, filed on September 13, 2019, by L1T VIP Holdings S.à r.l. ("L1T"), LetterOne Core Investments S.à r.l. ("LCIS") and LetterOne Investment Holdings S.A. ("LetterOne") with the SEC, L1T is the direct beneficial owner of 840,625,001 common shares. LCIS is the sole shareholder of L1T, and LetterOne is the sole shareholder of LCIS and, in such capacity, each of L1T, LCIS and LetterOne may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of the 840,625,001 common shares held for the account of L1T. Each of L1T, LCIS and LetterOne is a Luxembourg company, with its principal business to function as a holding company.

(2) As reported on Schedule 13G, filed on April 1, 2016, by Stichting Administratiekantoor Mobile Telecommunications Investor (the "Stichting" with the SEC, the Stichting is the direct beneficial owner of 145,947,562 of VEON Ltd.'s common shares. LetterOne is the holder of the depositary receipts issued by Stichting and is therefore entitled to the economic benefits (dividend payments, other distributions and sale proceeds) of such depositary receipts and, indirectly, of the 145,947,562 common shares represented by the depositary receipts. Based on information provided by the Stichting and public filings, (i) the Stichting is a legal foundation established under Dutch law solely for non-for-profit purposes with no beneficial owners in respect of equity held by the Stichting; (ii) the Stichting has no owners/shareholders; (iii) the Stichting holds title in VEON's equity and votes and disposes of it in the sole discretion of its board and is exclusively controlled by its board; and (iv) the articles of association and the Conditions of Administration of the Stichting provide that the board members are fully independent from VEON, and LetterOne, its shareholders and any of their affiliates. Although LetterOne is contractually entitled to the economic benefits of the depositary receipts and, indirectly, of the common shares represented by the depositary receipts held by the Stichting (e.g., dividend payments, other distributions and sale proceeds), LetterOne has no control over voting or disposition of such equity.

(3) As reported on Schedule 13G, filed on February 14, 2023, by Giovanni Agnelli B.V. ("Giovanni"), Exor N.V. ("Exor"), Exor Investments Limited ("EIL"), and Exor Capital LLP ("ECL"), with the SEC, ECL is the direct beneficial owner of 131,068,288 common shares. ECL, which acquired the forementioned common shares, is 99.7% owned by EIL. EIL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Exor N.V., which in turn is controlled by Giovanni, in such capacity, each of Giovanni, Exor, EIL and ECL may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of the 131,068,288 common shares held for the account of ECL. As reported on Form 13F, filed on May 15, 2023, by ECL, Giovanni, Exor, EIL and ECL hold 134,633,500 common shares.

(4) As reported on Schedule 13D, filed on April 17, 2023, by Shah Capital Management, Inc. ("SCM"), Shah Capital Opportunity Fund LP ("SCOF") and Himanshu H. Shah ("Shah"), Shah may be deemed beneficial owner of 87,618,375 common shares, of which SCM may be deemed beneficial owner of 86,661,225 common shares and SCOF may be deemed beneficial owner of 83,061,200 common shares. As reported on Form 13F, filed on May 8, 2023, by SCM, SCM hold 87,669,975 common shares.

Based on a review of our register of members maintained in Bermuda, as of 15 June 2023, a total of 1,038,276,403 common shares representing approximately 59.1% of VEON Ltd.'s issued and outstanding shares were held of record by BNY (Nominees) Limited in the United Kingdom as custodian of The Bank of New York Mellon for the purposes of our ADS program and a total of 492,341,642 common shares representing approximately 28.0% of VEON Ltd.'s issued and outstanding shares were held of record by Nederlands Centraal Instituut Voor Giraal Effectenverkeer B.V. and where ING Bank N.V. is acting as custodian of The Bank of New York Mellon, for the purposes of our ADS program, a total of 36,113,090 common shares representing approximately 2.1% of VEON Ltd.'s issued and outstanding shares were held of record by Nederlands Centraal Instituut Voor Giraal Effectenverkeer B.V., for the purposes of our common shares listed and tradable on Euronext Amsterdam, and a total of 190,000,000 common shares representing approximately 10.8% of VEON Ltd.'s issued and outstanding shares were held of record by L1T VIP Holdings S.a.r.l. As of 15 June 2023, 19 record holders of VEON Ltd.'s ADRs, holding an aggregate of 763,528,350 common shares (representing approximately 43.5% of VEON Ltd.'s issued and outstanding shares), were listed as having addresses in the United States.

Changes in Percentage Ownership by Major Shareholders

As reported on Schedule 13G, filed with the SEC on February 14, 2023 by Giovanni, Exor, EIL and ECL owned 131,068,288 of VEON Ltd. common shares, in the form of ADSs. As reported on Form 13F, filed on May 15, 2023, by ECL, Giovanni, Exor, EIL and ECL hold 134,633,500 common shares, in the form of ADS. This ownership represents approximately 7.7% of the total outstanding common stock of VEON Ltd.

As reported on Schedule 13D, filed on April 17, 2023, by SCM, Shah may be deemed beneficial owner of 87,618,375 common shares in the form of ADSs, of which SCM may be deemed beneficial owner of 86,661,225 common shares in the form of ADSs and SCOF may be deemed beneficial owner of 83,061,200 common shares in the form of ADSs. As reported on Form 13F, filed on May 8, 2023, by SCM, SCM holds 87,669,975 common shares in the form of ADSs. This ownership represents approximately 5.0% of total outstanding common stock of VEON Ltd.

Related Party Transactions

In addition to the transactions described below, VEON Ltd. has also entered into transactions with related parties as part of its day to day operations. These mainly relate to ordinary course telecommunications operations, such as interconnection, roaming, retail and management advisory services, as well as development of new products and services. Their terms vary according to the nature of the services provided thereunder. VEON Ltd. and certain of its subsidiaries may, from time to time, also enter into general services agreements relating to the conduct of business and financing transactions within the VEON Group.

For more information on our related party transactions, see *Note 22—Related Parties* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Registration Rights Agreements

The Registration Rights Agreement, as amended, between VEON Ltd., Telenor East and certain of its affiliates, LetterOne Investment Holdings S.A., a société anonyme incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg and L1T VIP Holdings S.à r.l., a société à responsabilité limitée incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg, (“L1T”), requires us to use our best efforts to effect a registration under the Securities Act, if requested by one of the shareholders party to the Registration Rights Agreement, of our securities held by such party in order to facilitate the sale and distribution of such securities. Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, we have filed a registration statement on Form F-3 with the SEC using a “shelf” registration process. However, our shelf registration statement was rendered ineffective as a result of the delay in our filing of this 20-F, for which periodic reporting is required under the Exchange Act to be filed on time to utilize a “shelf” registration process. As a result, in the event any of our shareholders under the Registration Rights Agreement elect to exercise their registration rights, we will likely incur additional expense to register such securities until we are able to once again utilize a Form F-3. Assuming the other conditions for using a Form F-3 are still satisfied, the Company would not expect to be able to utilize Form F-3 until April 30, 2024.

Board of Directors

Compensation paid to the Board of Directors is disclosed in — *Compensation*.

During 2022 and through the date of this Annual Report, none of our Board of Directors have been involved in any material related party transactions with us.

HOW WE MANAGE RISKS

VEON has adopted the criteria set forth in the Enterprise Risk Management – Integrating with Strategy and Performance – 2017, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), as the foundation of our enterprise risk management (ERM) approach. Through VEON's ERM framework, our management aims to identify, assess, adequately manage, monitor and report risks that could jeopardize the achievement of our strategic objectives. The VEON ERM framework is implemented and consistently applied throughout the organization through a well-defined governance structure and a robust ERM process. The ERM framework also supports identifying opportunities that enable us to achieve our strategic objectives and enable sustainable growth.

Strengthening our risk culture: three lines of defense

The 'three lines of defense' approach provides a simple and effective way to enhance communications around governance, risk management and control by clarifying roles and responsibilities. VEON has adopted this model to provide reasonable assurance that risks to achieving strategic objectives are identified and mitigated.

First line of defense

VEON recognizes that the first line of defense consists of the business, who owns and is responsible and accountable for directly assessing, controlling and mitigating risks. Since 2016, targeted communication campaigns have been launched globally to foster risk and control awareness across the Group.

To embed a culture aligned to our risk appetite and individual responsibilities in relation to risk management we embarked on a program in 2019 which continued through 2022. This program involved an awareness campaign using sport, games and the idea of teamwork to highlight the importance of every individual's contribution to effective risk management and a strong control environment, which was launched to reinforce accountability and ownership for risk management and the internal control environment. During 2022, a Risk Culture survey assessment was performed for the second time since 2021, across our operating companies (OpCos) and our HQ with the help of an external consultancy firm. This exercise was aimed at supporting management in assessing the risk culture within the organization based on eight risk culture dimensions, and to identify potential actions to strengthen or improve VEON's risk culture in comparison with an external benchmark. Based on the results of the survey, all risk culture dimensions at VEON outperformed the external consultant's benchmark with exception of two which were in line with the external consultant's benchmark, which demonstrates a continued very positive outcome. To further improve risk culture and capitalize on survey results, a set of recommendations was provided by the external consultant tailored for each OpCo and HQ based on the assessment of each of the eight dimensions. The recommendations were not mandatory in nature but were embraced as an opportunity to ensure a continuous improvement in risk culture and served as the basis for action plans development. Status of the action plans and progress of the OpCos is tracked periodically and reported to the OpCos' Business Risk Committees (BRC) and the Group Audit & Risk Committee (ARC).

Second line of defense

The second line of defense monitors and facilitates the implementation of effective risk management practices and internal controls by the first line. The second line comprises Group Internal Control, Group Enterprise Risk Management, Group Ethics and Compliance and Group Legal, amongst other Group functions. The second line supports the business functions in identifying what could go wrong and provides the methods, tools and guidance necessary to support the first line in managing their risks.

Group ERM provides general oversight on ERM activities in the OpCos, such as quarterly risk reporting as well as facilitating the Group functions with the performance of regular deep dives on specific risks, for example, Regulatory and Tax risks, and assessments of Anti-bribery and Corruption (ABC), Anti-money Laundering (AML), and International Sanctions and Export Controls risks. The ERM process is also embedded into the strategy setting and business planning process to ensure consistency and completeness of VEON's risk profile and that informed risk-based decisions are taken. Group ERM also provides guidance on ERM reporting at BRC and leads the annual process of reviewing and revising VEON's Risk Appetite with the VEON Group Executive Committee members, approving it with the Group CEO and presenting the outcome to the ARC. The Risk Appetite is then formally communicated to OpCos for local application in decision making and submission of business decision approvals to their respective OpCo VEON Board.

Third line of defense

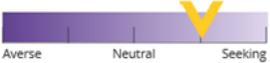
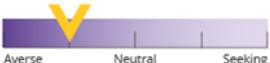
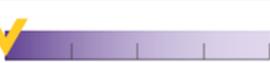
The Group Internal Audit function comprises the third line of defense and is responsible for providing independent assurance to senior management on the effectiveness of the first and second lines of defense. The function conducts financial, information technology, strategic and operational audits in accordance with its annual plan and special investigations or audits, as and when considered necessary. Throughout, Internal Audit conducts its activities in a manner based on a continuous evaluation of perceived business risks.

Defining our risk appetite

Defining our risk appetite in line with the COSO Framework, the VEON Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework groups risk into four risk categories: Strategic, Operational, Financial and Compliance.

Our risk appetite is defined for each of the four risk categories by considering our strategic and business objectives, as well as potential threats to achieving these objectives. On an annual basis, the VEON appetite statements for each category of risk are revised and approved by the VEON Group Executive Committee and presented to the ARC. These statements are then integrated into the business through our group policies and procedures and our risk management cycle.

Risk Appetite Table

Risk Category	Category Description	Risk Appetite
Strategic risk	Risks arising from strategic changes in the business environment and from adverse strategic business decisions impacting prospective earnings and capital.	
Operational risk	Risks arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or external events impacting current operational and financial performance and capital.	
Financial risk	Risks relating to financial loss arising from uncertainties/decisions impacting the financial structure, cash flows and financial instruments of the business, including capital structure, insurance and fiscal structure, which may impair VEON's ability to provide an adequate return.	
Compliance risk	Risks resulting from non-compliance with applicable local and/or international laws and regulations, internal policies and procedures, ethical behavior, compliance culture also including legal and regulatory risks that could result in criminal liability.	

Risk Management in Execution

Effective risk management requires a continuous and iterative process and involves the following five steps:



1. Clarify objectives and identify risks:

VEON's strategy is developed with a comprehensive understanding of the inherent risks involved in doing business. We consider the potential effects of the business context on our risk profile as well as possible ways of mitigating the risks we are exposed to.

2. Assess and prioritize risks:

Risks identified as relevant for VEON are assessed in order to understand the severity of each risk on the ability to execute VEON's strategy and business objectives. The severity of risk is assessed at multiple levels of the business as it may vary same across functions and operating companies.

3. Respond to risk:

The assessed severity of the risk is utilized by management to determine an appropriate risk response (Take, Treat, Transfer or Terminate) which may include implementing mitigations, taking into account the risk appetite.

4. Monitor, report and escalate:

VEON's Group Executive Committee review significant risks assessed and prioritized based on the Group's ERM framework. The top Group risks are also reported to VEON's Board of Directors, in particular to the ARC (at least on a quarterly basis), to evaluate material Group risks. Top Group risks include HQ-specific risks, as well as consolidated assessment of key risks from the OpCos. Local risk assessments are also reviewed by OpCo CEO and Senior Management and are reported to the BRCs and OpCo Boards.

The Board of Directors maintains a number of committees, including the ARC, OpCo Boards and BRCs, which provides independent oversight of the ERM framework and the timely follow-up on critical actions based on the progress updates.

To ensure strong governance and oversight of our risks, we established in each of our OpCos a BRC and an OpCo Board. Each OpCo's BRC, is chaired by either the Group Chief Financial Officer, his nominee or the Group Chief Internal Audit & Compliance Officer. The purpose of the OpCo BRCs is to consider the overall risk profile of the OpCo and the Group and ensure risk informed decision making. The OpCo BRC regularly reviews the OpCo's governance and decision-making framework and compliance with VEON Group and OpCo requirements, including those set out in the VEON Group Authority Matrix/Delegation and policies. The BRC also receives, reviews and makes recommendations on reports from OpCo management regarding any noncompliance with the VEON Group Authority Matrix/Delegation and policies. The BRC provides active VEON Group-level governance, oversight and policy guidance and aligns the activities of the Group's various assurance functions to coordinate and manage actions efficiently in support of the local OpCo VEON Board and the VEON Board in its oversight role for the VEON Group.

Each of the OpCos are managed by way of OpCo Boards which comprises of the respective OpCo CEO and management team with the oversight by their respective Board of Directors. Each OpCo's overall risk profile is presented to its OpCo Board regularly (at least once per quarter) and is accompanied by recommendations of its OpCo Business Risk Committee. This program is continuously monitored by OpCo management and the OpCo Boards, and reviewed by both OpCo and Group Internal Audit, with the Group Audit & Risk Committee providing ultimate oversight, with each OpCo Business Risk Committee providing active monitoring and engagement with the OpCos on all enterprise risks, control, compliance and assurance matters.

5. Assure:

On a quarterly basis, through our management certification process, OpCo CEOs and CFOs certify that significant risks have been considered and appropriate measures have been taken to manage the identified risks in accordance with the Group's ERM policies and procedures, including our risk appetite.

Control framework

VEON is publicly traded on a U.S. stock exchange and registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Thus, it must comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX). Section 404 of SOX requires that management perform an assessment of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) and disclosures to confirm both the design and operational effectiveness of the controls.

Our internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation and fair presentation of VEON Ltd.'s published consolidated financial statements under generally accepted accounting principles. The VEON ICFR Framework incorporates risk assessment as part of our scoping process, an assessment of the design effectiveness of the required controls, testing of the operating effectiveness of the key control activities and monitoring of our financial reporting at entity-wide and functional levels. VEON has established uniform governance, policies and control standards that apply to controlled subsidiaries. Our ICFR testing results are reported into our OpCo Business Risk Committees, OpCo VEON Boards, members of our Group Executive Committee, and our Audit and Risk Committee at least on a quarterly basis as part of our assurance model. For a more detailed overview of the Governance changes in 2022 see Director's Report section in these Financial statements.

Our Disclosure and Review Committee supports our Group Chief Executive Officer and Group Chief Financial Officer in ensuring that public disclosures made by VEON are accurate and complete, fairly present VEON's financial condition and results of operations in all material respects, and are made on a timely basis, in compliance with applicable laws, stock exchange rules and other regulatory requirements.

Local management is responsible for business operations of our subsidiaries, including risk mitigation and compliance with laws, regulations and internal requirements. We have created uniform governance and control standards for all our levels of operations. The standards apply to all our subsidiaries with the same expectation: that they conduct business in accordance with ethical principles, internal policies and procedures, and applicable laws and regulations. The standards are intended to define and guide conduct with respect to relevant compliance and ethics principles and rules, and to create awareness about when and

where to ask for advice or report a compliance or ethics concern, which includes the use of VEON's SpeakUp channels. The principles apply to all VEON employees in all operating businesses and headquarters. Employees receive annual Code of Conduct (Code) training, which includes certification to comply with the Code. Our group-wide Code applies to all VEON employees, officers and directors, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Our Code is available on our website at <http://www.veon.com>, under "About Us/Values & Ethics" (information appearing on the website is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report).

A Group Authority Matrix/Delegation has been established and is regularly reviewed and updated. It provides clarity on the role and focus of the VEON's corporate HQ, empowers OpCos to ensure they have the appropriate scope of authority and accountability to operate and manage local businesses, and ensures requisite oversight and control across the Group by CEOs and management teams and OpCo and VEON Boards, among others.

We have a Group-wide, quarterly management certification process in place, which requires the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer at each of our OpCos and certain Group Functional directors at our HQ to certify compliance with the uniform governance and control standards established in VEON, including:

- Compliance with our Code of Conduct and related Group policies and procedures, including compliance with VEON's principles, procedures and policies on ethics and compliance, fraud prevention and detection, accounting and internal control standards, and disclosure requirements
- Compliance with local laws and regulations
- Compliance with the VEON Accounting Manual
- Internal disclosure obligations
- Deficiencies, if applicable, in design and operation of internal controls over financial reporting have been reported

Key risks table for VEON and examples of mitigation and 2022 developments

Below is a summary of the key risks we face in operating our business and a discussion of certain mitigation efforts associated with these risks. For a more detailed discussion of the risks and uncertainties relating to our business, see the Risk Factors Section of this Annual Report. The risks listed may not be exhaustive, and additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to VEON or that it currently deems immaterial, may also have, or develop a material adverse effect on its business, operations, financial condition or performance, or other interests.

Prioritization of Strategic, Operational and Financial risks is based on EBITDA business impact's thresholds and likelihood scales from 1 to 5. Once the identified risks are assessed and prioritized based on the above scales, the risk response strategy (take, treat, terminate, transfer) is decided and mitigating action plans are defined and/or updated, the outcome of the risk assessment information is captured in our Global GRC Tool. The risk response strategy is determined based on the business context, risk appetite, severity and prioritization. Further the risk response must also consider the anticipated costs and benefits commensurate with the severity and prioritization of the risk and address any obligations and expectations (e.g. industry standards, shareholder expectations, etc.).

Prioritization of some compliance risks such as Non-compliance to Anti-bribery and corruption laws, and Non-compliance to International Sanction and export laws and regulations is performed qualitatively, due to their nature, based on external factors sourced from independent non-governmental reports (where possible) and Internal factors sourced from VEON's business processes by the Local Ethics and Compliance and Legal teams.

The sequence in which the risks and mitigating actions are presented below are not intended to be in any order of severity, chance or materiality. Legend (qualitatively assessed of net risk i.e. considering mitigating actions):

Risk increased: ↑ Risk decreased: ↓ Risk stable: =

Risk	Examples of how we mitigate	Some examples of 2022 developments
1. Market		
Our business is subject to a variety of market-related risks across our geographies. These include:		
<p>↑ The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the related responses of the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom and certain other nations, as well as related responses by our service providers, partners, suppliers and other counterparties, have and will continue to impact our operations in Russia, Ukraine and elsewhere, including via reputational harm.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We closely monitor the developments related to international economic sanctions, including those recently imposed on Russia as well as counter-sanctions being rolled out by Russia, which allows us to adapt our services and capital structure accordingly in a timely manner and to ensure the Group acts in accordance with applicable sanctions requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project 'Optimum' was rolled out in 2021 throughout the Group to drive sustainable cost efficiency with P&L impact, focusing on all structural costs and headquarters. The project is driving short-term tactical improvement and long-term structural savings. In 2022, a total of 167 savings initiatives in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan contributed to considerable organic savings.
<p>↑ Foreign exchange-related risks since a significant proportion of our costs and liabilities are in US dollars while a proportion of our revenue is in a variety of other currencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We hedge part of our exposure to fluctuations on the translation into US dollars of the revenues and expenditures of its foreign operations by holding borrowings in local currencies and by the use of foreign exchange swaps and forwards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On February 28, 2022, the European Union imposed sanctions on Mikhail Fridman and Petr Aven, and on March 15, 2022, the United Kingdom imposed sanctions on then LetterOne shareholders, Mr. Fridman, Mr. Aven, Alexey Kuzmichev and German Khan, and the European Union additionally designated Mr. Khan and Mr. Kuzmichev (collectively, and with Mr. Aven and Mr. Fridman, the "Designated Persons"). Mr. Fridman resigned from VEON's board of directors effective February 28, 2022.
<p>↑ Unfavorable economic conditions and the impact of geopolitical developments and unexpected global events outside of our control, such as, pandemics, wars, international economic sanctions and export controls, especially those recently imposed on Russia, among other factors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We review and analyze OPEX and CAPEX expenditures on an ongoing basis to optimize the cost structure while maintaining our commitments towards VEON's employees, government and financial institutions and our critical business partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the exercise of the put option for our stake in Algeria on July 1, 2021, the sale of our stake in Djezzy Algeria was completed on August 5, 2022 for a sale price of US\$682 million. In addition, on June 8, 2022, we announced that the sale of "VEON Georgia LLC", our operating subsidiary in Georgia, to our former local partner for USD 45 million was completed. Conclusion of these deals allows to further streamline our operations, with an improved focus on our core markets.
<p>↑ Emerging markets-related risks given that all of our nine operating markets are in the developing world and are subject to a varying degree of political, economic and legal variability around issues such as capital controls and rules on foreign investment, as well as social instability and military conflicts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We manage a diverse portfolio of emerging markets businesses, which helps ensure that in the event of a market underperforming for whatever reason its impact on the financial and operating performance of the Group as a whole is limited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In June 2021, PMCL secured a PKR 50 billion (US\$320) syndicated credit facility from a banking consortium led by Habib Bank Limited. This ten years facility is used to finance the company's ongoing 4G network rollouts and technology upgrades, as well as to address upcoming maturities.
<p>↑ Risk related to our ability to continue as a going concern as a result of the effects of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have taken a number of measures to protect our liquidity and cash provision, such as accumulating a significant cash balance at HQ and maintaining a RCF from a group of diversified lenders headquartered in the United States, Europe and Asia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result of current economic sanctions affecting Russian banks, we repaid our RUB 30 billion seven year term loan with VTB Bank on March 9, 2022 and two of our group-level loans with Sberbank and Alfa Bank respectively, totaling RUB 90 billion in total, were novated to PJSC VimpelCom, within the Russia operating segment, in April 2022.
<p>↑ Competition since we operate in highly competitive markets which may impact our ability to attract, retain and engage customers and achieve our financial targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We develop and offer customers new digital products and services in line with our digital operator strategy, which is focused on delivering high-quality and seamless services to our customers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On November 24, 2022, we announced the sale of our operations in Russia, which consist of PJSC VimpelCom ("VimpelCom") and its subsidiaries (collectively, our "Russian Operations") to certain senior members of the management team of VimpelCom.
<p>= Keeping pace with technology since our future success will depend on our ability to effectively anticipate and adapt to the changes in the technological landscape and deploying networks and services that these enable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are monitoring and responding to technology developments and competitor activity that could have an impact on us achieving our goals. 	

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Risk	Examples of how we mitigate	Some examples of 2022 developments
2. Liquidity & Capital		
Our business requires considerable financial capital in order to invest in the growth opportunities we identify. This requires us to manage a number of risks relating to capital and liquidity. These include:		
<p>↓ Liquidity risk since as a holding company, VEON Ltd. depends on the performance of its subsidiaries and their ability to pay dividends, and may therefore be affected by changes in exchange controls and dividends or currency restrictions in the countries in which its subsidiaries operate, as well as the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, impacting local economies and our operations in those countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have a centralized treasury function whose job is to manage liquidity and funding requirements as well as our exposure to financial and market risks. • Our policy is to create a balanced debt maturity profile and to use market opportunities to extend the maturity and reduce the cost of its borrowings as they arise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of 31 December 2022, we had an undrawn amount of USD 44 million under the existing PMCL Term facility. On December 31, 2022, VEON had approximately US\$2.5 billion of cash held at the level of its headquarters (“HQ”) in Amsterdam, which was deposited with international banks and invested in money market funds and which is fully accessible at HQ. In addition, VEON’s operating companies had a total cash around US\$0.6 billion.
<p>= Debt service risks given that substantial amounts of indebtedness and higher debt service obligations could materially impact our cash flow and affect our ability to raise additional capital, especially in case of breach of covenants, significant FX volatility or impaired ability to generate revenue due to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We monitor our risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool. Our objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bonds, bank overdrafts, bank loans and lease contracts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On November 24, 2022, we launched a scheme of arrangement (the “Scheme”) to service our indebtedness as it related to the 2023 Notes, proposing an eight-month extension to the 2023 Notes as well as certain other amendments to the terms of the 2023 Notes and related trust deeds. While the extension received under the Scheme provides us with additional time to pursue a number of strategic transactions, including the sale of the Russian Operations, it is possible that we could still be required to make material payments in respect of the same amounts of interest and principal due on the 2023 Notes held through Russian depositaries and thus impact our liquidity.
<p>↓ Access to capital since VEON’s substantial amounts of indebtedness and debt service obligations may not be fully covered by our cash flow and VEON’s worsened credit rating might hinder our ability to access capital markets on acceptable terms, both in terms of interest rate and financial covenants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The primary objective of our capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios, so as to secure access to debt and capital markets at all times and maximize shareholder value. We manage our capital structure and make adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. 	
<p>↑ Banking and Financial Counterparty risk given that the banking systems in many countries in which we operate remain underdeveloped and there are a limited number of creditworthy banks in these countries with which we can conduct business. In addition, restrictions on international transfers, foreign exchange or currency controls and other requirements might restrict our activity in certain markets in which we have operations, including as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We adopt a prudent approach to managing our balance sheet leverage increasing the level of our local currency borrowing and maintain borrowing headroom in our revolving credit facilities. 	

Risk	Examples of how we mitigate	Some examples of 2022 developments
3. Operational		
VEON is a complex business operating across nine markets at various levels of development and each with a variety of opportunities and challenges. These give rise to operational risks, which include:		
<p>'= Cyber-attacks and other cybersecurity threats, to which telecoms providers are vulnerable given the open nature of their networks and services, which could result in financial, reputational and legal harm to our business should these succeed in disrupting our services and result in the leakage of customer data or of our intellectual property.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We monitor and log our network and systems, and keep raising our employees' security awareness through training, and operate a structured vulnerability scanning process within our security operations centers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our updated cybersecurity policy came into effect in February 2022. We have a monthly cybersecurity forum to allow for structured and consistent governance throughout VEON, which is used to enforce the implementation of our cybersecurity policy, share best practices, lessons learned, industry developments, and other industries' experiences. We have also established and continue to improve our VEON group-wide horizontal experience exchange mechanism to share best practices in cybersecurity as well as to report and track operational alarms, ongoing attacks and more across operating companies to enable us to respond to cyber threats of global scale.
<p>↑ Network stability and business continuity risks given that our equipment and systems are subject to damage, disruption and failure for various reasons, including as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each OpCo monitors the business continuity risks and ensures appropriate mitigation action plans, activities and systems are put in place to minimize risks of network instability and disruption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furthermore, our cybersecurity policy requires each of our operating companies to meet international best practice standards including ISO 27001. Our operating companies in Bangladesh and Pakistan completed ISO 27001 (Information Security Management System) certification during 2022.
<p>↑ Supply chain risks since we depend on third parties for certain services and products important to our business and there may be unexpected disruptions to supply chains due to a variety of factors, including regulatory (e.g. trade and export restrictions such as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine), natural disasters, pandemics and similar unforeseen events.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We reduce our reliance on single vendors to the extent possible and opt for use of alternative suppliers where possible and ensure compliance with the applicable licensing and approval requirements in case of sanctions and export control restrictions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of our initiative to digitize our core telecommunications business, we intend to continue focusing on increasing our capital investment efficiency, including with respect to our IT, network, and distribution costs. We intend to maintain our focus on achieving an asset-light business model in certain markets, where we own only the core assets needed to operate our business.
<p>= Challenges in local implementation of our strategic initiatives, which could be affected by a variety of unforeseen issues, including (but not limited to) technological limitations, regulatory constraints and insufficient customer engagement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We conduct risk-based due diligence on our business partners and mitigate apparent risks through contractual requirements, representations, indemnities, warranties, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the execution of our digital operator strategy, in 2022, a special focus was given to the development, improvement and maintenance of our IT and cybersecurity systems. In 2022, we completed upgrade of the digital business support systems ("DBSS") across our operating companies in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Ukraine, Georgia, and Kyrgyzstan. DBSS enhancements are currently ongoing in Russia, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan.
<p>= Partnership risks given that we participate in strategic partnerships and joint ventures in a number of countries, agreements around which may affect our ability to execute on our strategy and, where the consent of our partners is required, to withdraw funds and dividends from these entities. Partnerships could also give rise to reputational and indirect regulatory risks with respect to the behaviors and actions of our partners, as well as risks surrounding losing a partner with important insights in the local market.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We regularly monitor the media presence and reputations of our partners and respond accordingly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In February 2023, we completed the sale of our 55.37% share in joint-venture Buzton LLC to the joint-venture partner, JSC Uzbektelecom.

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Risk	Examples of how we mitigate	Some examples of 2022 developments
3. Operational		
Ours is a complex business operating across ten markets at various levels of development and each with a variety of opportunities and challenges. These give rise to operational risks, which include:		
<p>↑ Infrastructure risks given that the physical infrastructure in some of our markets is in poor condition and may require significant investment by local governments or additional substantial and ongoing expenditures by us, in order to sustain our operations, in addition to risk of maintaining our infrastructure in Ukraine and responding to the ongoing conflict as it develops further.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ukrainian OpCo have thus far managed to repair most of our network assets that incurred damage in Ukrainian territory that is not under Russian occupation, as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine there can be no assurance that our Ukrainian network will not sustain additional major damage.
<p>↑ Spectrum and license rights given that the success of our operations depends on acquiring and maintaining spectrum and licenses in each of our markets, most of which are granted for specified terms with no assurance that they will be renewed once expired, or at what price.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We launched the TowerCo project of the sale of towers to external parties - we seek to execute our “infrastructure” strategy and sell our tower assets, as we have done in Russia in December 2021.
<p>= Interconnection agreements with other operators upon which the economic viability of our operations depend. A significant rise in these costs, or a decrease in the interconnection rates we earn, could impact the financial performance of our business, as could adverse local regulation of Mobile Termination rates (MTRs), which govern the rates at which carriers compensate each other for carrying calls that originate on one another’s networks.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banglalink has reached an agreement with Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited (BTCL) for a tower sharing initiative. It centers around an asset-light business model that enables us to focus on providing our customers high-quality connectivity and world-class digital services. By reducing our direct ownership of capex-intensive tower infrastructure, we can focus on these high-growth digital services, delivering greater value to our shareholders and our customers.

Risk	Examples of how we mitigate	Some examples of 2022 developments
4. Legal		
Our business is subject to a variety of laws and regulations, including:		
<p>↑ Regulatory & compliance risks given that we operate in a highly regulated industry and are subject to a large number of laws and regulations, which change from time to time, vary between jurisdictions and can attract considerable costs, including fines and penalties, with respect to regulatory compliance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We maintain good bilateral relationships with the regulatory authorities in our operating markets in order to help us understand and adapt to their concerns with respect to local regulation. • We closely monitor the developments related to international economic sanctions and export controls to comply with applicable sanctions and export control requirements and restrictions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of June 16, 2023, the Company continues to conclude that neither VEON Ltd. nor any of its subsidiaries is targeted by sanctions imposed by the United States, European Union (and individual EU member states) and, the United Kingdom.
<p>↑ Sanction and export controls risks since we are subject to, depending on the transaction or business dealing, laws and regulations prescribed by various jurisdictions, including the United States, the United Kingdom and the European Union and especially in connection with the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Applicable requirements remain subject to change and may impact our ability to conduct business in certain countries and with certain parties with which we have services, supply or other business arrangements. The risk of export restrictions for Chinese vendors has also gained relevance at the end of 2022.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We operate a policy of diverse sourcing with respect to equipment suppliers to ensure that we are not overly reliant on any single vendor should a supply disruption arise, including as a consequence of the imposition of sanctions and export controls laws. • Developments in tax legislation and requirements as well as tax claims and decisions are monitored by local tax teams with oversight from HQ to ensure compliance with tax reporting and timely mitigation of possible tax disputes and audits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management has actively engaged with sanctions authorities where appropriate. On November 18, 2022, VEON announced that the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") issued General License 54 authorizing all transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to the purchase and receipt of any debt or equity securities of VEON Ltd. that would otherwise be prohibited by section 1(a)(i) of Executive Order (E.O.) 14071. OFAC General License 54 applies to all debt and equity securities of VEON Ltd. that were issued before June 6, 2022, and confirms that the authorization applies not only to the purchase and receipt of debt and equity securities, but also to transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to facilitating, clearing, and settling of such transactions. This General License ensures that all market participants can trade the relevant securities with confidence that such trading is consistent with E.O. 14071, which targeted "new investment" in Russia, and was issued following active engagement with OFAC on the topic. On January 18, 2023, OFAC has replaced the General License 54 originally issued on November 18, 2022 with General License 54A to now include both VEON Ltd. and VEON Holdings B.V.
<p>↑ Unpredictable tax claims, decisions, audits & systems, as well as changes in applicable tax treaties, laws, rules or interpretations, which could give rise to significant uncertainties and risks that could complicate our tax planning and business decisions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Ethics & Compliance and Legal teams maintain oversight and expertise from HQ and rely on dedicated local teams with knowledge of the legal and regulatory requirements of each of our operating markets and supplement with external counsel when required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tone at The Top (TaTT) model was introduced in 2021 and continued in 2022, which focuses on fully embedding the new operational model and proper change management to realize value creation, protect and strengthen VEON's reputation, and better align the Board, GEC and OpCo management on company culture.
<p>↑ Unethical or inappropriate behavior, including potentially bribery and corruption, which could result in fraud or a breach of regulation or legislation and could, in turn, expose VEON to significant penalties, criminal prosecution and damage to our brand and reputation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We maintain an Ethics & Compliance program which includes a comprehensive approach to detecting, investigating, remediating and reporting misconduct, as well as fostering a strong Tone at The Top (TaTT) to encourage discussions about behavior and values and to optimize the cooperation and communication between HQ and OpCos to ensure appropriate standards of behaviors are communicated throughout the Group and enforced locally. 	
<p>= Money Laundering rules which require Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Counter-Terrorism Financing (CTF) systems and controls due to our expansion of Digital and Mobile Financial services (DFS and MFS) offerings beyond our core telecommunications services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We maintain appropriate know-your-customer (KYC) and anti-money laundering (AML) controls across our DFS and MFS products and services as required by local rules and international best practices. 	
<p>= Data privacy since we collect and process customer personal data, we are subject to an increasing amount of data privacy laws and regulations. In some cases these laws and regulations also bring restrictions on cross border transfers of personal data and surveillance related requirements <i>Continued next page</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We maintain a privacy program that includes data privacy controls such as privacy assessments, <p><i>Continued next page</i></p>	

Risk	Examples of how we mitigate	Some examples of 2022 developments
4. Legal		
<p>Our business is subject to a variety of laws and regulations, including:</p> <p>to store data and contents of communication for minimum periods.</p> <p>↑ Volatility in the market price of our ADSs may prevent holders of our ADSs from selling their ADSs at or above the price at which they purchased our ADSs. The trading price for our ADSs may be subject to wide price fluctuations in response to many factors, including adverse geopolitical and macroeconomic developments, including caused by the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine; involuntary deconsolidation of our operations in Ukraine; breach or default of the covenants in our financing agreements; etc.</p>	<p>data breach response and individual rights processes, to ensure we comply with EU and local data privacy laws for the collection and processing of personal data for our services, human resource management and compliance processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OpCo Business Risk Committees (BRCs) are utilized to ensure Group management is in close alignment with local OpCo managers and key risks they face, and that effective, informed and risk-based decision making by the local OpCo Boards and VEON's Board takes place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On March 8, 2023, following an a previous announcement and approval by the Board of Directors a change of ratio in the Company's ADR program became effective. The change of ratio comprised a change in the ratio of American Depositary Shares (the "ADSs") to VEON common shares (the "Shares") from one (1) ADS representing one (1) Share, to one (1) ADS representing twenty-five (25) Shares (the "Ratio Change").

Risk Factors

The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or those we currently view to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, you should consider the interrelationship and compounding effects of two or more risks occurring simultaneously.

Risk Factor Summary

The following summarizes the principal risks that could adversely affect our business, operations and financial results. Before purchasing our American Depositary Shares (“ADSs”), you should carefully consider all of the information set forth in this Annual Report on Form 20-F including, but not limited to, the risks set forth in this note. In addition to those risk factors, there may be additional risks and uncertainties of which management is not aware or focused on or that management currently deems immaterial. Our business, financial condition or results of operations or prospects could be materially adversely affected by any of these risks, causing the trading price of our securities to decline and you to lose all or part of your investment.

- risks relating to the sale of our Russian Operations, including the risks of delay to the consummation of the sale due to conditions imposed by lenders or regulatory authorities, significant transaction costs in connection with the sale, our continued use of the Beeline name and mark through an amended license agreement with PJSC VimpelCom, continued exposure to risks relating to operating in Russia in the event that the sale does not complete and any adverse effect to our business and operations due to the completion of the sale of our Russian Operations;
- risks relating to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, such as its adverse impact on the economic conditions and outlook of Ukraine; physical damage to property, infrastructure and assets; the effect of sanctions and export controls on our supply chain, the ability to transact with key counterparties or to effect cash payments through affected clearing systems to bondholders, obtain financing, upstream interest payments and dividends and the ability to operate our business; the resulting volatility in the Ukrainian hryvnia and our other local currencies; our ability to operate and maintain our infrastructure; reputational harm we may suffer as a result of the conflict, sanctions (including any reputational harm from certain of the ultimate beneficial owners of our largest shareholder, L1T VIP Holdings S.à r.l. (“LetterOne”)), being subject to sanctions that could lead to nationalization risk of Kyivstar or VimpelCom, and the geographical location of our operations; and its impact on our liquidity, financial condition and our ability to operate as a going concern;
- risks relating to foreign currency exchange loss and other fluctuation and translation-related risks;
- risks relating to changes in political, economic and social conditions in each of the countries in which we operate and where laws are applicable to us, such as any harm, reputational or otherwise, that may arise due to changing social norms, our business involvement in a particular jurisdiction or an otherwise unforeseen development in science or technology;
- risks related to solvency and other cash flow issues, including our ability to raise the necessary additional capital and raise additional indebtedness, our ability to comply with the covenants in our financing agreements, the ability of our subsidiaries to make dividend payments, our ability to upstream cash from our subsidiaries, our ability to develop additional sources of revenue and unforeseen disruptions in our revenue streams;
- risks due to the fact that we are a holding company with a number of operating subsidiaries, including our dependence on our operating subsidiaries for cash dividends, distributions, loans and other transfers received from our subsidiaries in order to make dividend payments, make transfers to VEON Ltd., as well as certain intercompany payments and transfers;
- risks associated with cyber-attacks or systems and network disruptions, data protection, data breaches, or the perception of such attacks or failures in each of the countries in which we operate, including the costs associated with such events and the reputational harm that could arise therefrom;
- risks related to the impact of export controls, international trade regulation, customs and technology regulation, on the macroeconomic environment, our operations, our ability, and the ability of key third-party suppliers to procure goods, software or technology necessary to provide services to our customers, particularly services related to the production and delivery of supplies, support services, software, and equipment sourced from these suppliers;

- in each of the countries in which we operate and where laws are applicable to us, risks relating to legislation, regulation, taxation and currency, including costs of compliance, currency and exchange controls, currency fluctuations, and abrupt changes to laws, regulations, decrees and decisions governing the telecommunications industry and taxation, laws on foreign investment, anti-corruption and anti-terror laws, economic sanctions, data privacy, anti-money laundering, antitrust, national security and lawful interception and their official interpretation by governmental and other regulatory bodies and courts;
- risks that the adjudications, administrative or judicial decisions in respect of legal challenges, license and regulatory disputes, tax disputes or appeals may not result in a final resolution in our favor or that we are unsuccessful in our defense of material litigation claims or are unable to settle such claims;
- risks relating to our company and its operations in each of the countries in which we operate and where laws are applicable to us, including regulatory uncertainty regarding our licenses, regulatory uncertainty regarding our product and service offerings and approvals or consents required from governmental authorities in relation thereto, frequency allocations and numbering capacity, constraints on our spectrum capacity, access to additional bands of spectrum required to meet demand for existing products and service offerings or additional spectrum required from new products and services and new technologies, intellectual property rights protection, labor issues, interconnection agreements, equipment failures and competitive product and pricing pressures;
- risks related to developments from competition, unforeseen or otherwise, in each of the countries in which we operate and where laws are applicable to us, including our ability to keep pace with technological changes and evolving industry standards;
- risks related to the activities of our strategic shareholders, lenders, employees, joint venture partners, representatives, agents, suppliers, customers and other third parties;
- risks related to the ownership of our ADSs, including those associated with VEON Ltd.'s status as a Bermuda company and a foreign private issuer; and
- other risks and uncertainties as set forth in this note—*Risk Factors*.

For a more complete discussion of the material risks facing our business, see below.

Risks Related to the Sale of our Russian Operations

The sale of our Russian Operations is subject to certain closing conditions, including receipt of requisite regulatory approvals and licenses from relevant government authorities. As a condition to obtaining the required approvals or consents, the relevant regulatory authorities may impose conditions that could have an adverse effect on our company or, if such approvals or consents are not obtained, could prevent the consummation of the sale of our Russian Operations.

On November 24, 2022, we announced the sale of our Russian Operations, which consist of PJSC VimpelCom (“VimpelCom”) and its subsidiaries (collectively, our “Russian Operations”) to certain senior members of the management team of VimpelCom for RUB 130 billion. Before the sale of our Russian Operations may be completed, requisite regulatory approvals, licenses or consents required in connection with the sale must have been received. The Federal Antimonopoly Service of the Russian Federation approved the sale of VimpelCom on December 15, 2022 and the Subcommittee of the Government Commission for Control over Foreign Investments in the Russian Federation approved the sale of VimpelCom on February 1, 2023. The consummation of the sale might be delayed due to the time required to fulfill the remaining requests or approvals by the relevant regulatory authorities or lenders. The terms and conditions of any further regulatory approvals, licenses and consents that are ultimately granted may impose conditions, terms, obligations or restrictions on the conduct of our business.

Regulatory authorities or lenders may impose conditions, and any such conditions may have the effect of delaying the consummation of the sale of our Russian Operations or imposing additional material costs on us. In addition, any such conditions could result in the delay or abandonment of the sale. If we are unable to complete the sale, we will be exposed to additional

risks. See “—In the event the sale of our Russian Operations does not complete, or the sale is significantly delayed, we will continue to be exposed to risks relating to operating in Russia.”

We will incur significant transaction costs in connection with the sale of our Russian Operations and, if the sale is consummated, we expect to incur separation costs.

We have incurred, and expect to continue to incur, significant costs in connection with the sale of our Russian Operations, including the fees of our professional advisors and separation costs in anticipation of the dis-integration of operations. We may also incur unanticipated costs associated with the sale, and these unanticipated costs may have an adverse impact on our results of operations following the effectiveness of the sale. In addition, if the sale is consummated, we expect to continue to incur additional separation costs following the consummation of the sale. While we anticipate that the realization of the expected benefits related to the sale of our Russian Operations (including reducing our exposure to the current challenging geopolitical circumstances in connection with having operations in Russia, the deleveraging of the Group's balance sheet and any improvements in our credit profile) will offset the incremental transaction and separation costs, the transaction and separation costs may be material. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the completion of the sale of our Russian Operations will restore our access to the capital markets and we may continue to face challenges or high costs in connection with accessing the capital markets to manage our liquidity needs post separation.

Following the sale of our Russian Operations, we will rely on trademark license agreements with our former subsidiary, VimpelCom, to continue our use of the “Beeline” name and mark. Our reputation could be adversely impacted by negative developments in respect of the Beeline brand following the sale of our Russia Operations. If we elect to undertake a rebranding exercise, it may involve substantial costs and may not produce the intended benefits if it is not favorably received by our existing and potential customers, suppliers and other persons with whom we have a business relationship.

Upon the completion of the sale of the Russian Operations, each of the operating subsidiaries in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and VimpelCom will enter into amended trademark license agreements, pursuant to which each operating company will be able to maintain its existing non-exclusive license in relation to the “Beeline” name and associated trademarks (each a “License Agreement, and collectively the “License Agreements”). The term of each License Agreement is expected to be amended from an indefinite term to a five year initial term and the termination rights previously held by VimpelCom therein are expected to be narrowed as compared to the original license agreement; no additional fees are expected to be added as part of these amendments. The License Agreements will be subject to certain restrictions that may affect the operating subsidiaries' business. When using the trademarks, the operating subsidiaries shall comply with the requirements of the Russian legislation and avoid using the trademarks in a way that may be to the detriment of the “Beeline” brand. The License Agreements shall cover only the trademarks the operating subsidiaries will be using as of the date of the License Agreements (and similar trademarks). The subsidiaries will be able to register any new trademarks related to the “Beeline” brand only in the name and on behalf of VimpelCom subject to VimpelCom's approval and such new trademarks shall be included into the scope of the License Agreements . VimpelCom is expected to be entitled to terminate a License Agreement if the relevant licensee does not comply with the terms of the applicable License Agreement.

We cannot predict with certainty how the continued use of legacy Beeline branding following the sale of our Russian Operations will affect our reputation and performance. VimpelCom is expected to retain the right to continue using the “Beeline” name and mark and the License Agreements do not preclude the licensor from also licensing the “Beeline” name and mark to other third parties, some of whom may compete against us. As a result, events or conduct by VimpelCom or any other third parties holding the rights or licensing rights to the “Beeline” brand that reflect negatively on the “Beeline” brand may adversely affect our reputation or the reputation of the “Beeline” brand on which we will be relying. Consequently, we may be unable to prevent any damage to goodwill that may occur as a result of the activities of VimpelCom and any third party licensee of the Beeline brand in relation to the “Beeline” brand.

It is expected that following the expiration of the initial five year term of the License Agreements, each of the operating subsidiaries in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan may agree with VimpelCom to extend the term of its applicable License Agreement so that the operating subsidiary can continue to use the “Beeline” brand. However, since the License Agreements do not have any renewal terms, such extension may be subject to new terms that differ significantly from the current terms of the License Agreement to the detriment of the operating subsidiaries. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that any operating company that chooses to pursue an extended license term will be able to negotiate an extension on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

Alternatively, we may undertake a re-branding exercise in respect of any one or more of our operating subsidiaries that use the “Beeline” brand. We anticipate that any such rebranding strategy will involve substantial costs and may not produce the intended benefits if it is received unfavorably by our existing and potential customers, suppliers and other persons with whom we have a business relationship. Successful promotion of the rebranding will depend on the effectiveness of our marketing efforts and our ability to continue to provide reliable products to customers during the course of our rebranding transition. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to achieve or maintain brand recognition, awareness or status under any new brand names and/or trademarks at a level that is comparable to the recognition and status we historically enjoyed under the Beeline brand. If our rebranding strategy does not produce the intended benefits, our ability to retain existing customers, suppliers and other persons

with whom we have a business relationship and continue to attract new customer and engage new business partners may be negatively impacted, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

In the event the sale of our Russian Operations does not complete, or the sale is significantly delayed, we will continue to be exposed to risks relating to operating in Russia.

As a result of the expected disposal of our Russian Operations, we classified them as held-for-sale and discontinued operations upon the signing of the agreement on November 24, 2022. In connection with this classification, the results for Russia in the consolidated income statements and the consolidated statements of cash flows for 2022, 2021 and 2020 have been presented separately as part of line item “loss after tax from discontinued operations and disposals of discontinued operations” on our income statement. See *Note 10—Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for a more detailed discussion. In the event that the sale of our Russian Operations does not complete or is significantly delayed, we will remain subject to significant regulatory, operational and financial risks of operating in Russia, as well as risks relating to our access to capital and to auditing and other services. The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and the responses of governments and multinational businesses to it, have created critical challenges for our business and operations, both in Russia and globally. These factors, including the specific risks outlined below, could have a material adverse affect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and trading price if the sale of our Russian Operations does not complete or is significantly delayed:

- **Sanctions, Export Controls, Capital Controls, Corporate Restrictions and Other Responses:** The sanctions imposed on Russia by the United States, member states of the European Union, the European Union itself, the United Kingdom, Ukraine and certain other nations, countermeasure sanctions by Russia and other legal and regulatory measures, as well as responses by our service providers, partners, suppliers and other counterparties, and the consequences of all the foregoing, are more complex and comprehensive than any such measures to date, and could continue to evolve. These make it challenging to continue our Russian Operations. It may also have repercussions for entities remaining in the Group due to their nexus to a group with Russian subsidiaries and business ties. If the sanctions persist or further sanctions are introduced or otherwise impact our suppliers or other counterparties, this could result in substantial legal and other compliance costs and risks to our business operations and could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects. Likewise, any countermeasures by Russia, including those that would prohibit the transfer of foreign currency or Russian rubles from entities within Russia, could also materially impact our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects. For example of countermeasures, on April 25, 2023, the President of Russia issued Decree No. 302 (“**Decree 302**”), which introduced a legal framework for imposing an external administration over Russian companies owned by foreign residents from “unfriendly” jurisdictions which take hostile actions against Russian assets or Russia’s national security. There are also reports that broader legislation or measures are under consideration. Since the issuance of Decree 302 and through June 15, 2023, two energy companies have been subject to this decree, but if the Group does not sell its Russian Operations or the sale is significantly delayed, the Group will remain subject to the risks of external administration under Decree 302 or any other measures introduced. See *Note 24—Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for a more detailed discussion. We are not able to predict further developments on these issues, including those that could affect our Russian Operations in the event the sale does not complete or is significantly delayed, nor can we predict when sanctions targeting Russia imposed by the United States, member states of the European Union, the European Union itself, the United Kingdom, Ukraine and certain other nations as a result of Russia’s involvement in the ongoing conflict might be lifted. Furthermore, our Russian Operations have been negatively impacted by export restrictions, which has limited and could continue to limit the availability of certain supplies from reaching our Russian Operations. For example, in 2022 the United States imposed sweeping export control restrictions on Russia’s ability to obtain goods, software and technology subject to U.S. export control jurisdiction, including a broad array of foreign-made items that were previously not subject to U.S. export control jurisdiction. This has impacted and could continue to have an adverse impact on our ability to procure or sell equipment in Russia and could adversely impact our ability to maintain and/or improve our infrastructure and/or adversely impact the availability and quality of our services and, therefore, have an adverse effect on our operations, including the ability of our Beeline Russian Operations to obtain and apply protective software updates and also adversely impact our results of operation. In addition, as a result of sanctions laws and regulations imposed on Russia, including EU sanctions against the Russian National Settlement Depository (the “**NSD**”), cash payments of both interest and principal amounts that have already been made did not reach the beneficial holders of notes that are held directly or indirectly (through the chain of Russian depositories) via the NSD. We understand that such cash payments were blocked by the international clearing systems. Furthermore, many international clearing systems have removed the Russian ruble as a settlement currency, which prevents us from making payments on our Russian ruble denominated debt effectively. See also “—Our substantial amounts of indebtedness and debt service obligations could materially decrease our cash flow, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.”
- **Economic deterioration in Russia:** In Russia, the economic conditions and outlook have deteriorated significantly since the beginning of the conflict, including as a result of sanctions and as a result of many U.S. and other multinational businesses across a variety of industries, indefinitely suspending their operations and pausing all commercial activities in Russia. These conditions have led and could continue to lead to decreased demand from customers in

Russia. Furthermore, in June 2022, Russia defaulted on certain of its sovereign debt obligations due to creditors being unable to receive debt repayments through international clearing systems. While the longer-term implications of Russia's sovereign debt default are uncertain, the default is expected to increase the costs of borrowing in Russia and impact Russia's ability to attract international investors both currently and in the future, which has impacted and is expected to continue to impact the cost of borrowing for our customers and for our Russian Operations.

- **Volatility of the Russian Ruble:** During 2022, the Russian ruble experienced three significant declines in February, July and December. After reaching a record low in March 2022, the Russian ruble reached a seven-year high in June 2022. For example, as at December 31, 2021 the Russian ruble to U.S. dollar exchange rate of the Central Bank of Russia was RUB 74.2926 compared to RUB 70.3375 as at December 31, 2022 and RUB 77.0863 March 31, 2023. The volatility is primarily due to the currency controls restrictions introduced in Russia in 2022 as well as the sanctions imposed by the United States, European Union, United Kingdom and other countries significantly restricting access to and the use of foreign currencies by Russia. This volatility in the Russian ruble impacted our U.S. dollar reported results of operations for our Russian Operations during 2022, and we expect it will continue to impact our results of operation for our Russian Operations moving forward if volatility in the Russian ruble to U.S. dollar persists. See also “—We are exposed to foreign currency exchange loss, fluctuation and translation risks, including as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.”
- **Rising costs in Russia:** The sanctions and the resulting disruption of supplies into Russia have negatively impacted and could have a material adverse effect on our costs in Russia, including the costs to power our networks, maintain or expand our infrastructure in Russia or otherwise manage our operations as a result of rising costs.
- **Auditors:** In 2022, the United States, the European Union and the United Kingdom implemented a services ban prohibiting auditing, consulting and other services to be performed for entities in Russia. While OFAC confirmed a license would not be required to provide audit services for 2022, in the event the sale does not complete, we cannot rule out the possibility that we may not be able to appoint an auditing firm for the audit of our financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2023, due to either to sanctions restrictions or auditing firms' reluctance to engage with us for auditing services due to uncertainty in the regulatory requirements or reputational harm. This inability to appoint an auditing firm could have an adverse effect on our ability to (i) obtain financing to meet our capital needs or service our debt, (ii) access our existing cash held in third-party bank accounts, (iii) access committed amounts under credit facilities, or (iv) maintain our listings on NASDAQ or Euronext should we not be able to complete our financial reporting obligations.
- **Access to Capital:** The conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the developments since with respect to sanctions have placed limits on our ability to access the capital markets in which we have traditionally refinanced maturing debt and has impacted our ability to refinance our current indebtedness. Our access to the capital markets is also impaired by certain sanctions restrictions on auditing services, as described above. VEON was unable to file its Form 20-F within the prescribed time period as VEON required additional time to complete VEON's consolidated financial statements and, subsequently, to receive the related audit report on the financial statements and internal control over financial reporting. In the event the sale does not complete, these difficulties, including the inability to meet our annual reporting requirements deadlines, may reoccur. In addition, we could continue to face challenges with accessing capital after the completion of the sale of our Russian Operations, particularly if sanctions against certain ultimate beneficial owners of our largest shareholder, LetterOne, make it difficult for us to appoint auditors or obtain capital through other financing means.

In addition, if the sale of our Russian Operations does not complete or is significantly delayed, the Group's additional risks set out under —*Liquidity and Capital Risks*, —*Regulatory, Compliance and Legal Risks*, and —*General Risks* would also be applicable to our Russian Operations until the sale is complete, if at all, or such time that the geopolitical situation changes.

The sale of our Russian Operations could adversely affect our business, cash flows, financial condition or results of operations.

The conflict between Russian and Ukraine and the developments since February 2022 with respect to sanctions laws and regulations have resulted in unprecedented challenges for VEON. While the Group anticipates that a number of these challenges will be overcome following the completion of the sale of our Russian Operations, there is no guarantee that it will do so and the Group could face continued challenges following the expected completion of the sale, including as a result of the sale. Prior to its classification as a discontinued operation, our Russian Operations represented our largest reportable segment. If the Group is able to obtain credit ratings again, it is not expected to be an investment grade rating, and furthermore the credit rating may not be as favorable as our historical credit ratings, which benefited in the past from our Russian Operations, which were the highest rated part of our business. Furthermore, in the event we are able to access the capital markets again, we will be doing so as a smaller company, which we expect will carry a different credit and risk profile compared to the Group with our Russian Operations, and this may not be as attractive to investors or lenders. As a result, our costs of borrowing will likely be higher in the future and there is no guarantee we will be able to access the capital markets in the short term even after the completion of the

sale. In addition, the completion of the sale of our Russian Operations may also cause disruptions in and create uncertainty surrounding our business, including with respect to our relationships with existing and future creditors, customers, suppliers and employees, which could have an adverse effect on our business, cash flows, financial condition or results of operations. Our business relationships may also be subject to disruption as customers, suppliers and other persons with whom we have a business relationship may (i) delay or defer certain business decisions, (ii) seek to terminate, change or renegotiate their business relationships with us, or (iii) consider entering into business relationships with parties other than us.

Market Risks

The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine is having, and will continue to have, an impact on our business and financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects outside of our Russian Operations.

The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and the sanctions imposed by the United States, member states of the European Union, the European Union itself, the United Kingdom, Ukraine and certain other nations, countermeasure sanctions by Russia and other legal and regulatory measures, as well as responses by our service providers, partners, suppliers and other counterparties, and the consequences of all the foregoing, have significantly impacted and will continue to significantly impact our results and operations in Ukraine, and may significantly affect our results and operations in the other countries in which we operate. Specifically, the ongoing conflict has had a marked impact on the economy of Ukraine and has caused partial damage to our sites in Ukraine. See —*We have and may in the future recognize substantial impairment charges* and Note—*Operating and Financial Review and Prospects*— Our operations in Ukraine represented approximately 26% of our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and related economic sanctions and export control actions against Russia have also led to a surge in certain commodity prices (including wheat, oil and gas) and other inflationary pressures which may have an effect on our customers (and their spending patterns) in the countries in which we operate. If additional sanctions on fossil fuel exports from Russia are imposed, or the existing sanctions are accelerated or tightened, the price increases for related products may be exacerbated. Such price increases or other inflationary pressures may cause further strain on our customers in the countries in which we operate. Rising fuel prices also make it more expensive for us to operate and power our networks.

As of May 2, 2023, it is estimated by the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees that approximately 8 million people have fled Ukraine and the country has sustained significant damage to infrastructure and assets. If the ongoing conflict persists and Ukrainian refugees choose to relocate permanently outside of Ukraine and switch to local providers, we estimate that we could lose approximately 1.3 million subscribers (around 5% of our customer base) in Ukraine. This will have a measurable impact on our customer base in Ukraine as well as their use and spending on our services. We have also incurred additional maintenance capital expenditures to maintain, and repair damage to, our mobile and fixed-line telecommunications infrastructure in Ukraine resulting from the ongoing conflict. We have also experienced similar increases in our security, and energy costs, as well as in related operational and capital expenditure. For the year ended December 31, 2022, our capital expenditure for repairs to damage was approximately UAH 51.1 million (US\$1.3 million) and costs related to security, fuel for diesel generators, batteries, mitigation measures (which were aimed at protecting the energy independence of our telecom network in the event of further attacks on the energy infrastructure of Ukraine) and other costs in Ukraine were approximately UAH 770.55 million (US\$19 million). We expect these costs will continue, and could increase, while the conflict in Ukraine persists.

In addition, our ability to provide services in Ukraine may be impaired if we are unable to maintain key personnel within Ukraine, or our infrastructure within Ukraine, is significantly damaged or destroyed. We have experienced partial destruction of our infrastructure in Ukraine (about 15% of our telecommunication network has been damaged or destroyed, of which about 8.3% has been restored with approximately 5.6% of our telecommunication network currently not functional and located in the Russian-occupied territories). While we have thus far managed to repair most of our network assets that incurred damage in Ukrainian territory that is not under Russian occupation, as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine there can be no assurance that our Ukrainian network will not sustain additional major damage and that such damage can be repaired in a timely manner as the conflict continues. In addition, with increased targeting of Ukraine's electrical grid, we have faced challenges ensuring that our network assets in Ukraine have a power source. Furthermore, we have developed and, in some cases, implemented additional contingency plans to relocate work and/or personnel to other geographies and add new locations, as appropriate. Our business continuity plans are designed to address known contingency scenarios to ensure that we have adequate processes and practices in place to protect the safety of our people and to handle potential impacts to our operations. Our crisis management procedures, business continuity plans, and disaster recovery capabilities may not be effective at preventing or mitigating the effects of prolonged or multiple crises, such as civil unrest, military conflict and a pandemic in a concentrated geographic area. The current events in the regions where we operate in Ukraine and where we derive a significant amount of our business may pose security risks to our people, our facilities, our operations and infrastructure, such as utilities and network services, and the disruption of any or all of them could significantly affect our business, financial conditions and results of operations, and cause volatility in the price of our securities. In addition, customer demand for our services in Ukraine may decrease due to the increase of Ukrainians emigrating from the war and the difficulties in using our services outside of Ukraine either as a result of roaming or the lack of compatibility with our network providers. Due to the nature of the conflict, we

cannot assess with certainty whether such events are likely to occur, and such events may happen suddenly and without warning.

On February 24, 2022 Ukraine declared martial law and has introduced measures in response to the ongoing conflict with Russia, which include local banking and capital restrictions that prohibit our Ukrainian subsidiary from making any interest or dividend payments to us and introduced legal restrictions on making almost any payments abroad, including making payments to foreign suppliers (with a small number of exceptions expressly provided by law, or on the basis of separate government approvals). Currently, it is not possible to predict how long the martial law in Ukraine will last and accordingly how long the above restrictions will last and there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain any separate government approvals for foreign payments meaning our ability to make interest or dividend payments from our Ukrainian operations could be restricted for some time. In October 2022, Ukraine imposed sanctions for a 10-year period against, Mikhail Fridman, Petr Aven and Andriy Kosogov, who are some of our ultimate beneficial owners due to their ownership in LetterOne. These sanctions apply exclusively to the sanctioned individuals and do not have a direct impact on VEON, however, we cannot rule out their impact on banks' and other parties' readiness to transfer dividends in the event the above restrictions are lifted or the nationalization risk such measures pose to Kyivstar. Furthermore, these sanctions may make it difficult for us to obtain local financing in Ukrainian hryvnia, which could make it more difficult for us to naturally hedge any debt required for our Ukrainian operations moving forward to the currency in which we generate revenue. In addition, Ukraine has put one member of our senior management in government registry managers of Russian companies as a result of this senior manager being on the board of our Russian subsidiary, VimpelCom. This list has had and could continue to cause reputational harm to us, particularly for our operations and customer relationships in Ukraine, since engagement with Russian companies are generally condemned. Furthermore, the government of Russia has introduced countermeasure sanctions which have or could subject our legal entities and employees in Ukraine to restrictions or liabilities, including capital controls, international funds transfer restrictions, asset freezes, nationalization measures or other restrictive measures. See *—Investing in emerging markets, where our operations are located, is subject to greater risks than investing in more developed markets, including significant political, legal and economic risks* for a discussion on the introduction of nationalization laws in Ukraine.

Furthermore, while we have not been named as, and have concluded that we are otherwise not, the target of the EU's or the UK's sanctions as a consequence of LetterOne being a 47.85% shareholder in VEON (as of June 15, 2023) (which has certain ultimate beneficial owners which are subject to sanctions), it cannot be ruled out that VEON or LetterOne could become the target of future sanctions or that certain other beneficial owners of LetterOne may be sanctioned in the future, which could materially adversely affect our operations, access to capital and price of our securities. For example, we might be unable to conduct business with persons or entities subject to the jurisdiction of the relevant sanctions regimes, including international financial institutions and rating agencies, raise funds from international capital markets, appoint an auditor, acquire equipment from international suppliers or access assets held abroad. Moreover, if we become subject to EU or UK sanctions, investors subject to the jurisdiction of an applicable sanctions regime may become restricted in their ability to sell, transfer or otherwise deal in or receive payments with respect to our securities. For more information, see *—Violations of and changes to applicable sanctions and embargo laws, including export control restrictions, may harm our business*.

As a leading telecommunications provider in Ukraine, we have been adversely impacted by the ongoing conflict. We expect to continue to face challenges with our performance in Ukraine, which will be exacerbated as the conflict continues. Furthermore, if there is an extended continuation or further increase in the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, it could result in further instability and/or worsening of the overall political and economic situation in Ukraine, Europe and/or in the global economy and capital markets generally. These are highly uncertain times and it is not possible to predict with precision how certain developments will impact our results and operations, nor is it possible to execute comprehensive contingency planning in Ukraine due to the ongoing conflict and inherent danger in the country. The discussion above attempts to surmise how prolongation or escalation of the conflict, expansion of current sanctions, the imposition of new and broader sanctions, and disruptions in our operations, transactions with key suppliers and counterparties could have a material impact on our results and operations. We cannot assure you that risks related to the conflict are limited to those described in this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

Our independent auditors have included a going concern emphasis paragraph in their opinion as a result of the effects of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

The consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F have been prepared on a going concern basis of accounting, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. Due to the unknown duration and extent of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the uncertainty of further sanctions in response to the ongoing conflict that may be imposed, there are material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on our ability to continue as a going concern. These material uncertainties relate to our ability to maintain our financial and non-financial debt covenants and positive equity levels, potential new sanctions and export controls imposed by the United States, European Union, and the United Kingdom that could further impact our liquidity position and ability to attract new financing or our ability to source relevant network equipment from vendors, as well as potential new counter-sanctions imposed by Russia that could materially impact Russia's supply chain stability as well VEON's financial performance as a whole. After evaluating the uncertainties mentioned above and other conditions and events discussed in *Note 24—Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements in the aggregate, our independent registered public accounting firm, in its report on our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, has emphasized that there may be substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern for at least twelve months after the date that the consolidated

financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F have been issued. Although we have taken a number of measures to protect our liquidity and cash provisions, given the uncertainty and exogenous nature of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and potential for further sanctions and counter-sanctions, and future imposition of external administration over our Russian and Ukrainian operations in particular, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in implementing these initiatives or that the contingencies outside of our control will not materialize. See *Note 24—Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for a more detailed discussion of the going concern emphasis paragraph.

We have and may in the future recognize substantial impairment charges.

We have incurred and may in the future incur substantial impairment charges as a result of the impact of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and/or from the write down of the value of goodwill. During 2022, we reported US\$446 million in impairment charges with respect to assets in Russia against the carrying value of goodwill in Russia as of March 31, 2022. No further impairments were taken at September 30, 2022 during our annual impairment test or at the time we entered into the sale agreement in November 2022 since the fair value less cost to sell of the assets at those dates continued to exceed the carrying value of the assets relating to our Russian Operations. During 2022, we also reported US\$36 million in impairment charges with respect to assets in Ukraine, which included impairments to property and equipment as a result of physical damages to sites in Ukraine caused by the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

In addition, deterioration of economic conditions in the countries in which we operate may also have certain accounting ramifications. In addition, a significant difference between the actual performance of our operating companies and the forecasted projections for revenue, adjusted EBITDA or capital expenditure could require us to write down the value of the goodwill. In addition, the possible consequences of a financial and economic crisis related to, in particular, customer behavior, the reactions of our competitors in terms of offers and pricing or their responses to new entrants, regulatory adjustments in relation to reductions in consumer prices and our ability to adjust costs and investments in keeping with possible changes in revenue, may also adversely affect our forecasts and lead to a write-down of tangible and intangible assets, including goodwill. In addition, significant adverse developments in our share price, and the resulting decrease in our market capitalization may also lead to a write-down of our goodwill balances. A write-down recorded for tangible and intangible assets resulting in a lowering of their book values could impact certain covenants and provisions under our debt agreements, which could result in a deterioration of our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

For further information on the impairment of tangible and intangible assets and recoverable amounts (particularly key assumptions and sensitivities), see *Note 10—Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* and *Note 11—Impairment of Assets* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. For a discussion of the risks associated with the markets where we operate, see *—The international economic environment, inflationary pressures, geopolitical developments and unexpected global events could cause our business to decline, —Investing in emerging markets, where our operations are located, is subject to greater risks than investing in more developed markets, including significant political, legal and economic risks, —The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine is having, and will continue to have, a significant impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects outside of our Russian Operations and —In the event the sale of our Russian Operations does not complete, or the sale is significantly delayed, we will continued to be exposed to risks relating to operating in Russia.*

We have suffered reputational harm as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the sanctions imposed.

On February 28, 2022, the European Union imposed sanctions on Mikhail Fridman and Petr Aven, and on March 15, 2022, the United Kingdom imposed sanctions on the LetterOne shareholders, Mr. Fridman, Mr. Aven, Alexey Kuzmichev and German Khan, and the European Union additionally designated Mr. Khan and Mr. Kuzmichev (collectively, with Mr. Aven and Mr. Fridman, (the “Designated Persons”). Mr. Fridman resigned from VEON’s board of directors effective February 28, 2022. None of the other Designated Persons were members of the Board of Directors. We understand, based on a letter provided by LetterOne, a 47.85% shareholder in VEON, that Mr. Fridman and Mr. Aven are shareholders in LetterOne (approximately 37.86% and 12.13%, respectively) and that Mr. Khan and Mr. Kuzmichev are no longer shareholders in LetterOne. In October 2022, Ukraine imposed sanctions for a 10-year period against, Mr. Fridman and Mr. Aven, as well as Mr. Kosogov, who is also a shareholder in LetterOne (holding approximately 47.2% of LetterOne’s shares based on a LetterOne memorandum dated May 24, 2022 and updated February 28, 2023) (Mr. Kosogov, along with the Designated Persons, the “Sanctioned Persons”). In addition, Ukraine has put one member of our senior management on their list of managers of Russian companies as a result of this senior manager being on the board of our Russian subsidiary, VimpelCom. This list has had and could continue to cause reputational harm to us, particularly for our operations and customer relationships in Ukraine, since engagement with Russian companies are generally condemned.

We have not been named as, and have concluded that we are otherwise not, the target of the UK’s, the EU’s or Ukraine’s sanctions, including as a consequence of LetterOne being a 47.85% shareholder in VEON. However, as a result of the association of Sanctioned Persons with our largest shareholder, we have suffered and may continue to suffer reputational harm. In addition, there could also be an unwillingness among certain of our business partners to continue to do business with us, which could affect our prospects to engage in new business initiatives with existing or potential future business partners.

Moreover, notwithstanding our perceived exposure to the Russian state as a consequence of the association of our largest shareholder with Sanctioned Persons, many multinational companies and firms, including certain of our service providers, partners and suppliers, have chosen of their own accord to cease transacting with all Russia-based or Russia affiliated companies (i.e., self-imposed sanctions), as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. To the extent that the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine continues or further escalates, the list of companies and firms refusing to transact with Russian or Russian affiliated companies may continue to grow.

Such actions have the equivalent effect, insofar as the ability to transact with such companies is concerned, as if the Russia-based or Russian-affiliated companies were the target of government-imposed sanctions. In the event the associations of our largest shareholder continues to have an impact on certain of our operations, the inability or reduction in business with our key suppliers, business partners and other key counterparties could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects and price of our securities.

We are exposed to foreign currency exchange loss, fluctuation and translation risks, including as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

A significant amount of our costs, expenditures and liabilities, including capital expenditures and borrowings is denominated in U.S. dollars, while our operating revenue is denominated in Ukrainian hryvnia, Pakistani rupee, Kazakhstani tenge, Bangladeshi taka and Uzbekistani som and other local currencies. In general, declining values of these and other local currencies against the U.S. dollar make it more difficult for us to repay or refinance our debt, make dividend payments, comply with covenants under our debt agreements or purchase equipment or services denominated in U.S. dollars, and may impact our ability to exchange cash reserves in one currency for use in another jurisdiction for capital expenditures, operating costs and debt servicing. Furthermore, following the expected completion of the sale of our Russian Operations we expect to retain some of our Russian ruble denominated debt, but we will no longer be generating revenue in Russian rubles. Currently the international clearing systems have stopped payments in Russian ruble which prevents the repayment of our Russian ruble denominated notes in Russian ruble, as a result of which we anticipate the settlement of the coupon and principal our Russian ruble denomination notes will be in U.S. dollars while this situation persists. However, in the event the clearing systems accept Russian rubles again, we will be subject to currency fluctuations when repaying or refinancing our debt and declining values of the local currencies in which we generate revenue against the Russian ruble will also pose risk similar to those we face in relation to our U.S. dollar denominated costs, expenditures and liabilities. See —Operational Risks—As a holding company with a number of operating subsidiaries, we depend on the performance of our subsidiaries and their ability to pay dividends or make other transfers to litigation with tax authorities., as well as the ability to make certain intercompany payments and transfers and —Liquidity and Capital Risks—Our substantial amounts of indebtedness and debt service obligations could materially decrease our cash flow, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition. Our operating metrics, debt coverage metrics and the value of some of our investments in U.S. dollar terms have been negatively impacted in recent years, and will be negatively impacted in the current period by foreign currency transactions and translations. More broadly, future currency fluctuations and volatility may result in losses or otherwise negatively impact our results of operations despite our efforts to better align the currency mix of our debt and derivatives with the currencies of our operations.

Following the expected completion of the sale of our Russian Operations, the Group will primarily generate revenue in currencies which have historically experienced greater volatility than the U.S. dollar or Russian ruble. As a result, the Group will likely be exposed to greater foreign currency exchange loss, fluctuation and translation risk moving forward. The value of the Ukrainian hryvnia experienced significant volatility following the outbreak of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which resulted in the National Bank of Ukraine fixing the Ukrainian hryvnia to a set rate of 29.25 to the U.S. dollar in February 2022. In July 2022, the National Bank of Ukraine devalued the Ukrainian hryvnia to a set rate of 36.57 to the U.S. dollar, representing a devaluation of 25%. Because of the effects of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, Ukraine's economy is expected to continue to contract, which could result in further adjustments to the set Ukrainian hryvnia to U.S. dollar rate. Any de-pegging or change to the Ukrainian hryvnia/U.S. dollar exchange rate could increase the costs that the Group pays for its products or to service its indebtedness, or could cause its results of operations and financial condition to fluctuate due to currency translation effects. As a result of the rate set by the National Bank of Ukraine, the Group quarterly results may present more dramatic changes if the rate changes between quarters, such as that experienced in July 2022. When the Ukrainian hryvnia depreciates against the U.S. dollar in a given period, the results of our Ukrainian business expressed in U.S. dollars will be lower period-on-period, even assuming consistent Ukrainian hryvnia revenue across the periods. Furthermore, we could be materially adversely impacted by a further decline in the value of the Ukrainian hryvnia against the U.S. dollar due to the decline of the general economic performance of Ukraine (including as a result of the continued impact of the conflict with Russia), investment in Ukraine or trade with Ukrainian companies decreasing substantially, the Ukrainian government experiencing difficulty raising money through the issuance of debt in the global capital markets or as a result of a technical or actual default on Ukrainian sovereign debt. Depreciation of the Ukrainian hryvnia could be sustained over a long period of time due to rising inflation levels in Ukraine as well. However, it may be possible that such depreciation is not reflected in the rate set by the National Bank of Ukraine due to its efforts to control inflation. Although such changes could have a positive impact on our local currency results in Ukraine, such gains could be offset by a corresponding depreciation of the Ukrainian hryvnia in U.S. dollar terms. In addition, a significant depreciation of the Ukrainian hryvnia could also negatively affect our leverage ratio and equity balances, which would have an impact on certain covenants and provisions under our debt agreements. See —Liquidity and Capital Risks—Our

substantial amounts of indebtedness and debt service obligations could materially decrease our cash flow, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition for a further discussion on this risk.

In addition to the Ukrainian hryvnia, the values of the Pakistani rupee, Kazakhstani tenge, Kyrgyzstani som and Uzbekistani som have experienced significant volatility in recent years in response to certain political and economic issues, including the recent global inflationary pressure, and such volatility may continue and result in depreciation of these currencies against the U.S. dollar. We have also seen the currencies of the countries in which we operate experience periods of high levels of inflation, such as in Kazakhstan where inflation rose in 2022 due to the increased cost of Russia imports, high state budget expenditures and the global rise in prices for goods and in Pakistan, where climate related disasters such as the floods experienced during the second half of 2022 have had a significant impact on our loan portfolio as a result of the impact these disasters had on the Pakistani rupee exchange rate. Inflationary pressures can exacerbate the risks associated with currency fluctuation with respect to a given country. Our profit margins in countries experiencing high inflation could be harmed if we are unable to sufficiently increase our prices to offset any significant future increase in the inflation rate, manifested in inflationary increases in salary, wages, benefits and other administrative, supply and energy costs, and such price increases may be difficult with our mass market and price-sensitive customer base.

To counteract the effects of the aforementioned risks, we engage in certain hedging strategies. However, our hedging strategies may prove ineffective if, for example, exchange rates fluctuate in response to legislative or regulatory action by a government with respect to its currency. For more information about our foreign currency translation and associated risks, see Note —*Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Comparability and Results of Operations*, Note —*Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk* and Note 18—*Financial Risk Management* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

The international economic environment, inflationary pressures, geopolitical developments and unexpected global events could cause our business to decline.

As a global telecommunications company operating in a number of emerging markets, our operations are subject to macroeconomic risks, geopolitical developments and unexpected global events that are outside of our control. Unfavorable economic conditions in the markets in which we operate may have a direct negative impact on the financial condition of our customers, which in turn will affect a significant number of our current and potential customers' spending patterns, in terms of both the products and services they subscribe for and usage levels. During such downturns, it may be more difficult for us to grow our business, either by attracting new customers or by increasing usage levels among existing customers, and it may be more likely that customers will downgrade or disconnect their services, making it more difficult for us to maintain ARPUs and subscriber numbers at existing levels. In addition to the potential impact on revenue, ARPUs, cash flow and liquidity, such economic downturns may also impact our ability to decrease our costs, execute our strategies, take advantage of future opportunities, respond to competitive pressures, refinance existing indebtedness or meet unexpected financial requirements.

The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, related sanctions and similar measures against Russia and Russia-based entities, and the effect of such developments on the Ukrainian economy (and other economies that are closely tied to the Russian or Ukrainian economies), affected our results of operations and financial condition in 2022, will affect our operations and financial condition in 2023 and will likely continue to have a significant impact for the foreseeable future. In addition, the increasing price of fossil fuels and rising inflation rates are expected to have broader adverse effects on many of the economies in which we operate and may result in recessionary periods and lower corporate investment, which, in turn, could lead to economic strain on our business and on current and potential customers. Outside of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, we are exposed to other geopolitical and diplomatic developments that involve the countries in which we operate, such as the current political upheaval in Pakistan which has persisted following the no-confidence vote in April 2022 that ousted Pakistan's then prime minister Imran Khan from office, as well as those which do not involve our countries of operation but have a knock-on effect on our business. For example, heightened tensions between the major economies of the world, such as the United States and China, can have an adverse effect to the economies in which we operate, and therefore an adverse impact on our results of operation, financial condition and prospects.

In addition, other adverse economic developments in the markets in which we operate have adversely affected us in recent years. For example, lockdown restrictions imposed by governments during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic adversely impacted our financial performance and results of operations. Our total revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2020 was 9.0% lower compared to the six months ended June 30, 2019, mainly due to the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic. Following the introduction of lockdown measures in response to COVID-19, we also experienced a reduction in roaming revenue, which largely disappeared in the second quarter of 2020. Travel restrictions that were imposed in certain of the countries in which we operate resulted in a reduction in migrant workforce, which has traditionally been part of our subscriber base. Network traffic patterns were also impacted as people worked from home, which required some adjustments to our network deployment plans. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic caused delays and disruptions in our supply chain due to difficulty in obtaining components, temporary suspensions of operations, including in factories and disruption to logistic services, certain of which delays and supply chain issues continue to persist. Correspondingly, the COVID-19 pandemic also adversely impacted demand, which was partly caused by a deterioration of confidence and expectations, negative income and wealth effects. Accordingly, there was a substantial deterioration in financial markets in 2020, unprecedented drops in commodity prices, a sudden slowdown in commercial activity and strong restrictions on transportation and travel. Furthermore, the ongoing conflict between Russia and

Ukraine could have a similar or more severe impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects. Going forward, other adverse global developments, such as wars, terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and pandemics, may have a similar impact on us.

Our financial performance has been and may also continue to be affected by macroeconomic issues more broadly, including risks of inflation, deflation, stagflation, recessions, sovereign debt levels and the stability of currencies across our key markets and globally. Following stimulative monetary policies by central banks and increased government spending to combat the adverse economic effects of COVID-19 and associated lockdowns, constrained supply chains as a result of COVID-19 and the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and rising energy costs, many countries across the world are experiencing high levels of inflation and lower corporate profits, causing increased uncertainty about the near-term macroeconomic outlook as central bank interest rates are being raised to combat the high inflation. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has adversely impacted, and may continue to adversely impact, our customer numbers in Ukraine, and the conflict and these other pressures could negatively impact customers' discretionary spending, which could, in turn, affect our revenue, ARPU, cash flow and liquidity or our customers' ability to pay for our services.

Investing in emerging markets, where our operations are located, is subject to greater risks than investing in more developed markets, including significant political, legal and economic risks.

Our operations are located in the world's emerging markets. Investors should fully appreciate the significance of the risks involved in investing in an emerging markets company and are urged to consult with their own legal, financial and tax advisors. Emerging market governments and judiciaries often exercise broad discretion and are susceptible to the rapid reversal of political and economic policies. Furthermore, we operate in a number of jurisdictions that pose a high risk of potential violations of the FCPA and other anti-corruption laws, based on measurements such as Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index. The political and economic relations of our countries of operation are often complex and have resulted, and may in the future result, in conflicts, which could materially harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects. The outbreak of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine is an illustration of this.

The economies of emerging markets are also vulnerable to market downturns and economic slowdowns in the global economy. As has happened in the past, a slowdown in the global economy or an increase in the perceived risks associated with investing in emerging economies could dampen foreign investment in these markets and materially adversely affect their economies. In addition, turnover of political leaders or parties in emerging markets as a result of a scheduled election upon the end of a term of service or in other circumstances may also affect the legal and regulatory regime in those markets to a greater extent than turnover in developed countries. Any of these developments could severely limit our access to capital and could materially harm the purchasing power of our customers and, consequently, our business. Such events could also create uncertain regulatory environments, which, in turn, could impact our compliance with license obligations and other regulatory approvals. The nature of much of the legislation in emerging markets, the lack of consensus about the scope, content and pace of economic and political reform and the rapid evolution of the legal and regulatory systems in emerging markets place the enforceability and, possibly, the constitutionality of laws and regulations in doubt and result in ambiguities, inconsistencies and anomalies. The legislation often contemplates implementing regulations that have not yet been promulgated, leaving substantial gaps in the regulatory infrastructure. Any of these factors could affect our ability to enforce our rights under our licenses or our contracts, or to defend our company against claims by other parties. See —*Regulatory, Compliance and Legal Risks—The telecommunications industry is a highly regulated industry and we are subject to an extensive variety of laws and operate in uncertain judicial and regulatory environments, which may result in unanticipated outcomes that could harm our business* for a more detailed discussion on our regulatory environment.

Many of the emerging markets in which we operate are susceptible to significant social unrest or military conflicts. Our ability to provide service in Ukraine following the onset of the conflict with Russia has been impacted due to power outages and damage to our infrastructure. Similarly, our subsidiary in Pakistan has also been ordered to shut down parts of its mobile network and services from time to time due to the security situation in the country, while our operations and services in Kazakhstan were affected during the riots in January 2022. To a lesser degree, we have also been impacted in Bangladesh and Pakistan by severe flooding in the region throughout the second half of 2022. Local authorities may order our subsidiaries to temporarily shut down part or all of our networks due to actions relating to military conflicts or nationwide strikes. See —*The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine is having, and will continue to have, an impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects outside of our Russian Operations* for a detailed discussion on the impact that the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine has had and could have on our business.

Furthermore, governments or other factions, including those asserting authority over specific territories in areas of conflict, could make inappropriate use of our networks, attempt to compel us to operate our network in conflict zones or disputed territories and/or force us to broadcast propaganda or illegal instructions to our customers or others (and threaten consequences for failure to do so). Forced shutdowns or broadcasts, inappropriate use of our network or being compelled to operate our network in conflict zones could materially harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

The spread of violence, or its intensification, could have significant political consequences, including the imposition of a state of emergency, which could materially adversely affect the investment environment in the countries in which we operate.

Social instability in the countries in which we operate, coupled with difficult economic conditions, could lead to increased support for centralized authority, a rise in nationalism and potential nationalizations or expropriations by governments. These sentiments and adverse economic conditions could lead to restrictions on foreign ownership of companies in the telecommunications industry or nationalization, expropriation or other seizure of certain assets or businesses. In most of the countries in which we operate, there is relatively little experience in enforcing legislation enacted to protect private property against nationalization or expropriation. As a result, we may not be able to obtain proper redress in the courts, and we may not receive adequate compensation if in the future the governments decide to nationalize or expropriate some or all of our assets. In addition, ethnic, religious, historical and other divisions have, on occasion, given rise to tensions and, in certain cases, military conflict. Our key infrastructure and assets located within Ukraine may be seized or subject to appropriation should Russian forces obtain control of the regions within Ukraine where those assets are situated and therefore have an adverse effect on our ability to operate in Ukraine. Furthermore, as part of the measures that Ukraine adopted in response to the ongoing conflict with Russia, amendments to various nationalization laws (the “Nationalization Laws”) in Ukraine have been published and as of June 15, 2023 several are awaiting signature by the President of Ukraine (“Nationalization Law Amendments”). The Nationalization Law Amendments extends the definition of “residents” whose property in Ukraine (owned directly or indirectly) can be seized under the Nationalization Law to include property owned by the Russian state, Russian citizens, other nationals with a very close relationship to Russia, residing or having a main place of business in Russia, or legal entities operating in Ukraine whose founder or ultimate beneficial owner is the Russian state or are controlled or managed by any of the individuals identified above. For example, in May 2023, President Zelensky signed an initial package of restrictive measures on 41 entities, including against the Russian stake in Zaporizhstal, one of Ukraine’s largest metallurgical companies, as part of Nationalization Law efforts. In April 2023, the Ukrainian Parliament voted for similar measures to allow for the nationalization of Sense Bank, one of Ukraine’s largest commercial banks with several sanctioned Russian shareholders, including Mikhail Fridman and Petr Aven who are some of our ultimate beneficial owners due to their ownership in LetterOne. See *Market Risks — The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine is having, and will continue to have, an impact on our business and financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects outside of our Russian Operations*. Furthermore, in addition to the nationalization measures, in November 2022, the Ukrainian government invoked martial law which allows the government to take control of stakes in strategic companies in Ukraine in order to meet the needs of the defense sector. The Security Council Secretary indicated that at the end of the application of martial law, the assets can be returned or their owners appropriately compensated. It is possible that the Ukrainian authorities may propose or implement further measures targeting companies that are engaged in business in Russia or which have Russian shareholders and any such measures or similar measures, if applied in relation to our Ukrainian subsidiary, could lead to the involuntary deconsolidation of our Ukrainian subsidiary, a loss in our assets and/or significant disruption to our operations, which would have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects.

Our revenue performance can be unpredictable by nature, as a large majority of our customers have not entered into long-term fixed contracts with us.

Our primary source of revenue comes from prepaid mobile customers, who are not required to enter into long-term fixed contracts, and we cannot be certain that these customers will continue to use our services and at the usage levels we expect. Revenue from postpaid mobile customers represents a small percentage of our total operating revenue and such customers can cancel our postpaid contracts with limited advance notice and without significant penalty. For example, as of December 31, 2022, approximately 97.2% and 82.0% of our customers in Pakistan and Ukraine, respectively were on prepaid plans. Furthermore, as we incur costs based on our expectations of future revenue, the sudden loss of a large number of customers or a failure to accurately predict revenue in a given market could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

In addition, unpredictable revenue performance could require us to change our guidance. For example, following the outbreak of COVID-19 in February 2020 and the resulting lockdown restrictions imposed by governments across all of our countries of operations, our revenue projections for the first quarter of 2020 did not reflect actual revenue, and we had to change our fiscal year 2020 guidance as a result. This was partly due to store closures, which had an impact on our gross connections and airtime sales and restrictions on travel, which caused a significant decline in roaming revenue and the loss of migrant worker customers from our subscriber base. The impact of this was only partially offset by increases in fixed line revenue, as lockdown restrictions encouraged home working and schooling. For more information on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our operations, see *—The international economic environment, inflationary pressures, geopolitical developments and unexpected global events could cause our business to decline*.

For a description of the key trends and developments with respect to our business, including further discussion of the impact of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the COVID-19 pandemic on our operations and financial performance, see *—Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Comparability and Results of Operations*.

We operate in highly competitive markets, which we expect only to become more competitive, and as a result may have difficulty expanding our customer base or retaining existing customers.

The markets in which we operate are highly competitive in nature, and we expect that competition will continue to increase. Competition may be intensified by further consolidation of or strategic alliances amongst our competitors, as well as new entrants in our markets. Our strategy is aimed at mitigating against competitive risks by focusing on not only the growth in the number of connections, but also increasing the engagement of and ways of interacting with customers, therefore increasing the revenue generation potential of each of customers. Our digital services portfolios contribute to the execution of this strategy of higher engagement, contribute to revenue diversification, and help us serve a wider customer base than our connectivity customers. Furthermore, we seek to expand our business-to-business and, separately, digital services, which allow for various revenue generation opportunities beyond traditional connectivity revenues.

Our financial performance has been and will continue to be impacted by our success in adding, retaining and engaging our customers. If our customers do not find our connectivity and internet services valuable, reliable or trustworthy, or otherwise believe competitors in our markets can offer better services, we may have difficulty retaining and engaging customers, see *Item 4.B— Business Overview*.

Each of the items discussed immediately below regarding the competitive landscape in which we operate could materially harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects:

- Society- or industry-wide impacts creating fundamental changes to customer behavior or customers' purchasing power, and potential regulatory or competitive practices encouraging price-based competition or price caps may harm our revenue growth potential;
- with the increasing pace of technological developments, including new digital technologies and regulatory changes impacting our industry, we cannot predict future business drivers with certainty and we cannot assure you that we will adapt to these changes at a competitive pace, see *—We may be unable to keep pace with technological changes and evolving industry standards, which could harm our competitive position and, in turn, materially harm our business;*
- we may be forced to utilize more aggressive marketing schemes to retain existing customers and attract new ones that may include lower tariffs, handset subsidies or increased dealer commissions;
- in more mature or saturated markets, the continued growth of our business and results of operations will depend, in part, on our ability to extract greater revenue from our existing customers, including through the expansion of data services and the introduction of next generation technologies, which may prove difficult to accomplish, see *—We may be unable to keep pace with technological changes and evolving industry standards, which could harm our competitive position and, in turn, materially harm our business;*
- we may be unable to deliver better customer experience relative to our competitors or our competitors may reach customers more effectively through better use of digital and physical distribution channels, which may negatively impact our market share;
- as we expand the scope of our services, such as new networks, fixed-line residential and commercial broadband, Digital Financial Services (“DFS”) offering which encompasses a variety of financial services including mobile financial services (“MFS”), streaming content and other services, we may encounter a greater number of competitors that provide similar services;
- the liberalization of the regulations in certain markets in which we operate could greatly increase competition;
- competitors may operate more cost-effectively or have other competitive advantages such as greater financial resources, market presence and network coverage, stronger brand name recognition, higher customer loyalty and goodwill, and more control over domestic transmission lines;
- competitors, particularly current and former state-controlled telecommunications service providers, may receive preferential treatment from the regulatory authorities and benefit from the resources of their shareholders;
- current or future relationships among our competitors and third parties may restrict our access to critical systems and resources;
- reduced demand for our voice and, messaging and commoditization of data coupled with the development of services by application developers (commonly referred to as OTT players) could impact our future profitability;

- competition from OTT players offering similar functionality to us may increase, including digital providers offering VoIP calling, internet messaging and other digital services which compete with our telecommunications services;
- our competitors may partner with such OTT players to provide integrated customer experiences, or may choose to develop their own OTT services, including in bundles, which may increase the customer appeal of their offers and consequently the competition we are facing;
- our existing service offerings could become disadvantaged as compared to those offered by competitors who can offer bundled combinations of fixed-line, broadband, public Wi-Fi, TV and mobile;

We may be unable to execute our current growth strategy due to, among other factors, various barriers to 4G smartphone adoption in our markets and may incur capital expenditure intensity above forecasted levels to capture available growth opportunities.

4G-based growth in mobile connectivity and digital services is the cornerstone of our growth strategy as the demand for mobile data increases in our markets. This pursuit of growth in mobile connectivity and digital services has led to higher capital expenditures in some of our markets in 2022, including as a result of investments into our network infrastructure as well as spectrum acquisition and renewals. Our capex intensity was 22.1% as 4G network roll outs continued in 2022 and, while we aspire to keep our capex intensity between 18 to 20% in 2023, we may need to invest more heavily than anticipated to capture the growth opportunities available in some of our markets.

Since 2021, our operating companies have been executing our “digital operator 1440” model pursuant to which we aim to enrich our connectivity offering with proprietary digital applications and services. With this model, we aspire to grow not only the market share of our operators, but also the relevance and the wallet share of our businesses and industry by delivering value via, for example, mobile entertainment, mobile health, mobile education, and mobile financial services. However, barriers to 4G smartphone adoption in some of our markets, including heavy taxation of smartphones, price-based competition adopted by some of our competitors, import restrictions, potential introduction of excessive quality-of-service requirements, potential limitations on provision of digital services by connectivity providers, as well as regulatory expectations around the premature adoption of 5G in some of our markets together with highly regulated and often times bureaucratic and slow moving licensing and regulatory regimes potentially out of step with market requirements, are among the risks we face in the execution of this strategy. For more information on the competition we face in our markets, see —*We operate in highly competitive markets, which we expect to only become more competitive, and as a result may have difficulty expanding our customer base or retaining existing customers.* For more information on our growth strategy, see —*Information on the Company.*

We may be unable to keep pace with technological changes and evolving industry standards, which could harm our competitive position and, in turn, materially harm our business.

The telecommunications industry is characterized by rapidly evolving technology, industry standards and service demands, which may vary by country or geographic region. Accordingly, our future success will depend on our ability to effectively anticipate and adapt to the changing technological landscape and the resulting regulations.

We continue to focus on deploying 4G/LTE which we believe carries significant growth potential in the emerging market economies that we serve, especially when coupled with other measures that can reduce the mobile internet usage gap among populations already within mobile data coverage – such as affordability, increased smartphone penetration and relevant content. We invest in expanding the coverage of 4G networks and improving the quality of the mobile voice and data experience, including through partnerships where relevant. We also upgrade our network for efficient delivery of our services and for 5G-ready technologies. However, it is possible that the technologies or equipment we use today will become obsolete or subject to competition from new generation technologies for which we may be unable to deploy, or obtain the appropriate license, in a timely manner or at all. Also, in some of our markets, 5G is on the regulatory agenda. If our licenses and spectrum are not appropriate or sufficient to address changing technology, we may require additional or supplemental licenses and spectrum to implement 5G technology or to upgrade our existing 2G, 3G and 4G/LTE networks to remain competitive, and we may be unable to acquire such licenses and spectrum on reasonable terms or at all. Technological change is also impacting the capabilities of equipment our customers use, such as mobile handsets, and potential changes in this area may impact demand for our services in the future. Implementing new technologies requires substantial investment and there can be no guarantee that we will generate our expected return on any such investments. We may be unable to develop or maintain additional revenue market share in markets where the potential for additional growth of our customer base is limited and we may incur significant capital expenditures as our customers demand new services, technologies and increased access, for example our inability to obtain 5G spectrum in Kazakhstan during 2022.

If we are not able to effectively anticipate or adapt to these technological changes in the telecommunications market or to otherwise compete in a timely and cost-effective manner, we could lose customers, fail to attract new customers, experience lower ARPU or incur substantial or unanticipated costs and investments in order to maintain our customer base, all of which could materially affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

The changes in regulatory requirements in banking and other financial systems in our countries of operation, and currency control requirements in certain countries restrict our activities, including in relation to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

The banking and other financial systems in our countries of operation are underdeveloped and/or under-regulated, and laws relating to banks and bank accounts are subject to varying interpretations and inconsistent application. Uncertain banking laws may also limit our ability to attract future investment in these countries. Such banking risk cannot be completely eliminated by diversified borrowing and conducting credit analyses. In addition, underdeveloped banking and financial systems are more susceptible to a banking crisis, which would affect the capacity for financial institutions to lend or fulfill their existing obligations, or lead to the bankruptcy or insolvency of the banks from which we receive, or with which we hold, our funds, and could result in the loss of our deposits, the inability to borrow or refinance existing borrowings or otherwise negatively affect our ability to complete banking transactions in these countries.

In addition, the central banks and governments in the markets in our countries of operation may also restrict or prevent international transfers, or impose foreign exchange controls or other currency restrictions, which could prevent us from making payments, including paying dividends and third party suppliers. Furthermore, banks have limitations on the amounts of loans that they can provide to single borrowers, which could limit the availability of local currency financing and refinancing of existing borrowings in these countries. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain approvals under the foregoing restrictions or limitations, which could harm our business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations or prospects.

Liquidity and Capital Risks

Our substantial amounts of indebtedness and debt service obligations could materially decrease our cash flow, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

We have substantial amounts of indebtedness and debt service obligations. As of December 31, 2022, excluding debt at the VimpelCom level classified as held for sale, the outstanding principal amount of our external debt for bonds, bank loans, and other borrowings amounted to approximately US\$ \$6.7 billion. In addition to these borrowings, we also have lease liabilities amounting to US\$806 million, excluding debt at VimpelCom level classified as held for sale. For more information regarding our outstanding indebtedness and debt agreements, see *—Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Indebtedness*.

Some of the agreements under which we borrow funds contain covenants or provisions that impose certain operating and financial restrictions on us, including balance sheet solvency, and levels or ratios of earnings, debt, equity and assets and may prevent us or our subsidiaries from incurring additional debt. Devaluations of the currencies of our key markets, would make it more difficult to comply with certain of these ratios, for example, since our earnings are in local currency, while the majority of our debt is denominated in U.S. dollars. In addition, capital controls and other restrictions, including limitations on payment of dividends or international funds transfers, along with punitive taxes and penalties targeted at foreign entities may also impact our liquidity or ability to comply with certain of the above mentioned ratios. Involuntary deconsolidation of our Ukrainian operations or any of our other material operations would make it more difficult or impossible to comply with certain of these ratios. See *—Market Risks—Investing in emerging markets, where our operations are located, is subject to greater risks than investing in more developed markets, including significant political, legal and economic risks* for a further discussion of the risk of deconsolidation. Failure to comply with these covenants or provisions may result in a default, which could increase the cost of securing additional capital, lead to accelerated repayment of our indebtedness or result in the loss of any assets that secure the defaulted indebtedness or to which our creditors otherwise have recourse. Such a default or acceleration of the obligations under one or more of these agreements (including as a result of cross-default or cross-acceleration) could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects, and in particular on our liquidity and our shareholders' equity. In addition, covenants in certain of our debt agreements could restrict our liquidity and our ability to expand or finance our future operations. For a discussion of agreements under which we borrow funds, see *Note 16—Investments, Debt and Derivatives* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. Aside from the risk of default, given our substantial amounts of indebtedness and the limits imposed by our debt obligations, our business could suffer significant negative consequences such as the need to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flows from operations to the repayment of our debt, thereby reducing funds available for paying dividends, working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, joint ventures and other purposes necessary for us to maintain our competitive position, flexibility and resiliency in the face of general adverse economic or industry conditions.

Following the onset of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, our ability to generate cash to service our indebtedness has been materially impaired, due to increased volatility of the Ukrainian hryvnia, volatility of the Russian ruble and tightened currency controls within Russia and Ukraine, currently restricting cash upstreaming from these countries. In addition, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the developments since with respect to sanctions have limited our access to the debt capital

markets in which we have traditionally refinanced maturing debt and has impacted our ability to refinance our indebtedness. As a result of the sanctions and regulations, cash payments of both interest and principal amounts that we have either already made or will make under our various RUB and USD notes through the international clearing systems do not reach the beneficial owners of the notes that are held directly or indirectly by the Russian NSD. Furthermore, the international clearing systems have also stopped payments in Russian ruble which prevents the repayment of our Russian ruble denominated notes in Russian ruble, as a result of which we anticipate the settlement of the coupon and principal of Russian ruble denominated notes will be in US Dollars. We believe that a significant proportion of NSD noteholders are among the holders of our bonds generally, including the bonds that were scheduled to mature in February 2023 and April 2023 (the "2023 Notes"). On November 24, 2022, we launched a scheme of arrangement (the "Scheme") to service our indebtedness as it related to the 2023 Notes, proposing an eight-month extension to the 2023 Notes as well as certain other amendments to the terms of the 2023 Notes and related trust deeds. While the extension received under the Scheme provides us with additional time to pursue a number of strategic transactions, including the sale of the Russian Operations, it is possible that we could still be required to make material payments in respect of the same amounts of interest and principal due on the 2023 Notes, as well as notes due in 2024 and 2025, held through Russian depositories and thus impact our liquidity. For more information please refer to section *Key Developments after the year ended December 31, 2022*.

As of May 31, 2023, we had approximately US\$2.4 billion of cash, of which US\$1.96 billion is held at the Group-level and our multi-currency revolving credit facility originally entered into in March 2021 (the "RCF") is fully drawn. Despite our current liquidity levels, there can be no assurance that our existing cash balances and revolving credit lines will be sufficient over the medium term to service our existing indebtedness, including to address our bond maturities. See —*Operational Risks—As a holding company with a number of operating subsidiaries, we depend on the performance of our subsidiaries and their ability to pay dividends or make other transfers to VEON Ltd., as well as the ability to make certain intercompany payments and transfers*. For a discussion of our current liquidity profile in the wake of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, see —*Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Liquidity and Capital Resources*.

We may not be able to raise additional capital, or we may only be able to raise additional capital at significantly increased costs.

We may need to raise additional capital in the future, including through debt financing. If we incur additional indebtedness, the risks that we now face related to our indebtedness and debt service obligations could increase. See—*Our substantial amounts of indebtedness and debt service obligations could materially decrease our cash flow, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition above*.

Our ability to raise additional capital and the cost of raising additional capital, is affected by the withdrawal of our credit rating by ratings agencies due to our exposure to Russia, and could materially harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. In April 2022, following the onset of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, S&P affirmed VEON's credit rating at "CCC+" and subsequently withdrew its rating. In July 2022, Fitch affirmed VEON's credit rating at "B+" and subsequently withdrew its rating. Following these withdrawals, the terms of any additional capital raised in the near future will likely be on terms less favorable than our existing financing arrangements, both in terms of interest rate and financial covenants. Furthermore, if the Group is able to obtain credit ratings again, it is not expected to be as favorable as our historical credit ratings. As a result, our costs of borrowing will likely be higher in the future.

In addition, economic sanctions that have been imposed in connection with the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, have also negatively affected our existing financing arrangements and may affect our ability to secure future external financing due to an unwillingness of banks, and other debt investors to transact with, provide loans or purchase bonds of entities with significant exposure to Russia and/or significant indirect share ownership by Russian entities or individuals. For example, the sanctions introduced have already lead certain vendors and banking partners to reassess and in some instances to significantly scale back their services to us. See—*Market Risks—We have suffered reputational harm as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the sanctions imposed*.

If we are unable to raise additional capital in the market in which we want to raise it, or at all, or if the cost of raising additional capital significantly increases, as is the case when central banks raise benchmark interest rates, we may be unable to make necessary or desired capital expenditures, take advantage of investment opportunities, refinance existing indebtedness or meet unexpected financial requirements, and our growth strategy and liquidity may be negatively affected. This could cause us to be unable to repay indebtedness as it comes due, to delay or abandon anticipated expenditures and investments or otherwise limit operations. See—*Market Risks—We are exposed to foreign currency exchange loss, fluctuation and translation risks, including as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and—Market Risks—The international economic environment, inflationary pressures, geopolitical developments and unexpected global events could cause our business to decline*.

We are exposed to risks associated with changes in interest rates, including the current rising interest rate environment due to our indebtedness.

We hold bonds that are based on floating rates, such as KIBOR, the NBU key rate, the Pakistan Treasury Rate and other base rates. Rising interest rates due to governmental monetary policies, domestic and international economic and political conditions and other factors beyond our control, may escalate the interest amounts due on these bonds and may have a substantial negative impact on our financial conditions and results of operations. As of December 31, 2022, we had the following principal

amounts outstanding for floating rate interest-bearing loans and bonds US\$ 1,843 million. For more information on our indebtedness, see *—Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Indebtedness*.

A change in control of VEON Ltd. could require us to prepay certain indebtedness.

Our financing agreements across the VEON group generally have “change of control” provisions that may require us to make a prepayment if a person or group of persons (with limited exclusions) directly or indirectly acquire beneficial or legal ownership of or control over more than 50.0% of our share capital or the ability to appoint a majority of directors to our board. If such a change of control provision is triggered, and we fail to agree necessary amendments to any given loan documentation, then the prepayment provision will be triggered under such loan. Failure to make any such required prepayment could trigger cross-default or cross-acceleration provisions of our other financing agreements, which could lead to our obligations being declared immediately due and payable. A change of control could also impact other contracts and relationships with third parties and may require a renegotiation or reorganization of certain contracts or undertakings.

Operational Risks

As a holding company with a number of operating subsidiaries, we depend on the performance of our subsidiaries and their ability to pay dividends or make other transfers to VEON Ltd., as well as the ability to make certain intercompany payments and transfers.

VEON Ltd. is a holding company and does not conduct any revenue-generating business operations of its own. Its principal assets are the direct and indirect equity interests it owns in its operating subsidiaries, and as a result, VEON Ltd. depends on cash dividends, distributions, management fees, loans or other transfers received from its subsidiaries to make dividend payments to its shareholders, including holders of ADSs and ordinary shares, and service interest and principal payments in respect of the indebtedness incurred at its intermediate holding companies, and to meet other obligations. The ability of its subsidiaries to pay dividends and make other transfers to VEON Ltd. is not guaranteed, as it depends on the success of their businesses and may be restricted by applicable corporate, tax and other laws and regulations. Such restrictions include restrictions on dividends, limitations on repatriation of cash and earnings and on the making of loans and repayment of debts, monetary transfer restrictions, covenants in our financing agreements, and foreign currency exchange controls and related restrictions in certain agreements or certain jurisdictions in which VEON Ltd.’s subsidiaries operate or both.

Similarly, at times our local operating subsidiaries depend on support received from us through cash generated in other jurisdictions or through debt incurred at the Group-level to make capital expenditures, service debt or to meet other obligations. The ability of an operating subsidiary to receive from, or make a transfer to, another Group entity can be limited by cash restrictions imposed by governments or restrictions in private contracts. The inability to make payments and/or transfer funds within the Group could limit or prohibit the payment of cash dividends, distributions, the repayment of indebtedness or payment of debt servicing obligations and thus could result in a default under any such instruments.

The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine has impaired our ability to make cash transfers into and out of Ukraine. In Ukraine, capital controls were introduced by the National Bank of Ukraine on February 24, 2022 in connection with the declaration of martial law which prohibit our Ukrainian subsidiary from making any interest or dividend payments to us and transferring foreign currency to entities outside of Ukraine and are expected to last for the duration of the application of martial law. Currently, it is not possible to predict how long the martial law in Ukraine will last. As a result of the above, we do not expect to receive interest or dividend payments from our Ukrainian operations in the foreseeable future.

Furthermore, VEON Ltd.’s ability to withdraw funds and dividends from our subsidiaries and operating companies may depend on the consent of our strategic partners, where applicable.

For more information on the legal and regulatory risks associated with our markets and restrictions on dividend payments, see *—Regulatory, Compliance and Legal Risks—The telecommunications industry is a highly regulated industry and we are subject to an extensive variety of laws and operate in uncertain judicial and regulatory environments, which may result in unanticipated outcomes that could harm our business and—Market Risks—The changes in regulatory requirements in banking and other financial systems in our countries of operation, and currency control requirements in certain countries restrict our activities, including in relation to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, respectively.*

We are exposed to cyber-attacks and other cybersecurity threats, both to our own operations or those of our third party providers, that may lead to compromised or inaccessible telecommunications, digital and financial services and/or leaks or unauthorized processing of confidential information, and perceptions of such threats may cause customers to lose confidence in our services.

Due to the nature of the services we offer across our geographical footprint and those we receive from third parties, we are exposed to cybersecurity threats that could negatively impact our business activities through service degradation, alteration or disruption, including a risk of unauthorized access to our systems or those of third parties from which we receive services, networks and data by private or state-sponsored third parties through exploiting unidentified existing or new weaknesses or flaws in our or a third parties’ network or IT systems or disruption by computer malware or other technical or operational issues.

Cybersecurity threats could also lead to the compromise of our physical assets dedicated to processing or storing customer, employee, financial data and strategic business information, which has in the past and could in the future result in exposing this information to possible leakage, unauthorized dissemination and loss of confidentiality.

As each of our operating subsidiaries is responsible for managing their own cybersecurity risks and putting in place all operational preventive, detective and response capabilities, our operations and business continuity is dependent on how well these subsidiaries collectively protect and maintain our network equipment, information technology (“IT”) systems and other assets. Although we devote significant resources to ISO certification, best practices sharing, cyber security tools sharing, cross-border cooperation and continues improvement of our IT and security systems, we are and will continue to remain vulnerable to cyber-attacks and other cybersecurity threats that could lead to compromised or inaccessible telecommunications, digital and financial services and/or leaks or unauthorized processing of confidential information, including customer information. Our systems can be potentially vulnerable to harmful viruses and the spread of malicious software that could compromise the confidentiality, integrity or availability of technology assets. In addition, unauthorized users or hackers may potentially access and process the customer and business information we hold, or authorized users may improperly process such data. Though well-structured work to address those challenges are ongoing, such risks are inherent in our business operations and we will never be able to fully insulate ourselves from these risks.

Moreover, we may potentially experience cyber-attacks and IT and network failures and outages due to factors under our control, such as malfunction of technology assets or services caused by obsolescence, wear or defects in design or manufacturing, faults during standard or extraordinary maintenance procedures, unforeseen absence of key personnel, the inability to protect our systems from phishing attacks or as a result of attacks against third parties that provide IT and network services to us. There is also a possibility that we are not currently aware of certain undisclosed vulnerabilities in our IT systems, processes and other assets or those at third parties that provide such services to us. In such an event, hackers or other cybercrime groups (whether private or state-sponsored) may exploit such vulnerabilities, weaknesses or unidentified backdoors (including previously unidentified designed weaknesses embedded into network or IT equipment allowing access by private or government actors) or may be able to cause harm more quickly than we are able to mitigate (zero-day exploits). In addition, we have identified unauthorized access to some of our network systems, possibly with the intention to capture information or manipulate the communications. In some of countries of operation, our equipment for the provision of mobile services resides in a limited number of locations or buildings, and disruption to the security or operation of these locations or buildings could result in disruption of our mobile services in those regions. Moreover, the implementation of our business transformation strategies may result in under-investments or failures in internal business processes, which may in turn result in greater vulnerability to technical or operational issues, including harm from failure to detect malware.

Furthermore, due to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, there is an increased risk of cyber-attacks or cybersecurity incidents that could either directly or indirectly impact our operations. Though until today all cyber security attacks were successfully mitigated, any attempts by cyber attackers to disrupt our services or systems, if successful, could harm our business, result in the misappropriation of funds, be expensive to remedy and damage our reputation or brands. Following the onset of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, there have been an increasing number of cyber-attacks on our information systems and critical infrastructure, which have caused service disruptions in certain instances.

Our equipment and systems are subject to disruption and failure for various reasons, including as a result of the ongoing conflict in Russia and Ukraine, which could cause us to lose customers, limit our growth, violate our licenses or reduce the confidence of our customers in our ability to securely hold their personal data.

Our technological infrastructure and other property is vulnerable to damage or disruptions from numerous events. These include natural disasters, extreme weather and other environmental conditions, military conflicts, power outages, terrorist acts, riots, government shutdown orders, changes in government regulation, equipment or system failures or an inability to access or operate such equipment or systems, human error or intentional wrongdoings, such as breaches of our network, cyber-attacks or any other types of information technology security threats. For example, we may experience network or technology failures, or a leak or unauthorized processing of confidential customer data, if our technology assets are altered, damaged, destroyed or misused by employees, third parties or other users, either intentionally or due to human error. In addition, as we operate in countries that may have an increased threat of terrorism and military conflict, incidents on or near our premises, equipment or points of sale could result in casualties, property damage, business interruption, legal liability and damage to our brand or reputation. For example, while we have managed thus far to repair most of our network assets that incurred damage in Ukrainian territory not under Russian operation, as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine there can be no assurance that our Ukrainian network will not sustain major damage and that such damage can be repaired in a timely manner as the conflict continues. In addition, with increased targeting of Ukraine’s electrical grid, we have faced challenges ensuring that our network assets have a power source. While we have taken measures to manage this risk, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain sufficient power sources in the future.

Interruptions of services due to disruption or failure of our equipment and systems could harm our reputation and reduce the confidence of our customers to provide them with reliable services and hold their personal data. As a result, this could impair our ability to obtain and retain customers and could lead to a violation of the terms of our licenses, each of which could materially harm our business. In addition, the potential liabilities associated with these events could exceed the business interruption insurance we maintain.

We depend on third parties for certain services and equipment, infrastructure and other products important to our business.

We rely on third parties to provide services and products important for our operations. For example, we currently purchase the majority of our network-related equipment from a core number of suppliers, such as Ericsson, Huawei, ZTE, and Nokia. The successful build-out and operation of our networks depends heavily on obtaining adequate supplies of core and transmission telecommunications equipment, fiber, switching equipment, radio access network solutions, base stations and other services and products on a timely basis. From time to time, we have experienced delays in receiving equipment, installation of equipment, and maintenance services, due to factors such as new and existing telecommunications regulations, customs regulations and governmental investigations or enforcement actions. If this is the case, we may experience temporary service interruptions or service quality problems. As we seek to execute our “infrastructure” strategy and sell our tower assets, as we have done in Russia in December 2021, we will become more exposed to risks associated with our network service partners, including their ability to adequately maintain the tower infrastructure and provide use of it to us through network service agreements.

Since the onset of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, certain of our business partners have expressed hesitancy or unwillingness to continue to do business with us and concern regarding our ability to perform our existing business contracts. Several existing and prospective business partners and service providers have declined to conduct business with us and others may do so in the future. For further discussion, see —*Market Risks —The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine is having, and will continue to have, an impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects outside of our Russian Operations.* For a further discussion of how the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine will affect our ability to transact with our suppliers, see —*Market Risks—The international economic environment, inflationary pressures, geopolitical developments and unexpected global events could cause our business to decline.* Furthermore, even if an entity is not formally subject to sanctions, customers and business partners of such entity have decided and may decide to reevaluate or cancel projects with such entity for reputational or other reasons. Depending on the extent and breadth of sanctions, export controls and other measures that may be imposed in connection with the conflict in Ukraine and the response of our business partners in response to such controls, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We do not have direct operational or financial control over our key suppliers and have limited influence with respect to the manner in which these key suppliers conduct their businesses. Our business, including key network and IT projects, could be materially impacted by disruptions to our key suppliers’ businesses or supply chains, due to factors, such as significant geopolitical events, changes in law or regulation, the introduction of restrictions to curb epidemics or pandemics, as seen in the current COVID-19 pandemic, trade tensions and export and re-export restrictions. Any of these factors could affect our suppliers’ ability to procure goods, software or technology necessary for the service, production and satisfactory delivery of the supplies, support services, and equipment that we source from them. For example, in May and August 2019, the U.S. Department of Commerce added Huawei and 114 of its affiliates to its “Entity List”, prohibiting companies globally from directly or indirectly exporting, re-exporting or transferring (in-country) all items subject to U.S. export control jurisdiction to Huawei without authorization and procuring items from Huawei when they know or have reason to know that the items were originally procured by Huawei in violation of U.S. export control regulations. In August 2020, the U.S. Department of Commerce further expanded its export control restrictions targeting Huawei. This development continues to be a factor in the management of our supply chain. Further restrictions adopted by the United States, or any other applicable jurisdiction, on Huawei could potentially have a significant impact on our operations in certain markets where we are reliant on Huawei equipment or services. Specifically, any restriction on Huawei’s ability to deliver equipment or services, or on our ability to receive such equipment or services, could adversely impact our business, the operation of our networks and our ability to comply with the terms of our operating licenses and local laws and regulations.

We have and may continue to outsource all or a portion of construction, maintenance services, IT infrastructure hosting and network capabilities in certain markets. For example, our digital stacks and data management platforms are dependent on third parties and we have also entered into outsourcing initiatives in a number of our countries of operation, including Kazakhstan. As a result, our business could be materially harmed if our agreements with third parties were to terminate, if our partners experience certain negative developments (financial, legal, regulatory or otherwise), if they become unwilling or unable to service our businesses in Ukraine or elsewhere, or a dispute between us and such parties occurs, which causes our suppliers to be unable to fulfill their obligations under our agreements with them on a timely basis, or at all. If such events occur, we may attempt to renegotiate the terms of such agreements with the third parties. However, there can be no assurance that the terms of such amended agreements will be more favorable to us than those of the original agreements. For more information, see —*Property, Plants and Equipment.* We also depend on third parties, including software providers and service providers, for our day-to-day business operations. Many of our mobile products and services are sold to customers through third party channels. These third-party retailers, agents and dealers that we use to distribute and sell products are not under our control and may stop distributing or selling our products at any time or may more actively promote the products and services of our competitors. Should this occur with particularly important retailers, agents or dealers, we may face difficulty in finding new retailers, sales agents or dealers that can generate the same level of revenue. In addition, mobile handset providers are at times subject to supply constraints, particularly when there is high demand for a particular handset or when there is a shortage of components.

We cannot assure you that our suppliers will continue to provide services and products to us at attractive prices or that we will be able to obtain such services and products in the future from these or other suppliers on the scale and within the time

frames we require, if at all. If our suppliers are unable to provide us with adequate services and products or provide them in a timely manner, our ability to attract customers or offer attractive product offerings could be negatively affected, which in turn could materially harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

Our business depends on our ability to effectively implement our strategic initiatives and if they are not successfully implemented, the benefits we expect to achieve may not be realized.

The success of our business depends, to a large extent, on our ability to effectively implement our corporate and operational strategies. We continue to transform our business with the aim of improving our operations across all our markets. Our strategy framework is comprised of three vectors: infrastructure, digital operator and ventures. As part of this strategy, we are focusing on growing customer engagement and retention and through expanding our growth opportunities beyond traditional voice and access data provision into new digitally-enabled services. We are also developing new IT capabilities, including local platforms that enable our customers to manage their accounts, services and customer relationship independently (“self-care”) and consume, digital applications (e.g. mobile entertainment, financial services) for personal or business needs, in order to improve customer engagement. We have also been focused on identifying, acquiring and developing “know-how” and technologies that open up adjacent growth opportunities, updating our networks (including through an asset light strategy resulting in the sale or potential sale of some of our tower assets to reputable partners), developing enterprise resource management systems, human capital management systems and enterprise performance management systems, and reducing and simplifying our IT cost base. For example, through our Ukrainian subsidiary, Kyivstar, we expect to launch a national digital health search that will be made available to all Ukrainians as part of the country’s “Digital Ukraine” strategy. Such investment in digital health technology has been made possible through Kyivstar acquiring a controlling stake in Helsi Ukraine in August 2022, one of the country’s largest medical information system and leading digital healthcare providers. In addition, we implemented a distributed governance model in 2022 that empowers operating companies with the authority and accountability to manage their operations (subject to certain limits) more efficiently capitalize on local insight.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to implement this strategy fully, within our estimated budget and/or on time, or that it will generate the results we expect. We may experience implementation issues due to a lack of coordination or cooperation with our operating companies or third parties, significant change in key personnel, economic and logistical effects of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, or otherwise encounter unforeseen issues, such as technological limitations, regulatory constraints or lack of customer engagement, which could frustrate our expectations regarding cost-optimization and process redesign or otherwise delay or hinder execution of these initiatives. Any inability on our part to implement our strategy effectively could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

In addition, the onset of the Russia-Ukraine conflict disrupted our strategic plans in the short-term and diverted management’s attention from such initiatives while focusing on the impact the Russia-Ukraine conflict had and continues to have on our business, including managing the sanctions and liquidity challenges that arise for the Company as a result of the current sanctions regime and managing the sale of our Russian Operations. In addition, management’s attention has been diverted from operations in other countries, as management continues to focus on our operations in Ukraine. As the conflict continues, we may also have to divert and/or hold funds at the Group-level to respond to maintenance capital expenditure requirements in Ukraine instead of being able to incur strategic and growth-related capital expenditures in the other countries where we have operations. Alternatively, at the Group level, we might be unable to implement certain strategic initiatives if such initiatives require contributions from our operations in Ukraine, since tightened currency controls within Ukraine currently restrict cash upstreaming and may persist for some time. The diversion of management’s attention or funds and the lack of upstreaming, and any resulting disruption to our strategic plans, could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

Our strategic partnerships and relationships carry inherent business risks.

We participate in strategic partnerships and joint ventures in a number of countries, including telecommunications providers in Kazakhstan (KaR-Tel LLP and TNS-Plus LLP), and Kyrgyzstan (“Sky Mobile” LLC) as well as an e-commerce platform in Bangladesh, which is held by a parent company in Singapore (Shopup Pte. Ltd.), and a digital health service platform in the Ukraine (Helsi Ukraine). We do not always have a controlling stake in our affiliated companies and even when we do, our actions with respect to these affiliated companies may be restricted by the shareholders’ agreements entered into with our strategic partners and our ability to withdraw funds and dividends from or exit our investment in these entities may depend on the consent and cooperation of our partners. If disagreements develop with our partners, or any existing disagreements are exacerbated, our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects may be harmed.

In addition, we do not have direct control over the conduct of our strategic partners. If any of them become the subject of an investigation, sanctions or liability, or does not act in accordance with our standards of conduct, our reputation and business might be adversely affected. Furthermore, strategic partnerships in emerging markets are accompanied by risks inherent to those markets, such as an increased possibility of a partner defaulting on obligations or losing a partner with important insights in that region. In addition, some of the businesses for which we are not a controlling shareholder operate in highly-regulated markets, such as ShopUp, and as a result we cannot ensure that these business remain compliant with intellectual property, licensing and content restrictions. We could also determine that a partnership or joint venture no longer

yields the benefits that we expected to achieve and may decide to exit such initiative, which may result in significant transaction costs or an inferior outcome than was expected when we entered into the partnership or joint venture. For a discussion of how the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine could affect our ability to transact with strategic partners and joint ventures, see —*Market Risks—The international economic environment, inflationary pressures, geopolitical developments and unexpected global events could cause our business to decline.*

We depend on our senior management, board of directors, and highly skilled personnel, and, if we are unable to retain or motivate key personnel, hire qualified personnel, or implement our strategic goals or corporate culture through our personnel, we may not be able to maintain our competitive position or to implement our business strategy.

Our performance and ability to maintain our competitive position and to implement our business strategy is dependent on the continuity of our global senior management team and highly skilled personnel. Competition for qualified personnel in our markets of operation with relevant expertise is intense, and there can be a limited availability of individuals with the requisite knowledge and relevant experience of the telecommunications and digital services industries and, in the case of expatriates, the ability or willingness to accept work assignments in certain of the jurisdictions in which we operate. We have experienced in recent years, and may continue to experience, certain changes in key management and our board of directors. The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, including any adverse publicity relating to us as a result of our shareholder ties to Russia or otherwise, may make it more difficult for us to attract and retain key talent, including senior management, both at the Group level and also within our key markets.

Furthermore, we may not succeed in instilling our corporate culture and values in our personnel, which could delay or hamper the implementation of our strategic priorities, or our compensation schemes may not always be successful in attracting, retaining and motivating our personnel. Our success is also dependent on our personnel's ability to adapt to rapidly changing environments and to perform in line with continuous innovations and industry developments. We also may, from time to time, make adjustments or changes to our operating and governance model and there is a risk in such instances that our personnel may not adapt effectively. For example, in line with our business strategy, we have relocated employees from our various regions of operations to Dubai. Although we devote significant attention to recruiting, training and instilling new personnel with our corporate values and culture, there can be no assurance that our existing personnel, including those who have relocated, will successfully be able to adapt to and support our strategic priorities.

The loss of any members of our senior management or our key personnel or an inability to attract, train, retain and motivate qualified members of senior management or highly skilled personnel could have an adverse impact on our ability to compete and to implement our business strategy, which could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

The telecommunications industry is highly capital intensive and requires substantial and ongoing expenditures of capital.

Our business is highly capital intensive and requires significant amounts of cash to improve and maintain our networks. In some of our countries of operation, the physical infrastructure, including transportation networks, power generation and transmission and communications systems is in poor condition. Supply chain issues arising from the geopolitical developments in Ukraine, component backlogs, or other issues, including but not limited to the conflict with Russia as well as export control regulations, may result in significant increases to our costs, capital expenditure or inability to access equipment and technology required for business continuity or expansion. Our success also depends to a significant degree on our ability to keep pace with new developments in technology, to develop and market innovative products and to update our facilities and process technology, which will require additional capital expenditure in the future.

We cannot provide any assurance that our business will generate sufficient cash flows from operations to enable us to fund our capital expenditures or investments. The amount and timing of our capital requirements will depend on many factors over which we have little or no control, including acceptance of and demand for our products and services, the extent to which we invest in new technology and research and development projects, the status and timing of competitive developments, and certain regulatory requirements. For example, if network usage develops faster than we anticipate, we may require greater capital investments in shorter time frames than originally anticipated and we may not have the resources to make such investments.

Furthermore, the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine creates uncertainty regarding our capital expenditure plans as we need to retain more flexibility to maintain our infrastructure in Ukraine and respond to the conflict as it develops further and investment in Ukraine may be complicated by sanctions, regulations, payment restrictions and geopolitical circumstances. Since the onset of the conflict, a material portion of our uncommitted capital expenditure plans throughout the Group have been delayed. See —*Market Risks—The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine is having, and will continue to have, an impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects outside of our Russian Operations.* and —*Market Risks—We have suffered reputational harm as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the sanctions imposed.* Any further escalation or prolonged continuation of the conflict could lead to more damage to the network, change in customer behavior, declines in gross connections and lower than expected ARPU due to the decline in the Ukrainian economy. Such factors have and, if continued, may continue to limit our ability to fund capital expenditures in

Ukraine. We may need to continue to spend a significant amount of capital to repair or replace infrastructure and other systems to ensure consistency of our services in Ukraine as the conflict continues.

Although we regularly consider and take measures to improve our capital efficiency, including selling capital intensive segments of our business and entering into managed services and network sharing agreements with respect to towers and other assets, our levels of capital expenditure will remain significant. If we do not have sufficient resources from our operations to finance necessary capital expenditures or we are unable to access funds sufficient to finance necessary capital expenditures, we may be required to raise additional debt or equity financing, which may not be available when needed or on terms favorable to us or at all. See *—Liquidity and Capital Risks—We may not be able to raise additional capital, or we may only be able to raise additional capital at significantly increased costs* for a further discussion. We cannot assure you that we will generate sufficient cash flows in the future to meet our capital expenditure needs, develop or enhance our products, take advantage of future opportunities or respond to competitive pressures, which could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects. For more information on our future liquidity needs, see *—Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Future Liquidity and Capital Requirements*.

Initiatives to merge with or acquire other companies or businesses, divest our companies, businesses or assets or to otherwise invest in or form strategic partnerships with third parties may divert management attention and resources away from our underlying business operations, and such efforts may not yield the benefits that were expected, or subject us to additional liabilities and higher costs from integration efforts or otherwise.

As part of our business strategy, we seek from time to time to: merge with or acquire other companies or businesses; divest our companies or businesses or assets; and form strategic partnerships through investments, the formation of joint ventures, commercial cooperation, or otherwise. We may pursue one or a number of these strategies for various reasons, including to: simplify our corporate structure; pursue optimal competitive positions in markets in which we have operations; divest certain operations, business lines or assets, including infrastructure and tower assets; acquire more frequency spectrum; acquire new technologies and service capabilities; share our networks or infrastructure; add new customers; increase market penetration; expand into new or enhance “non-telecommunications” services such as DFS, mobile entertainment, or other forms of digital content; and expand into new markets.

Our ability to implement successful mergers, acquisitions, strategic partnerships or investments depends upon our ability to identify, evaluate, negotiate the terms of, complete and integrate suitable businesses and to obtain any necessary financing and the prior approval of any relevant regulatory bodies. These efforts could divert the attention of our management and key personnel from our underlying business operations. Following any such merger, acquisition, strategic partnerships or investment or failure of any such transaction to materialize (including any such failure caused by regulatory or third-party challenges), we may experience:

- difficulties in realizing expected synergies and investment returns from acquired companies, joint ventures, investments or other forms of strategic partnerships;
- unsuccessful integration of personnel, products, property and technologies of the acquired business or assets;
- higher or unforeseen costs of integration or capital expenditures (including the time and resources of our personnel required to successfully integrate any combined businesses);
- adverse changes in our operating efficiencies and structure;
- difficulties relating to the combined business’s compliance with telecommunications or other regulatory licenses and permissions, compliance with laws, regulations and contractual obligations, ability to obtain and maintain favorable commercial terms, and ability to optimize and protect our assets (including spectrum and intellectual property);
- adverse market reactions stemming from competitive and other pressures;
- difficulties in retaining key employees of the merged or acquired business or strategic partnerships who are necessary to manage the relevant businesses;
- risks related to loss of full control of a merged business, or not having the ability to adequately control and manage an acquired business, strategic partnership or investment, including disagreements or difference in strategy with joint venture partners;
- risks that different geographic regions present, such as currency exchange risks, competition, regulatory, political, economic and social developments, which may, among other things, restrict our ability to successfully capitalize on our acquisition, merger, joint venture or investment;

- adverse customer reaction to the business acquisition or combination;
- increased liability and exposure to unforeseen contingencies and liabilities that we did not contemplate at the time of the merger, acquisition, strategic partnership or investment, including tax liabilities or claims by the counterparty or regulator related to the transaction, for which we may not have obtained contractual protections; and
- a material impairment of our operating results by causing us to incur debt or requiring us to amortize merger or acquisition expenses and merged or acquired assets.

For more information about our recent transactions, see *Note 9—Significant Transactions* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

From time to time, we may also seek to divest some of our businesses or assets, including divestitures of operations in certain markets, infrastructure or tower assets or business lines. For example, on November 24, 2022, we announced the divestment of our Russian Operations. For more information in relation to the sale of our Russian Operations, see *—Risks Related to the Sale of our Russian Operations, —Information on the Company* and *Note 10—Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. Such divestitures may take longer than anticipated or may not happen at all. If these or other divestitures do not occur, close later than expected or do not deliver expected benefits, this may result in decreased cash proceeds and continued operations of non-core businesses that divert the attention of our management. Our success with any divestiture is dependent on effectively and efficiently separating the divested asset or business and reducing or eliminating associated overhead costs which may prove difficult or costly for us. There could also be transitional or business continuity risks or both associated with these divestitures that may impact our service levels and business targets. Furthermore, in some cases, we may agree to indemnify acquiring parties for certain liabilities arising from our former businesses or assets. For example, following the sale of our Russian Operations, we may incur increased separation costs and additional licensing costs. Failure to successfully implement or complete a divestiture could also materially harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

We face uncertainty regarding our frequency allocations and may experience limited spectrum capacity for providing wireless services or be required to transfer our existing spectrum allocations, which would have a negative impact on our growth.

We are dependent on access to adequate frequency allocation within the right spectrum bands in each of our markets in order to launch mobile and fixed wireless telecommunications networks and maintain and expand our customer base. However, the availability of spectrum is limited, closely regulated and can be expensive, and we may not be able to obtain the frequency allocations we need from the relevant regulator or third party, without the imposition of burdensome service obligations or incurring commercially unreasonable costs given that the interest from various parties frequently exceeds available spectrum.

In the past, we have experienced difficulties in obtaining adequate frequency allocation in some of the markets in which we operate. For example, until March 2021, we held a disproportionately small amount of the available spectrum in Bangladesh given the size of our operations. In addition, we are also vulnerable to government action that impairs our frequency allocations. For example, the government of Uzbekistan ordered the equitable reallocation amongst all telecommunications providers in the market, which has affected approximately half of the 900 MHz and 1800 MHz radio frequencies of our Uzbek subsidiary, Unitel LLC, which came into effect in 2018. We were unable to obtain frequency spectrum licenses for 5G in Kazakhstan, after the Telecommunications Committee of Kazakhstan's Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Aerospace Industry auction for two blocks of 5G mobile frequency spectrum licenses were won by a consortium of two competitor telecommunications operators in Kazakhstan in December 2022. Frequency allocations may also be issued for periods that are shorter than the terms of our licenses to provide telecommunications services in our countries of operation, and such allocations may not be renewed in a timely manner, or at all. In the event that we are unable to acquire sufficient frequency allocations in each of our countries of operations to support the growth of our customer base and products, our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects could be materially adversely affected.

We may also be subject to increases in fee payments for frequency allocations under the terms of some of our licenses or to obtain new licenses.

Legislation in most of the countries in which we operate, including Pakistan, requires that we make payments for frequency spectrum usage. The fees for all available frequency assignments, as well as allotted frequency bands for different mobile communications technologies, are significant. For example, in Pakistan, the PTA issued a license renewal decision on July 22, 2019 requiring payment of an aggregate price of approximately US\$450 million. The license renewal was signed under protest on October 18, 2021 and payments of US\$225 million, US\$58 million, US\$51.5 million, US\$49.0 million, and US\$48.4 million were made in September 2019, May 2020, May 2021 and May 2022, and January 2023 respectively. We have challenged the PTA license renewal decision before Pakistani courts. However, we await final resolution from the Supreme Court of Pakistan as the review petition against the decision remains pending which has not been fixed yet.

Any significant increase in the fees payable for the frequencies that we use or for additional frequencies that we need could have a negative effect on our financial results. We expect that the fees we pay for radio-frequency spectrum, including radio-frequency spectrum renewals, could substantially increase in some or all of the countries in which we operate, and any such increase could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

If our frequency allocations are limited, we are unable to renew our frequency allocations or obtain new frequencies to allow us to provide mobile or fixed wireless services on a commercially feasible basis, our network capacity and our ability to provide these services would be constrained and our ability to expand would be limited, which could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

Our ability to profitably provide telecommunications services depends in part on the terms of our interconnection agreements and access to third-party owned infrastructure and networks, over which we have no direct control.

Our ability to provide high quality telecommunications services depends on our ability to secure and maintain interconnection and roaming agreements with other mobile and fixed-line operators and access to infrastructure, networks and connections that are owned or controlled by third parties and governments. Interconnection is required to complete calls that originate on our respective networks but terminate outside our respective networks, or that originate from outside our respective networks and terminate on our respective networks. While we have interconnection agreements in place with other operators, we do not have direct control over the quality of their networks and the interconnection and roaming services they provide. Outages, disconnections or restrictions, including governmental, to access affecting these international connections can have a significant impact on our ability to offer services and data connectivity to our customers. Any difficulties or delays in interconnecting with other networks and services, or the failure of any operator to provide reliable interconnection or roaming services to us on a consistent basis, could result in a loss of customers or a decrease in traffic, which would reduce our revenues and harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects. For more information on our interconnection agreements, see —*Business Overview*.

Securing these interconnection and roaming agreements and access on cost-effective terms is critical to the economic viability of our operations. Our countries of operation have a limited number of international cable connections providing access to internet, data service and call interconnection and such international connections may be controlled by national governments that may seek to control or restrict access from time to time or impose conditions on pricing and availability which may impact our access and the competitiveness of our pricing. In certain of the markets in which we operate, the relevant regulator sets mobile termination rates (“MTRs”), which are fees for access and interconnection that mobile operators charge for calls terminating on their respective networks. If any such regulator sets MTRs that are lower for us than the MTRs of our competitors, our interconnection costs may be higher and our interconnection revenues may be lower, relative to our competitors. Moreover, even in cases of equal MTRs on the market for all players, the lowered MTR significantly impacts our revenue on a particular market. A significant increase in our interconnection costs, or decrease in our interconnection rates, as a result of new regulations, commercial decisions by other operators, increased inflation rates in the countries in which we operate or a lack of available line capacity for interconnection could harm our ability to provide services, which could in turn harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

The loss of important intellectual property rights, as well as third-party claims that we have infringed on their intellectual property rights could significantly harm our business.

We regard our copyrights, service marks, trademarks, trade names, trade secrets, know-how and similar intellectual property, including our rights to certain domain names, as important to our continued success. For example, our widely recognized logos, such as “VEON”, “Kyivstar” (Ukraine), “Jazz” (Pakistan), and “Banglalink” (Bangladesh), have played an important role in building brand awareness for our services and products. We rely on trademark and copyright law, trade secret protection and confidentiality or license agreements with our employees, customers, partners and others to protect our proprietary rights. However, intellectual property rights are especially difficult to protect in many of the markets in which we operate. In these markets, the regulatory agencies charged to protect intellectual property rights are inadequately funded, legislation is underdeveloped, piracy is commonplace and the enforcement of court decisions is difficult. We also face intellectual property risk with respect to our License Agreements with VimpelCom for the use of “Beeline” by certain of our operating companies. See —*Risks Related to the Sale of our Russian Operations—Following the sale of our Russian Operations, we will rely on trademark license agreements with our former subsidiary, VimpelCom, to continue our use of the “Beeline” name and mark. Our reputation could be adversely impacted by negative developments in respect of the Beeline brand following the sale of our Russia Operations. If we elect to undertake a rebranding exercise it may involve substantial costs and may not produce the intended benefits if it is not favorably received by our existing and potential customers, suppliers and other persons with whom we have a business relationship.*

In addition, as we continue our investment into a growing ecosystem of local digital services and execute our “digital operator 1440” strategy, we will need to ensure that we have adequate legal rights to the ownership or use of necessary source code, content, and other intellectual property rights associated with our systems, products and services. For example, a number of platforms and non-connectivity services we offer are developed using source code created in conjunction with third parties. Even though we rely on a combination of contractual provisions and intellectual property law to protect our proprietary technology and software, access to and use of source code and other necessary intellectual property, third parties may still infringe or misappropriate our intellectual property. We may be required to bring claims against third parties in order to protect our

intellectual property rights, and we may not succeed in protecting such rights. As a result, we may not be able to use intellectual property that is material to the operation of our business.

We are in the process of registering, and maintaining and defending the registration of, the VEON name and logo as trademarks in the jurisdictions in which we operate and other key territories, along with our other key trademarks and trade names, logos and designs. As of 31 May, 2023, we have achieved registration of the VEON name in sixteen of the seventeen jurisdictions sought (although in only certain classes were sought in the European Union), with Bangladesh pending for all classes and Egypt pending for only one class. With respect to the logo, we have achieved registration in sixteen of the seventeen jurisdictions sought (although in only certain classes were sought in the European Union and Bermuda), with Bangladesh pending for all classes and Egypt, pending only for one class. The timeline and process required to obtain trademark registration can vary widely between jurisdictions.

In addition, as the number of convergent product offerings, such as JazzCash, Toffee and Tamasha, and overlapping product functions increase as we execute our “ventures” and “digital operator” strategies, we need to ensure that such brands and associated intellectual property are protected through trademark and copyright law in the same way as our legacy brands and products. Further with the introduction of new product offerings, the possibility of intellectual property infringement claims against us may correspondingly increase. For example, in the context of mobile entertainment producers and distributors of content face potential liability for negligence, copyright and trademark infringement and other claims based on the nature and content of materials, such as morality laws in Bangladesh and Pakistan. As we expand our digital services offerings, our ability to provide our customers with content depends on obtaining various rights from third parties on terms acceptable to us.

Current and new intellectual property laws may affect our ability to protect our innovations and defend against third-party claims of intellectual property rights infringement. The costs of compliance with these laws and regulations are high and are likely to increase in the future. Claims have been, or may be threatened and/or filed against us for intellectual property infringement based on the nature and content in our products and services, or content generated by our users. Any such claims or lawsuits, whether with or without merit, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources, could cause us to cease offering or licensing services and products that incorporate the challenged intellectual property, or could require us to develop non-infringing products or services, if feasible, which could divert the attention and resources of our technical and management personnel. We cannot assure you that we would prevail in any litigation related to infringement claims against us. A successful claim of infringement against us could result in us being required to pay significant damages, cease the development or sale of certain products and services that incorporate the challenged intellectual property, obtain licenses from the holders of such intellectual property which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or otherwise redesign those products to avoid infringing upon others’ intellectual property rights, any of which could harm our business and our ability to compete.

Regulatory, Compliance and Legal Risks

The telecommunications industry is a highly regulated industry and we are subject to an extensive variety of laws and operate in uncertain judicial and regulatory environments, which may result in unanticipated outcomes that could harm our business.

Our operations are subject to different and occasionally conflicting laws and regulations in each of and between the jurisdictions in which we operate, which could result in market uncertainty and the lack of clear criteria. Regulatory compliance may be costly and involve a significant expenditure of resources, thus negatively affecting our financial condition. In addition, any significant changes in such laws or regulations or their interpretation, or the introduction of higher standards, additional obligations or more stringent laws or regulations, could result in significant additional costs, including fines and penalties, operational burdens and other difficulties associated with not complying in a timely manner, or at all, with new or existing legislation or the terms of any notices or warnings received from the telecommunications and other regulatory authorities. In addition, the application of the laws and regulations of any particular country is frequently unclear and may result in adverse rulings or audit findings by courts or government authorities resulting from a change in interpretation or inconsistent application of existing law. Our operations may also be subject to regulatory audits in relation to prior compliance. For example, our operating company in Bangladesh has recently been subject to an extensive audit conducted by the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (“BTRC”) concerning past compliance with all relevant license terms, laws and regulations for the period covering 1996 (inception of our operating company in Bangladesh) to December 2019. Competitor operators in the Bangladesh telecommunications industry have been subject to similar audits and have been fined, hence, while the finalized audit findings remain outstanding and the outcome is uncertain, it is possible that it may result in significant penalties or protracted litigation. As of June 15, 2023, the final demand from the BTRC in relation to the audit findings has not been issued, however, it is expected imminently. As a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, these risks are compounded in those jurisdictions, as there is a risk that laws and regulations affecting telecommunications companies operating in those jurisdictions may be changed dramatically and in ways that are adverse to our operations and results. For a further discussion on the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and its impact on our business, see —*Market Risks—The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine is having, and will continue to have, an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects outside of our Russian Operations.* For a discussion on the risks associated with operating in emerging markets, see —*Market Risks—Investing in emerging markets, where our operations are located, is subject to greater risks than investing in more developed markets, including significant political, legal and economic risks.*

Mobile, internet, fixed-line, voice, content and data markets generally are subject to extensive regulatory requirements, such as strict licensing regimes, antitrust and consumer protection regulations. Our ability to provide our mobile services is dependent on obtaining and maintaining the relevant licenses. These licenses are limited in time and subject to renewal. While we are confident in our ability to obtain renewals upon request, we may not reliably predict the financial and other conditions at which such renewals will be granted. See— *Regulatory, Compliance and Legal Risks—Our licenses are granted for specific periods and may be suspended, revoked or we may be unable to extend or replace these licenses upon expiration and we may be fined or penalized for alleged violations of law, regulations or license terms.* In addition, regulations may be especially strict in those countries in which we are considered to hold a significant market position (Ukraine, Pakistan and Uzbekistan), a dominant market position (Kazakhstan) or are considered a dominant company (Kyrgyzstan). The applicable rules are generally subject to different interpretations and the relevant authorities may challenge the positions that we take, resulting in unpredictable outcomes such as restrictions or delays in obtaining additional numbering capacity, receiving new licenses and frequencies, receiving regulatory approvals for rolling out our networks in the regions for which we have licenses, receiving regulatory approvals for the use of changes to our frequency, receiving regulatory approvals of our tariffs plans and importing and certifying our equipment.

As we expand certain areas of our business and provide new services, such as DFS, banking, digital content, other non-connectivity services, or value-added and internet-based services, we may be subject to additional laws and regulations. For more on risks related to DFS, see —*Regulatory, Compliance and Legal Risks—Our DFS offering is complex and increase our exposure to fraud, money laundering and reputational risk.*

In addition, certain regulations may require us to reduce retail prices, roaming prices or MTR and/or fixed-line termination rates, require us to offer access to our network to other operators, or result in the imposition of fines if we fail to fulfill our service commitments. In some of our countries of operation, we are required to obtain approval for offers and advertising campaigns, which can delay our marketing campaigns and require restructuring of business initiatives. We may also be required to obtain approvals for certain acquisitions, reorganizations or other transactions, and failure to obtain such approvals may impede or harm our business and our ability to adjust our operations or acquire or divest of businesses or assets. Laws and regulations in some jurisdictions oblige us to install surveillance, interception and data retention equipment to ensure that our networks are capable of allowing the government to monitor data and voice traffic on our networks. Violation of these laws by an operator may result in fines, suspension of activities or license revocation. The nature of our business also subjects us to certain regulations regarding open internet access or net neutrality.

Regulatory requirements and compliance with such regulations may be costly and involve a significant expenditure of resources, which could impact our business operations and may affect our financial performance. We face regulatory risks and costs in each of the markets in which we operate and may be subject to additional regulations in future. In particular, our ability to compete effectively in existing or new markets could be adversely affected if regulators decide to expand the restrictions and

obligations to which we are subject, or extend such restrictions and obligations to new services and markets, or otherwise withdraw or adopt regulations, which may cause delays in implementing our strategies and business plans and create a more challenging operating environment. Furthermore, our ability to introduce new products and services may also be affected if we do not accurately predict how existing or future laws, regulations or policies would apply to such products and services, which could prevent us from realizing a return on our investment in their development. Any failure on our part to comply with existing or new laws and regulations can result in negative publicity, the risk of prosecution or the suspension or loss of our licenses, frequency allocations, authorizations or various permissions, diversion of management time and effort, increased competitive and pricing pressure on our operations, significant fines and liabilities, third party civil claims, and other penalties or otherwise harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

For more information on the regulatory environment in which we operate, certain regulatory developments and trends and their impact on our business, see *Exhibit 99.2—Regulation of Telecommunications*.

Violations of and changes to applicable sanctions and embargo laws, including export control restrictions, may harm our business.

Various governmental authorities have imposed significant penalties on companies that fail to comply with the requirements of applicable sanctions and embargo laws and regulations, as well as export control restrictions. We must comply with sanctions and embargo laws and regulations and export control restrictions of the United States, the United Nations, the European Union, the United Kingdom and the jurisdictions in which we operate, including those that have been imposed in response to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Sanctions and embargo and export control laws and regulations generally establish the scope of their own application, which arise for different reasons and can vary greatly by jurisdiction. For risks and challenges we face a result of sanctions in relation to our Russian Operations, see *—Risks Related to the Sale of our Russian Operations—In the event the sale of our Russian Operations does not complete, or the sale is significantly delayed, we will continue to be exposed to risks relating to operating in Russia—Sanctions, Export Controls, Capital Controls, Corporate Restrictions and Other Responses*.

The scope of such laws and regulations may be expanded, sometimes without notice, in a manner that could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects. For example, in the United States, Congress enacted the Export Controls Act of 2018 (“ECA”) which aims to enhance protection of U.S. technology resources by imposing greater restrictions on the transfer to non-U.S. individuals and companies, particularly through exports to China, of certain key foundational and emerging technologies and cyber-security considered critical to U.S. national security. In recent years, the Department of Commerce has also broadened the scope of U.S. export controls measures to protect a wider range of national security interests, including telecommunications technology, against perceived challenges presented by China, and has introduced heightened export restrictions targeting parties identified as military end-users and military intelligence end-users, including parties in China. This has had an effect on our ability to procure certain supplies for our business and transact with certain business partners. In response to these developments, countries, such as China, have also adopted sanctions countermeasures that may impact our future ability to ensure our suppliers’ compliance with these laws.

Until our delisting from MOEX is complete, our unsponsored listing on MOEX also exposes us to increased risk that designated individuals and entities may buy, sell or otherwise transact with VEON Ltd.’s shares, as certain brokers do not have policies against providing services to designated individuals or entities. In the event that such designated individuals or entities buy, sell or otherwise transact with VEON Ltd.’s shares, this could cause reputational harm to us, particularly if they were significant shareholders, and we would expect to be able to have limited ability to engage with any such shareholders. See also *—Market Risks— We have suffered reputational harm as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the sanctions imposed* for a discussion of how exposure to designated individuals at the shareholder level exposes us to risk.

Notwithstanding our policies and compliance controls, we may be found in the future to be in violation of applicable sanctions and embargo laws, particularly as the scope of such laws, including those recently imposed following the Russia-Ukraine conflict, may be unclear and subject to discretionary interpretations by regulators, which may change over time. If we fail to comply with applicable sanctions or embargo laws and regulations, we could suffer severe operational, financial or reputational consequences. Moreover, certain of our financing arrangements include representations and covenants requiring compliance with or limitation of activities under sanctions and embargo laws and regulations of certain additional jurisdictions, the breach of which may trigger defaults or cross-defaults of mandatory prepayment requirements in the event of a breach thereof. For a discussion of risks related to export and re-export restrictions, see *—Operational Risks—We depend on third parties for certain services and equipment, infrastructure and other products important to our business*.

We could be subject to tax claims and repeated tax audits that could harm our business.

Tax declarations together with related documentation are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities in many of the jurisdictions in which we operate, which are empowered to impose fines and penalties on taxpayers. Tax audits may result in additional costs to our group if the relevant tax authorities conclude that an entity of our group did not satisfy their relevant tax obligations in any given year. Such audits may also impose additional burdens on us by diverting the attention of management resources.

Tax audits in the countries in which we operate are conducted regularly, but their outcomes may not be fair or predictable. In the past, we have been subject to substantial claims by tax authorities in Egypt, Italy, Belgium, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan. These claims have resulted, and future claims may result, in additional payments, including interest, fines and other penalties, to the tax authorities.

There can be no assurance that we will prevail in litigation with tax authorities and that the tax authorities will not claim the additional taxes, interest, fines and other penalties that are owed by us for prior or future tax years, or that the relevant governmental authorities will not decide to initiate a criminal investigation or prosecution, or expand existing criminal investigations or prosecutions, in connection with claims by tax inspectorates, including those relating to individual employees and for prior tax years. We have been the subject of repeat complex and thematic tax audits in Italy, Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan, which, in some instances, have resulted in payments made under protest pending legal challenges and/or to avoid the initiation or continuation of associated criminal proceedings. The outcome of these audits or the adverse or delayed resolution of other tax matters, including where the relevant tax authorities may conclude that we had significantly underpaid taxes relating to earlier periods, could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

For more information regarding tax claims and tax provisions and liabilities and their effects on our financial statements, see *Note 7 —Provisions and Contingent Liabilities* and *Note 8 —Income Taxes*, respectively of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Changes in tax treaties, laws, rules or interpretations could harm our business, and the unpredictable tax systems in the markets in which we operate give rise to significant uncertainties and risks that could complicate our tax and business decisions.

The introduction of new tax laws or the amendment of existing tax laws, such as those relating to transfer pricing rules or the deduction of interest expenses in the markets in which we operate, may also increase the risk of adjustments being made by the tax authorities and, as a result, could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects. For example, within the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) there is an initiative aimed at avoiding base erosion and profit shifting (“BEPS”) for tax purposes. This OECD BEPS project has resulted in further developments in other countries and in particular in the European Union.

Our business decisions take into account certain taxation scenarios, which could be proven to be untrue in the event of an adverse decisions by tax authorities or changes in tax treaties, laws, rules or interpretations. For example, we are vulnerable to changes in tax laws, regulations and interpretations in the Netherlands, our current resident state for tax purposes, and in our other countries of operation.

These considerations are compounded by the fact that the interpretation and enforcement of tax laws in the emerging markets in which we operate tend to be unpredictable and give rise to significant uncertainties, which could complicate our tax planning and business decisions. Any additional tax liability imposed on us by tax authorities in this manner, as well as any unforeseen changes in applicable tax laws or changes in the tax authorities’ interpretations of the respective double tax treaties in effect, could harm our future results of operations, cash flows or the amounts of dividends available for distribution to shareholders in a particular period. For example, as a result of the termination of the double tax treaty between Russia and the Netherlands that became effective on December 31, 2021, Russian interest withholding tax increased from 0% to 20% on our existing intercompany loans between our Dutch and Russian entities. We have incurred costs and diverted personnel resources to reduce the impact of this increase in withholding tax on our financing operations. The total withholding tax expense on interest payments by VimpelCom to VEON Holdings BV in 2022 was RUB 238 million (US\$3 million equivalent). Furthermore, we may be required to accrue substantial amounts for contingent tax liabilities and the amounts accrued for tax contingencies may not be sufficient to meet any liability we may ultimately face. 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.

The tax laws and regulations in our jurisdictions of operation are complex and subject to varying interpretations and degrees of enforcement, we cannot be sure that our interpretations are accurate or that the responsible tax authority agrees with our views. If our tax positions are challenged by the tax authorities or if there are any unforeseen changes in applicable tax laws, we could incur additional tax liabilities, which could increase our costs of operations and have harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

Laws restricting foreign investment could materially harm our business.

In recent years, an increasing number of jurisdictions have introduced rules restricting foreign investment or have strengthened existing rules, and our business could be materially harmed by such new or existing laws.

There is a law restricting foreign investment in Kazakhstan. The national security law of Kazakhstan states that a foreign company or individual cannot directly or indirectly own more than a 49% stake in an entity that carries out telecommunications activities as an operator of long-distance or international communications or owns fixed communication lines

without the consent of the Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Aerospace Industry and national security authorities in Kazakhstan.

The existence of such laws that restrict foreign investment could hinder potential business combinations or transactions resulting in a change of control, or our ability to obtain financing from foreign investors should prior regulatory approval be refused, delayed or require foreign investors to comply with certain conditions, which could materially harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

New or proposed changes to laws or new interpretations of existing laws in the markets in which we operate may harm our business.

As a telecommunications operator, with DFS, banking, digital content and other non-connectivity offerings, we are subject to a variety of national and local laws and regulations in the countries in which we do business. These laws and regulations apply to many aspects of our business. Violations of applicable laws or regulations could damage our reputation or result in regulatory or private actions with substantial penalties or damages, including the revocation of some of our licenses. In addition, any significant changes in such laws or regulations or their interpretation, or the introduction of higher standards, additional obligations or more stringent laws or regulations, including revision in regulations for license and frequency allocation and changes in foreign policy or trade restrictions and regulations (including in all respects in Ukraine as a consequence of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine) could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

For example, in some of the markets in which we operate, SIM verification and re-verification initiatives have been implemented, which could result in the loss of some of our customer base in a particular market. In addition to customer losses, such requirements can result in claims from legitimate customers who are incorrectly blocked, fines, license suspensions and other liabilities for failure to comply with the requirements. To the extent re-verification and/or new verification requirements are imposed in the jurisdictions in which we operate, it could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. In addition, many jurisdictions in which we operate have seen the adoption of data localization and protection laws that prohibit the collection of certain personal data through servers located outside of the respective jurisdictions.

In some jurisdictions in which we operate legislation is being implemented to extend data protection laws. For example, in Kazakhstan the government has commenced consultation on data protection measures to increase regulation over the recollection and processing of personal data. For a discussion of certain regulatory developments and trends and their impact on our business,

We may not be able to detect and prevent fraud or other misconduct by our employees, joint venture partners, non-controlled subsidiaries, representatives, agents, suppliers, customers or other third parties.

We may be exposed to fraud or other misconduct committed by our employees, joint venture partners, representatives, agents, suppliers, customers or other third parties undertaking actions on our behalf that could subject us to litigation, financial losses and fines or penalties imposed by governmental authorities, and affect our reputation.

Such misconduct could include, but is not limited to, misappropriating funds, conducting transactions that are outside of authorized limits, engaging in misrepresentation or fraudulent, deceptive or otherwise improper activities, including activities in exchange for personal benefit or gain or activities that otherwise do not complying with applicable laws or our internal policies and procedures. The risk of fraud or other misconduct could increase as we expand certain areas of our business. See—*Regulatory, Compliance and Legal Risks—Our DFS offering is complex and increase our exposure to fraud, money laundering, reputational and regulatory risk* below for further discussion of this increased risk.

In addition to any potential legal and financial liability, our reputation may also be adversely impacted by association, action or inaction that is either real or perceived by stakeholders or customers to be inappropriate or unethical. Reputational risk may arise in many different ways, including, but not limited to any real or perceived:

- failure to act in good faith and in accordance with our values, Code of Conduct, other policies, procedures, and internal standards;
- failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations or association, real or perceived, with illegal activity;
- failure in corporate governance, management or systems;
- association with controversial practices, customers, transactions, projects, countries or governments;

- association with controversial business decisions, including but not limited to, those relating to existing or new products, delivery channels, promotions/advertising, acquisitions, representation, sourcing/supply chain relationships, locations, or treatment of financial transactions; or
- association with poor employment or human rights practices.

We regularly review and update our policies and procedures and internal controls, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that we and our personnel comply with applicable laws and our internal policies. We have also issued a Business Partner Code of Conduct that we expect our representatives, agents, suppliers and other third parties to follow and conduct risk-based training for our personnel. However, there can be no assurance that such policies, procedures, internal controls and training will, at all times, prevent or detect misconduct and protect us from liability arising from actions of our employees, representatives, agents, suppliers, customers or other third parties.

We are subject to anti-corruption laws in multiple jurisdictions.

We operate in countries which pose elevated risks of corruption and are subject to a number of anti-corruption laws, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”), the UK Bribery Act, the anti-corruption provisions of the Dutch Criminal Code in the Netherlands and local laws in the jurisdictions in which we operate. An investigation into allegations of non-compliance or a finding of non-compliance with anti-corruption laws or other laws governing the conduct of business may subject us to administrative and other financial costs, reputational damage, criminal or civil penalties or other remedial measures, which could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects. Anti-corruption laws generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from promising, offering or giving a financial or other things of value or advantage to someone for the purpose of improperly influencing a matter or obtaining or retaining business or rewarding improper conduct. The FCPA further requires issuers, including foreign issuers with securities registered on a U.S. stock exchange to maintain accurate books and records and a system of sufficient internal controls. We regularly review and update our policies and procedures and internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that we and our personnel comply with the applicable anti-corruption laws, although we cannot guarantee that these efforts will be successful.

We maintain a Business Partner Code of Conduct and attempt to obtain assurances from distributors and other intermediaries, through contractual and other legal obligations, that they also will comply with anti-corruption laws applicable to them and to us. However, these efforts to secure legal commitments are not always successful. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any policies, procedures and internal controls, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the policies, procedures and internal controls. There can be no assurance that such policies or procedures or internal controls will work effectively at all times or protect us against liability under anti-corruption or other laws for actions taken by our personnel, distributors and other intermediaries with respect to our business or any businesses that we may acquire. Our Business Partner Code of Conduct is available on our website at <http://www.veon.com>.

In addition, as previously disclosed, the Deferred Prosecution Agreement (“DPA”) that VEON entered into with the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) on February 18, 2016 has concluded and the criminal charges that had been deferred by the DPA have been dismissed. Since concluding the DPA, we have provided, and may in the future provide, updates on certain internal investigations related to potential misconduct to the U.S. authorities. In the event that any of these matters lead to governmental investigations or proceedings, it could lead to reputational harm and have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

Our DFS offering is complex and increase our exposure to fraud, money laundering, reputational and regulatory risk.

Our DFS offering is complex and subject to regulatory requirements which are different from the traditional regulatory requirements of a telecommunications business. They may involve cash handling or other value transfers, exposing us to the risk that our customers or business partners engage in fraudulent activities, money laundering or terrorism financing. Violations of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing laws, know-your-customer rules, and customer name screening and monitoring requirements or other regulations applicable to our DFS offering could result in legal and financial liability or reputational damage and harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects. The regulations governing these services are evolving and, as they develop, regulations could become more onerous, impose additional controls, reporting or disclosure obligations, or limit our flexibility to rapidly deploy new products, which may limit our ability to provide our services efficiently or in the way originally envisioned. In addition, as we seek to execute our “digital operator 1440” and “ventures” strategies, we may seek to expand our DFS offering, thereby compounding our exposure to such risks.

For example, Mobilink Bank in Pakistan carries on a microfinance banking business and provides certain DFS (some provided in conjunction with Jazz through JazzCash) and traditional banking services in Pakistan under a license that was granted by the State Bank of Pakistan and is subject to regulation by the State Bank of Pakistan. Such regulations and banking laws are subject to change from time to time, including with respect to capitalization requirements and we may be required to increase the capitalization of Mobilink Bank from time to time and may be required to inject funds to cover any losses that the bank suffers. Mobilink Bank’s activities may expose us to a risk of liability under banking and financial services compliance laws, including, for example, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing regulations.

In addition, because our DFS offering requires us to process personal data (such as, consumer names, addresses, credit and debit card numbers and bank account details), we must comply with strict data privacy and consumer protection laws. For more information on the risks associated with possible unauthorized disclosure of such personal data, see—*Regulatory, Compliance and Legal Risks—We collect and process sensitive customer data, and are therefore subject to an increasing amount of data privacy laws and regulations that may require us to incur substantial costs and implement certain changes to our business practices that may adversely affect our results of operations.*

Our DFS business also requires us to maintain availability of our systems and platforms, and failure to maintain agreed levels of service availability or to reliably process our customers' transactions due to performance, administrative or technical issues, system interruptions or other failures could result in a loss of revenue, violation of certain local banking regulations, payment of contractual or consequential damages, reputational harm, additional operating expenses to remediate any failures, or exposure to other losses and liabilities.

We collect and process sensitive personal data, and are therefore subject to an increasing number of data privacy laws and regulations that may require us to incur substantial costs and implement certain changes to our business practices that may adversely affect our results of operations.

We are subject to various, and at times conflicting, data privacy laws and regulations that apply to the collection, use, storage, disclosure and security of personal data which is generally understood to be any data or information that identifies or may be used to identify an individual, including names and contact information, IP addresses, (e-mail) correspondence, call detail records and browsing history. Many countries have additional laws that regulate the processing, retention and use of communications data (including both content and metadata), as well as health data and certain other forms of personal data which have been designated as being particularly sensitive. These laws and regulations are subject to frequent revisions and differing interpretations and are becoming more stringent over time.

In certain jurisdictions in which we operate, we are subject to other data protection laws and regulations that establish different categories of information such as state secrets and personal data of our customers, which have different registration and permitted disclosure rules and require different corresponding levels of protection and safeguards. In each case, we are required to implement the appropriate level of data protection measures and cooperate with government authorities with regards to law enforcement disclosures for state secrets and personal data of our customers. In our operating jurisdictions, new laws and regulations may be introduced subjecting us to more rigorous and stringent data protection or privacy requirements which may result in increased compliance costs and business risks or increased risk of liability and exposure to regulatory fines and sanctions. In addition, in the European Union, the General Data Protection Regulation ("EU GDPR"), has an extraterritorial effect further to Article 3(2) GDPR and may therefore apply outside of the European Union. The absence of an establishment in the European Union does not necessarily mean that processing activities by a data controller or processor established in a third country will be excluded from the scope of the GDPR. The United Kingdom has retained its own version of GDPR as it forms part of retained EU law as defined in the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 ("UK GDPR"). The provisions in the UK GDPR are currently broadly aligned with those in the EU GDPR, and include an analogous provision to Article 3(2) EU GDPR, which gives the UK GDPR extraterritorial effect. While the processing of personal data by a limited number of our entities, including our Amsterdam and London offices and central operating entities within the European Union and the United Kingdom are subject to the EU GDPR or the UK GDPR (as the case may be), our operations in other markets, such as Ukraine, may also become subject to the EU GDPR or UK GDPR (as the case may be) considering the extraterritorial effect of this legislation. For example, if such operations involve the offering of goods or services to, or monitoring the behavior of, individuals in the European Union or the United Kingdom (as the case may be).

Many of the jurisdictions in which we operate have laws that restrict cross border data transfers unless certain criteria are met and/or are developing or implementing data localization laws requiring that certain types of data be stored locally. These laws may restrict our flexibility to leverage our data and build new, or consolidate existing, technologies, databases and IT systems, limit our ability to use and share personal data, cause us to incur costs (including those related to storing data in multiple jurisdictions), require us to change our business practices in a manner adverse to our business or conflict with other laws we are subject to thereby exposing us to regulatory risk. The stringent cross-border transfer rules in certain jurisdictions may also prohibit us from disclosing data to foreign authorities upon their request, which may generate a scenario where it is not possible for us to comply with both laws. If so, in addition to the possibility of fines, this could result in an order requiring that we change our data practices, which could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Furthermore, the laws and regulations regarding data privacy may become more stringent over time. For example, the European Commission has also proposed a draft of the new ePrivacy Regulation on January 10, 2017, which was intended to replace the 2002/58 e-Privacy Directive. As of March 2023, the current draft of the ePrivacy Regulation is still going through the EU legislative process. When it comes into effect, it is expected to regulate the processing of electronic communications data carried out in connection with the provision and the use of publicly available electronic communications services to users in the European Union, regardless of whether the processing itself takes place in the European Union. Unlike the current ePrivacy Directive, the draft ePrivacy Regulation will likely apply to Over the Top ("OTT") service providers as well as traditional

telecommunications service providers (including the requirements on data retention and interception and changes to restrictions on the use of traffic and location data). Our entities established in the European Union, which process such electronic communications data are likely to be subject to this regime. The current draft of the ePrivacy Regulation also regulates the retention and interception of communications data as well as the use of location and traffic data for value added services, imposes stricter requirements on electronic marketing, and changes to the requirements for use of tracking technologies, such as cookies. This could broaden the exposure of our business lines based in the European Union to data protection liability, restrict our ability to leverage our data and increase the costs of running those businesses. The draft law also significantly increases penalties for non-compliance with fines of up to €20 million or four percent of a company's global annual revenue, whichever is higher, for serious violations under the current draft. For a discussion of other telecommunications related data protection related laws and regulations that affects our business,

Any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with privacy or security laws, policies, legal obligations or industry standards may result in governmental enforcement actions and investigations, blockage or limitation of our services, fines and penalties. In general, mobile operators are directly liable for actions of third parties to whom they forward personal data for processing. If the third parties we work with violate applicable laws, contractual obligations or suffer a security breach, such violations may also put us in breach of our obligations under privacy laws and regulations and/or could in turn harm our business. In addition, concerns regarding our practices with regard to the collection, use, disclosure or security of personal information or other privacy-related matters could result in negative publicity and have an adverse effect on our reputation. Violation of these data privacy laws and regulations may lead to a seizure of our database and equipment, imposition of administrative sanctions (including in the form of fines, suspension of activities or revocation of license) or result in a ban on the processing of personal data, which, in turn, could lead to the inability to provide services to our customers. The occurrence of any of the aforementioned events, individually or in the aggregate, could harm our brand, business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

We are, and may in the future be, involved in, associated with, or otherwise subject to legal liability in connection with disputes and litigation with regulators, competitors and third parties, which when concluded, could harm our business.

We are party to a number of lawsuits and other legal, regulatory or antitrust proceedings and commercial disputes, the final outcome of which are uncertain and inherently unpredictable. We may also be subject to claims concerning certain third-party products, services or content we provide by virtue of our involvement in marketing, branding, broadcasting or providing access to them, even if we do not ourselves host, operate, provide, or provide access to, these products, services or content. In addition, we currently host and provide a wide variety of services and products that enable users to engage in various online activities. The law relating to the liability of providers of these online services and products for the activities of their users is still unsettled in some jurisdictions. Claims may be threatened or brought against us for defamation, negligence, breaches of contract, copyright or trademark infringement, unfair competition, tort, including personal injury, fraud or other grounds based on the nature and content of information that we use and store. In addition, we may be subject to domestic or international actions alleging that certain content we have generated, user-generated content or third-party content that we have made available within our services violates applicable law.

Any such disputes or legal proceeding, whether with or without merit, could be expensive and time consuming, and could divert the attention of our senior management. Any adverse outcome in these or other proceedings, including any that may be asserted in the future, could harm our reputation and have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects. We cannot assure you what the ultimate outcome of any particular dispute or legal proceeding will be. For more information on current disputes, see *Note 7—Provisions and Contingent Liabilities* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our licenses are granted for specific periods and may be suspended, revoked or we may be unable to extend or replace these licenses upon expiration and we may be fined or penalized for alleged violations of law, regulations or license terms.

The success of our operations is dependent on the maintenance of our licenses to provide telecommunications services in the jurisdictions in which we operate. Most of our licenses are granted for specified terms, and there can be no assurance that any license will be renewed upon expiration. Some of our licenses will expire in the near term. For more information about our licenses, including their expiration dates, see *—Business Overview*. These licenses and the frameworks governing their renewals are subject to ongoing review by the relevant regulatory authorities. If renewed, our licenses may contain additional obligations, including payment obligations (which may involve a substantial renewal or extension fee), or may cover reduced service areas or scope of service. Furthermore, the governments in certain jurisdictions in which we operate may hold auctions (including auctions of spectrum for the 4G/LTE or more advanced services, such as 5G) in the future. If we are unable to maintain or obtain licenses for the provision of telecommunications services or more advanced services, or if our licenses are not renewed or are renewed on less favorable terms, our business and results of operations could be materially harmed. We are required to meet certain terms and conditions under our licenses (such as nationwide coverage, quality of service parameters and capital expenditure, including network build-out requirements), including meeting certain conditions established by the legislation regulating the communications industry. From time to time, we may be in breach of such terms and conditions. If we fail to comply with the conditions of our licenses or with the requirements established by the legislation regulating the

communications industry, or if we do not obtain or comply with permits for the operation of our equipment, use of frequencies or additional licenses for broadcasting directly or through agreements with broadcasting companies, the applicable regulator could decide to levy fines, suspend, terminate or refuse to renew the license or permit. Such regulatory actions could adversely impact our ability to continue operating our business in the current or planned manner or to carry out divestitures in the relevant jurisdictions.

The occurrence of any of these events could materially harm our ability to build out our networks in accordance with our plans, our ability to retain and attract customers, our reputation and our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects. For more information on our licenses and their related requirements, see *—Business Overview*. For a discussion of the risks related to operating in emerging markets, see *—Market Risks—Investing in emerging markets, where our operations are located, is subject to greater risks than investing in more developed markets, including significant political, legal and economic risks*.

It may not be possible for us to procure in a timely manner, or at all, the permissions and registrations required for our base stations.

Our mobile network is supported by numerous base station transmission systems. Given the multitude of regulations that govern such equipment and the various permits required to operate our base stations, it is frequently not possible for us to procure in a timely manner, or at all, the permissions and registrations required for our base stations, including construction permits and registration of our title to land plots underlying our base stations, or to amend or maintain the permissions in a timely manner when it is necessary to change the location or technical specifications of our base stations. For a discussion of the risks associated with the export controls that could impact our ability to update and maintain our equipment and infrastructure, see *—Operational Risks—We depend on third parties for certain services and equipment, infrastructure and other products important to our business*. As a result, there could be a number of base stations or other communications facilities and other aspects of our networks for which we are awaiting final permission to operate for indeterminate periods.

We also regularly receive notices from regulatory authorities in countries in which we operate warning us that we are not in compliance with aspects of our licenses and permits and requiring us to cure the violations within a certain time period. In the past, we have closed base stations on several occasions in order to comply with regulations and notices from regulatory authorities. Any failure by our company to cure such violations could result in the applicable license being suspended and subsequently revoked through court action. Although we look to take all necessary steps to comply with any license violations within the stated time periods, including by switching off base stations that do not have all necessary permits until such permits are obtained, we cannot assure you that our licenses or permits will not be suspended or revoked in the future.

If we are found to operate telecommunications equipment without an applicable license or permit, we could experience a significant disruption in our service or network operation, which could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

Our Egyptian holding company may expose us to legal and political risk and reputational harm.

Our subsidiary in Egypt, Global Telecom Holding S.A.E. (“GTH”), is an Egyptian private company and is subject to corresponding laws and regulations. Although GTH is no longer operating any business activities and GTH entered into a tax settlement agreement with the Egyptian tax authorities for certain historic periods, GTH may in the future be subject to further unmerited or unfounded tax claims for other tax periods under existing or new Egyptian tax law or upon winding up or liquidation. The winding up of GTH and its subsidiaries may take some time and may expose the Company to additional costs and expenses or liabilities. In particular, GTH still has a large number of private investors holding less than 0.5% of GTH’s share capital and they may subject VEON Ltd. or GTH to claims in the future and may delay the winding up or liquidation of GTH.

Regulatory developments and government action on climate change issues may drive medium-to-long term increases in our operational costs.

Our business operations and financial condition are subject to regulatory developments and government action on climate change. Governments across the world are responding to climate change by adopting ambitious climate policies as public awareness of and concern about climate change continues to grow. Government climate policies include the enactment of circular economy regulations, regulating greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions, carbon pricing and increasing energy and fuel costs. Increased fuel and energy prices and taxes and pricing of GHG emissions could make it more expensive for us to power our networks and operations, and may also result in VEON being subject to carbon emission taxation directly for our limited carbon emissions as a telecommunications operator, which would drive medium-to-long term increases in our operational costs. In addition, there are initial capital costs that we will have to incur as we transition towards the use of renewable energy across our operations.

There could also be increases in our operational costs due to changing levels of precipitation, increased severity and frequency of storms and other weather events, extreme temperatures and rising sea levels, which could cause potential damage to vital infrastructure and utilities. Increased risk of flooding to low-lying facilities and infrastructure due to longer-term increases

in precipitation patterns could increase operating costs to maintain and/or repair facilities and network equipment. Decreased precipitation and rising and extreme temperatures could generate drought conditions that could create an increased burden to local power and water resources, which are required to operate our cooling infrastructure. In addition, these climate change impacts could also result in drops in productivity or increased operational costs for our suppliers, which in turn may be passed on to us, which could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

General Risk Factors

Adoption of new accounting standards and regulatory reviews could affect reported results and financial position.

Our accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. Accounting standard-setting bodies, including the International Accounting Standards Board may change accounting regulations that govern the preparation and presentation of our financial statements, and those who interpret the accounting standards, including the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (the “AFM”) may amend or even reverse their previous interpretations or positions on how various accounting standards should be applied. Those changes may be difficult to predict and could have a significant impact on the way we account for certain operations and present our financial position and operating income. In some instances, a modified standard or interpretation thereof, an outcome from a unfavorable regulatory review relating to our financial reporting or new requirement may have to be implemented with retrospective effect, which requires us to restate or make other changes to our previously issued financial statements and other financial information issued and such circumstances may involve the identification of one or more significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, or may otherwise impact how we prepare and report our financial statements, and may impact future financial covenants in our financing documents. For example, we were engaged in a comment letter process with the AFM regarding our financial statements as of and for the six and three-month periods ended June 30, 2020 in which the AFM indicated that our goodwill impairment tests may have been applied incorrectly and that an additional goodwill impairment charge may be necessary, which concluded in December 2021. While the outcome of this particular process did not require us to restate previously issued financial statements or result in other changes to our goodwill impairment testing being imposed, there can be no assurance that the AFM will not raise new comments on our financial statements in the future that will be resolved without adverse consequences.

For more information on the impact of IFRS on our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and on the implementation of new standards and interpretations issued, see *Note 25—Significant Accounting Policies* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our business may be adversely impacted by work stoppages and other labor matters.

Although we consider our relations with our employees to be generally good, there can be no assurance that our operations will not be impacted by unionization efforts, strikes or other types of labor disputes or disruptions. For instance, employee dissatisfaction or labor disputes could result from the implementation of cost savings initiatives, which included redundancies in our Amsterdam and London offices most recently in 2023. We may also experience strikes or other labor disputes or disruptions in connection with social unrest or political events. For a discussion of our employees represented by works councils, unions or collective bargaining agreements, see *—Employees*.

Work stoppages could also occur due to natural disasters, civil unrest (including potential dissatisfaction with regards to our response to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine) or security breaches/threats, such as due to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which would make access to work places and management of our systems difficult and may mean that we are not able to timely or cost effectively meet the demands of our customers. In Ukraine, we may experience work perturbation and deficiencies due to loss of key personnel to mobilization efforts in connection with the conflict and migration outside of Ukraine which may affect the quality of service delivery and timeliness of service restoration in connection with our Ukrainian operations. Furthermore, work stoppages or slow-downs experienced by our customers or suppliers could result in lower demand for our services and products. In the event that we, or one or more of our customers or suppliers, experience a labor dispute or disruption, it could result in increased costs, negative media attention and political controversy, which could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

Risks Related to the Ownership of our ADSs

The price of our ADSs may be volatile, and holders of ADSs could incur substantial losses.

Volatility in the market price of our ADSs may prevent holders of our ADSs from selling their ADSs at or above the price at which they purchased our ADSs. The trading price for our ADSs may be subject to wide price fluctuations in response to many factors, including:

- adverse geopolitical and macroeconomic developments, including those caused by the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine;
- involuntary deconsolidation of our operations in Ukraine;

- breach or default of the covenants in our financing agreements;
- the success of competitive products or technologies;
- the issuance of new shares or sales of shares by major shareholders or the perception that such issuances or sales could occur;
- regulatory developments in the foreign countries in which we operate;
- developments or disputes concerning licenses or other proprietary rights;
- the recruitment or departure of key personnel;
- quarterly or annual variations in our financial results or those of companies that are perceived to be similar to us;
- market conditions in the industries in which we compete and issuance of new or changed securities analysts' reports or recommendations;
- the failure of securities analysts to cover our shares or changes in financial estimates by analysts;
- any subsequent ratings downgrades (in the event we are able to obtain credit ratings again);
- the inability to comply with, or notices of non-compliance with, certain NASDAQ listing rules;
- investor perception of our company and of the industry in which we compete, as well as of the countries in which we operate; and
- other general economic, political and market conditions.

These and other factors, including the other factors listed in this —*Risk Factors* might cause the market price of our ADSs to fluctuate substantially, which might limit or prevent holders of our ADSs from readily selling their ADSs and may otherwise negatively affect the liquidity of our ADSs. In addition, in recent years, the stock market has experienced extreme volatility that has often been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies, including at the outset of the COVID-19 pandemic and in connection with the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

Various factors may hinder the declaration and payment of dividends.

The payment of dividends is subject to the discretion of our board and VEON Ltd.'s assets consist primarily of investments in its operating subsidiaries. For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we did not pay a dividend. Various factors may cause our board to determine not to pay dividends or not to increase dividends. Such factors include our financial condition and prospects, our earnings, shareholders equity and equity free cash flow, the movement of the U.S. dollar against our local currencies, such as the Ukrainian hryvnia, our leverage, our capital requirements, contractual and currency restrictions, the economic outlook of markets in which we operate, legal proceedings and other such factors as our board may consider relevant. For more information on our policy regarding dividends, see —*Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information—Policy on Dividend Distributions* and —*Operational Risks—As a holding company with a number of operating subsidiaries, we depend on the performance of its subsidiaries and their ability to pay dividends or make other transfers to VEON Ltd., as well as the ability to make certain intercompany payments and transfers.*

Holders of our ADSs may not receive distributions on our common shares or any value for them if it is illegal or impractical to make them available to them.

The depositary of our ADSs has agreed to pay holders of our ADSs the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian for our ADSs receive on our common shares (or other deposited securities) after deducting its fees and expenses. Holders of our ADSs will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of our common shares that their ADSs represent. However, the depositary is not responsible for making such payments or distributions if it is unlawful or impractical to make a distribution available to any holders of ADSs. For example, it would be unlawful to make a distribution to a holder of ADSs, if such distribution consists of securities that require registration under the Securities Act but that are not properly registered or distributed pursuant to an applicable exemption from registration. The depositary is not responsible for making a distribution available to any holders of ADSs if any government approval or registration required for such distribution cannot be obtained after reasonable efforts made by the depositary. We have no obligation to take any other action to permit the distribution of our ADSs, common shares, rights or anything else to holders of our ADSs. This means that holders of our ADSs may not receive the

distributions we make on our common shares or any value for them if it is illegal or impractical for the depository to make them available, including in the case of sanctioned holders. These restrictions may materially reduce the value of the ADSs.

Our ADSs and common shares represented by ADSs trade on more than one market and this may result in reduced liquidity, increased volatility and price variations between such markets.

Our ADSs trade on NASDAQ and our common shares trade on Euronext Amsterdam. We also have unsponsored common shares trading on MOEX, over which we have limited visibility and which is subject to a delisting process by MOEX. On March 8, 2023, we changed the ratio in the Company's ADR program, comprising a change in the ratio of American Depositary Shares (the "ADSs") to VEON common shares (the "Shares") from one (1) ADS representing one (1) Share, to one (1) ADS representing twenty-five (25) Shares (the "Ratio Change"), which could increase volatility in the trading price between the markets. Trading in our securities occurs on different markets, in different currencies (U.S. dollars on NASDAQ and euro on Euronext Amsterdam), at a different ratio (since March 8, 2023) and at different times as a result of different time zones, trading days and public holidays in the United States and the Netherlands. The trading prices of our securities on these markets may differ due to these and other factors, including the inability of market participants to take advantage of arbitrage opportunities and price differentials arising between the trading venues.

The liquidity in our securities may be limited. Listing of our ADSs and common shares on multiple trading venues and convertibility of our ADSs into common shares may further contribute to the split of liquidity split between NASDAQ, Euronext Amsterdam and any other venues where our securities may be admitted to trading. This may impair your ability to sell your ADSs at the time you wish to sell them or at a price that you consider reasonable. Furthermore, any decrease in the trading price of our ADSs or Shares on one of these markets could cause a decrease in the trading price of our securities on the other markets. While our securities are fungible between the markets or can be made fungible via deposit and cancellation procedures as set out in the deposit agreement, our depository has in the past and could in the future restrict the conversion of our Shares into ADSs (or vice versa) on the basis of sanction restrictions or due to other restrictions.

VEON Ltd. is a Bermuda incorporated exempt company that, while headquartered in the Netherlands with its principal place of business in Amsterdam, is governed by Bermuda law, which may affect your rights as a shareholder or holder of ADSs, including your ability to enforce civil liabilities under U.S. securities laws.

VEON Ltd. is a Bermuda incorporated exempted company. As a result, the rights of VEON Ltd.'s shareholders are governed by Bermuda law and by its bye-laws. The rights of shareholders under Bermuda law may differ from the rights of shareholders of companies incorporated in other jurisdictions. In addition, holders of ADSs do not have the same rights under Bermuda law and VEON Ltd.'s bye-laws as registered holders of VEON Ltd.'s common shares. As substantially all of our assets are located outside the United States, it may be difficult for investors to enforce in the United States judgments obtained in U.S. courts against VEON Ltd. or its directors and executive officers based on civil liability provisions of the U.S. securities laws. Uncertainty exists as to whether courts in Bermuda will enforce judgments obtained in other jurisdictions, such as the United States and the Netherlands, under the securities laws of those jurisdictions, or entertain actions in Bermuda under the securities laws of other jurisdictions.

As a foreign private issuer within the meaning of the rules of NASDAQ, we are subject to different NASDAQ governance standards than domestic U.S. issuers, which may afford less protection to holders of our ADSs.

As a Bermuda incorporated exempt company with ADSs listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market, we are permitted to follow "home country practice" in lieu of certain corporate governance provisions under the NASDAQ listing rules that are applicable to a U.S. company. Accordingly, VEON's shareholders do not have the same protections as are afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to all of NASDAQ's corporate governance requirements. Certain corporate governance practices in Bermuda, may differ significantly from the NASDAQ corporate governance listing standards. For more information on the significant differences between our corporate governance practices and those followed by U.S. companies under the NASDAQ listing rules, see —*Corporate Governance*.

Holders of ADSs may be restricted in their ability to exercise voting rights and the information provided with respect to shareholder meetings.

Holders of ADSs generally have the right under the deposit agreement to instruct the depository to exercise the voting rights for the equity shares represented by such holders' ADSs. At our request, the depository will mail to holders any notice of shareholders' meeting received from us together with information explaining how to instruct the depository to exercise the voting rights of the common shares represented by ADSs. If the depository timely receives voting instructions from a holder of ADSs, it will endeavor to vote the securities represented by the holder's ADSs in accordance with such voting instructions. However, the ability of the depository to carry out voting instructions may be limited by practical and legal limitations and the terms of the

common shares on deposit. We cannot assure you that you will receive voting materials in time to enable you to return voting instructions to the depository in a timely manner.

We may lose our foreign private issuer status in the future, which could result in significant additional costs and expenses.

We are a “foreign private issuer,” as such term is defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act, and therefore, we are not required to comply with all the periodic disclosure and current reporting requirements of the Exchange Act and related rules and regulations.

The rules governing the information that foreign private issuers are required to disclose differ from those governing U.S. corporations pursuant to the Exchange Act. Although we currently report periodic financial results and certain material events, we are not required to file quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or provide current reports on Form 8-K disclosing significant events within four business days of their occurrence. In addition, we are exempt from the SEC’s proxy rules and proxy statements that we distribute are not subject to review by the SEC and Section 16 of the Exchange Act regarding sales of our shares by insiders.

In the future, we could cease to be considered a foreign private issuer if a majority of our outstanding voting securities are directly or indirectly held of record by U.S. residents and a majority of our directors or management are U.S. citizens or residents. Based on a review of our register of members maintained in Bermuda, as of June 15, 2023, a total of 1,038,276,403 common shares representing approximately 59.1% of VEON Ltd.’s issued and outstanding shares were held of record by BNY (Nominees) Limited in the United Kingdom as custodian of The Bank of New York Mellon for the purposes of our ADS program, a total of 492,341,642 common shares representing approximately 28.0% of VEON Ltd.’s issued and outstanding shares were held of record by Nederlands Centraal Instituut Voor Giraal Effectenverkeer B.V. and where ING Bank N.V. is acting as custodian of The Bank of New York Mellon, for the purposes of our ADS program, a total of 36,113,090 common shares representing approximately 2.1% of VEON Ltd.’s issued and outstanding shares were held of record by Nederlands Centraal Instituut Voor Giraal Effectenverkeer B.V., for the purposes of our common shares listed and tradable on Euronext Amsterdam, and a total of 190,000,000 common shares representing approximately 10.8% of VEON Ltd.’s issued and outstanding shares were held of record by L1T VIP Holdings S.a.r.l. As of June 15, 2023, 19 record holders of VEON Ltd.’s ADRs, holding an aggregate of 763,528,350 common shares (representing approximately 43.5% of VEON Ltd.’s issued and outstanding shares), were listed as having addresses in the United States. As of June 15, 2023, less than a majority of our directors and management are U.S. citizens or residents. In the event that we lose our foreign private issuer status, the regulatory and compliance costs to us under U.S. securities laws as a U.S. domestic issuer may be significantly higher than costs we incur as a foreign private issuer.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

For discussion related to our financial condition, changes in financial condition, and the results of operations for 2021 compared to 2020, refer to —Operating and Financial Review and Prospects in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, which was filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission on April 29, 2022, excluding the discussion related to the adjustments to our Consolidated Income Statement, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and capital expenditures that have been made following the classification of Russia as a discontinued operation (see Note 10—Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations in our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements), which is discussed in this section.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the related Notes included in this Annual Report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements due to numerous factors, including the risks discussed in — How We Manage Risks — Risk Factors.

Overview

VEON is a leading global provider of connectivity and internet services, headquartered in Amsterdam. Present in some of the world's most dynamic markets, VEON currently provides more than 157 million customers with voice, fixed broadband, data and digital services. VEON, through its operating companies, offers services to customers in several countries: Pakistan, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Bangladesh, and Kyrgyzstan. We provide services under the “Jazz,” “Kyivstar,” “banglalink” and “Beeline” brands.

VEON generates revenue from the provision of voice, data and other telecommunication services through a range of wireless, fixed and broadband internet services, as well as selling equipment, infrastructure and accessories.

Reportable Segments

We present our reportable segments based on economic environments and stages of development in different geographical areas, requiring different investment and marketing strategies.

As of December 31, 2022, our reportable segments consist of the following segments: Pakistan, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Bangladesh.

On November 24, 2022, VEON announced the sale of its Russian operations, and the Russian business has, in line with the IFRS 5 requirements, become a discontinued operation, accounted for as an “Asset held for sale”. Our Algerian business, following the exercise of the put option for our stake in Algeria on July 1, 2021 and subsequent completion of sale transaction on August 5, 2022, was disposed of (refer to [Note 10 - Held for sale and discontinued operations](#) in our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto for further details).

We also present our results of operations for “Others” and “HQ” separately, although these are not reportable segments. “Others” represents our operations in Kyrgyzstan and Georgia (included until the sale thereof on June 8, 2022) and “HQ” represents transactions related to management activities within the group in Amsterdam, London and Luxembourg and costs relating to centrally managed operations, and reconciles the results of our reportable segments and our total revenue and Adjusted EBITDA. See [Note 9 Significant Transactions](#) of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto for details on the sale of Georgia operations.

For more information on our reportable segments, refer to [Note 2—Segment Information](#) in our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto for further details.

Basis of Presentation of Financial Results

Our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, effective at the time of preparing the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and applied by VEON.

Critical Accounting Estimates

For a discussion of our accounting policies please refer to [Note 25—Significant Accounting Policies](#) of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto.

Key Developments for the year ended December 31, 2022

Sale of Russian operations

On November 2, 2022, VEON announced that it was conducting a competitive sales process in relation to its Russian operations, while exploring options in an effort to ensure that an optimal outcome is achieved for all relevant stakeholders, including VEON, its Russian operations, its shareholders, its creditors, its customers and its employees working both in and outside of Russia.

On November 24, 2022, VEON entered into an agreement to sell its Russian operations to certain senior members of the management team of VimpelCom, led by its current CEO, Aleksander Torbakhov. Under the agreement, VEON will receive consideration of RUB 130 billion (approximately US\$1,900 million). As a result of the expected disposal the Company classified its operations in Russia as "Asset held for sale" and discontinued operations. In connection with this classification, the Company no longer accounts for depreciation and amortization expenses of Russia assets. The results for Russia in the consolidated income statements and the consolidated statements of cash flows for 2022, 2021 and 2020 have been presented separately. For further details of this transaction, please refer to [Note 10 - Held for sale and discontinued operations](#) of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto.

Sale of Algeria operations

On July 1, 2021, VEON exercised its put option to sell the entirety of its 45.57% stake in its Algerian subsidiary, Omnum Telecom Algeria SpA (Algeria) to the Fonds National d'Investissement (FNI). Omnum owns Algerian mobile network operator, Djezzy. Under the terms of the Shareholders' Agreement, the transaction was completed on August 5, 2022 for a sale price of US\$682 million. For further details of this transaction, please refer to [Note 10 - Held for sale and discontinued operations](#) of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto.

Sale of Georgia operations

On March 31, 2022, VEON Georgia Holdings B.V. entered into a non-binding share purchase agreement with Miren Invest LLC, VEON's former local partner, for the sale of VEON Georgia LLC, our operating company in Georgia, for US\$45 million, subject to VEON corporate approvals and regulatory approvals. The sale was completed on June 8, 2022 (see [Note 9 - Significant Transactions](#) of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto).

Financing activities

VEON US\$1,250 multi-currency revolving credit facility agreement

In February 2022, the maturity of the multi-currency revolving credit facility originally entered into in March 2021 for US\$ 1,250 million (the "RCF") was extended for one year until March 2025; two banks did not agree to extend, and therefore US\$250 million will mature at the original maturity date in March 2024 and US\$ 805 million will mature in March 2025.

In February 2022, VEON Holdings B.V. drew US\$430 million under the RCF. Subject to the terms set out in the RCF, the outstanding balance can be rolled over until final maturity.

In March 2022, Alfa Bank (US\$125 million commitment) and Raiffeisen Bank Russia (US\$70 million commitment) notified the Agent under the RCF that as a result of new Russian regulatory requirements following a presidential decree, they could no longer participate in the RCF. As a result, their available commitments were cancelled and the total RCF size reduced from US\$1,250 million to US\$1,055 million. The drawn portion from Alfa Bank (US\$43 million) was subsequently repaid in April 2022 and the drawn portion from Raiffeisen Bank Russia (US\$24 million) was repaid in May 2022.

In April and May 2022, VEON Holdings B.V. received US\$610 million following a utilization under the RCF. The remaining US\$82 million was received in November. The RCF was fully drawn at year-end with US\$1,055 million outstanding. The outstanding amounts have been rolled-over until April, US\$692 million, and May, US\$363 million, of 2023. Subject to the terms set out in the RCF, these amount can be rolled until maturity.

Financing activities other than RCF

In February 2022, VEON Holdings B.V. repaid its 7.50% Note of US\$417 million originally maturing in March 2022.

In February 2022, VEON Holdings B.V. prepaid RUB 30 billion (US\$396 million equivalent) of outstanding loans to VTB Bank originally maturing in July 2025.

In February 2022, VEON Finance Ireland DAC signed a RUB 30 billion (US\$400 million equivalent) term loan facility with VTB Bank with a floating rate. This facility was guaranteed by VEON Holding B.V. and had a maturity of February 2029. The proceeds from this facility were used for general corporate purposes, including the financing of intercompany loans to VimpelCom.

In March 2022, Pakistan Mobile Communication Limited ("PMCL") fully utilized the remaining PKR 40 billion (US\$222 million equivalent) available under its existing credit line.

In March 2022 when VTB bank became subject to further sanctions, VEON Finance Ireland DAC prepaid its RUB 30 billion (US\$259 million equivalent) term loan facility with VTB Bank in accordance with its terms, and the facility was cancelled.

In April 2022, VEON Finance Ireland DAC novated its Sberbank (RUB 45 billion (US\$556 million equivalent)) and Alfa Bank (RUB 45 billion (US\$556 million equivalent)) term loans totaling RUB 90 billion (US\$1,112 million equivalent) to VimpelCom, resulting in the release of the former borrower, VEON Finance Ireland DAC and guarantor, VEON Holdings B.V., from their obligations.

In April 2022, PMCL signed a PKR 40 billion (US\$217 million equivalent) syndicated loan with a 10 year maturity. The drawn amount under the facility is PKR 30 billion (US\$156 million equivalent).

In April 2022, Banglalink signed a BDT 12 billion (US\$139) syndicated loan with a five year maturity till April 2027. During May 2022, Banglalink utilized BDT 9 billion (US\$103) of the syndicated loan which was partially used to fully repay its existing loan of BDT 3 billion (US\$38). In July, August and September 2022, Banglalink fully utilized the remaining BDT 3 billion (US\$32) under its BDT syndicated loan facility.

In March, April, May and June 2022, Kyivstar fully prepaid a UAH 1,350 million (US\$46 million equivalent) loan with JSC CitiBank, a UAH 1,275 (US\$44 million equivalent) million loan with JSC Credit Agricole, a UAH 1,677 million (US\$57 million equivalent) loan with Alfa bank, and also prepaid a portion of a UAH 1,250 million loan with OTP Bank (UAH 490 million (US\$17 million equivalent)).

For a summary of all outstanding indebtedness as of December 31, 2022, please refer to —*Liquidity and Capital Resources—Indebtedness* and to *Note 16 — Investments, Debt and Derivatives* of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Developments

On February 24, 2022, a military conflict began between Russia and Ukraine and as of June 15, 2023 the conflict is still ongoing. Refer to [Note 24](#) for further details.

On March 31, 2022, Banglalink acquired new spectrum for a fee of US\$205 million payable in installments over eleven years, doubling its spectrum holding in Bangladesh. Banglalink acquired 40 MHz of spectrum from the 2,300 MHz band.

On April 12, 2022, Jazz signed a 4G license renewal with the PTA for a fee of PKR 45 billion (US\$486 million equivalent) for fifteen years, of which 50% has been settled, and the remaining amount will be paid in five equal annual installments.

On April 12, 2022, VEON confirmed that on April 7, 2022 VEON received notification from the Listing Qualifications Department of NASDAQ that VEON was not in compliance with the minimum bid price requirement set forth in NASDAQ's Listing Rule 5550(a)(2) (the "Minimum Bid Price"). Refer to —*Key Developments after the year ended December 31, 2022* below and [Note 1](#) for further developments relating to our return to compliance with the Minimum Bid Price.

On July 1, 2022, equity-settled awards granted to key senior managers under the 2021 Deferred Shares Plan vested and on July 14, 2022, equity-settled awards granted to key directors under the 2021 Deferred Shares Plan vested. Subsequently, 2,659,740 shares in the Company were transferred to key senior managers and directors from shares held by a subsidiary of the Company during the three months ended September 30, 2022. Refer to [Note 22](#) for further details.

On August 3, 2022, VEON announced that Banglalink reached an agreement with Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited (BTCL) to share its tower infrastructures with Banglalink.

On September 20, 2022, the VEON Board of Directors approved a share grant to the VEON Group Chief Executive Officer, Kaan Terzioglu, under the 2021 Deferred Shares Plan with a grant date of October 1, 2022. On October 1, 2022 1, 569, 531 shares were transferred to Kaan Terzioglu under the 2021 Deferred Shares Plan. Refer to [Note 22](#) for further details.

On October 13, 2022, PMCL received a favorable decision from the Islamabad High Court regarding the outstanding litigation, the financial impact of which amounting to US\$92 million was recorded as of December 31, 2022.

On October 14, 2022, VEON invited the Note holders of the 2023 Notes to contact VEON Ltd. in order to engage in discussions with these Note holders, with the aim to maintain a stable capital structure in the longer-term. On November 24, 2022, VEON announced the launch of a scheme of arrangement in England (the "Scheme") via the issuance of a Practice Statement Letter to extend the maturity of the 2023 Notes by eight months from their respective maturity dates. On December 9, 2022, VEON issued a Supplemental Practice Statement Letter including an increase to the Amendment Fee as well as the inclusion of a put right (the "Put Right") requiring the Company to repurchase the 2023 Notes in an aggregate amount of up to US\$ 600 million. On December 26, 2022, VEON announced that the OFAC License was obtained for the Scheme meeting, which authorizes all noteholders (and their funds, fund managers, investment advisors or subadvisors), financial institutions, clearing and trading systems, trustees, paying and security agents, registrars, and other service providers, intermediaries, and

third parties, to participate in (including, but not limited to, voting on) the Scheme, provided they are not precluded from doing so by law or regulation.

Management Changes

On October 17, 2022, VEON announced the appointment of Matthieu Galvani as Chief Corporate Affairs Officer, effective immediately and was also made a member of GEC.

On January 1, 2022, Victor Biryukov was appointed Group General Counsel and a member of the Group Executive Committee. On November 1, 2022, Mr. Biryukov was appointed in a special capacity to manage the sale of the Russian operations.

A. Omiyinka Doris was appointed as Acting Group General Counsel and a member of the Group Executive Committee from November 1, 2022.

Changes to Board of Directors

On January 5, 2022, VEON announced the appointment of Karen Linehan to the Board of Directors as a non-executive director, following the resignation of Steve Pusey in 2021.

On March 1, 2022, VEON announced the resignation of Mikhail Fridman from the Board of Directors, effective from February 28, 2022.

On March 8, 2022, VEON announced the resignation of Robert Jan van de Kraats from the Board of Directors, effective from March 7, 2022.

On March 16, 2022, VEON announced the appointment of Michiel Soeting to the Board of Directors as a non-executive director and Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee, following the resignation of Robert Jan van de Kraats on March 7, 2022.

On May 25, 2022 VEON announced that its Board of Directors and its Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee have recommended 11 individuals for the Board, including eight directors currently serving on the Board and three new members. The Board also announced that Gennady Gazin, Leonid Boguslavsky and Sergi Herrero did not put themselves up for reelection.

On June 29, 2022, at the Annual General Meeting, shareholders elected three new directors: Augie Fabela, Morten Lundal and Stan Miller as well as eight previously serving directors: Hans-Holger Albrecht, Yaroslav Glazunov, Andrei Gusev, Gunnar Holt, Karen Linehan, Irene Shvakman, Vasily Sidorov and Michiel Soeting.

Key Developments after the year ended December 31, 2022

VEON's Scheme of creditors

On January 31, 2023 VEON confirmed that, further to the announcement issued on January 30, 2023 regarding the Scheme Sanction Hearing, at which the Court made an order sanctioning the Scheme (the "Order"), the Order has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies. VEON announced that each of the conditions to the Scheme has been fulfilled in accordance with the terms of the Scheme (and therefore, the Scheme has become effective and binds the Company and all Scheme Creditors), including, among other things, the imposition of the Scheme Standstill, which will restrict 2023 Noteholders from taking Enforcement Action (and other related actions) in accordance with the terms described in the Scheme.

The amendments to the 2023 Notes were subject to the receipt of relevant licenses to become effective, at which time the maturity dates of the February 2023 and April 2023 notes will be amended to October and December 2023, respectively. On April 3, 2023, VEON announced that each of the conditions has been satisfied in accordance with the terms of the Scheme, including receipt of all authorizations and/or licenses necessary to implement the amendments to the 2023 Notes (as set out in the Scheme). On April 4, 2023, the Scheme became effective.

Pursuant to the amendments, Noteholders are entitled to payment of an amendment fee of 200bps payable on the 2023 Notes outstanding on their respective amended maturity dates and a put right is granted requiring the Company to repurchase 2023 Notes held by 2023 Noteholders exercising such right, at a purchase price of 102 per cent of the principal amount ("2023 Put Option"), together with accrued and unpaid interest. The 2023 Put Option closed on April 19, 2023 with holders of US\$165 of the October 2023 Notes and holders of US\$294 of the December 2023 Notes exercising the Put Option.

On April 20, 2023, VEON announced that the 2023 Notes accepted for repurchase pursuant to the 2023 Put Option were repurchased by the issuer, VEON Holdings B.V. and cancelled on April 26, 2023.

VEON US\$1,250 multi-currency revolving credit facility agreement

On April 20, 2023 and May 30, 2023, the outstanding amounts under RCF facility have been rolled-over until October, US\$692 and November, US\$363, 2023.

Ukraine prepayment

In April 2023, Kyivstar fully prepaid its external debt which included a UAH 1,400 million (US\$38) loan with Raiffeisen Bank and UAH 760 million loan with OTP Bank (US\$21).

PMCL syndicated credit facility

Pakistan Mobile Communication Limited ("PMCL") fully utilized the remaining PKR 10 billion (US\$41) under existing 40 billion facility through drawdown in January and April 2023.

U.S. Treasury expands general license to include both VEON Ltd. and VEON Holdings B.V.

On January 18, 2023, VEON announced that the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) replaced the General License 54 originally issued on November 18, 2022 with General License 54A to now include both VEON Ltd. and VEON Holdings B.V. (VEON Holdings).

This general license authorizes all transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to the purchase and receipt of any debt or equity securities of VEON Ltd. or VEON Holdings B.V. that would otherwise be prohibited by section 1(a)(i) of Executive Order (E.O.) 14071. OFAC General License 54A applies to all debt and equity securities of VEON Ltd. or VEON Holdings B.V. that were issued before June 6, 2022, and confirms that the authorization applies not only to the purchase and receipt of debt and equity securities, but also to transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to facilitating, clearing, and settling of such transactions. This General License ensures that all market participants can trade the relevant securities with confidence that such trading is consistent with E.O. 14071, which targeted "new investment" in Russia.

VEON's ratio change under its American Depositary Receipt ("ADR") program and NASDAQ compliance

On February 6, 2023, VEON announced that its Board of Directors approved a change of ratio in the Company's ADR program, comprising a change in the ratio of American Depositary Shares (the "ADSs") to VEON common shares (the "Shares") from one (1) ADS representing one (1) Share, to one (1) ADS representing twenty-five (25) Shares (the "Ratio Change"). The effective date of the Ratio Change was March 8, 2023.

As a result of the Ratio Change, the trading price of the Company's ADSs is expected to automatically increase proportionally, but the Company can give no assurance that the ADS trading price following the Ratio Change will be at least equal to the ADS trading price before the Ratio Change multiplied by the new 25:1 ratio. On March 23, 2023, VEON was notified by NASDAQ that VEON had regained compliance with the Minimum Bid Price contained in Listing Rule 5550(a)(2). For further details refer to Note 23 of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

VEON announced regulatory approval for sale of its Russian Operations.

On February 8, 2023, VEON announced that on February 7, 2023 The Sub-Commission of the Government Commission for Control over Foreign Investments in the Russian Federation issued its approval of the proposed sale of VEON's Russian operations to certain senior members of the management of VimpelCom.

On April 15, 2023, OFAC issued a license authorizing U.S. persons to engage in all transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to the divestment of VimpelCom. In addition to this OFAC license, VEON has also determined that it has the requisite authorizations required by the UK and Bermudan authorities to proceed with the divestment of VimpelCom. VEON does not believe that a license is required from the EU to execute the sale and is seeking a no-license-required confirmation from the relevant EU authorities.

Purchase of VEON Group Debt

During the first quarter 2023, VimpelCom independently commenced and concluded the purchase of US\$1,572 of VEON Holdings B.V. Notes in order to satisfy certain Russian regulatory obligations. Pursuant to the purchase in 2023 these Notes were reclassified to intercompany debt with the equivalent reduction in gross debt for VEON Group. PJSC VimpelCom has funded the purchase primarily by issuing new notes of longer maturity.

Other Developments

On January 18, 2023, VEON announced that OFAC has replaced the General License 54 originally issued on 18 November 2022 with General License 54A to now include both VEON Ltd. and VEON Holdings B.V. (VEON Holdings). This general license authorizes all transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to the purchase and receipt of any debt or equity securities (issued before June 6, 2022) of VEON Ltd. or VEON Holdings that would otherwise be prohibited by section 1(a)(i) of Executive Order (E.O.) 14071.

On February 21, 2023, VEON announced the completion of a further share transfer to Group Executive Committee ("GEC") member, Group Chief Internal Audit & Compliance Officer, Joop Brakenhoff. A total of 104,047 shares vested as part of VEON's Deferred Share Plan. Of those, 52,543 shares were transferred to Mr. Brakenhoff, with the remaining 51,504 withheld to cover local withholding tax.

On March 15, 2023, VEON announced the appointment of Joop Brakenhoff as Group Financial Officer, effective May 1, 2023. Mr. Brakenhoff replaces Serkan Okandan whose three-year contract as Group CFO expired at the end of April 2023.

On April 14, 2023, VEON announced that equity-settled awards were granted to five members of VEON's Group Executive Committee under the STI Scheme (154,876 shares) and the LTIP (643,286 shares).

VEON announced ratio change under its American Depositary Receipt (“ADR”) program

On February 6, 2023, VEON announced that its Board of Directors approved a change of ratio in the Company's ADR program, comprising a change in the ratio of American Depositary Shares (the “ADSs”) to VEON common shares (the “Shares”) from one (1) ADS representing one (1) Share, to one (1) ADS representing twenty-five (25) Shares (the “Ratio Change”). The effective date of the Ratio Change was March 8, 2023. On March 23, 2023, VEON was notified by Nasdaq that VEON has regained compliance with Listing Rule 5550(a)(2). For further details refer to Note 1 and [Note 9](#).

VEON Management increases ownership

On December 31, 2022, equity-settled awards granted to the Chief Internal Audit & Compliance Officer, Mr. Joop Brakenhoff, under the 2021 Deferred Share Plan vest. Subsequently, 52,543 shares in the Company were transferred to Mr. Brakenhoff from shares held by a subsidiary of the Company and 51,504 shares were withheld to cover local withholding tax.

On April 14, 2023, VEON announced that equity-settled awards were granted to five members of VEON's Group Executive Committee under the STI Scheme (154,876 shares) and the LTIP (643,286 shares)

Changes in Key Senior Managers

On March 15, 2023, VEON announced the appointment of Joop Brakenhoff as Group Chief Financial Officer (CFO), effective from May 1, 2023. Mr. Brakenhoff will replace Serkan Okandan whose three-year contract as Group CFO expired at the end of April 2023. Mr. Okandan will continue to serve VEON as a special advisor to the Group CEO and CFO.

On June 16, 2023, VEON announced that Omiyinka Doris has been appointed Group General Counsel in permanent capacity, effective June 1, 2023.

Factors Affecting Comparability and Results of Operations

The Conflict Between Russia and Ukraine

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has had a significant impact on our business. As the conflict commenced in February 2022 and is ongoing, we anticipate that our future results of operations will be adversely impacted and not comparable to past results of operations due to the volatility in foreign currency exchange rates, the potential loss of some customers in Ukraine, the impact of sanctions and export control restrictions and numerous other factors. Since the conflict began, we have faced and expect to continue to face challenges with our performance in Ukraine, which will be exacerbated as the conflict continues. Furthermore, if there is an extended continuation or further increase in the severity of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, it could result in further instability and/or worsening of the overall political and economic situation in Ukraine, Europe and/or the global economy and capital markets generally. These are highly uncertain times and it is not possible to predict with precision how certain developments will impact our results and operations, nor is it possible to execute comprehensive contingency planning in Ukraine due to the ongoing conflict and inherent danger in the country. See *Risk Factors—Market Risks—The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine is having, and will continue to have, an impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects outside of our Russian Operations.*

Foreign Currency Translation

Our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in U.S. dollars and in accordance with IAS 21, using the current rate method of currency translation with the U.S. dollar as the reporting currency. Our results of operations are affected by increases or decreases in the value of the U.S. dollar or our functional currencies. A higher average exchange rate will correlate to a weaker functional currency. The functional currencies of our group are the Pakistani rupee in Pakistan, the Bangladeshi taka in Bangladesh, the Ukrainian hryvnia in Ukraine, the Uzbekistani som in Uzbekistan, and the Kazakhstani tenge in Kazakhstan. See *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk* for a further discussion. For a discussion on risks associated with foreign currency translations related to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine see *—Risk Factors—Market Risks—We are exposed to foreign currency exchange loss, fluctuation and translation risks, including as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.*

Economic Trends

As a global telecommunications company with operations in a number of markets, we are affected by a broad range of international economic developments. Unfavorable economic conditions may impact a significant number of our customers, which includes their spending patterns, both in terms of the products they subscribe for and usage levels. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract new customers, more likely that customers will downgrade or disconnect their services and more difficult for us to maintain mobile ARPUs at existing levels. Therefore, downturns in the economies of markets in which we operate or may operate in the future could also, among other things, increase our costs, prevent us from executing our business strategies, hurt our liquidity or prevent us to meet unexpected financial requirements. The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and the responses of governments and multinational businesses to it, created critical challenges for our business and operations, significantly affected our operations and financial condition in 2022, and will likely continue to have a significant impact for the foreseeable future both in Ukraine and globally.

Furthermore, the increasing price for fossil fuels and rising inflation rates, are expected to have broader adverse effects on many of the economies in which we operate and may result in recessionary periods and lower corporate investment, which, in turn, could lead to economic strain on our business and on current and potential customers. Sustained high levels of inflation or hyperinflation in Ukraine, in addition to deteriorating economic conditions as a result of the ongoing conflict with Russia may create significant imbalances in the Ukraine economy and undermine any efforts the government is taking to create conditions that support economic growth in the wake of the conflict with Russia, which in turn may have an adverse impact on our results of operations. For more information regarding economic trends and how they affect our operations, see *—Risk Factors—Market Risks*.

Acquisitions, Dispositions and Divestitures

From time to time, we undertake acquisitions, dispositions and divestitures, which may affect comparability across periods and our results of operations. Our decision to engage in such transactions will be opportunistic and subject to market conditions. Consummation of such transactions may have an effect on comparability of our results of operations and financial condition across certain periods as changes to our asset base and revenue streams will be reflected in our financial statements.

For example, on July 1, 2021, we exercised our put option in Algeria to sell the entirety of our stake in our Algerian subsidiary to the Algerian National Investment Fund, *Fonds National d'Investissement*. In line with the requirements of IFRS 5, the Algerian business has become a discontinued operation, and was accounted for as an “Asset held for sale” commencing in the third quarter of 2021. As a result, the Algerian operations do not contribute to the comparison base or our actual reported numbers, without any change in the net economic value of this business. Furthermore, in December 2021, we concluded the sale of our network of approximately 15,400 mobile network towers in Russia to Service-Telecom for RUB 70.65 billion. We received a payment of RUB 64.4 billion at closing, and the balance of certain deferred amounts will be due and payable over the next three years, which allowed us to record a US\$225 million gain including tax benefits for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Execution of Business Strategies and Initiatives

In September 2019, we announced a strategy framework comprising of three vectors: infrastructure, digital operator and ventures. See *—Information on the Company - Overview* for further information on what this strategic framework entails, and in the first quarter of 2021, we initiated a cost efficiency program called Project Optimum to cultivate a mindset of continuous efficiency building and an improvement of actual costs. Major saving initiatives since the launch of Project Optimum include bandwidth cost optimizations, content costs reduction through vendor negotiations and in-house development, network maintenance optimizations and the implementation of smart-metering solutions. In 2022, a total of 167 savings initiatives in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan contributed to considerable organic savings. Still, no assurances can be given for the achievement of intended results or further savings within the mentioned timeframes, though the impact of these initiatives are routinely reported in our investor communications.

Changes in Tax Regimes

Changes in tax regimes have the potential to affect our business and results of operations. For example, as a result of the changes in tax legislation in Kazakhstan that became effective on January 1, 2023, the withholding tax rate applicable to profit distributions from Kazakhstan to the Netherlands increased from 0% to 5%, which contributed to restrictions on the distributable profits at VEON Ltd. For a further discussion of the risks relating to VEON Ltd.'s ability to withdraw funds and dividends from our subsidiaries and operating companies, see *Risk Factors—Operational Risks—As a holding company, we depend on the performance of our subsidiaries and their ability to pay dividends or make other transfers to VEON Ltd., as well as the ability to make certain intercompany payments and transfers*.

Certain Performance Indicators

The following discussion provides a description of certain operating data that is not included in our financial statements. We provide this operating data because it is regularly reviewed by our management and our management believes it is useful in evaluating our performance from period to period as set out below. Our management believes that presenting information about Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA Margin, mobile customers, mobile ARPU, mobile data customers, capital expenditures (excluding licenses and right-of-use assets) and local currency financial measures is useful in assessing the usage and acceptance of our mobile and broadband products and services.

For an explanation of how we calculate Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA Margin, capital expenditures (excluding licenses and right-of-use assets), and local currency financial measures, please see *Explanatory Note—Non-IFRS Financial Measures*. For a description of how we define mobile customers, mobile data customers and mobile ARPU, please see the discussion below.

Mobile customers

Mobile customers are generally customers in the registered customer base as of a given measurement date who engaged in a revenue generating activity at any time during the three months prior to such measurement date. Such activity includes any outgoing calls, customer fee accruals, debits related to service, outgoing SMS and MMS, data transmission and receipt sessions, but does not include incoming calls, SMS and MMS or abandoned calls. Our total number of mobile customers also includes customers using mobile internet service via USB modems.

Mobile data customers

Mobile data customers are mobile customers who have engaged in revenue generating activity during the three months prior to the measurement date as a result of activities including USB modem Internet access using 2.5G/3G/4G/LTE/HSPA+ technologies.

Mobile ARPU

Mobile ARPU measures the monthly average revenue per mobile user. We generally calculate mobile ARPU by dividing our mobile service revenue during the relevant period, including data revenue, roaming revenue and interconnect revenue, but excluding revenue from connection fees, sales of handsets and accessories and other non-service revenue, by the average number of our mobile customers during the period and dividing by the number of months in that period.

Results of Operations

In millions of U.S. dollars

Consolidated income statement data:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2022	2021*	2020*
Service revenues	3,600	3,690	3,355
Sale of equipment and accessories	28	35	22
Other revenues	127	125	105
Total operating revenues	3,755	3,850	3,482
Other operating income	1	—	—
Service costs	(448)	(448)	(431)
Cost of equipment and accessories	(28)	(36)	(23)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(1,533)	(1,526)	(1,403)
Depreciation	(557)	(605)	(553)
Amortization	(221)	(194)	(177)
Impairment (loss) / reversal	107	(27)	(62)
(Loss) / gain on disposal of non-current assets	(1)	9	(10)
(Loss) / gain on disposal of subsidiaries	88	—	—
Operating profit	1,163	1,023	823
Finance costs	(583)	(591)	(569)
Finance income	32	13	19
Other non-operating gain / (loss)	9	26	84
Net foreign exchange gain / (loss)	181	(7)	16
Profit / (loss) before tax	802	464	373
Income taxes	(69)	(344)	(279)
Profit / (loss) from continuing operations	733	120	94
Loss after tax from discontinued operations and disposals of discontinued operations	(742)	681	(410)
(Loss) / profit for the period	(9)	801	(316)
Attributable to:			
The owners of the parent (continuing operations)	656	75	102
The owners of the parent (discontinued operations)	(818)	599	(451)
Non-controlling interest	153	127	33
	(9)	801	(316)

*Prior year comparatives for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are adjusted following the classification of Russia as a discontinued operation (see Note 10—Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations in our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements).

Total Operating Revenue

In millions of U.S. dollars, includes intersegment revenue

	Year ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Pakistan	1,285	1,408	1,233
Ukraine	971	1,055	933
Kazakhstan	636	569	479
Uzbekistan	233	194	198
Bangladesh	576	564	537
Others	66	81	125
HQ and eliminations	(12)	(21)	(23)
Total	3,755	3,850	3,482

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our consolidated total operating revenue decreased to US\$3,755 million as compared to US\$3,850 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. This was a decrease of 2.5% primarily due to currency depreciation in countries where we operate. At a constant currency level year on year there was an increase in service revenue

driven by increased 4G penetration, content revenue and higher customer base in Pakistan coupled with the mobile data growth in Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Bangladesh and Uzbekistan operations. This organic growth was offset by the depreciating currencies in the countries where we operate. For further details, please refer to —*Reports of our reportable segments* below.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, our consolidated total operating revenue increased to US\$3,850 million as compared to US\$3,482 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. This was an increase of 10.6% primarily due to higher mobile data revenue in Pakistan that was driven by increased 4G penetration and an increase in our data customer base, continued growth in mobile data revenue in Ukraine, Bangladesh and Kazakhstan, and an increase in financial services revenue in Kazakhstan and Pakistan. For further details, please refer to —*Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Reportable Segments* in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, which was filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on April 29, 2022.

Operating Profit

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our consolidated operating profit increased to US\$1,163 million as compared to US\$1,023 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 .

For the year ended December 31, 2021, our consolidated operating profit increased to US\$1,023 million compared to US\$823 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 primarily due to higher revenues.

Non-Operating Profits And Losses

Finance Costs

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our consolidated finance costs were US\$583 million as compared to US\$591 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. This was a decrease of 1.4% that was primarily driven by a decrease in borrowings.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, our consolidated finance costs were US\$591 million as compared to US\$569 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. This was an increase of 3.9% that was primarily driven by increased borrowings.

Finance Income

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our consolidated finance income was US\$32 million as compared to US\$13 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. This was an increase of 146.2% that was primarily due to higher short-term deposit balances held in our accounts and increases in interest rates.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, our consolidated finance income was US\$13 million as compared to US\$19 million in 2020. This was a decrease of 31.6% primarily due to lower cash and deposit balances and partially due to currency devaluation on cash and deposits in the local currencies of our operating companies.

Other Non-Operating Gain / (Loss)

For the year ended December 31, 2022, we recorded other non-operating gains of US\$9 million as compared to a non-operating gain of US\$26 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. This decrease was mainly driven by a gain on money market fund classified as cash and cash equivalents.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, we recorded an other non-operating gain of US\$26 million as compared to a non-operating gain of US\$84 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The driver for this decrease related to non-operating gains in 2021 as follows: (1) a revaluation of contingent consideration liability; and (2) a gain upon reaching a settlement in connection with the dispute concerning the sale of Telecel Globe Limited. For more information on these items please refer to *Note 16—Investments, Debt and Derivatives* and *Note 7—Provisions and Contingent Liabilities*, respectively of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, which was filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on July 5, 2023.

Net Foreign Exchange Gain / (Loss)

For the year ended December 31, 2022, we recorded a net foreign exchange gain of US\$181 million as compared to a net foreign exchange loss of US\$7 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. This change was primarily due to the fluctuation in the value of the Russian ruble against the U.S. dollar that resulted in the gain on our loans denominated in Russian ruble, which was partially offset by the impact of the deterioration in the value of the Pakistani rupee and Bangladeshi taka against the U.S. dollar in 2022. For a discussion of risks related to foreign currency fluctuation and translation, see *Risk Factors—Market Risks—We are exposed to foreign currency exchange loss, fluctuation and translation risks, including as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine*.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, we recorded a net foreign exchange loss of US\$7 million as compared to a net foreign exchange gain of US\$16 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The change was primarily due to a deterioration in the value of the Pakistani rupee against the U.S. dollar in 2021, which had a negative impact on profit or loss upon translation of U.S. dollar-denominated monetary liabilities, such as trade payables and debt.

Income Tax Expense

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our consolidated income tax expense decreased by 79.9% to US\$69 million as compared to US\$344 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. For more information regarding the factors affecting our total income tax expenses, please refer to *Note 8—Income Taxes* of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, our consolidated income tax expense increased by 23.3% to US\$344 million compared to US\$279 million in 2020. For more information regarding the factors affecting our total income tax expenses, please refer to *Note 8—Income Taxes* of our audited consolidated financial statements attached to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, which was filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on April 29, 2022.

Profit / (Loss) after Tax from Discontinued Operations

For the year ended December 31, 2022, we recorded a loss after tax from discontinued operations of US\$742 million as compared to a profit after tax from discontinued operations of US\$681 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The year on year change is mainly associated with the loss of US\$722 recognized during the year 2022 on sale of our Algerian operations and loss after tax on Russian Operations of US\$ 202, which includes an impairment of US\$446 million recognized in 2022, compared to the profit after tax in our Russian Operations for the year 2021 that included a gain of US\$101 million relating to

sale of towers in Russia, please refer to *Note 9 — Significant transactions* of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, we recorded a profit after tax from discontinued operations of US\$681 million as compared to a loss after tax from discontinued operations of US\$410 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The increase was mainly due to profit after tax from our Russia operations (now classified as held for sale), while the 2020 loss for Russian Operations of US\$ 489 included an impairment charge of US\$723 impairment resulting from the impact of a weaker Russian ruble and the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on consumer spending. Likewise the Algerian 2020 results were adversely impacted by the economic slowdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. For a discussion of the sale of our Algeria and Russia operations, please refer to *Note 10 — Held for sale and discontinued operations* of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto.

For the key developments of the Russian discontinued operations during the year ended December 31, 2022, please see below:

For the year ended December 31, 2022, total operating revenue of discontinued operations in Russia increased by 8.5% (in US\$ terms) and decreased by 1.4% (in local currency terms) as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. Local currency growth was mainly impacted by lower sales of devices due to supply chain constraints, partly compensated by higher B2B revenue growth, supported by digital solutions and higher fixed-line revenues were supported by growth of the broadband business and the ongoing expansion of Beeline Russia's broadband customer base. For the year ended December 31, 2022, Russia Adjusted EBITDA increased by 21.1% (in US\$ terms) and increased by 9.0% (in local currency terms) as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021 reflecting the continued growth in higher margin mobile services, supported by revised pricing and optimized bundles, as well as cost optimization.

Profit / (Loss) For The Period Attributable To The Owners Of The Parent From Continuing Operations

For the year ended December 31, 2022, we recorded a profit attributable to the owners of the parent from continuing operations of US\$656 million as compared to US\$75 million in 2021, that was mainly due to a decrease in operating profit as offset by the decrease in consolidated income tax expense and increase in net foreign exchange gain as discussed above.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, we recorded a profit attributable to the owners of the parent from continuing operations of US\$75 million as compared to a loss attributable to the owners of the parent from continuing operations of US\$102 million in 2020, that was mainly due to an increase in operating profit in 2021 as compared to 2020 as discussed above.

Profit / (Loss) For The Period Attributable To Non-Controlling Interest

For the year ended December 31, 2022, we recorded a profit attributable to non-controlling interest of US\$153 million as compared to a profit of US\$127 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, which was mainly driven by an increase in operating profit of our discontinued operations in Algeria.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, we recorded a profit attributable to non-controlling interest of US\$127 million as compared to a profit of US\$33 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, which was mainly driven by an increase in operating profit for our discontinued operations in Algeria.

Adjusted EBITDA

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Year ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Pakistan	654	643	612
Ukraine	575	704	630
Kazakhstan	322	307	265
Uzbekistan	124	89	68
Bangladesh	210	235	228
Others	26	41	22
HQ and eliminations	(164)	(179)	(200)
Total	1,747	1,840	1,625

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our total Adjusted EBITDA was US\$1,747 million as compared to US\$1,840 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. This was a decrease of (5.1)% that was mainly due to lower operating revenue as discussed above, as well as higher operating costs owing to the significant increase in energy prices in our Pakistan, Ukraine and Bangladesh operations coupled with higher technical support costs.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, our total Adjusted EBITDA was US\$1,840 million as compared to US\$1,625 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. This was an increase of 13.2% mainly due to higher revenues as discussed above as well as lower marketing costs and a favorable change in the tax regime in Bangladesh, which was partially offset by an increase in advisory costs in Pakistan and Bangladesh and local currency devaluation against the U.S. dollar in 2021.

For more information on how we calculate Adjusted EBITDA and for the reconciliation of consolidated profit / (loss) before tax from continuing operations, the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure, to Adjusted EBITDA, for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, please refer to table below.

<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>	2022	2021	2020
Profit / (loss) before tax from continuing operations	802	464	373
Depreciation	557	605	553
Amortization	221	194	177
Impairment loss / (reversal)	(107)	27	62
(Gain) / loss on disposal of non-current assets	1	(9)	10
(Gain) / loss on disposal of subsidiaries	(88)	—	—
Finance costs	583	591	569
Finance income	(32)	(13)	(19)
Other non-operating (gain) / loss	(9)	(26)	(84)
Net foreign exchange (gain) / loss	(181)	7	(16)
Total Adjusted EBITDA	1,747	1,840	1,625

Results of our Reportable Segments

Pakistan

Results of Operations in US\$

<i>In millions of U.S. dollars (except as indicated)</i>	Year ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	'21-22 % change	'20-21 % change
Total operating revenue	1,285	1,408	1,233	-8.7 %	14.2 %
Mobile service revenue	1,169	1,285	1,134	-9.0 %	13.3 %
- of which mobile data	521	534	426	-2.4 %	25.4 %
Sales of equipment, accessories and other	116	123	99	-5.7 %	24.2 %
Operating expenses	631	765	620	-17.5 %	23.4 %
Adjusted EBITDA	654	643	612	1.7 %	5.1 %
Adjusted EBITDA margin	50.9%	45.7%	49.6%	5.2pp	-3.9pp

Results of Operations in PKR

<i>In millions of PKR (except as indicated)</i>	Year ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	'21-22 % change	'20-21 % change
Total operating revenue	261,621	228,927	199,280	14.3 %	14.9 %
Mobile service revenue	238,084	208,923	183,367	14.0 %	13.9 %
- of which mobile data	105,960	86,977	68,965	21.8 %	26.1 %
Sales of equipment, accessories and other	23,537	20,004	15,913	17.7 %	25.7 %
Operating expenses	127,574	124,360	100,092	2.6 %	24.2 %
Adjusted EBITDA	134,047	104,567	99,188	28.2 %	5.4 %
Adjusted EBITDA margin	51.2%	45.7%	49.8%	5.6pp	-4.1pp

Selected Performance Indicators

	Year ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	'21-22 % change	'20-21 % change
Mobile					
Customers in millions	73.7	72.6	66.4	1.5%	9.3%
Mobile data customers in millions	52.8	50.9	44.0	3.7%	15.7%
ARPU in US\$	1.3	1.5	1.5	-13.3%	0.0%
ARPU in PKR	269.0	248.0	239.0	8.5%	3.8%

Total Operating Revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our Pakistan total operating revenue decreased by 8.7% (in US\$ terms) and increased by 14.3% (in local currency terms), as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. This change is mainly due to increased 4G penetration, higher customer base and higher volume content services relating to application to person product that generated a growth in mobile data revenue along with the one-off SIM issuance tax release. This organic local currency increase was offset by the deterioration in Pakistani rupee during the year 2022.

Adjusted EBITDA

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our Pakistan Adjusted EBITDA increased by 1.7% (in US\$ terms) and by 28.2% (in local currency terms), as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. This change is primarily attributable to higher revenues (in local currency terms) as discussed above partially offset by increased operational expenses associated with general and administrative and structural operating costs owing to higher energy prices and increased marketing cost as well as positive impact of one-off Pakistan SIM tax reversals. The deterioration of Pakistani rupee was the main reason for year-on-year change in US\$ terms that offset the positive local currency growth in EBITDA during 2022.

Number of Mobile Customers

As of December 31, 2022, we had 73.7 million mobile customers in Pakistan, representing an increase of 1.5% as compared to December 31, 2021. This was driven primarily by growth in our mobile data customers, which increased by 3.7% over the same period. The increase was mainly due to the continued expansion of our 4G data network in Pakistan.

Mobile ARPU

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our mobile ARPU in Pakistan was lower as compared to 2021 by 13.3% (in US\$ terms) due to devaluation of the PKR against US\$, and increased by 8.5% (in local currency terms). These changes are mainly the result of an increase in mobile data revenues as discussed above.

Ukraine

Results of Operations in US\$

<i>In millions of U.S. dollars (except as indicated)</i>	Year ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	'21-22 % change	'20-21 % change
Total operating revenue	971	1,055	933	-8.0 %	13.1 %
Mobile service revenue	906	980	869	-7.6 %	12.8 %
- of which mobile data	527	590	489	-10.7 %	20.7 %
Fixed-line service revenue	59	68	59	-13.2 %	15.3 %
Sales of equipment, accessories and other	6	7	5	-14.3 %	40.0 %
Operating expenses	396	351	303	12.8 %	15.8 %
Adjusted EBITDA	575	704	630	-18.3 %	11.7 %
Adjusted EBITDA margin	59.2%	66.7%	67.5%	-7.5pp	-0.8pp

Results of Operations in UAH

<i>In millions of UAH (except as indicated)</i>	Year ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	'21-22 % change	'20-21 % change
Total operating revenue	31,092	28,748	25,158	8.2 %	14.3 %
Mobile service revenue	29,014	26,712	23,418	8.6 %	14.1 %
- of which mobile data	16,837	16,092	13,191	4.6 %	22.0 %
Fixed-line service revenue	1,879	1,859	1,602	1.1 %	16.0 %
Sales of equipment, accessories and other	198	176	138	12.5 %	27.5 %
Operating expenses	12,795	9,556	8,181	33.9 %	16.8 %
Adjusted EBITDA	18,301	19,196	16,979	-4.7 %	13.1 %
Adjusted EBITDA margin	58.9%	66.8%	67.5%	-7.9pp	-0.7pp

Selected Performance Indicators

	Year ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	'21-22 % change	'20-21 % change
Mobile					
Customers in millions	24.8	26.2	25.9	-5.3%	1.2%
Mobile data customers in millions	17.5	18.5	17.1	-5.4%	8.2%
ARPU in US\$	3.0	3.1	2.8	-3.2%	10.7%
ARPU in UAH	95.0	85.0	75.0	11.8%	13.3%

Total Operating Revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our Ukraine total operating revenue decreased by 8.0% (in US\$ terms) and increased by 8.2% (in local currency terms) as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. The change in local currency terms is primarily due to changes in tariff plans and higher international interconnect usage and roaming traffic which was in turn offset by the loss of customers as a result of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. US\$ change is mainly driven by deterioration of local currency against US\$ in 2022.

Adjusted EBITDA

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our Ukraine Adjusted EBITDA decreased by 18.3% (in US\$ terms) and by 4.7% (in local currency terms) as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. This change is primarily due to the increase in our total operating revenue (as discussed above), which was offset by higher energy costs (as a result of a significant increase in prices) and increased personnel costs (as a result of higher additional compensation owing to the ongoing conflict).

Number of Mobile Customers

As of December 31, 2022, we had 24.8 million mobile customers in Ukraine representing a decrease of 5.3% year-on-year. This change is primarily due to a loss of subscribers as a result of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine .

Mobile ARPU

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our mobile ARPU in Ukraine decreased by 3.2% (in US\$ terms) and increased by 11.8% (in local currency terms). These changes are primarily due to a growth in mobile data consumption and a loss of subscribers that resulted in a lower baseline for calculation of ARPU during 2022.

Kazakhstan

Results of Operations in US\$

<i>In millions of U.S. dollars (except as indicated)</i>	Year ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	'21-22 % change	'20-21 % change
Total operating revenue	636	569	479	11.8 %	18.8 %
Mobile service revenue	497	459	392	8.3 %	17.1 %
- of which mobile data	293	265	199	10.6 %	33.2 %
Fixed-line service revenue	116	91	78	27.5 %	16.7 %
Sales of equipment, accessories and other	23	19	9	21.1 %	111.1 %
Operating expenses	316	262	214	20.6 %	22.4 %
Adjusted EBITDA	322	307	265	4.9 %	15.8 %
Adjusted EBITDA margin	50.6%	54.0%	55.3%	-3.3pp	-1.3pp

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS IN KZT

<i>In millions of KZT (except as indicated)</i>	Year ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	'21-22 % change	'20-21 % change
Total operating revenue	293,057	242,509	197,775	20.8 %	22.6 %
Mobile service revenue	228,084	195,583	161,873	16.6 %	20.8 %
- of which mobile data	134,484	113,045	82,383	19.0 %	37.2 %
Fixed-line service revenue	54,312	38,676	32,198	40.4 %	20.1 %
Sales of equipment, accessories and other	10,661	8,250	3,704	29.2 %	122.7 %
Operating expenses	145,351	111,449	88,403	30.4 %	26.1 %
Adjusted EBITDA	147,784	131,060	109,373	12.8 %	19.8 %
Adjusted EBITDA margin	50.4%	54.0%	55.3%	-3.6pp	-1.3pp

Selected Performance Indicators

	Year ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	'21-22 % change	'20-21 % change
Mobile					
Customers in millions	10.6	9.9	9.5	7.1%	4.2%
Mobile data customers in millions	8.6	7.9	7.2	8.9%	9.7%
ARPU in US\$	4.0	3.9	3.3	2.6%	18.2%
ARPU in KZT	1,844.0	1,671.0	1,364.0	10.4%	22.5%

Total Operating Revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our Kazakhstan total operating revenue increased by 11.8% (in US\$ terms) and increased by 20.8% (in local currency terms) as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. These changes were primarily driven by higher data usage and 4G subscribers, higher fixed line services usage and repricing during the year 2022.

Adjusted EBITDA

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our Kazakhstan Adjusted EBITDA increased by 4.9% in (US\$ terms) and increased by 12.8% (in local currency terms) as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. These changes are primarily due to higher total operating revenue as described above. The increase was partially offset by increased marketing spend, and higher number of FTEs.

Number of Mobile Customers

As of December 31, 2022, we had 10.6 million mobile customers in Kazakhstan representing an increase of 7.1% as compared to December 31, 2021. This increase was driven by growth in mobile data customers which increased by 8.9% over the reporting period as a result of improved mobile data services and the continuous expansion of our 4G network.

Mobile ARPU

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our mobile ARPU in Kazakhstan increased by 2.6% (in USD terms) and increased by 10.4% (in local currency terms) as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. This increase is primarily due to the rise in the demand for mobile data due to the growth in our 4G customer base and digital services.

Uzbekistan

Results of Operations in US\$

<i>In millions of U.S. dollars (except as indicated)</i>	Year ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	'21-22 % change	'20-21 % change
Total operating revenue	233	194	198	20.1 %	-2.0 %
Mobile service revenue	232	193	196	20.2 %	-1.5 %
- of which mobile data	159	122	111	30.3 %	9.9 %
Fixed-line service revenue	1	1	1	-16.9 %	-11.0 %
Sales of equipment, accessories and other	—	—	1	0.0 %	-100.0 %
Operating expenses	109	105	130	3.8 %	-19.2 %
Adjusted EBITDA	124	89	68	39.3 %	30.9 %
Adjusted EBITDA margin	53.2%	45.9%	34.3%	7.3pp	11.6pp

Results of Operations in UZS

<i>In millions of UZS (except as indicated)</i>	Year ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	'21-22 % change	'20-21 % change
Total operating revenue	2,575,184	2,056,545	1,985,465	25.2 %	3.6 %
Mobile service revenue	2,563,793	2,043,366	1,966,778	25.5 %	3.9 %
- of which mobile data	1,762,342	1,298,999	1,114,049	35.7 %	16.6 %
Fixed-line service revenue	8,169	9,404	11,489	-13.1 %	-18.1 %
Sales of equipment, accessories and other	3,223	3,774	7,198	-14.6 %	-47.6 %
Operating expenses	1,210,233	1,112,252	1,307,334	8.8 %	-14.9 %
Adjusted EBITDA	1,371,642	944,432	679,613	45.2 %	39.0 %
Adjusted EBITDA margin	53.3%	45.9%	34.2%	7.3pp	11.7pp

Selected Performance Indicators

	Year ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	'21-22 % change	'20-21 % change
Mobile					
Customers in millions	8.4	7.1	6.8	18.3%	4.4%
Mobile data customers in millions	7.2	5.7	4.8	26.3%	18.8%
ARPU in US\$	2.5	2.3	2.2	8.7%	4.5%
ARPU in UZS	27,228	24,217	21,758	12.4%	11.3%

Total Operating Revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our Uzbekistan total operating revenue increased by 20.1% (in US\$ terms) and increased by 25.2% (in local currency terms) as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. These increases are primarily due to a higher subscriber base, higher interconnect rates, and lower excise tax rate.

Adjusted EBITDA

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our Adjusted EBITDA in Uzbekistan increased by 39.3% (in US\$ terms) and increased by 45.2% (in local currency terms) as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. These increases are due to higher revenues as discussed above along with a reversal of a property tax provision in selling and administrative cost that was partially offset by the higher technology and marketing costs during the year 2022.

Number of Mobile Customers

As of December 31, 2022, the number of mobile customers in Uzbekistan increased by 18.3% to 8.4 million. This increase was primarily driven by growth in our mobile data customers which increased by 26.3% as compared to December 31, 2021 (mainly due to the continued expansion of our 4G network in Uzbekistan).

Mobile ARPU

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our mobile ARPU in Uzbekistan increased by 8.7% (in US\$ terms) and increased by 12.4% (in local currency terms) as compared to December 31, 2021. These increases are primarily attributable to growth in our mobile data customers base and focus on high value customers.

Bangladesh

Results of Operations in US\$

<i>In millions of U.S. dollars (except as indicated)</i>	Year ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	'21-22 % change	'20-21 % change
Total operating revenue	576	564	537	2.1 %	5.0 %
Mobile service revenue	566	553	527	2.4 %	4.9 %
- of which mobile data	184	160	133	15.0 %	20.3 %
Sales of equipment, accessories and other	10	11	10	-9.1 %	10.0 %
Operating expenses	366	329	310	11.2 %	6.1 %
Adjusted EBITDA	210	235	228	-10.6 %	3.1 %
Adjusted EBITDA margin	36.5%	41.7%	42.5%	-5.2pp	-0.8pp

Results of Operations in BDT

<i>In millions of BDT (except as indicated)</i>	Year ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	'21-22 % change	'20-21 % change
Total operating revenue	53,742	47,941	45,601	12.1 %	5.1 %
Mobile service revenue	52,819	47,050	44,726	12.3 %	5.2 %
- of which mobile data	17,277	13,647	11,286	26.6 %	20.9 %
Sales of equipment, accessories and other	923	891	875	3.6 %	1.8 %
Operating expenses	34,188	27,975	26,286	22.2 %	6.4 %
Adjusted EBITDA	19,554	19,966	19,315	-2.1 %	3.4 %
Adjusted EBITDA margin	36.4%	41.6%	42.4%	-5.3pp	-0.8pp

Selected Performance Indicators

	Year ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	'21-22 % change	'20-21 % change
Mobile					
Customers in millions	37.6	35.1	33.2	7.1%	5.7%
Mobile data customers in millions	24.4	22.1	19.9	10.4%	11.1%
ARPU in US\$	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0%	0.0%
ARPU in BDT	119.7	115.0	111.0	4.1%	3.6%

Total Operating Revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our Bangladesh total operating revenue increased by 2.1% (in US\$ terms) and increased by 12.1% (in local currency terms) as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. This was primarily due to an increase in mobile data revenue which is attributed to personalized data offers that increased our 4G user base and the demand for data, as well as an increase in voice revenue.

Adjusted EBITDA

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our Bangladesh Adjusted EBITDA decreased by 10.6% (in US\$ terms) and decreased by 2.1% (in local currency terms) as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. This was mainly due to increase in marketing, personnel and technology costs, coupled with reclassification of operating minimum taxes into income tax lines in 2021, which were reported in Selling, general and administrative expenses in 2022.

Number of Mobile Customers

As of December 31, 2022, the number of mobile customers in Bangladesh increased by 7.1% to 37.6 million as compared to December 31, 2021. This was primarily driven by growth in mobile data customers, which increased by 10.4% as compared to 2021, which was primarily due to our continued investment in the 4G network and focus on growing our 4G user base.

Mobile ARPU

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our mobile ARPU in Bangladesh remained stable in US\$ terms and increased by 4.1% in local currency terms as compared to December 31, 2021. This was primarily driven by growth in mobile data and voice revenue and described above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Working Capital

As of December 31, 2022, we had negative working capital of US\$664 million, compared to negative working capital of US\$830 million as of December 31, 2021. Working capital is defined as current assets less current liabilities. The change was primarily due to an increase in cash and cash equivalents as compared to 2021 mainly as a result of proceeds from sale of Algeria operations which was partially offset by the decreased trade and other receivables when compared to 2021.

Our working capital is monitored on a regular basis by management. Our management expects to repay our debt, as it becomes due, from our operating cash flows or refinanced through additional borrowings. Although we have a negative working capital, our management believes that our cash balances and available credit facilities are sufficient to meet our present requirements. For a further discussion of our liquidity profile and in the impact of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, see — *Future Liquidity and Capital Requirements* below.

The consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F have been prepared on a going concern basis of accounting, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. As such, the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F do not include any adjustments that might result from an inability to continue as a going concern. If we cannot continue as a going concern, adjustments to the carrying values and classification of our assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of income and expenses could be required and could be material. See Note 24—*Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements* of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for a further discussion on our going concern disclosure.

Consolidated Cash Flow Summary

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	2022	2021*	2020*
Net cash flows from operating activities from continuing operations	933	961	844
Net cash flows from operating activities from discontinued operations	1,624	1,677	1,599
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities from continuing operations	(1,057)	(967)	(816)
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities from discontinued operations	(599)	(213)	(1,050)
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities from continuing operations	456	(192)	174
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities from discontinued operations	(340)	(552)	(277)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,017	714	474
Net foreign exchange difference related to continuing operations	(95)	(18)	(51)
Net foreign exchange difference related to discontinued operations	(21)	(5)	—
Cash and cash equivalent classified as held for sale	(33)	(113)	—
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of period	2,239	1,661	1,238
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period, net of overdraft	3,107	2,239	1,661

*Prior year comparatives for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are adjusted following the classification of Russia as a discontinued operation (see Note 10—*Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* in our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements).

For more details, see *Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows* in our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Operating Activities

For the year ended December 31, 2022, net cash flows from operating activities decreased to US\$933 million from US\$961 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower group EBITDA and an improvement in working capital as compared to 2021.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, net cash flows from operating activities increased to US\$961 million from US\$844 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The increase was mainly due to an increased group EBITDA as well as improved working capital position during 2021 compared to 2020.

Investing Activities

For the year ended December 31, 2022, net cash outflow from investing activities was US\$1,057 million compared to net cash outflow of US\$967 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. This increase was primarily relating to increased capital expenditures due to acceleration of our investment in 4G networks. Furthermore there was year on year decrease in the proceeds from sale of subsidiaries (US\$682 relating to Algeria received during 2022 compared to the proceeds of US\$861 from sale of our tower assets in Russia received in 2021). Our total payments for the purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets amounted to US\$634 million in 2022 compared to US\$699 million in 2021.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, we recorded an outflow of US\$967 million from investing activities, compared to an outflow of US\$816 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. This decrease was mainly due to proceeds received from the sale of our towers assets in Russia. Our total payments for the purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets amounted to US\$858 million in 2021 compared to US\$682 million in 2020.

Financing Activities

For the year ended December 31, 2022, net cash inflow from financing activities was US\$456 million compared to net cash outflow of US\$192 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The higher net cash inflow from financing activities in 2022 was mainly driven by drawing down our RCF in full during 2022 while retaining significant amounts of cash available on the balance sheet to manage our liquidity, as well as net inflow from other bank loans and bonds, among others in Pakistan, which was partially offset by lease payments and repayments of loans. The net outflow from financing activities from 2021 was mainly driven by the acquisition of non-controlling interests in PMCL and lease payments which are partially offset by net inflow from bank loans and bonds.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, net cash outflow for financing activities was US\$192 million compared to net cash inflow of US\$174 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The change of net cash flows used for financing activities was mainly driven by higher lease payments and the acquisition of non-controlling interests in PMCL during 2021.

Indebtedness

As of December 31, 2022, the principal amounts of our external indebtedness represented by bank loans and bonds amounted to US\$6,670 million, compared to US\$7,595 million as of December 31, 2021. During 2022 US\$1.2 billion of RUB denominated loans were novated from VEON Finance Ireland DAC to PJSC VimpelCom and are part of liabilities classified as held-for-sale as of December 31, 2022.

As of December 31, 2022, our debt does not include any overdrawn bank accounts related to our cash-pooling program.

As of December 31, 2022, VEON had the following principal amounts outstanding for interest-bearing loans and bonds as well as cash-pool overdrawn bank accounts:

Entity	Type of debt/ original lenders	Interest rate	Debt currency	Outstanding debt (mln)	Outstanding debt (US\$ mln)	Maturity date
VEON Holdings B.V.	Notes	5.95%	USD	529	529	02.13.2023
VEON Holdings B.V.	Revolving Credit Facility	SOFR + 1.7%	USD	692	692	04.20.2023
VEON Holdings B.V.	Notes	7.25%	USD	700	700	04.26.2023
VEON Holdings B.V.	Revolving Credit Facility	SOFR + 1.7%	USD	363	363	05.30.2023
VEON Holdings B.V.	Notes	4.95%	USD	533	533	06.16.2024
VEON Holdings B.V.	Notes	4.00%	USD	1,000	1,000	04.09.2025
VEON Holdings B.V.	Notes	6.30%	RUB	20,000	284	06.18.2025
VEON Holdings B.V.	Notes	6.50%	RUB	10,000	143	09.11.2025
VEON Holdings B.V.	Notes	8.13%	RUB	20,000	284	09.16.2026
VEON Holdings B.V.	Notes	3.38%	USD	1,250	1,250	11.25.2027
VEON Holdings B.V. Total					5,778	
PMCL	Syndicated Loan Facility	6M KIBOR + 0.55%	PKR	33,848	149	09.02.2026
PMCL	Loan from Habib Bank Limited	6M KIBOR + 0.55%	PKR	14,369	63	09.02.2026
PMCL	Syndicated Loan Facility	6M KIBOR + 0.55%	PKR	15,000	66	05.18.2028
PMCL	Syndicated Loan Facility	3M KIBOR + 0.60%	PKR	50,000	221	07.05.2031
PMCL	Syndicated Loan Facility	6M KIBOR + 0.60%	PKR	30,000	132	04.19.2032
PMCL	Others				31	
Pakistan Mobile Communications Limited Total					662	
PJSC Kyivstar	Loan from OTP Bank	10.15%	UAH	760	21	12.22.2023
PJSC Kyivstar	Loan from Raiffeisen Bank	11.00%	UAH	1,400	38	11.26.2025
PJSC Kyivstar Total					59	
Banglalink	Syndicated Loan Facility	Average bank deposit rate + 4.25%	BDT	11,370	110	04.26.2027
Other					14	
Banglalink Digital Communications Ltd. Total					124	
Other entities	Cash-pool overdrawn accounts and other				47	
Total VEON					6,670	

We may from time to time seek to purchase our outstanding debt through cash purchases and/or exchanges for new debt securities in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved may be material.

The following table reflects our financial liabilities, net of derivative assets, classified further by maturity date, as of December 31, 2022.

	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Bank loans and bonds	2,796	2,671	2,013	351	7,831
Lease liabilities	95	423	327	402	1,247
Purchase obligations	285	—	—	—	285
Total financial liabilities, net of derivative assets	3,176	3,094	2,340	753	9,363

For further discussion of these contractual obligations, please refer to *Note 12—Property and Equipment*, *Note 13—Intangible Assets*, *Note 16—Investments, Debt and Derivatives* and *Note 18—Financial Risk Management* of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto. We did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenue or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

For additional information on our outstanding indebtedness, please refer to *Note 16 — Investments, Debt and Derivatives* of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto. For a description of some of the risks associated with certain of our indebtedness, see *Risk Factors—Liquidity and Capital Risks—Our substantial amounts of indebtedness and debt service obligations could materially decrease our cash flow, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.*

Cash Subject to Currency and Contractual Restrictions

Following the onset of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, our ability to exchange U.S. dollars and other currencies into Russian rubles was adversely impacted due to certain restrictions imposed on Russian financial institutions, Russian countermeasures and the instability of the Russian financial sector in general. In light of these difficulties, we implemented the Scheme. For information on the Scheme, see *-Key Developments after the year ended December 31, 2022—VEON's Scheme of creditors.* For more information on these risks, see *—Risk Factors—Operational Risks—As a holding company with a number of operating subsidiaries, we depend on the performance of our subsidiaries and their ability to pay dividends or make other transfers to VEON Ltd., as well as the ability to make certain intercompany payments and transfers.*

Future Liquidity and Capital Requirements

Telecommunications service providers require significant amounts of capital to construct networks and attract customers. In the foreseeable future, our further expansion will require significant investment activity, including the purchase of equipment and possibly the acquisition of other companies.

In 2022, our capital expenditures (excluding licenses and right-of-use assets) were US\$841 million compared to US\$806 million in 2021 and US\$776 million in 2020. These investments related to upgrades and expansions of high-speed data networks across all our countries of operations.

While our medium-term plan for capital expenditures (excluding licenses and right-of-use assets) is to invest in high-speed data networks to continue to capture mobile data growth, including the continued roll-out of 4G/LTE networks in Pakistan, Ukraine and Bangladesh, and upgrade of our 3G networks in Bangladesh, the ongoing conflict in Russia and Ukraine has caused us to reconsider our capital outlay to ensure we have sufficient liquidity for maintenance capital expenditures and other key operational spend while at the same time servicing our indebtedness. As a result, capital expenditures that are more discretionary in nature may be put on hold until the impact of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and particularly its effects on our liquidity and financial profile, becomes more certain.

Management anticipates that the funds necessary to meet our current and expected capital requirements in the foreseeable future (including with respect to any possible acquisitions) will continue to come from:

- cash we currently hold;
- operating cash flows;
- proceeds of assets classified as held for sale;
- borrowings under syndicated bank financings, including credit lines currently available to us and issuances of debt securities on local and international capital markets.

Following the onset of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, our ability to generate cash to service our indebtedness has been materially impaired, due to expected lower revenues in Ukraine, the significant volatility of the Russian ruble, sanctions in relation to the conflict and tightened currency controls within Ukraine. The availability of external financing depends on many factors, including, but not limited to, the success of our operations, contractual restrictions, the financial position of international and local banks, the willingness of international and local banks to lend to our companies and the liquidity and strength of international and local capital markets. Due to the adverse impact the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine has had on us, including credit rating agencies withdrawing their ratings of VEON after first downgrading VEON, the terms of such external financing may be less favorable than our existing financing, including due to the reputational harm we have suffered. See *Risk Factors—Market Risks—We have suffered reputational harm as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.*

As of December 31, 2022, we had an undrawn amount of US\$44 million under the existing PMCL Term facility. For additional information on our outstanding indebtedness, please refer to *Note 18 — Financial Risk Management* of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto. On December 31, 2022, VEON had approximately US\$2.5 billion of cash held at the level of its headquarters (“HQ”) in Amsterdam, which was deposited with international banks and invested in money market funds and which is fully accessible at HQ. In addition, VEON's operating companies had a total cash position equivalent to over US\$0.6 billion. However, there can be no assurance that our existing cash balances and revolving credit lines will be sufficient over time to service our existing indebtedness, including to address our upcoming bond maturities in February 2023 and April 2023. See *—Risk Factors—Liquidity and Capital Risks—Our substantial amounts of indebtedness and debt service obligations could materially decrease our cash flow, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.*

While we currently have sufficient liquidity to satisfy our current obligations at least over the next twelve months, Management identified material uncertainties as a result of the conflict. Based on the material uncertainties our independent auditor included an emphasis of matter paragraph in their Independent Auditor's Report. See *—Risk Factors—Market Risks—*

Our independent auditors have included an emphasis of matter paragraph on going concern in their opinion as a result of the effects of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and Note 24—Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for our going concern disclosure.

Below is the reconciliation of capital expenditures (excluding licenses and right-of-use assets) to cash flows used to Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

	2022	2021*	2020*
Capital expenditures (excluding licenses and right-of-use assets) **	841	806	776
<i>Adjusted for:</i>			
Additions of licenses	526	482	38
Difference in timing between accrual and payment for capital expenditures (excluding licenses and right-of-use assets)	(357)	(430)	(132)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,010	858	682

*Prior year comparatives for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are adjusted following the classification of Russia and Algeria as a discontinued operation (see Note 10—Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements)

** Refer to Note 2—Segment information of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Quantitative And Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

For information on quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk, see—*Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*.

Research and Development

We now have the capacity to launch 4G/LTE services in each of our reportable segments. We have acquired new spectrum in several operating companies to boost our network capacity, enhance spectral efficiency and enable the launch of new radio access networks technologies. For a discussion of the risks associated with new technology, see - *Risk Factors—Market Risks—We may be unable to keep pace with technological changes and evolving industry standards, which could harm our competitive position and, in turn, materially harm our business.*

Related Party Transactions

We have entered into transactions with related parties and affiliates. See —*Related Party Transactions and Note 22—Related Parties* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Memorandum and Articles of Association

We describe below the material provisions of our memorandum of association and bye-laws, certain provisions of Bermuda law relating to our organization and operation, and some of the terms of our share rights based on provisions of our memorandum of association, our bye-laws, applicable Bermuda law and certain agreements relating to our shares. Although we believe that we have summarized the material terms of our memorandum of association and bye-laws, Bermuda legal requirements and our share capital, this summary is not complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to our memorandum of association, our bye-laws and applicable Bermuda law. All references to our bye-laws herein, unless otherwise noted, are to our amended and restated bye-laws, which were approved by our shareholders on June 10, 2021 and amended on June 29, 2023.

The affirmative vote of at least 75.0% of the shares voted at a shareholders meeting is required to approve amendments to our bye-laws.

General

VEON Ltd. is an exempted company limited by shares incorporated under the Companies Act on June 5, 2009, and our registered office is located at Victoria Place, 31 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM 10, Bermuda. Our registration number with the Registrar of Companies in Bermuda is 43271. As set forth in paragraph 6 of our memorandum of association, VEON Ltd. was formed with unrestricted business objects. We are registered with the Dutch Trade Register (registration number 34374835) as a company formally registered abroad (*formeel buitenlandse kapitaalvennootschap*), as this term is referred to in the Dutch Companies Formally Registered Abroad Act (*Wet op de formeel buitenlandse vennootschappen*), which means that we are deemed a Dutch resident company for tax purposes in accordance with applicable Dutch tax regulations.

Issued Share Capital

As of December 31, 2022, the authorized share capital was US\$1,849,190.67, divided into 1,849,190,667 common shares, par value US\$0.001, of which 1,756,731,135 common shares were issued and outstanding. All issued and outstanding shares are fully paid. See *Note 19 — Issued Capital and Reserves* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Subject to our bye-laws and to any shareholders' resolution to the contrary, and without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of any existing shares or class of shares, our Board of Directors has the power to issue up to five percent of the total authorized capital of the company as common shares on such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors may determine; provided that this limitation does not apply to the issue of shares in connection with employee compensation awards approved by the CTC.

We may increase, divide, consolidate, change the currency or denomination of or reduce our share capital with the approval of our shareholders.

We may purchase our own shares for cancellation or acquire them as treasury shares in accordance with Bermuda law on such terms as the Board of Directors may determine.

We may, under our bye-laws, at any time request any person we have cause to believe is interested in our shares to confirm details of our shares in which that person holds an interest.

Common Shares

The holders of common shares are, subject to our bye-laws and Bermuda law, generally entitled to enjoy all the rights attaching to common shares.

Except for treasury shares, each fully paid common share entitles its registered holder to:

- participate in shareholder meetings;
- have one vote on all issues voted upon at a 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 of Directors and all such votes may be cast for a single candidate or may be distributed between or among two or more candidates;
- receive dividends approved by the Board of Directors (any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share which has remained unclaimed for six years from the date when it became due for payment shall, if the Board of Directors so resolves, be forfeited and cease to remain owing by VEON Ltd.);
- in the event of our liquidation, receive a pro rata share of our surplus assets; and
- exercise any other rights of a common shareholder set forth in our bye-laws and Bermuda law.

There are no sinking fund provisions attached to any of our shares. Holders of fully paid shares have no further liability to VEON Ltd. for capital calls.

All rights of any share of any class held in treasury are suspended and may not be exercised while the share is held by VEON Ltd. in treasury. As of December 31, 2022, we held zero shares in treasury.

Shareholders' Meetings

Shareholders' meetings are convened and held in accordance with our bye-laws and Bermuda law. Registered holders of shares as of the record date for the shareholder meeting may attend and vote at such shareholder meeting.

Annual General Meeting

Our bye-laws and Bermuda law provide that our annual general meeting must be held each year at such time and place as the CEO or the Board of Directors may determine.

Convening the annual general meeting requires that 30 clear days' prior notice be given to each registered shareholder entitled to attend and vote at such annual general meeting. The notice must state the date, place and time at which the meeting is to be held, that the election of directors will take place and, as far as practicable, any other business to be conducted at the meeting.

Under Bermuda law and our bye-laws, shareholders may, at their own expense (unless the company otherwise resolves), require a company to: (a) give notice to all shareholders entitled to receive notice of the annual general meeting of any resolution that the shareholders may properly propose for consideration at the next annual general meeting; and (b) circulate to all shareholders entitled to receive notice of any general meeting a statement in respect of any matter referred to in the proposed resolution or any business to be conducted at such general meeting. The number of shareholders necessary for such a requisition is either: (1) any number of shareholders representing not less than 5.0% of the total voting rights of all shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting to which the requisition relates; or (2) not less than 100 registered shareholders.

Special General Meeting

The CEO or the Board of Directors may convene a special general meeting whenever in their judgment such a meeting is necessary. The Board of Directors must, on the requisition in writing of shareholders holding not less than 10.0% of our paid up voting share capital, convene a special general meeting. Each special general meeting may be held at such time and place as the CEO or the Board of Directors may appoint.

Convening a special general meeting requires that 30 clear days' notice be given to each shareholder entitled to attend and vote at such meeting. The notice must state the date, place and time at which the meeting is to be held and as far as possible any other business to be conducted at the meeting.

Our bye-laws state that notice for all shareholders' meetings may be given by:

- delivering such notice to the shareholder in person;
- sending such notice by letter or courier to the shareholder's address as stated in the register of shareholders;
- transmitting such notice by electronic means in accordance with directions given by the shareholder; or
- accessing such notice on our website.

Shorter Notice for General Meetings

A shorter notice period will not invalidate a general meeting if it is approved by either: (a) in the case of an annual general meeting, all shareholders entitled to attend and vote at the meeting, or (b) in the case of a special general meeting, a majority of shareholders having the right to attend and vote at the meeting and together holding not less than 95.0% in nominal value of the shares giving a right to attend and vote at the meeting. The accidental omission to give notice of a general meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a general meeting by, any shareholder entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

Postponement or cancellation of general meeting

The Board of Directors may postpone or cancel any general meeting called in accordance with the bye-laws (other than a meeting requisitioned by shareholders) provided that notice of postponement or cancellation is given to each shareholder before the time for such meeting.

Quorum

Subject to the Companies Act and our bye-laws, at any general meeting, two or more persons present in person at the start of the meeting and having the right to attend and vote at the meeting and holding or representing in person or by proxy at least 50.0% plus one share of our total issued and outstanding shares at the relevant time will form a quorum for the transaction of business.

If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, then, in the case of a meeting convened on a requisition, the meeting shall be deemed cancelled and, in any other case, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day one week later, at the same time and place, or to such other day, time or place as the CEO may determine.

Voting Rights

Under Bermuda law, the voting rights of our shareholders are regulated by our bye-laws and, in certain circumstances, the Companies Act.

Subject to Bermuda law and our bye-laws, a resolution may only be put to a vote at a general meeting of any class of shareholders if:

- it is proposed by or at the direction of the Board of Directors;
- it is proposed at the direction of a court;
- it is proposed on the requisition in writing of such number of shareholders as is prescribed by, and is made in accordance with, the relevant provisions of the Companies Act or our bye-laws; or
- the chairman of the meeting in his absolute discretion decides that the resolution may properly be regarded as within the scope of the business of the meeting.

In addition to those matters required by Bermuda law or by the NASDAQ rules to be approved by a simple majority of shareholders at any general meeting, the following actions require the approval of a simple majority of the votes cast at any general meeting:

- any sale of all or substantially all of our assets;
- the appointment of an auditor; and
- removal of directors.

Any question proposed for the consideration of the shareholders at any general meeting may be decided by the affirmative votes of a simple majority of the votes cast, except for:

- whitewash procedure for mandatory offers, which requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shareholders voting in person or by proxy at a general meeting, excluding the vote of the shareholder or shareholders in question and their affiliates;
- voting for directors, which requires directors to be elected by cumulative voting at each annual general meeting;
- changes to our bye-laws, which require a resolution to be passed by shareholders representing not less than 75.0% of the total voting rights of the shareholders who vote in person or by proxy on the resolution;
- any merger, consolidation, amalgamation, conversion, reorganization, scheme of arrangement, dissolution or liquidation, which requires a resolution to be passed by shareholders representing not less than 75.0% of the total voting rights of the shareholders who vote in person or by proxy on the resolution;
- loans to any director, which require a resolution to be passed by shareholders representing not less than 90.0% of the total voting rights of the shareholders who vote in person or by proxy on the resolution; and
- the discontinuation of VEON Ltd. to a jurisdiction outside Bermuda, which requires a resolution to be passed by shareholders representing not less than 75.0% of the total voting rights of the shareholders who vote in person or by proxy on the resolution.

Our bye-laws require voting on any resolution at any meeting of the shareholders to be conducted by way of a poll vote. Except where cumulative voting is required for the election of directors, each person present and entitled to vote at a meeting of the shareholders shall have one vote for each share of which such person is the holder or for which such person holds a proxy and such vote shall be counted by ballot or, in the case of a general meeting at which one or more shareholders are present by electronic means, in such manner as the chairman of the meeting may direct. A person entitled to more than one vote need not use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

If no instruction is received from a holder of our ADSs, the Depositary shall give a proxy to an individual selected by the Board of Directors to vote the number of shares represented by the uninstructed ADSs at any shareholders' meeting. The Board of Directors' proxy designee will then vote the shares in accordance with the votes of all other shares represented and voting at the meeting, excluding any votes of any security holder of the company beneficially owning more than five percent of the securities entitled to vote at the meeting.

Voting Rights of Common Shares

The registered holders of common shares, subject to the provisions of our bye-laws, are entitled to one vote per common share, except where cumulative voting applies when electing directors.

Transfer Restrictions

For such time as our common shares are fully paid and our ADSs listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market Inc., or our common shares are listed on Euronext Amsterdam (or another appointed exchange, as determined from time to time by the Bermuda Monetary Authority), there are no Bermuda law transfer restrictions applicable to our common shares. Were any of our common shares to not be fully paid, our bye-laws permit the Board of Directors to decline to register a transfer. At such time as our ADSs cease to be listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market Inc., or our common shares cease to be listed on Euronext Amsterdam (or another appointed exchange, as determined from time to time by the Bermuda Monetary Authority), the Bermuda Exchange Control Act 1972 and associated regulations require that the prior consent of the Bermuda Monetary Authority be obtained for any transfers of shares.

Foreign Shareholders

Our bye-laws have no requirements or restrictions with respect to foreign ownership of our shares.

Board of Directors

VEON Ltd. is governed by our Board of Directors, currently consisting of 11 directors. Our bye-laws provide that the Board shall consist of such number of Directors being not less than seven Directors and not more than thirteen Directors, as the Board shall from time to time determine, subject to approval by our shareholders.

Subject to certain material business decisions that are reserved to the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors generally delegates day-to-day management of our company to our CEO.

All directors are elected by our shareholders to the Board through cumulative voting. Each voting share confers on its holder a number of votes equal to the number of directors to be elected. The holder may cast those votes for candidates in any proportion, including casting all votes for one candidate.

Under our bye-laws, the amount of any fees or other remuneration payable to directors is determined by the Board of Directors upon the recommendation of the CTC. We may repay to any director such reasonable costs and expenses as he or she may properly incur in the performance of his or her duties.

There is no requirement for the members of our Board of Directors to own shares. A director who is not a shareholder will nevertheless be entitled to attend and speak at general meetings and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares.

Neither Bermuda law nor our bye-laws establish any mandatory retirement age for our directors or executive officers.

Dividends and Dividend Rights

Pursuant to Bermuda law, we are prohibited from declaring or paying a dividend if there are reasonable grounds for believing that (a) we are, or would after the payment be, unable to pay our liabilities as they become due, or (b) the realizable value of our assets would, as a result of the dividend, be less than the aggregate of our liabilities.

The Board of Directors may, subject to our bye-laws and in accordance with the Companies Act, declare a dividend to be paid to the shareholders holding shares entitled to receive dividends, in proportion to the number of shares held by them, and such dividend may be paid in cash or wholly or partly in shares or other assets, including through the issuance of our shares or other securities, in which case the board of directors may fix the value for distribution in specie of any assets, shares or securities. We are not required to pay interest on any unpaid dividend.

In accordance with our bye-laws, dividends may be declared and paid in proportion to the amount paid up on each share. The holders of common shares are entitled to dividends if the payment of dividends is approved by the Board of Directors.

Dividends unclaimed for a period of six years from the date of payment may be forfeited.

Our bye-laws and Bermuda law do not provide for pre-emptive rights of shareholders in respect of new shares issued by us.

There is no statutory regulation of the conduct of takeover offers and transactions under Bermuda law. However, our bye-laws include mandatory offer provisions, which provide that any person who, individually or together with any of its affiliates or any other members of a group, acquires beneficial ownership of any shares which, taken together with shares already beneficially owned by it or any of its affiliates or its group, in any manner, carry 50.0% or more of the voting rights of our issued and outstanding shares, must, within 30 days of acquiring such shares, make a general offer to all holders of shares to purchase their shares.

Interested Party Transactions

The Board of Directors have the right to approve transactions with interested parties, subject to compliance with Bermuda law and our bye-laws. Prior to consideration by the Board of Directors, to determine whether, on such transaction, the arrangements with the interested party may be approved, all interests must be fully disclosed at the earliest opportunity.

Liquidation Rights

If VEON Ltd. is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a resolution of the shareholders, divide among the shareholders in specie or in kind the whole or any part of our assets (whether they shall consist of property of the same kind or not) and may, for such purpose, set such value as he deems fair upon any property to be divided as aforesaid and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the shareholders or different classes of shareholders.

The liquidator may, with the same sanction, vest the whole or any part of such assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the shareholders as the liquidator thinks fit, but so that no shareholder may be compelled to accept any shares or other securities or assets on which there is any liability.

The holders of common shares, in the event of our winding-up or dissolution, are entitled to our surplus assets in respect of their holdings of common shares, *pari passu* and *pro rata* to the number of common shares held by each of them.

Share Registration, Transfers and Settlement

All of our issued shares are registered. The register of members of a company is generally open to inspection by shareholders and by members of the general public without charge. The register of members is required to be open for inspection for not less than two hours in any business day (subject to the ability of a company to close the register of members for not more than 30 days in a year). A company is required to maintain its share register in Bermuda but may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, establish a branch register outside of Bermuda. A company is required to keep at its registered office a register of directors and officers that is open for inspection for not less than two hours in any business day by members of the public without charge. Bermuda law does not, however, provide a general right for shareholders to inspect or obtain copies of any other corporate records.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risk from adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates and changes in interest rates on our obligations.

As of December 31, 2022, the largest currency exposure risks for our group were in relation to the Russian ruble, the Pakistani rupee, the Bangladeshi taka, the Ukrainian hryvnia, the Kazakhstani tenge and the Uzbekistani som, because the majority of our cash flows from operating activities in Russia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are denominated in each of these local currencies, respectively, while our debt, if not incurred in or hedged to the aforementioned currencies, is primarily denominated in U.S. dollars.

We hold approximately 82% of our cash and bank deposits in U.S. dollars in order to hedge against the risk of local currency devaluation.

To reduce balance sheet currency mismatches, we hold part of our debt in Russian ruble, Pakistani rupee, Ukrainian hryvnia and other currencies, as well as selectively enter into foreign exchange derivatives. Nonetheless, if the U.S. dollar value of the Bangladeshi taka, the Russian ruble, the Pakistani rupee, the Uzbekistani som, the Ukrainian hryvnia or the Kazakhstani tenge were to dramatically decline, it could negatively impact our ability to repay or refinance our U.S. dollar denominated indebtedness as well as could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

In accordance with our policies, we do not enter into any treasury transactions of a speculative nature.

For more information regarding our translation of foreign currency-denominated amounts into U.S. dollars and our exposure to adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates, see —*Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Comparability and Results of Operations—Foreign Currency Translation* and *Note 18—Financial Risk Management* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our treasury function has developed risk management policies that establish guidelines for limiting foreign currency exchange rate risk. For more information on risks associated with currency exchange rates, including those associated with the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, see — *Risk Factors—Market Risks—We are exposed to foreign currency exchange loss, fluctuation and translation risks, including as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.*

The following table summarizes information, as of December 31, 2022, regarding the maturity of the part of our bank loans and bonds for which the foreign exchange revaluation directly affects our reported profit or loss:

	Aggregate nominal amount of bank loans and bonds denominated in foreign currency outstanding as of December 31,					Fair Value as of December 31,
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2022
Total debt:						
Fixed Rate (in US\$ millions)	776	719	711	284	—	734
Average interest rate	6.6%	7.02%	7.07%	8.13%	—	
Variable Rate (in US\$ millions)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average interest rate	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	776	719	711	284	—	734

As of December 31, 2022, the variable interest rate risk on the financing of our group was limited as 72% of the group's bank loans and bonds portfolio was fixed rate debt.

For more information on our market risks and financial risk management for derivatives and other financial instruments, see *Note 16—Investments, Debt and Derivatives* and *Note 18—Financial Risk Management* to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

DECLARATIONS

Introduction

This 2022 VEON's Ltd. Annual Report dated June 24, 2023, comprises regulated information within the meaning of sections 1:1 and 5:25c of the Dutch Act on Financial Supervision "Wet op het financieel toezicht."

Declarations

The Company's CEO, as required by section 5:25c, paragraph 2, under c of the Dutch Act on Financial Supervision, confirm that to the best of their knowledge:

- The 2022 financial statements included in this Annual Report give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole.
- The Director's Report included in this Annual Report gives a true and fair view of the position of the Company and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole as of December 31, 2022, and of the development and performance of the business for the financial year then ended.
- The Director's Report includes a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that the Company faces.

This Annual Report, including the 2022 financial statements, which are audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V., has been presented to the Board. The 2022 financial statements and the independent auditor's report relating to the audit of the 2022 financial statements were discussed with the Audit and Risk Committee in the presence of the senior management and the external independent auditor. The Board recommends that the General Meeting of Shareholders adopts the 2022 financial statements included in this Annual Report.

Amsterdam, the Netherlands

June 24, 2023

Kaan Terzioğlu CEO

Consolidated Financial Statements

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CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

for the years ended December 31

(In millions of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)

	Note	2022	2021*	2020*
Service revenues		3,600	3,690	3,355
Sale of equipment and accessories		28	35	22
Other revenues		127	125	105
Total operating revenues	3	3,755	3,850	3,482
Other operating income		1	—	—
Service costs		(448)	(448)	(431)
Cost of equipment and accessories		(28)	(36)	(23)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	4	(1,533)	(1,526)	(1,403)
Depreciation	12	(557)	(605)	(553)
Amortization	13	(221)	(194)	(177)
Impairment (loss) / reversal	11	107	(27)	(62)
(Loss) / gain on disposal of non-current assets		(1)	9	(10)
(Loss) / gain on disposal of subsidiaries	9	88	—	—
Operating profit		1,163	1,023	823
Finance costs		(583)	(591)	(569)
Finance income		32	13	19
Other non-operating gain / (loss)	15	9	26	84
Net foreign exchange gain / (loss)		181	(7)	16
Profit / (loss) before tax		802	464	373
Income taxes	8	(69)	(344)	(279)
Profit / (loss) from continuing operations		733	120	94
Loss after tax from discontinued operations and disposals of discontinued operations	10	(742)	681	(410)
(Loss) / profit for the period		(9)	801	(316)
Attributable to:				
The owners of the parent (continuing operations)		656	75	102
The owners of the parent (discontinued operations)		(818)	599	(451)
Non-controlling interest		153	127	33
		(9)	801	(316)
Basic and diluted gain / (loss) per share attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent:**				
from continuing operations	20	\$0.37	\$0.04	\$0.06
from discontinued operations	20	(\$0.46)	\$0.34	(\$0.26)
Total	20	(\$0.09)	\$0.38	(\$0.20)

*Prior year comparatives for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are adjusted following the classification of Russia as a discontinued operation (see [Note 10](#))

** In accordance with IAS 33, Earnings per Share, the shares vested on December 31, 2022 and subsequently issued after the reporting period date have been included in the Earnings per Share calculation (see [Note 20](#)).

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the years ended December 31

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	2022	2021	2020
Profit / (loss) for the period	(9)	801	(316)
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Foreign currency translation	(480)	(200)	(623)
Reclassification of accumulated foreign currency translation reserve to profit or loss upon disposal of foreign operation	(266)	—	96
Other	—	(3)	(15)
<i>Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Other	27	—	1
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the period, net of tax	(719)	(203)	(541)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the period, net of tax	(728)	598	(857)
Attributable to:			
The owners of the parent	(14)	513	(800)
Non-controlling interests	(714)	85	(57)
	(728)	598	(857)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the period, net of tax from:			
Continuing operations	234	(5)	189
Discontinued operations	(962)	603	(1,046)
	(728)	598	(857)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as of December 31

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Note	2022	2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	12	2,848	6,717
Intangible assets	13	1,960	3,244
Investments and derivatives	16	71	99
Deferred tax assets	8	274	228
Other assets	6	157	216
Total non-current assets		5,310	10,504
Current assets			
Inventories		18	111
Trade and other receivables	5	456	690
Investments and derivatives	16	120	86
Current income tax assets	8	72	70
Other assets	6	208	344
Cash and cash equivalents	17	3,107	2,252
Total current assets		3,981	3,553
Assets classified as held for sale	10	5,792	1,864
Total assets		15,083	15,921
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity attributable to equity owners of the parent	19	569	586
Non-controlling interests		198	919
Total equity		767	1,505
Non-current liabilities			
Debt and derivatives	16	5,336	9,404
Provisions	7	47	87
Deferred tax liabilities	8	36	115
Other liabilities	6	20	36
Total non-current liabilities		5,439	9,642
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		1,087	2,031
Debt and derivatives	16	2,844	1,242
Provisions	7	59	109
Current income tax payables	8	180	228
Other liabilities	6	475	773
Total current liabilities		4,645	4,383
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	10	4,232	391
Total equity and liabilities		15,083	15,921

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended December 31, 2022

<i>(In millions of U.S. dollars, except for share amounts)</i>	Note	Attributable to equity owners of the parent						Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		Number of shares outstanding	Issued capital	Capital Surplus	Other capital reserves	Accumulated deficit *	Foreign currency translation			
As of January 1, 2022		1,749,127,404	2	12,753	(1,990)	(1,246)	(8,933)	586	919	1,505
Profit / (loss) for the period		—	—	—	—	(162)	—	(162)	153	(9)
Transfer from OCI to income statement on disposal of subsidiary		—	—	—	—	—	558	558	(824)	(266)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)		—	—	—	27	—	(437)	(410)	(43)	(453)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)		—	—	—	27	(162)	121	(14)	(714)	(728)
Dividends declared	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(14)	(14)
Changes in ownership interest in a subsidiary		—	—	—	—	(3)	4	1	7	8
Other	22	4,229,272	—	—	(4)	—	—	(4)	—	(4)
As of December 31, 2022		1,753,356,676	2	12,753	(1,967)	(1,411)	(8,808)	569	198	767

for the year ended December 31, 2021

<i>(In millions of U.S. dollars, except for share amounts)</i>	Note	Attributable to equity owners of the parent						Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		Number of shares outstanding	Issued capital	Capital Surplus	Other capital reserves	Accumulated deficit *	Foreign currency translation			
As of January 1, 2021		1,749,127,404	2	12,753	(1,898)	(1,919)	(8,775)	163	850	1,013
Profit / (loss) for the period		—	—	—	—	674	—	674	127	801
Other comprehensive income / (loss)		—	—	—	(1)	(2)	(158)	(161)	(42)	(203)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)		—	—	—	(1)	672	(158)	513	85	598
Dividends declared	21	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	(89)	(89)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest		—	—	—	(76)	—	—	(76)	69	(7)
Acquisition of subsidiary	9	—	—	—	(16)	—	—	(16)	6	(10)
Other		—	—	—	1	1	—	2	(2)	—
As of December 31, 2021		1,749,127,404	2	12,753	(1,990)	(1,246)	(8,933)	586	919	1,505

* Certain of the consolidated entities of VEON Ltd. are restricted from remitting funds in the form of cash dividends or loans by a variety of regulations, contractual or local statutory requirement.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended December 31, 2020

(In millions of U.S. dollars, except for share amounts)	Note	Attributable to equity owners of the parent					Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity	
		Number of shares outstanding	Issued capital	Capital Surplus	Other capital reserves	Accumulated deficit *				Foreign currency translation
As of January 1, 2020		1,749,127,404	2	12,753	(1,887)	(1,330)	(8,312)	1,226	994	2,220
Profit / (loss) for the period		—	—	—	—	(349)	—	(349)	33	(316)
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	(10)	(4)	(437)	(451)	(90)	(541)
Total comprehensive income		—	—	—	(10)	(353)	(437)	(800)	(57)	(857)
Dividends declared	21	—	—	—	—	(262)	—	(262)	(87)	(349)
Changes in ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others		—	—	—	(1)	26	(26)	(1)	—	(1)
As of December 31, 2020		1,749,127,404	2	12,753	(1,898)	(1,919)	(8,775)	163	850	1,013

* Certain of the consolidated entities of VEON Ltd. are restricted from remitting funds in the form of cash dividends or loans by a variety of regulations, contractual or local statutory requirement.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the years ended December 31

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Note	2022	2021*	2020*
Operating activities				
Profit / (loss) before tax		802	464	373
<i>Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows</i>				
Depreciation, amortization and impairment loss / (reversal)		671	826	792
(Gain) / loss on disposal of non-current assets		1	(9)	10
(Gain) / loss on disposal of subsidiaries		(88)	—	—
Finance costs		583	591	569
Finance income		(32)	(13)	(19)
Other non-operating (gain) / loss		(9)	(26)	(84)
Net foreign exchange (gain) / loss		(181)	7	(16)
Changes in trade and other receivables and prepayments		(154)	(141)	(18)
Changes in inventories		(12)	(4)	(5)
Changes in trade and other payables		52	63	39
Changes in provisions, pensions and other		48	(14)	(14)
Interest paid	16	(489)	(521)	(534)
Interest received		25	12	20
Income tax paid		(284)	(274)	(269)
Net cash flows from operating activities from continuing operations		933	961	844
Net cash flows from operating activities from discontinued operations		1,624	1,677	1,599
Investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(634)	(699)	(550)
Purchase of intangible assets		(376)	(159)	(132)
Receipts from / (Payments) on deposits		(54)	(58)	(69)
Receipts from / (Investment in) financial assets****		(14)	(48)	(8)
Acquisition of a subsidiary, net of cash acquired		(16)	—	—
Proceeds from sales of share in subsidiaries, net of cash		40	—	(10)
Other proceeds from investing activities, net		(3)	(3)	(47)
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities from continuing operations		(1,057)	(967)	(816)
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities from discontinued operations		(599)	(213)	(1,050)
Financing activities				
Proceeds from borrowings, net of fees paid **	16	2,087	2,081	4,621
Repayment of debt	16	(1,619)	(1,977)	(4,148)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	16	—	(279)	(1)
Dividends paid to owners of the parent	21	—	—	(259)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(12)	(17)	(39)
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities from continuing operations		456	(192)	174
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities from discontinued operations		(340)	(552)	(277)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,017	714	474
Net foreign exchange difference related to continuing operations		(95)	(18)	(51)
Net foreign exchange difference related to discontinued operations		(21)	(5)	—
Cash and cash equivalents classified as discontinued operations/held for sale at the beginning of the period		113	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents classified as discontinued operations/held for sale at the end of the period		(146)	(113)	—
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period****		2,239	1,661	1,238
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period, net of overdraft ***	17	3,107	2,239	1,661

* Prior year comparatives for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are adjusted following the classification of Russia as a discontinued operation (see [Note 10](#))

** Fees paid for borrowings were US\$11 (2021: US\$32, 2020: US\$29)

*** Overdrawn amount was US\$0 (2021: US\$13)

**** Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified, refer to [Note 24](#) for further details.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE GROUP

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

VEON Ltd. (“**VEON**” or the “**Company**”, and together with its consolidated subsidiaries, the “**Group**” or “**we**”) was incorporated in Bermuda on June 5, 2009. The registered office of VEON is Victoria Place, 31 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM 10, Bermuda. VEON’s headquarters and the principal place of business are located at Claude Debussylaan 88, 1082 MD Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

VEON generates revenue from the provision of voice, data and other telecommunication services through a range of wireless, fixed and broadband internet services, as well as selling equipment, infrastructure and accessories.

VEON’s American Depository Shares (“**ADSs**”) are listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market (“**NASDAQ**”) and VEON’s common shares are listed on Euronext Amsterdam, the regulated market of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. (“**Euronext Amsterdam**”).

The consolidated financial statements were authorized by the Board of Directors for issuance on June 24, 2023. The Company has the ability to amend and reissue the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars (“**U.S. dollar**” or “**US\$**”). In these Notes, U.S. dollar amounts are presented in millions, except for share and per share (or ADS) amounts and as otherwise indicated.

Due to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, material uncertainties have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern which are discussed in detail in [Note 24](#) of these consolidated financial statements.

Major developments during the year ended December 31, 2022

Announced sale of Russia operations

On November 24, 2022, VEON entered into an agreement to sell VEON’s Russian operations to certain senior members of the management team of PJSC VimpelCom (“**VimpelCom**”), led by its current CEO, Aleksander Torbakhov. Under the agreement, VEON will receive consideration of RUB 130 billion (approximately US\$1,900). The SPA contains provisions amongst others that in the event Vimpelcom acquires VEON Holdings B.V.’s debt in excess of the sales consideration, VEON will work with the purchasers to satisfy its obligations to them as a bondholder. The transaction is subject to certain closing conditions including the receipt of requisite regulatory approvals and licenses from relevant government authorities in Russia and Western jurisdictions (United States, United Kingdom, European Union, and Bermuda) for the proposed structure of the sale. As of June 24, 2023, Russian regulatory approvals have been obtained as well as the OFAC license and required authorizations from the United Kingdom and Bermudan authorities. The remaining closing conditions to be satisfied include any required license from the European Union or any required consent from VEON creditors in order to cancel the debt provided as consideration and/or complete the sale. The transaction is expected to be completed in 2023.

As a result of the expected disposal, VEON has classified its Russian operations as held-for-sale and discontinued operations upon the signing of the agreement on November 24, 2022. In connection with this classification, the Company no longer accounts for depreciation and amortization expenses of the assets of its Russian operations. The results for Russian operations in the consolidated income statements and the consolidated statements of cash flows for 2022, 2021 and 2020 have been presented separately. For further details of the transaction, refer to [Note 10](#).

Sale of Algeria operations

On July 1, 2021, VEON exercised its put option to sell the entirety of its 45.57% stake in its Algerian subsidiary, Omnium Telecom Algerie SpA (Algeria) (Omnium) to the Fonds National d’Investissement (FNI). Omnium owns Algerian mobile network operator, Djezzy. Under the terms of the Shareholders’ Agreement, the transaction was completed on August 5, 2022 for a sales price of US\$682 in cash. For further details of the transaction, refer to [Note 10](#).

Sale of Georgia operations

On March 31, 2022, VEON Georgia Holdings B.V. entered into a non-binding share purchase agreement with Miren Invest LLC (“**Miren**”), VEON’s former local partner, for the sale of VEON Georgia LLC (“**VEON Georgia**”), our operating company in Georgia, for a sales price of US\$45 in cash, subject to VEON corporate approvals and regulatory approvals. The required approvals were subsequently obtained and the sale was completed on June 8, 2022.

On June 8, 2022, upon completion of the sale to Miren, control of VEON Georgia was transferred to Miren and VEON recognized a US\$88 gain on disposal of VEON Georgia, which includes the recycling of currency translation reserve in the amount of US\$78.

Financing activities

VEON US\$1,250 multi-currency revolving credit facility agreement

In February 2022, the maturity of the multi-currency revolving credit facility originally entered into in March 2021 for US\$1,250 (the “**RCF**”) was extended for one year until March 2025; two banks did not agree to extend, as a result US\$250 will mature at the original maturity date in March 2024 and US\$ 805 will mature in March 2025.

In February 2022, VEON Holdings B.V. drew US\$430 under the RCF. Subject to the terms set out in the RCF, the outstanding balance can be rolled over until the respective final maturities.

In March 2022, Alfa Bank (US\$125 commitment) and Raiffeisen Bank Russia (US\$70 commitment) notified the Agent under the RCF that as a result of new Russian regulatory requirements following a presidential decree, they could no longer participate in the RCF. As a result, their available commitments were cancelled and the total RCF size reduced from US\$1,250 to US\$1,055. The drawn portion from Alfa Bank (US\$43) was subsequently repaid in April 2022 and the drawn portion from Raiffeisen Bank Russia (US\$24) was repaid in May 2022.

In April and May 2022, VEON Holdings B.V. received US\$610 following a utilization under the RCF. The remaining US\$82 was received in November. The RCF was fully drawn at year-end with US\$ 1,055 outstanding. As of December 31, 2022, the outstanding amounts have been rolled-over until April 2023, US\$692, and May 2023, US\$363. Subject to the terms set out in the RCF, these amounts can be rolled until the respective final maturities. Refer to Note-23 for further development,

Financing activities other than RCF

In February 2022, VEON Holdings B.V. repaid its 7.50% Note of US\$417 originally maturing in March 2022.

In February 2022, VEON Holdings B.V. prepaid RUB 30 billion (US\$396) of outstanding loans to VTB Bank originally maturing in July 2025.

In February 2022, VEON Finance Ireland DAC signed a RUB 30 billion (US\$400) term loan facility with VTB Bank with a floating rate. This facility was guaranteed by VEON Holding B.V. and had a maturity of February 2029. The proceeds from this facility were used for general corporate purposes, including the financing of intercompany loans to PJSC VimpelCom.

In March 2022, Pakistan Mobile Communication Limited ("PMCL") fully utilized the remaining PKR 40 billion (US\$222) available under its existing credit line.

In March 2022, VEON Finance Ireland DAC prepaid its RUB 30 billion (US\$259) term loan facility with VTB Bank in accordance with its terms, and the facility was cancelled.

In April 2022, VEON Finance Ireland DAC novated its Sberbank (RUB 45 billion (US\$556)) and Alfa Bank (RUB 45 billion (US\$556)) term loans totaling RUB 90 billion (US\$1,112), to PJSC VimpelCom, resulting in the former borrower, VEON Finance Ireland DAC, and guarantor, VEON Holdings B.V., having been released from their obligations.

In April 2022, PMCL signed a PKR 40 billion (US\$217) syndicated loan with a ten years maturity. The drawn amount under the facility is PKR 30 billion (US\$156).

In April 2022, Banglalink signed a BDT 12 billion (US\$139) syndicated loan with a five years maturity, with a proportion of the proceeds used to fully repay the existing loan of BDT 3 billion facility (US\$38). Banglalink fully utilized the remaining BDT 3 billion (US\$32) under its BDT syndicated loan facility in July, August and September 2022.

In March, April, May and June 2022, Kyivstar fully prepaid a UAH 1,350 million (US\$46) loan with JSC CitiBank, a UAH 1,275 (US\$44) million loan with JSC Credit Agricole and a UAH 1,677 million (US\$57) loan with Alfa bank, and also prepaid a portion of a UAH 1,250 million loan with OTP Bank (UAH 490 million (US\$17)).

Other developments

On January 1, 2022, Victor Biryukov was appointed Group General Counsel. On November 1, 2022, Mr. Biryukov was appointed in a special capacity to manage the sale of the Russian operations.

On February 24, 2022, a military conflict began between Russia and Ukraine and as of June 24, 2023, the conflict is still ongoing. Refer to [Note 24](#) for further details.

On March 31, 2022, Banglalink acquired additional spectrum for a fee of US\$205 payable in ten installments over eleven years, doubling its spectrum holding in Bangladesh. Banglalink acquired 40 MHz of spectrum from the 2,300 MHz band.

On April 12, 2022, Jazz signed a 2G/4G license renewal with the PTA for a fee of PKR 95 billion (US\$486) for fifteen years, of which 50% has been settled, and the remaining amount will be paid in five equal annual installments.

On April 12, 2022, VEON confirmed that on April 7, 2022 VEON received notification from Nasdaq that VEON was not in compliance with the minimum bid price requirement set forth in Nasdaq's Listing Rule 5550(a)(2). In accordance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5810(c)(3)(A), VEON had an initial grace period of 180 calendar days, or until October 4, 2022, to regain compliance with the minimum bid price requirement. As per the Nasdaq listing rules, VEON was eligible for an additional 180 calendar day compliance period, subject to meeting certain requirements. On October 5, 2022, Nasdaq confirmed that VEON met these requirements and granted VEON an additional 180 calendar day grace period, or until April 1, 2023, to comply with the minimum bid price requirement. In addition, VEON was transferred from the Nasdaq Global Select Market to the Nasdaq Capital Market as of October 7, 2022. In conjunction with its application for this additional compliance period, VEON committed to undertake certain corporate actions, if required, in order to ensure the minimum bid price requirement is met within the new compliance period. Refer to [Note 23](#) for further developments after the reporting period.

On July 1, 2022 equity-settled awards granted to key senior managers under the 2021 Deferred Shares Plan vested and on July 14, 2022, equity-settled awards granted to key directors under the 2021 Deferred Shares Plan vested. Subsequently, 2,659,740 shares in the Company were transferred to key senior managers and directors from shares held by a subsidiary of the Company during the three months ended September 30, 2022. Refer to [Note 22](#) for further details.

On August 3, 2022, VEON announced that Banglalink has reached an agreement with Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited (BTCL) to share its tower infrastructures with Banglalink.

On September 23, 2022, the VEON Board of Directors approved a share grant to the VEON Group Chief Executive Officer, Kaan Terzioglu under the 2021 Deferred Shares Plan with a grant date of October 1, 2022. On October 1, 2022 1,569,531 shares were transferred to Kaan Terzioglu under the 2021 Deferred Shares Plan. Refer to [Note 22](#) for further details.

On October 1, 2022, Matthieu Galvani was appointed Chief Corporate Affairs Officer.

On October 13, 2022, PMCL received a favorable decision from the Islamabad High Court regarding the outstanding litigation, the financial impact of which amounting to US\$92 was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2022. Refer to [Note 3](#) and [Note 4](#) for further details.

On October 14, 2022, VEON invited the Note holders of the 2023 Notes to contact VEON Ltd. in order to engage in discussions with these Note holders, with the aim to maintain a stable capital structure in the longer-term. On November 24, 2022, VEON announced the launch of a scheme of arrangement in England (the "Scheme") via the issuance of a Practice Statement Letter to extend the maturity of the 5.95% notes due February 2023 and 7.25% notes due April 2023 issued by the Company (together, the "2023 Notes") by eight months from their respective maturity dates. On December 9, 2022, VEON issued a Supplemental Practice Statement Letter including an increase to the Amendment Fee as well as the inclusion of a put right (the "Put Right") requiring the Company to repurchase 2023 Notes in an aggregate amount of up to US\$600. On December 26, 2022, VEON announced that the OFAC License was obtained for the Scheme meeting, which authorizes all noteholders (and their funds, fund managers, investment advisors or subadvisors), financial institutions, clearing and trading systems, trustees, paying and security agents, registrars, and other service providers, intermediaries, and third parties, to participate in (including, but not limited to, voting on) the Scheme, provided they are not precluded from doing so by law or regulation. Refer to [Note 23](#) and [Note 24](#) for further details.

On October 18, 2022, equity-settled awards were granted to key senior managers under the 2021 Long-Term Incentive Plan. Refer to [Note 22](#).

On November 1, 2022, A. Omiyinka Doris was appointed Acting Group General Counsel.

On November 18, 2022, VEON announced that the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") issued General License 54 authorizing all transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to the purchase and receipt of any debt or equity securities of VEON Ltd. that would otherwise be prohibited by section 1(a)(i) of Executive Order (E.O.) 14071. Refer to [Note 23](#) and [Note 24](#) for further details.

Changes to Board of Directors

On January 5, 2022, VEON announced the appointment of Karen Linehan to the Board of Directors as a non-executive director, following the resignation of Steve Pusey in 2021.

On March 1, 2022, VEON announced the resignation of Mikhail Fridman from the Board of Directors, effective from February 28, 2022.

On March 8, 2022, VEON announced the resignation of Robert Jan van de Kraats from the Board of Directors, effective from March 7, 2022.

On March 16, 2022, VEON announced the appointment of Michiel Soeting to the Board of Directors as a non-executive director and Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee, following the resignation of Robert Jan van de Kraats on March 7, 2022.

On May 25, 2022 VEON announced that its Board of Directors and its Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee have recommended eleven individuals for the Board, including eight directors currently serving on the Board and three new members. The Board also announced that Gennady Gazin, Leonid Boguslavsky and Sergi Herrero did not put themselves up for reelection.

On June 29, 2022, at the Annual General Meeting, shareholders elected three new directors: Augie Fabela, Morten Lundal and Stan Miller as well as eight previously serving directors: Hans-Holger Albrecht, Yaroslav Glazunov, Andrei Gusev, Gunnar Holt, Karen Linehan, Irene Shvakman, Vasily Sidorov and Michiel Soeting.

OPERATING ACTIVITIES OF THE GROUP

2 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 evaluates the performance of the Company's segments on a regular basis, primarily based on earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortization, impairment, gain / loss on disposals of non-current assets, other non-operating gains / losses and share of profit / loss of joint ventures and associates ("**Adjusted EBITDA**") along with assessing the capital expenditures excluding certain costs such as those for telecommunication licenses and right-of-use assets ("**CAPEX excl. licenses and ROU**"). Management does not analyze assets or liabilities by reportable segments.

Reportable segments consist of Pakistan, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Bangladesh for 2022 (in 2021, Russia was also considered a reportable segment). Following the announcement to sell the Russian operations on November 24, 2022, the Russian operations have, in line with the IFRS 5 requirements, been classified as a discontinued operation and accounted for as an "Asset held for sale". Following the exercise of the related put option on July 1, 2021, the Algerian operations were classified as a discontinued operation and accounted for as an "Asset held for sale", in line with the IFRS 5 requirements, and the sale of our stake in the Algerian operations was completed on August 5, 2022. Refer to [Note 10](#) for further details.

We also present our results of operations for "Others" and "HQ and eliminations" separately, although these are not reportable segments. "Others" represents our operations in Kyrgyzstan and Georgia and "HQ and eliminations" represents transactions related to management activities within the Group. See [Note 9](#) Significant Transactions for details on the sale of our former Georgia operations.

Financial information by reportable segment for the periods ended December 31 is presented in the following tables. Inter-segment transactions are not material and are made on terms which are comparable to transactions with third parties.

	Total revenue			Adjusted EBITDA			CAPEX excl licenses and ROU		
	2022	2021*	2020*	2022	2021*	2020*	2022	2021*	2020*
Pakistan**	1,285	1,408	1,233	654	643	612	258	318	249
Ukraine	971	1,055	933	575	704	630	177	203	179
Kazakhstan	636	569	479	322	307	265	122	134	119
Uzbekistan	233	194	198	124	89	68	64	34	52
Bangladesh	576	564	537	210	235	228	199	89	126
Others	66	81	125	26	41	22	16	25	33
HQ and eliminations	(12)	(21)	(23)	(164)	(179)	(200)	5	3	18
Total	3,755	3,850	3,482	1,747	1,840	1,625	841	806	776

*Prior year comparatives for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are adjusted following the classification of Russia as a discontinued operation (see [Note 10](#)).

**In 2022, Pakistan Adjusted EBITDA includes the impact of SIM tax reversal. refer to [Note 3](#) and [Note 4](#)

The following table provides the reconciliation of consolidated Profit / (loss) before tax from continuing operations to Adjusted EBITDA for the years ended December 31:

	2022	2021*	2020*
Profit / (loss) before tax from continuing operations	802	464	373
Depreciation	557	605	553
Amortization	221	194	177
Impairment loss / (reversal)	(107)	27	62
(Gain) / loss on disposal of non-current assets	1	(9)	10
(Gain) / loss on disposal of subsidiaries	(88)	—	—
Finance costs	583	591	569
Finance income	(32)	(13)	(19)
Other non-operating (gain) / loss	(9)	(26)	(84)
Net foreign exchange (gain) / loss	(181)	7	(16)
Total Adjusted EBITDA	1,747	1,840	1,625

*Prior year comparatives for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are adjusted following the classification of Russia as a discontinued operation (see [Note 10](#)).

3 OPERATING REVENUE

VEON generates revenue from the provision of 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 from contracts with customers

The table below provides a breakdown of revenue from contracts with customers for the years ended December 31:

	Service revenue						Sale of Equipment and accessories			Other revenue **			Total revenue		
	Mobile			Fixed			2022	2021*	2020*	2022	2021*	2020*	2022	2021*	2020*
	2022	2021*	2020*	2022	2021*	2020*									
Pakistan***	1,169	1,285	1,134	—	—	—	14	18	11	102	105	88	1,285	1,408	1,233
Ukraine	906	980	869	59	68	59	1	—	—	5	7	5	971	1,055	933
Kazakhstan	497	459	392	116	91	78	13	17	7	10	2	2	636	569	479
Uzbekistan	232	193	196	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	233	194	198
Bangladesh	566	553	527	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	10	576	564	537
Others	66	81	102	—	—	19	—	—	4	—	—	—	66	81	125
HQ and eliminations	(8)	(15)	(13)	(4)	(6)	(9)	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	(12)	(21)	(23)
Total	3,428	3,536	3,207	172	154	148	28	35	22	127	125	105	3,755	3,850	3,482

*Prior year comparatives for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are adjusted following the classification of Russia as a discontinued operation (see [Note 10](#)).

**Other revenue primarily includes revenue from our banking operations in Pakistan.

*** In 2022, Pakistan service revenue includes the impact of US\$29 relating to the reversal of a provision following a favorable decision from the Islamabad High Court on pending litigation.

Assets and liabilities arising from contracts with customers

The following table provides a breakdown of contract balances and capitalized customer acquisition costs.

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Contract balances		
Receivables (billed)	493	789
Receivables (unbilled)	37	49
Contract liabilities	(169)	(232)
Capitalized costs		
Customer acquisition costs	126	149

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue from contracts with customers

Service revenue

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, multimedia messages, 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 VEON’s performance obligation is to arrange the provision of the services by another party (VEON acts as an agent), and gross when VEON is primarily responsible for fulfilling the obligation to provide such services to the customer.

Revenue for services with a fixed term, including fixed-term tariff plans and monthly subscriptions, is recognized on a straight-line basis over time. For pay-as-you-use plans, in which the customer is charged based on actual usage, revenue is recognized on a usage basis. Some tariff plans allow customers to rollover unused services to the following period. For such tariff plans, revenue is generally recognized on a usage basis.

For contracts which include multiple service components (such as voice, text, data), revenue is allocated based on stand-alone selling price of each performance obligation. The stand-alone selling price for these services is usually determined with reference to the price charged per service under a pay-as-you-use plan to similar customers.

Upfront fees, including activation or connection fees, are recognized on a straight-line basis over the contract term. For contracts with an indefinite term (for example, prepaid contracts), revenue from upfront fees is recognized over the average customer life.

Revenue from other operators, including interconnect and roaming charges, is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of any estimated retrospective volume discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts.

All service revenue is recognized over time as services are rendered.

Sale of equipment and accessories

Equipment and accessories are usually sold to customers on a stand-alone basis, or together with service bundles. Where sold together with service bundles, revenue is allocated pro-rata, based on the stand-alone selling price of the equipment and the service bundle.

The vast majority of equipment and accessories sales pertain to mobile handsets and accessories. Revenue for mobile handsets and accessories is recognized when the equipment is sold to a customer, or, if sold via an intermediary, when the intermediary has taken control of the device and the intermediary has no remaining right of return. Revenue for fixed-line equipment is not recognized until installation and testing of such equipment are completed and the equipment is accepted by the customer.

All revenue from sale of equipment and accessories is recognized at a point in time.

Contract balances

Receivables and unbilled receivables mostly relate to amounts due from other operators and postpaid customers. Unbilled receivables are transferred to Receivables when the Group issues an invoice to the customer.

Contract liabilities, often referred to as ‘Deferred revenue’, relate primarily to non-refundable cash received from prepaid customers for fixed-term tariff plans or pay-as-you-use tariff plans. Contract liabilities are presented as ‘Long-term deferred revenue’, ‘Short-term deferred revenue’ and ‘Customer advances’ in [Note 6](#). All current contract liabilities outstanding at the beginning of the year are recognized as revenue during the year.

Customer acquisition costs

Certain incremental costs incurred in acquiring a contract with a customer (“**customer acquisition costs**”) are deferred in the consolidated statement of financial position, within ‘Other assets’ (see [Note 6](#)). Such costs generally relate to commissions paid to third-party dealers and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the average customer life within ‘Selling, general and administrative expenses’.

The Group applies the practical expedient available for customer acquisition costs for which the amortization would have been shorter than 12 months. Such costs relate primarily to commissions paid to third parties upon top-up of prepaid credit by customers and sale of top-up cards.

SOURCE OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Average customer life

Management estimates the average customer life for revenue (such as upfront fees) from contracts with an indefinite term and for customer acquisition costs. The average customer life is calculated based on historical data, specifically Churn rates which are impacted by relevant country or market characteristics, customer demographic and the nature and terms of the product (such as mobile and fixed line, prepaid and postpaid).

4 SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

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

	2022	2021*	2020*
Network and IT costs	503	491	447
Personnel costs	411	361	375
Customer associated costs	347	413	359
Losses on receivables	28	14	22
Taxes, other than income taxes	30	50	21
Other	214	197	179
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	1,533	1,526	1,403

*Prior year comparatives for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are adjusted following the classification of Russia as a discontinued operation (see [Note 10](#)).

In 2022, our subsidiary in Pakistan recorded a reversal of PKR 13.8 billion (US\$63) in customer associated costs, relating to the reversal of a provision following a favorable decision from the Islamabad High Court on pending litigation.

In 2020, our subsidiary in Pakistan recorded a gain of PKR8.6 billion (US\$52) in 'Taxes, other than income taxes', relating to the reversal of a non-income tax provision. Refer to [Note 7](#) for further details.

LEASES

Short-term leases and leases for low value items are immediately expensed as incurred.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Customer associated costs

Customer associated costs relate primarily to commissions paid to third-party dealers and marketing expenses. Certain dealer commissions are initially capitalized within 'Other Assets' in the consolidated statement of financial position and subsequently amortized within "Customer associated costs". Refer to [Note 3](#) for further details.

5 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables consisted of the following items as of December 31:

	2022	2021
Trade receivables (gross)*	530	838
Expected credit losses	(84)	(159)
Trade receivables (net)	446	679
Other receivable, net of expected credit losses allowance	10	11
Total trade and other receivables	456	690

* Includes contract assets (unbilled receivables), see [Note 3](#) for further details

The following table summarizes the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses for the years ended December 31:

	2022	2021
Balance as of January 1	159	225
Accruals for expected credit losses	44	35
Recoveries	(6)	(9)
Accounts receivable written off	(64)	(28)
Reclassifications	(4)	—
Reclassification as held for sale	(28)	(56)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(15)	(4)
Other movements	(2)	(4)
Balance as of December 31	84	159

Set out below is the information about the Group's trade receivables (including contract assets) using a provision matrix:

	Unbilled Receivables	Current	Days past due			Total
			< 30 days	Between 31 and 120 days	> 120 days	
December 31, 2022						
Expected loss rate, %	0.0%	0.6%	15.4%	31.0%	97.1%	
Trade receivables	37	356	39	29	69	530
Expected credit losses	—	(2)	(6)	(9)	(67)	(84)
Trade receivables, net	37	354	33	20	2	446
December 31, 2021						
Expected loss rate, %	0.0%	1.8%	3.6%	33.3%	95.7%	
Trade receivables	49	550	56	45	138	838
Expected credit losses	—	(10)	(2)	(15)	(132)	(159)
Trade receivables, net	49	540	54	30	6	679

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured at amortized cost and include invoiced amounts less expected credit losses.

Expected credit losses

The expected credit loss allowance (“ECL”) is recognized for all receivables measured at amortized cost at each reporting date. This means that an ECL is recognized for all receivables even though there may not be objective evidence that the trade receivable has been impaired.

VEON applies the simplified approach (i.e. provision matrix) for calculating a lifetime ECL for its trade and other receivables, including unbilled receivables (contract assets). The provision matrix is based on the historical credit loss experience over the life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates if relevant. The provision matrix is reviewed on a quarterly basis. Refer to [Note 18](#) for our credit risk management policy.

6 OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Other assets consisted of the following items as of December 31:

	2022	2021
Other non-current assets		
Customer acquisition costs (see Note 3)	126	149
Tax advances (non-income tax)	7	33
Other non-financial assets	24	34
Total other non-current assets	157	216
Other current assets		
Advances to suppliers	55	102
Input value added tax	49	160
Prepaid taxes	50	24
Other assets	54	58
Total other current assets	208	344

Other liabilities consisted of the following items as of December 31:

	2022	2021
Other non-current liabilities		
Long-term deferred revenue (see Note 3)	10	20
Other liabilities	10	16
Total other non-current liabilities	20	36
Other current liabilities		
Taxes payable (non-income tax)	135	318
Short-term deferred revenue (see Note 3)	121	154
Customer advances (see Note 3)	38	58
Other payments to authorities	60	52
Due to employees	82	153
Other liabilities	39	38
Total other current liabilities	475	773

7 PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

PROVISIONS

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

	Non-income tax provisions	Decommi- ssioning provision	Legal provision	Other provisions	Total
As of January 1, 2021	86	141	22	43	292
Arising during the year	19	31	4	13	67
Utilized	(12)	(1)	—	—	(13)
Unused amounts reversed	1	(19)	(1)	(58)	(77)
Reclassification as held for sale	—	(69)	(12)	—	(81)
Discount rate adjustment and imputed interest (change in estimate)	—	7	—	—	7
Translation adjustments and other	(6)	(3)	1	9	1
As of December 31, 2021	88	87	14	7	196
Non-current	—	87	—	—	87
Current	88	—	14	7	109
As of January 1, 2022	88	87	14	7	196
Arising during the year	5	—	—	1	6
Utilized	—	(2)	—	—	(2)
Unused amounts reversed	(20)	(6)	—	(2)	(28)
Reclassification as held for sale	(11)	(30)	(4)	—	(45)
Transfer and reclassification	(4)	—	—	(1)	(5)
Discount rate adjustment and imputed interest	—	4	—	—	4
Translation adjustments and other	(9)	(10)	(1)	—	(20)
As of December 31, 2022	49	43	9	5	106
Non-current	4	43	—	—	47
Current	45	—	9	5	59

The timing of payments in respect of provisions is, with some exceptions, not contractually fixed and cannot be estimated with certainty. In addition, with respect to legal proceedings, given inherent uncertainties, the ultimate outcome may differ from VEON's current expectations.

See 'Source of estimation uncertainty' below in this [Note 7](#) for further details regarding assumptions and sources of uncertainty. For further details regarding risks associated with income tax and non-income tax positions, please refer to 'Source of estimation uncertainty' in [Note 8](#).

The Group has recognized a provision for decommissioning obligations associated with future dismantling of its towers in various jurisdictions.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group had contingent liabilities as of December 31, 2022 as set out below.

VEON - Securities Class Action

On November 4, 2015, a class action lawsuit was filed in the United States against VEON and certain of its then current and former officers by Charles Kux-Kardos, on behalf of himself and other investors in the Company alleging certain violations of the U.S. federal securities laws in connection with the Company's public disclosures relating to its operations in Uzbekistan. On December 4, 2015, a second complaint was filed by Westway Alliance Corp. that asserts essentially the same claims in connection with essentially the same disclosures.

On April 27, 2016, the court consolidated the two actions and appointed Westway as lead plaintiff. On May 6, 2016, a motion for reconsideration was filed on the appointment of Westway as lead plaintiff and on September 26, 2016, the court affirmed the selection of Westway as the lead plaintiff. An amended complaint ("Amended Complaint") was filed on December 9, 2016.

On September 19, 2017, the Court in the Southern District of New York rendered a decision granting in part VEON's motion to dismiss the Amended Complaint.

On February 9, 2018, VEON filed its Answer and Affirmative Defenses to the allegations that remain in the Amended Complaint after the Court's September 19, 2017 Order. Motions to dismiss were filed by all the individual defendants on February 9, 2018. On April 13, 2018, plaintiff dismissed its claims voluntarily against one of the individual defendants. On August 30, 2018, the Court granted the motions to dismiss by all of the individual defendants remaining in the action, and the time for appeal has now expired. On May 17, 2019, VEON filed a motion for judgment on the pleadings, arguing that Westway lacked standing as a result of the September 19, 2017 order because it had not purchased any securities on or after the date of the earliest alleged misstatement. On May 21, 2019, the Rosen Law Firm submitted a letter to the Court on behalf of Boris Lvov seeking a pre-motion conference for leave to file a motion to intervene and substitute Lvov as lead plaintiff. On May 24, 2019, Westway filed a letter opposing Mr. Lvov's request, and VEON filed a letter taking no position. Westway filed its opposition to VEON's motion on June 17, 2019, and VEON filed its reply papers on June 28, 2019. On April 17, 2020, the Court denied Westway's motion and ordered VEON's motion to proceed. On March 31, 2020, VEON's motion for judgment on the pleadings was denied without prejudice. Westway filed its Second Amended Complaint on April 14, 2020, adding three additional named plaintiffs and allegations that VEON lacked adequate internal controls as of the start date of the Alleged Class Period and had a duty to disclose that fact to investors no later than December 4, 2010. On May 15, 2020, VEON filed a motion to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint. On March 11, 2021, the Court granted VEON's motion to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint, holding that VEON had no duty to disclose information concerning its internal controls as of the start date of the Alleged Class Period, and that Westway therefore lacked standing to bring any claims against VEON as Lead Plaintiff or otherwise. The Court ordered that the Lead Plaintiff selection process be reopened, and that any motions for appointment as Lead Plaintiff be filed by April 8, 2021. On April 8, 2021, two parties filed motions for appointment as Lead Plaintiff.

On April 29, 2022, the court appointed Boris Lvov as Lead Plaintiff. On June 9, 2022, Lvov sought leave from the court to amend his complaint. On June 14, 2022, VEON as well as the previous Lead Plaintiff filed oppositions to Lvov's request for leave. On February 17, 2023 the Court denied the previous Lead Plaintiff's motion to reconsider their dismissal due to lack of standing and granted leave for Boris Lvov to file an amended complaint as Lead Plaintiff. Boris Lvov filed the third Amended Complaint on February 22, 2023. On April 10, 2023, VEON filed a pre-motion letter with a view to filing a motion to dismiss. Boris Lvov filed a letter objecting to a motion to dismiss from VEON. On May 10, 2023, the Court granted VEON leave to file a motion to dismiss and denied Lvov's motion for discovery. VEON filed its motion to dismiss on May 12, 2023.

At this stage of the suit, the claim remains unquantified. The Company intends to vigorously defend the action at all phases of the proceedings.

VAT on Replacement SIMs

SIM Cards Issued June 2009 to December 2011

On April 1, 2012, the National Board of Revenue ("NBR") issued a demand to Banglalink Digital Communications Limited ("**Banglalink**") for BDT 7.74 billion (US\$75) for unpaid SIM tax (VAT and supplementary duty). The NBR alleged that Banglalink evaded SIM tax on new SIM cards by issuing them as replacements. On the basis of 5 random SIM card purchases made by the NBR, the NBR concluded that all SIM card replacements issued by Banglalink between June 2009 and December 2011 (7,021,834 in total) were new SIM connections and subject to tax. Similar notices were sent to three other operators in Bangladesh. Banglalink and the other operators filed separate petitions in the High Court, which stayed enforcement of the demands.

In an attempt to assist the NBR in resolving the dispute, the Government ordered the NBR to form a Review Committee comprised of the NBR, the Commissioner of Taxes ("**LTU**"), Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission ("**BTRC**"), Association of Mobile Telecom Operators of Bangladesh ("**AMTOB**") and the operators (including Banglalink). The Review Committee identified a methodology to determine the amount of unpaid SIM tax and, after analyzing 1,200 randomly selected SIM cards issued by Banglalink, determined that only 4.83% were incorrectly registered as replacements. The Review Committee's interim report was signed off by all the parties, however, the Convenor of the Review Committee reneged on the

interim report and unilaterally published a final report that was not based on the interim report or the findings of the Review Committee. The operators objected to the final report.

The NBR Chairman and operators' representative agreed that the BTRC would prepare further guidelines for verification of SIM users. Although the BTRC submitted its guidelines (under which Banglalink's exposure was determined to be 8.5% of the original demand), the Convenor of the Review Committee submitted a supplementary report which disregarded the BTRC's guidelines and assessed Banglalink's liability for SIM tax to be BDT 7.62 billion (US\$74). The operators refused to sign the supplementary report.

On May 18, 2015, Banglalink received an updated demand from the LTU claiming Banglalink had incorrectly issued 6,887,633 SIM cards as replacement SIM cards between June 2009 and December 2011 and required Banglalink to pay BDT 5.32 billion (US\$52) in SIM tax. The demand also stated that interest may be payable. Similar demands were sent to the other operators.

On June 25, 2015, Banglalink filed an application to the High Court to stay the updated demand, and a stay was granted. On August 13, 2015, Banglalink filed its appeal against the demand before the Appellate Tribunal and deposited 10% of the amount demanded in order to proceed. The other operators also appealed their demands. On May 26, 2016, Banglalink presented its legal arguments and on September 28, 2016, the appeals of all the operators were heard together.

The Bangladesh Appellate Tribunal rejected the appeal of Banglalink and all other operators on June 22, 2017. On July 11, 2017, Banglalink filed an appeal of the Appellate Tribunal's judgment with the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh. The appeal is pending.

SIM Cards Issued July 2012 to June 2015

On November 20, 2017, the LTU issued a final demand to Banglalink for BDT 1.69 billion (US\$16) for unpaid tax on SIM card replacements issued by Banglalink between July 2012 and June 2015. On February 20, 2018, Banglalink filed its appeal against this demand before the Appellate Tribunal and deposited 10% of the amount demanded in order to proceed. By its judgment dated February 10, 2020, the Appellate Tribunal rejected Banglalink's appeal. Banglalink appealed to the High Court Division. Before hearing the appeal, the Court *suo moto* took up as a preliminary question whether, based on new law, the matter is subject to an appeal or an application for revision. On March 2, 2021, the Court determined that an application for revision is the correct procedure and dismissed the appeal. Banglalink filed an appeal before the Appellate Division and the appeal is pending for hearing. If the Appellate Division rejects the appeal, then Banglalink will be obligated to deposit 10% of the disputed amount in order to continue its challenge.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has recorded a provision, for the cases discussed above of, US\$8 (2021: US\$11).

Russian Bondholder's Claim

On July 5, 2022, the President of the Russian Federation issued Decree No. 430 ("Decree 430") which requires Russian legal entities with Eurobond obligations to ensure the local fulfillment of such obligations to Eurobond holders whose rights are recorded by the Russian depositories, e.g. NSD or Account Holders registered in the Russian Federation. On November 23, 2022, the Russian Central Bank issued clarifications in respect of Decree 430, claiming that it also applies to Russian legal entities and foreign issuers that are within the same group of companies. Several VEON Holdings B.V. bondholders in Russia have approached PJSC VimpelCom to locally satisfy VEON Holdings B.V.'s notes obligations and three legal proceedings have been lodged against PJSC VimpelCom in respect of VEON Holdings B.V.'s notes with a total potential impact of US\$22. PJSC VimpelCom is defending these claims and has indicated it is disputing the applicability of Decree 430 to PJSC VimpelCom.

Other contingencies and uncertainties

In addition to the individual matters mentioned above, the Company is involved in other disputes, litigation and regulatory inquiries and investigations, both pending and threatened, in the ordinary course of its business. For example, our operating company in Bangladesh is currently subject to an extensive audit conducted by the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission ("BTRC") concerning past compliance with all relevant license terms, laws and regulations for the period covering 1996 (inception of our operating company in Bangladesh) to December 2019, and while the finalized audit findings remain outstanding and the outcome is uncertain, it is possible that it may result in significant penalties or protracted litigation. The total value of all other individual contingencies that are able to be quantified and are above US\$5, other than disclosed above and in [Note 8](#), amounts to US\$289 (2021: US\$442). Due to the high level of estimation uncertainty, as described in 'Source of estimation uncertainty' in this [Note 7](#) and in [Note 8](#), it is not practicable for the Company to reliably estimate the financial effect for certain contingencies and therefore no financial effect has been included within the preceding disclosure. The Company does not expect any liability arising from these contingencies to have a material effect on the results of operations, liquidity, capital resources or financial position of the Company. Furthermore, the Company believes it has provided for all probable liabilities. 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 reliably 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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate if the time value of money is significant. Contingent liabilities are possible obligations arising from past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group.

SOURCE OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The Group is involved in various legal proceedings, disputes and claims, including regulatory discussions related to the Group's business, licenses, tax positions and investments, and the outcomes of these 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 for a matter that has not been previously recorded because it was not considered probable and /or the impact could not be estimated (no reasonable estimate could be made).

In the ordinary course of business, VEON 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 VEON operates, competition law and anti-bribery and corruption laws, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("**FCPA**"). Non-compliance with such rules and laws may cause VEON to be subject to claims, some of which may relate to the developing markets and evolving fiscal and regulatory environments in which VEON operates. In the opinion of management, VEON'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 VEON.

8 INCOME TAXES

Current income tax is the expected tax expense, payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Income tax payable

Current income tax payable consisted of the following items as of December 31:

	2022	2021
Current tax payable	47	70
Uncertain tax provisions	133	158
Total income tax payable	180	228

In addition to above balance of uncertain tax provisions we have also recognized uncertain tax provisions which have been directly offset with available losses.

VEON is involved in a number of disputes, litigation and regulatory proceedings in the ordinary course of its business, pertaining to income tax claims. The total value of these individual contingencies that are able to be quantified amounts to US\$193 (2021: US\$158). Due to the high level of estimation uncertainty, as described in 'Source of estimation uncertainty' disclosed below in this [Note 8](#), it is not practicable for the Company to reliably estimate the financial effect for certain contingencies and therefore no financial effect has been included within the preceding disclosure. The Company does not expect any liability arising from these contingencies to have a material effect on the results of operations, liquidity, capital resources or financial position of the Company, however we note that an unfavorable outcome of some or all of the specific matters could have a material adverse impact on results of operations or cash flows for a particular period. This assessment is based on our current understanding of relevant facts and circumstances. As such, our view of these matters is subject to inherent uncertainties and may change in the future. For further details with respect to VEON's uncertain tax provisions and tax risks, please refer to the 'Accounting policies' and 'Source of estimation uncertainty' disclosed below.

Income tax assets

The Company reported current income tax assets of US\$72 (2021: US\$70).

These tax assets mainly relate to advance tax payments in our operating companies which can only be offset against income tax liabilities in that relevant jurisdiction, in fiscal periods subsequent to the balance sheet date.

Income tax expense

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

	2022	2021	2020
Current income taxes			
Current year	271	273	333
Adjustments in respect of previous years	10	47	(5)
Total current income taxes	281	320	328
Deferred income taxes			
Movement of temporary differences and losses	(50)	38	46
Changes in tax rates	(4)	—	—
Changes in recognized deferred tax assets*	(117)	—	(32)
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(5)	(21)	5
Other	(36)	7	(68)
Total deferred tax expense / (benefit)	(212)	24	(49)
Income tax expense	69	344	279

*In 2022, the increase of deferred tax assets is mainly driven by recognition of previously unrecognized historic losses due to positive outlook and business developments in our Bangladesh operations.

Effective tax rate

The table below outlines the reconciliation between the statutory tax rate in the Netherlands of (25.8%) (in 2020 and 2021 the statutory rate was 25.0%) and the effective income tax rates for the Group, together with the corresponding amounts, for the years ended December 31:

	2022	2021	2020	Explanatory notes
Profit / (loss) before tax from continuing operations	802	464	373	
Income tax benefit / (expense) at statutory tax rate (25.8%)	(207)	(116)	(93)	
Difference due to the effects of:				
Different tax rates in different jurisdictions	45	(5)	(19)	Certain jurisdictions in which VEON operates have income tax rates which are different to the Dutch statutory tax rate of 25.8% (25.0% in 2021 & 2020). Profitability in countries with lower tax rates (i.e. Kazakhstan, Ukraine) has a positive impact on the effective tax rate, offset with profitability in countries with higher rate (i.e. Pakistan, Bangladesh).
Non-deductible expenses	(46)	(35)	(89)	The Group incurs certain expenses which are non-deductible in the relevant jurisdictions. In 2022, such expenses mainly include intra-group expenses (i.e. interest on internal loans), certain non-income tax charges (i.e. minimum tax regimes) and other. In 2021, as in previous years, such expenses include impairment losses (unless resulting in a change in temporary differences), certain non-income tax charges (i.e. minimum tax regimes) and intra-group expenses (i.e. interest on internal loans).
Non-taxable income	11	(3)	16	The Group earns certain income which is non-taxable in the relevant jurisdiction. In 2022, non-taxable income is mainly driven by reversal of previously unrecognized management fees in Uzbekistan. In 2020, non-taxable income included the revaluation of contingent consideration liability, as well as a gain relating to the settlement in connection with the dispute concerning the sale of Telecel Globe Limited.
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(6)	(25)	1	In 2022, the effect of prior year adjustments mainly relates to tax return true-ups and introduction of 4% Super tax in Pakistan which had a retrospective impact on 2021. In 2021, the effect of prior years' adjustments mainly relates to corrections in prior year filings in Pakistan, as part of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Committee process.
Movements in (un)recognized deferred tax assets	117	(76)	(55)	Movements in (un)recognized deferred tax assets are primarily caused by tax losses and other credits for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized. In 2022, the movements primarily relates to holding entities in the Netherlands and deferred tax asset recognition on previously unrecognized losses in Bangladesh of US\$108. The increase of deferred tax assets in Bangladesh is mainly driven by recognition of previously unrecognized historic losses due to positive outlook and business developments in our Bangladesh operations.
Withholding taxes	38	(73)	(49)	Withholding taxes are recognized to the extent that dividends from foreign operations are expected to be paid in the foreseeable future. In 2022, the net WHT benefit of US\$38 comprising of reversal of WHT provided for as a deferred tax on outside basis during 2022 on the dividends planned to be paid out in 2023 mainly relating to Ukraine and Russia. In 2021, expenses relating to withholding taxes were primarily influenced by dividends from Pakistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.
Uncertain tax positions	(25)	(7)	(4)	The tax legislation in the markets in which VEON operates is unpredictable and gives rise to significant uncertainties (see 'Source of estimation uncertainty' below). During 2022, provisions were made for a dispute in Italy. The impact of movements in uncertain tax positions is presented net of any corresponding deferred tax assets recognized.
Change in income tax rate	4	—	—	Changes in tax rates impact the valuation of existing deferred tax assets and liabilities on temporary differences. In 2022, the statutory tax rate in Pakistan increased by 4% resulting in the total tax charge of 33%.
Other	—	(4)	13	In 2021, the amount of US\$(4) relates to various permanent differences.
Income tax benefit / (expense)	(69)	(344)	(279)	
Effective tax rate	8.6%	74.1%	74.8%	

Deferred taxes

The Group reported the following deferred tax assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position as of December 31:

	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets	274	228
Deferred tax liabilities	(36)	(115)
Net deferred tax position	238	113

The following table shows the movements of net deferred tax positions in 2022:

	Movement in deferred taxes				Closing balance
	Opening balance	Net income statement movement	Held for sale	Other movements	
Property and equipment	(100)	(45)	35	28	(82)
Intangible assets	36	59	(13)	(23)	59
Trade receivables	32	(20)	7	2	21
Provisions	17	7	(7)	(2)	15
Accounts payable	90	32	(65)	(21)	36
Withholding tax on undistributed earnings	(98)	69	—	—	(29)
Tax losses and other balances carried forwards	2,626	41	(3)	(64)	2,600
Non-recognized deferred tax assets	(2,498)	57	—	46	(2,395)
Other	8	12	—	(7)	13
Net deferred tax positions	113	212	(46)	(41)	238

The following table shows the movements of net deferred tax positions in 2021:

	Movement in deferred taxes				Closing balance
	Opening balance	Net income statement movement	Held for sale	Other movements	
Property and equipment	(274)	31	101	42	(100)
Intangible assets	(14)	33	19	(2)	36
Trade receivables	43	7	(15)	(3)	32
Provisions	28	2	(6)	(7)	17
Accounts payable	140	8	(24)	(34)	90
Withholding tax on undistributed earnings	(60)	(39)	—	1	(98)
Tax losses and other balances carried forwards	2,221	34	1	370	2,626
Non-recognized deferred tax assets	(2,025)	(88)	—	(385)	(2,498)
Other	—	(12)	15	5	8
Net deferred tax positions	59	(24)	91	(13)	113

In 2021, a tower sale and subsequent lease transaction took place for which a deferred tax asset of US\$146 was recorded in relation to the lease liability and a deferred tax liability of US\$23 was recorded in relation to the Right of Use asset.

Unused tax losses and other credits carried forwards

VEON recognizes a deferred tax asset for unused tax losses and other credits carried forwards, to the extent that it is probable that the deferred tax asset will be utilized. The amount and expiry date of unused tax losses and other carry forwards for which no deferred tax asset is recognized are as follows:

As of December 31, 2022	0-5 years	6-10 years	More than 10 years	Indefinite	Total
Tax losses expiry					
Recognized losses	—	—	—	(410)	(410)
Recognized DTA	—	—	—	159	159
Non-recognized losses	—	—	(853)	(8,528)	(9,381)
Non-recognized DTA	—	—	213	2,144	2,357
Other credits carried forwards expiry					
Recognized credits	(1)	(45)	—	—	(46)
Recognized DTA	1	45	—	—	46
Non-recognized credits	—	—	—	(147)	(147)
Non-recognized DTA	—	—	—	38	38
As of December 31, 2021					
	0-5 years	6-10 years	More than 10 years	Indefinite	Total
Tax losses expiry					
Recognized losses	(15)	—	—	(174)	(189)
Recognized DTA	3	—	—	50	53
Non-recognized losses	—	—	(707)	(8,553)	(9,260)
Non-recognized DTA	—	—	169	2,192	2,361
Other credits carried forwards expiry					
Recognized credits	(2)	(73)	—	—	(75)
Recognized DTA	2	73	—	—	75
Non-recognized credits	—	—	—	(567)	(567)
Non-recognized DTA	—	—	—	137	137

Losses mainly relate to our holding entities in Luxembourg (2022: US\$6,776; 2021: US\$6,431) and the Netherlands (2022: US\$2,352; 2021: US\$2,360).

VEON reports the tax effect of the existence of undistributed profits that will be distributed in the foreseeable future. The Company has a deferred tax liability of US\$29 (2021: US\$98), relating to the tax effect of the undistributed profits that will be distributed in the foreseeable future, primarily in its Pakistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan operations.

As of December 31, 2022, undistributed earnings of VEON's foreign subsidiaries (outside the Netherlands) which are indefinitely invested and will not be distributed in the foreseeable future, amounted to US\$6,105 (2021: US\$7,404). Accordingly, no deferred tax liability is recognized for this amount of undistributed profits.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Income taxes

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

Uncertain tax positions

The Group's policy is to comply with the applicable tax regulations in the jurisdictions in which its operations are subject to income taxes. The Group's estimates of current income tax expense and liabilities are calculated assuming that all tax computations filed by the Company's subsidiaries will be subject to a review or audit by the relevant tax authorities. Uncertain tax positions are generally assessed individually, using the most likely outcome method. The Company and the relevant tax authorities may have different interpretations of how regulations should be applied to actual transactions (refer below for details regarding risks and uncertainties).

Deferred taxation

Deferred 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 between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Company's financial statements.

SOURCE OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Tax risks

The tax legislation in the markets in which VEON operates is unpredictable and gives rise to significant uncertainties, which could complicate our tax planning and business decisions. Tax laws in many of the emerging markets in which we operate have been in force for a relatively short period of time as compared to tax laws in more developed market economies. Tax authorities in our markets are often less advanced in their interpretation of tax laws, as well as in their enforcement and tax collection methods.

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, Controlled Foreign Operation ("CFC") legislation and more strict tax residency rules).

Management believes that VEON has paid or accrued all taxes that are applicable. Where uncertainty exists, VEON 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. The potential financial effect of such tax contingencies are disclosed in [Note 7](#) and above in this [Note 8](#), unless not practicable to do so.

Uncertain tax positions

Uncertain tax positions are recognized when it is probable that a tax position will not be sustained. The expected resolution of uncertain tax positions is based upon management's judgment of the likelihood of sustaining a position taken through tax audits, tax courts and/or arbitration, if necessary. Circumstances and interpretations of the amount or likelihood of sustaining a position may change through the settlement process. Furthermore, the resolution of uncertain tax positions is not always within the control of the Group and it is often dependent on the efficiency of the legal processes in the relevant taxing jurisdictions in which the Group operates. Issues can, and often do, take many years to resolve.

Recoverability of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the assets will be realized. Significant judgment is required to determine the amount that can be recognized and depends foremost on the expected timing, level of taxable profits, tax planning strategies and the existence of taxable temporary differences. Estimates made relate primarily to losses carried forward in some of the Group's foreign operations. When an entity has a history of recent losses, the deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses is recognized only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable profit will be generated. Estimated future taxable profit is not considered such evidence unless that entity has demonstrated the ability by generating significant taxable profit for the current year or there are certain other events providing sufficient evidence of future taxable profit. New transactions and the introduction of new tax rules may also affect judgments due to uncertainty concerning the interpretation of the rules and any transitional rules.

Future legislative changes

In 2022, the Netherlands issued a draft bill relating to OECD Pillar 2 rules, which introduces a global minimum Effective Corporate Tax Rate of 15%. It will apply to multinational companies with consolidated revenues of EUR 750M or more in at least two out of the last four years. The legislation is not yet substantively enacted, however the Netherlands have expressed its full commitment to adopt the Pillar 2 framework as part of domestic legislation starting from the 1st of January 2024. Considering that VEON fulfills the above mentioned revenue criteria, it will be subject to these rules once they are enacted. Going forward, VEON will have to apply the Global OECD Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules to calculate its effective tax rate for each jurisdiction

where it operates to see where the effective tax rate is below 15%. If this is the case, the Group will have to pay a top-up tax for the difference.

Currently the majority of VEON's operations are conducted in jurisdictions where the statutory income tax rates are higher than 15%. At the same time, there are few less material jurisdictions where VEON enjoys lower income tax rates based on local legislation or government incentives. At the moment we cannot reliably estimate the exact impact of Pillar 2 implementation.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES OF THE GROUP

9 SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS

SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS IN 2022

Announced sale of Russia operations

On November 24, 2022, VEON entered into an agreement to sell VEON's Russian operations to certain senior members of the management team of PJSC VimpelCom ("VimpelCom"), led by its current CEO, Aleksander Torbakhov. Under the agreement, VEON will receive consideration of RUB 130 billion (approximately US\$1,900). The SPA contains provisions amongst others that in the event Vimpelcom acquires VEON Holdings B.V.'s debt in excess of the sales consideration, VEON will work with the purchasers to satisfy its obligations to them as a bondholder. The transaction is subject to certain closing conditions including the receipt of requisite regulatory approvals and licenses from relevant government authorities in Russia and Western jurisdictions (United States, United Kingdom, European Union, and Bermuda) for the proposed structure of the sale. As of June 24, 2023, Russian regulatory approvals have been obtained as well as the OFAC license and required authorizations from the United Kingdom and Bermudan authorities. The remaining closing conditions to be satisfied include any required license from the European Union or any required consent from VEON creditors in order to cancel the debt provided as consideration and/or complete the sale. The remaining closing conditions to be satisfied are any required license from the European Union or any required consent from VEON creditors in order to cancel the debt provided as consideration and/or complete the sale. The transaction is expected to be completed in 2023.

As a result of the expected disposal, VEON has classified its Russian operations as held-for-sale and discontinued operations upon the signing of the agreement on November 24, 2022. In connection with this classification, the Company no longer accounts for depreciation and amortization expenses of the assets of its Russian operations. The results for Russian operations in the consolidated income statements and the consolidated statements of cash flows for 2022, 2021 and 2020 have been presented separately. For further details of the transaction, refer to [Note 10](#).

Sale of Algeria operations

On July 1, 2021, VEON exercised its put option to sell the entirety of its 45.57% stake in its Algerian subsidiary, Omnium Telecom Algeria SpA (Algeria) to the Fonds National d'Investissement (FNI). Omnium owns Algerian mobile network operator, Djezzy. Under the terms of the Shareholders' Agreement, the transaction was completed on August 5, 2022 for a sales price of US\$682 in cash. For further details of the transaction, refer to [Note 10](#).

Sale of Georgia operations

On March 31, 2022, VEON Georgia Holdings B.V. entered into a non-binding share purchase agreement with Miren Invest LLC ("Miren"), VEON's former local partner, for the sale of VEON Georgia LLC ("VEON Georgia"), our operating company in Georgia, for a sales price of US\$45 in cash, subject to VEON corporate approvals and regulatory approvals. The required approvals were subsequently obtained and the sale was completed on June 8, 2022.

On June 8, 2022, upon completion of the sale to Miren, control of VEON Georgia was transferred to Miren and VEON recognized a US\$88 gain on disposal of VEON Georgia, which includes the recycling of currency translation reserve in the amount of US\$78.

Significant movements in exchange rates

An increase in demand for hard currencies, in part due to the ongoing conflict in Ukraine as well as macroeconomic conditions in Pakistan and Bangladesh, resulted in the devaluation of exchange rates in the countries in which VEON operates. As such, in 2022, the book value of assets and liabilities of our foreign operations, in U.S. dollar terms, decreased significantly, with a corresponding loss of US\$480 recorded against the foreign currency translation reserve in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS IN 2021 AND 2020

Agreement between VEON and Service Telecom regarding the Sale of its Russian tower assets

On September 5, 2021, the Company and VEON Holdings B.V., a subsidiary of the Company, signed an agreement for the sale of its direct subsidiary, NTC, with Service Telecom Group of Companies LLC, ST, for RUB 70,650 (US\$945). The transaction was subject to regulatory approvals which were obtained on November 12, 2021, and consummation of other certain closing conditions which were completed on December 1, 2021. Under the terms of the deal, Russia, an operating segment of the Company, entered into a long-term lease agreement with NTC under which Russia will lease space upon NTC's portfolio of 15,400 towers for a period of 8 years, with up to ten optional renewal periods of 8 years each. Under the same agreement, an additional 5,000 towers are committed to be leased. The lease agreement was signed on October 15, 2021.

On September 5, 2021, the Company classified NTC as a disposal group held-for-sale, including goodwill allocated of US\$215 to NTC from Russia based on its relative fair values as NTC is a subset of the Russia CGU. Following the classification as disposal group held-for-sale, the Company did not account for depreciation and amortization expenses of NTC assets.

On December 1, 2021, upon completion of the sale agreement with ST, control of NTC was transferred to ST. As a result of applying sale and leaseback accounting principles to the lease agreement under the terms of the deal, the Company recognized

a gain on sale of subsidiary of US\$101 (refer to [Note 10](#) for further discussion) and Russia recognized right-of-use assets of US\$101 representing the proportional fair value of assets retained with respect to book value of assets sold and lease liabilities of US\$718 based on an 8 year lease term, which are at market rates, as well as a proportionate amount of goodwill, with respect to the portion of cash generating assets retained through the lease, of US\$168. A portion of goodwill was also retained within Russia as assets held-for-sale for future sites to be sold under the agreement.

The following table shows the assets and liabilities disposed of relating to NTC on December 1, 2021:

	<u>2021</u>
Property and equipment	264
Goodwill	222
Other current assets	24
Total assets disposed	<u>510</u>
Non-current liabilities	127
Current liabilities	23
Total liabilities disposed	<u>150</u>

Lease commitments for the additional 5,000 towers to be leased in the duration of the lease term at December 31, 2021 are US\$263. For further details on the total commitments at December 31, 2021, refer to [Note 12](#).

VEON subsidiary Banglalink successfully acquires 9.4MHz in spectrum auction

In March 2021, Banglalink, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary in Bangladesh, acquired 4.4MHz spectrum in the 1800MHz band and 5MHz spectrum in 2100MHz band following successful bids at an auction held by the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC). The newly acquired spectrum will see Banglalink increase its total spectrum holding from 30.6MHz to 40MHz. Banglalink total investment will amount to BDT 10 billion (US\$115) to purchase the spectrum.

VEON completes the acquisition of majority shareholding in OTM

In June 2021, VEON successfully acquired a majority stake of 67% in OTM (a technology platform for the automation and planning of online advertising purchases in Russia) for US\$16.

PMCL Warid License Capitalization

The ex-Warid license renewal was due in May 2019. Pursuant to directions from the Islamabad High Court, the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (“PTA”) issued a license renewal decision on July 22, 2019 requiring payment of US\$40 per MHz for 900 MHz spectrum and US\$30 per MHz for 1800 MHz spectrum, equating to an aggregate price of approximately US\$450 (excluding applicable taxes of approximately 13%). On August 17, 2019, Jazz appealed the PTA's order to the Islamabad High Court. On August 21, 2019, the Islamabad High Court suspended the PTA's order pending the outcome of the appeal and subject to Jazz making payment in the form of security (under protest) as per the options given in the PTA's order. As a result, PMCL deposited US\$326 including the initial 50% payment of license as well as subsequent installments in order to maintain its appeal in the Islamabad High Court regarding the PTA's underlying decision on the license renewal.

On July 19, 2021, Islamabad High Court dismissed Jazz's appeal. Based on the dismissal of appeal by the court, subsequent legal opinion obtained and acceptance of the total license price, the license was recognized amounting US\$384, net of service cost liability of US\$65. Consequently, the security deposit balance of US\$326 was also adjusted. Subsequently, on October 18, 2021 PMCL and PTA signed the license document.

Sale of Armenian operations

In October 2020, VEON concluded an agreement for the sale of its operating subsidiary in Armenia, to Team LLC for a consideration of US\$51. Accordingly, the net carrying value of assets amounting US\$33 was derecognized along with reclassification of cumulative foreign currency translation reserve of US\$96 to profit and loss, resulting in the net loss of US\$78.

GTH restructuring

In 2020, VEON continued the restructuring of Global Telecom Holding S.A.E. (“GTH”) which commenced in 2019 (see further details below), with the intragroup transfer of Mobilink Bank and GTH Finance B.V. completed in March and April 2020, respectively. As the operating assets of GTH had previously been, and will continue to be, fully consolidated within the balance sheet of the VEON Group, there was no material impact on these consolidated financial statements stemming from these intragroup transfers. The intragroup transfer for Djazzy is continuing.

Significant movements in exchange rates

An increase in demand for hard currencies, in part due to the coronavirus outbreak, resulted in the devaluation of exchange rates in the countries in which VEON operates. As such, in 2020, the book value of assets and liabilities of our foreign operations, in U.S. dollar terms, decreased significantly, with a corresponding loss of US\$623 recorded against the foreign currency translation reserve in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

10 HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The following table provides the details of assets and liabilities classified as held-for-sale as of December 31, 2022:

	Assets held-for-sale		Liabilities held-for-sale	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Russia	5,792	—	4,232	—
Algeria	—	1,846	—	391
Other individual assets	—	18	—	—
Total assets and liabilities held for sale	5,792	1,864	4,232	391

The following table provides the details of loss after tax from discontinued operations and disposals of discontinued operations for the periods ended December 31:

	2022	2021	2020
Russia	(164)	530	(489)
Algeria			
Profit / (loss) after tax for the period	144	151	79
Loss on disposal	(722)	—	—
Total loss after tax from discontinued operations and disposals of discontinued operations	(742)	681	(410)

Announced sale of operations in Russia

On November 24, 2022, VEON entered into an agreement (“SPA”) to sell VEON’s Russian operations to certain senior members of the management team of PJSC VimpelCom (“VimpelCom”), led by its current CEO, Aleksander Torbakhov. Under the agreement, VEON will receive consideration of RUB 130 billion (approximately US\$1,900 as of December 31, 2022). It is expected that the consideration will be paid primarily by VimpelCom taking on and discharging certain VEON Holdings B.V.’s debt, thus significantly deleveraging VEON’s balance sheet. The SPA contains provisions amongst others that in the event Vimpelcom acquires VEON Holdings B.V.’s debt in excess of the sales consideration, VEON will work with the purchasers to satisfy its obligations to them as a bondholder. The transaction is subject to certain closing conditions including the receipt of requisite regulatory approvals and licenses from relevant government authorities in Russia and Western jurisdictions (United States, United Kingdom, European Union, and Bermuda) for the proposed structure of the sale. As of June 24, 2023, Russian regulatory approvals have been obtained as well as the OFAC license and required authorizations from the United Kingdom and Bermudan authorities. The remaining closing conditions to be satisfied include any required license from the European Union or any required consent from VEON creditors in order to cancel the debt provided as consideration and/or complete the sale. Refer to [Note 23](#) for further developments.

Given the approvals and licenses required, the completion of the sale could be influenced by the political situation in Russia as well as the subsequent responses from Western jurisdictions. However, as of entering into the SPA, management believes that the sale is highly probable and the transaction is expected to be completed in 2023. Therefore, as a result of the expected disposal, VEON has classified its Russian operations as held-for-sale and discontinued operations upon the signing of the agreement on November 24, 2022. In connection with this classification, the Company no longer accounts for depreciation and amortization expenses of the assets of its Russian operations. The results for Russia in the consolidated income statements and the consolidated statements of cash flows for 2022, 2021 and 2020 have been presented separately.

The following table shows the assets and liabilities classified as held-for-sale relating to Russia as of December 31, 2022:

	2022
Property and equipment	3,941
Intangible assets excl. goodwill	356
Goodwill	617
Deferred tax assets	78
Other non-current assets	50
Inventories	113
Trade and other receivables	367
Other current assets*	270
Total assets held for sale	5,792
Non-current liabilities	
Debt and Derivatives - NCL	2,888
Other non current liabilities	64
Current liabilities	
Trade and other payables	691
Debt & Derivatives - CL	306
Other non-financial liabilities	283
Total liabilities held for sale	4,232

*This include cash and cash equivalent of US\$146 subject to currency restrictions that limited ability to upstream the cash or make certain payments outside the country, but these balances are otherwise freely available to the Russian operations.

Debt and derivatives include bank loans and bonds, including interest accrued, for which the fair value is equal to US\$1,247, and Lease Liabilities, for which fair value has not been determined.

Net assets of the discontinued operations of Russia includes US\$2,964 relating to cumulative currency translation losses as of December 31, 2022, which is accumulated in equity through other comprehensive income and will be recycled through the consolidated income statement upon the completion of the sale.

The following table shows the movements relating to Russian operations for the period ended December 31, 2022:

Net book value	Property and equipment	Intangible assets excl. goodwill	Goodwill
As of January 1, 2022	4,013	293	1,084
Additions	775	192	—
Disposals	(18)	(10)	4
Depreciation/amortization charge for the year	(947)	(131)	—
Reclassification as held for sale	(9)	—	—
Impairment	(5)	(2)	(445)
Transfers	—	—	—
Modifications of right-of-use assets	(166)	—	—
Translation adjustment	298	14	(26)
As of December 31, 2022	3,941	356	617

Total commitments related to the Russia operations pertaining to property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other are US\$528 (Less than 1 year: US\$250, Between 1 and 5 years: US\$91 and More than 5 years: US\$187).

The following table shows the profit/(loss) and other comprehensive income relating to Russia operations for the periods ended December 31:

Income statement and statement of comprehensive income	2022	2021	2020
Operating revenue	4,277	3,943	3,811
Operating expenses **	(3,993)	(3,424)	(4,123)
Other expenses	(424)	(76)	(143)
Profit / (loss) before tax for the period	(140)	443	(455)
Income tax benefit / (expense)	(24)	87	(34)
Profit / (loss) after tax for the period	(164)	530	(489)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)*	(29)	(10)	(478)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	(193)	520	(967)

*Other comprehensive income relates to the foreign currency translation of discontinued operations.

** In 2022, operating expenses includes an impairment of US\$446 (2021:Nil, 2020:US\$723) against the carrying value of goodwill in Russia recorded in the first quarter..

Russia impairment losses 2022

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine started on February 24, 2022 and has impacted our operations in Russia.

In response to the events in Ukraine, wide-ranging economic sanctions and trade restrictions were imposed on Russia by the United States, the European Union (and individual EU member states), the United Kingdom, as well as other countries which have targeted individuals and entities as well as large aspects of the Russian economy, including freezing the assets of Russia's central bank, other Russian financial institutions, and individuals, removing selected Russian banks from the Swift banking system, and curbing certain products exported to Russia. Furthermore, as a response to the imposed sanctions, Russia introduced a number of counter-sanctions aimed at stabilizing domestic financial markets. These, among other things, include restrictions related to capital and foreign exchange controls, restrictions on lending to foreign (non-Russian) persons, restrictions on foreign persons' transactions with Russian securities and real estate and limitations on export and import of certain goods into and outside Russia.

The above factors indicated a trigger that carrying value might be impaired and resulted in an impairment of US\$446 against the carrying value of goodwill in Russia as of March 31, 2022, of which, the recoverable amount of the CGU was US\$1,886 This was determined based on fair value less costs of disposal calculations (Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy) using a discounted cash flow model, based on cash flow projections from business plans prepared by management.

Key assumptions – Russia CGU	March 31, 2022 ***			September 30, 2021			September 30, 2020		
	Explicit forecast period	Terminal period	Combined average *	Explicit forecast period	Terminal period	Combined average *	Explicit forecast period	Terminal period	Combined average *
Discount rate	— %	— %	20.5 %	— %	— %	9.3 %	— %	— %	10.1 %
Average annual revenue growth rate	6.2 %	1.6 %	5.5 %	5.0 %	1.6 %	4.4 %	4.3 %	1.8 %	3.9 %
Average operating margin	32.4 %	35.0 %	32.8 %	33.2 %	35.5 %	33.6 %	31.2 %	35.7 %	32.0 %
Average CAPEX / revenue **	20.3 %	18.0 %	19.9 %	25.4 %	21.0 %	24.7 %	27.9 %	21.0 %	26.8 %

* Combined average for 2022 is based on an explicit forecast period consisting of five years forecast plus the latest estimate for 2022 (2022-2027), and terminal period in 2028 (for 2020 being 2021-2025 with terminal period 2026); for comparative period 2021 the rates were revised to conform the calculation being 2022-2026 and terminal period in 2027.

** CAPEX excludes licenses and ROU assets.

*** The growth rates as of March 31, 2022, in the explicit forecast period and the combined average, were revised to conform the growth rates applied in the calculation of the recoverable amount in the first quarter of 2022.

The fair value less cost of disposal ("FVLCD") for Russian operations as of September 30, 2022 (date of the annual impairment test) was based on the expected sales proceeds from third party bids which have been substantiated by the share price consideration of RUB 130 billion (approximately US\$1,900) reflected in the SPA signed on November 24, 2022 (Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy). The fair value represented by the SPA exceeded the carrying value of the Russia CGU as of September 30, 2022, therefore no impairment was recorded. There were no triggering events indicating any impairment or decline in the fair value of Russian operations subsequent to its measurement as held for sale and discontinued operations.

Russia impairment losses 2021

There were no impairment losses recorded in Russia in 2021.

Russia impairment losses 2020

In recent years, Beeline Russia has seen a decline in its subscriber and revenue market share on the back of competitive pressures in the market, which have impacted both revenues and profitability. This underperformance has negatively impacted the fair value of our Russian business, and over time has eroded the existing headroom over the book value of the business. The impact of a weaker Russian ruble, along with ongoing COVID lockdowns and associated travel restrictions, have had a negative impact on consumer spending, which weakened particularly during the third quarter of 2020. Together with a slower than anticipated recovery in Beeline's ARPU, which has in turn impacted our future projected revenue, a revision to our previous estimates has been deemed necessary.

Based on these revisions, VEON recorded an impairment of US\$723 against the carrying value of goodwill in Russia in the third quarter of 2020. The recoverable amount of the CGU of US\$3,001 was determined based on fair value less costs of disposal calculations (Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy) using a discounted cash flow model, based on cash flow projections from business plans prepared by management.

Exercised Put option to sell entirety stake in Omnium Telecom Algerie SpA

On July 1, 2021, VEON exercised its put option to sell the entirety of its 45.57% stake in its Algerian subsidiary, Omnium Telecom Algerie SpA (Algeria) to the Fonds National d'Investissement (FNI). Omnium owns Algerian mobile network operator, Djezzy. Under the terms of the Shareholders' Agreement, the transaction was completed on August 5, 2022 for a cash sale price of US\$682 and control of Algeria was transferred to FNI. Refer to the table below for the results of the transaction.

On July 1, 2021, the Company classified its operations in Algeria as held-for-sale and discontinued operations. Following the classification as a disposal group held-for-sale, the Company did not account for depreciation and amortization expenses of Algeria assets. On August 5, 2022, the sale was completed and the net assets were disposed. The results for Algeria in the consolidated income statements and the consolidated statements of cash flows for 2022, 2021 and 2020 have been presented separately.

The following table shows the assets and liabilities disposed in 2022 and classified as held-for-sale relating to Algeria as of:

	August 5, 2022	December 31, 2021
Property and equipment	555	527
Intangible assets excl. goodwill	120	111
Goodwill	953	1,001
Deferred tax assets	35	35
Other current assets	234	172
Total assets disposed / held for sale	1,897	1,846
Non-current liabilities	91	106
Current liabilities	276	285
Total liabilities disposed / held for sale	367	391

The following table shows the profit/(loss) and other comprehensive income relating to Algeria operations for the periods ended:

Income statement and statement of comprehensive income	August 5, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Operating revenue	378	659	689
Operating expenses	(212)	(470)	(564)
Other expenses	(7)	(17)	(17)
Profit / (loss) before tax for the period	159	172	108
Income tax benefit / (expense)	(15)	(21)	(29)
Profit / (loss) after tax for the period	144	151	79
Other comprehensive income / (loss)*	(65)	(68)	(157)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	79	83	(78)

*Other comprehensive income is relating to the foreign currency translation of discontinued operations.

The following table shows the results for the disposal of Algeria that are accounted for in these financials as of December 31, 2022:

	2022
Consideration received in cash	682
Carrying amount of net assets at disposal*	(1,530)
De-recognition of non-controlling interest	823
Loss on sale before reclassification of foreign currency translation reserve	(25)
Reclassification of foreign currency translation reserve	(697)
Net loss on disposal of Algeria operations	(722)

*Net assets include US\$175 relating to cash and cash equivalents at disposal

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held-for-sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction or loss of control rather than through continuing use, and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortized while they are classified as held for sale. Assets and liabilities of a disposal group classified as held-for-sale are presented separately from the other assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position without restating the prior period comparatives.

A discontinued operation is a component that is classified as held-for-sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations. Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount in the income statement and cash flow statement within operating, investing and financing activities in the current period and comparative periods. All other notes to the financial statements include amounts for continuing operations, unless otherwise mentioned.

11 IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

Property and equipment and intangible assets are tested regularly for impairment. The Company assesses, at the end of each reporting period, whether there exist any indicators that an asset may be impaired (i.e. asset becoming idle, damaged or no longer in use). If there are such indicators, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the income statement in a separate line item.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually (at September 30) or when circumstances indicate the carrying value may be impaired. Refer to [Note 13](#) for an overview of the carrying value of goodwill per cash-generating unit ("CGU"). The Company's impairment test is primarily based on fair value less cost of disposal calculations (Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy) using a discounted cash flow model, based on cash flow projections from business plans prepared by management. The Company considers the relationship between its market capitalization and its book value, as well as its weighted average cost of capital and the quarterly financial performances of each CGU when reviewing for indicators of impairment in interim periods.

The CGUs classified as Assets held for Sale and Discontinued Operation during 2022 are disclosed in [Note 10](#), including any current or past impairment charges recorded for these CGUs.

Impairment losses / (reversals) in 2022

	Property and equipment	Intangible assets	Goodwill	Other	Total impairment
2022					
Bangladesh	(32)	(68)	—	—	(100)
Kyrgyzstan	(29)	(9)	—	(11)	(49)
Ukraine *	35	1	—	—	36
Other	7	(1)	—	—	6
	(19)	(77)	—	(11)	(107)

*This includes net impairment to property and equipment as a result of physical damage to sites in Ukraine caused by the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

Bangladesh CGU

Bangladesh is a non-goodwill CGU, and therefore not subject to the mandatory annual impairment testing. However, in 2018 an impairment loss of US\$451 was recognized against the value of the licenses and the network assets. The Company assessed if any indicators ("triggers") existed of an additional impairment or of a decrease of previous impairments and performed valuation tests to check if a further impairment or reversal of impairment was required.

The current business strategy focused on nation-wide expansion and the significant acquisition of the 4G license showed a continued revenue growth and balanced expansion of the subscriber base that were taken into account by management for business plans of the Bangladesh CGU.

Based on these revisions, the recoverable amount of US\$474 was determined, establishing a headroom of US\$119 above carrying value (US\$355), of which an amount of US\$100 was booked as a reversal of the impairment loss as per September 30, 2022.

The US\$100 was reversed against intangible assets (US\$68) and property and equipment (US\$32). The remaining difference between the headroom and the amount of reversal of US\$19 represents impairment related to assets that have been fully depreciated in the period since the impairment was recognized until September 30, 2022.

Bangladesh CGU is disclosed as Bangladesh reportable segment (refer to [Note 2](#)).

Kyrgyzstan CGU

Kyrgyzstan CGU, has no goodwill and is therefore not subject to the mandatory annual goodwill impairment testing. However, during 2020 as a consequence of the unstable political environment and uncertainties arising with respect to the recoverability of our operating assets in Kyrgyzstan, VEON fully impaired the carrying value of all operating assets of Kyrgyzstan. As a result, the Company recorded a total impairment loss of US\$64.

As of September 30, 2022 the Company assessed triggers and performed valuation tests to check if a further impairment or reversal of impairment was required.

Based on this assessment, which reflected that the previous uncertainties were resolved through the acquisition of licenses and settlement of tax litigation, as of September 30, 2022 the recoverable amount of US\$25 indicated a headroom of US\$51. This has led to reversal of impairment loss as of September 30, 2022 for US\$49 against property and equipment (US\$29), intangible assets (US\$9) and other assets (US\$11). The remaining US\$2 represents impairment related to assets that have been fully depreciated in the period since the impairment was recognized until September 30, 2022.

Kyrgyzstan CGU is disclosed within "Others" reportable segment (refer to [Note 2](#)).

Impairment losses in 2021

	Property and equipment	Intangible assets	Goodwill	Other	Total impairment
2021					
Kyrgyzstan	12	5	—	2	19
Other	8	—	—	—	8
	20	5	—	2	27

Impairment losses in 2020

In the third quarter of 2020, due to the unstable political environment and uncertainties arising with respect to the recoverability of our operating assets in Kyrgyzstan, VEON fully impaired the carrying value of all operating assets of Kyrgyzstan. As a result, the Company recorded a total impairment loss of US\$64.

Additionally, with regard to the Company's commitment to network modernization, the Company continuously re-evaluates the plans for its existing network, primarily with respect to equipment purchased but not installed, and consequently recorded an impairment loss of US\$5.

	Property and equipment	Intangible assets	Goodwill	Other	Total impairment
2020 *					
Kyrgyzstan	38	8	—	18	64
Other	5	—	—	(7)	(2)
	43	8	—	11	62

*This table has been restated to reflect the classification of Russia CGU as held-for-sale per December 31, 2022. For details of the 2020 Russia impairment refer to [Note 10](#).

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

The recoverable amounts of CGUs have been determined based on fair value less costs of disposal calculations, using cash flow projections from business plans prepared by management.

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 prepared for a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is applied to projected future cash flows after the fifth year.

The tables below show key assumptions used in fair value less costs of disposal calculations for CGUs with material goodwill or those CGUs for which an impairment loss or an impairment reversal has been recorded.

Discount rates

Discount rates are initially determined in U.S. dollars 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 is sourced from independent market analysts. The systematic risk, beta, represents the median of the raw betas of the entities comparable in size and geographic footprint with the ones of the Company ("Peer Group"). The country risk premium is based on an average default spread derived from sovereign credit ratings published by main credit rating agencies for a given CGU. The debt risk premium is based on the median of Standard & Poor's 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 of a CGU is adjusted for the long-term inflation forecast of the respective country in which the business operates, as well as applicable country risk premium.

	Discount rate (local currency)		
	2022	2021	2020
Pakistan	19.5 %	14.7 %	18.2 %
Bangladesh**	14.6 %	— %	— %
Kazakhstan	13.8 %	9.4 %	10.3 %
Kyrgyzstan*	19.0 %	— %	— %
Uzbekistan	15.8 %	11.8 %	13.8 %
Ukraine**	21.7 %	— %	— %

* In 2021 and 2020, VEON fully impaired the carrying value of all operating assets of Kyrgyzstan, therefore discount rate was not determined

** In 2021 and 2020, no impairment losses were recorded or reversed for Bangladesh and Ukraine CGU's, therefore discount rates were not disclosed

Revenue growth rates

The revenue growth rates during the forecast period vary based on numerous factors, including size of market, GDP (Gross Domestic Product), foreign currency projections, traffic growth, market share and others. A long-term growth rate in perpetuity is estimated based on a percentage that is lower than or equal to the country long-term inflation forecast, depending on the CGU.

	Average annual revenue growth rate during forecast period ¹			Terminal growth rate		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Pakistan	12.0%	4.8%	9.7%	4.0%	5.5%	5.8%
Bangladesh	12.6%	—%	—%	3.5%	—%	—%
Kazakhstan	12.3%	3.6%	5.3%	1.0%	1.0%	3.1%
Kyrgyzstan	11.4%	—%	—%	3.0%	—%	—%
Uzbekistan	19.3%	3.7%	3.2%	2.5%	3.0%	5.1%
Ukraine	8.6%	—%	—%	1.0%	—%	—%

¹The forecast period is the explicit forecast period of five years: for 2022 being 2023-2027 with terminal period in 2028; for comparative period 2021 the rates were revised to conform the calculation being 2022-2026 and terminal period in 2027; for 2020 being 2021-2025 with terminal period 2026.

Operating margin

The Company estimates operating margin on a pre-IFRS 16 basis (including lease expenses/payments), divided by Total Operating Revenue for each CGU and each future year. The forecasted operating margin is based on the budget and forecast

calculations 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. Segment information in Note 2 is post-IFRS 16.

	Average operating margin ¹ during the forecast period			Terminal period operating margin		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Pakistan	40.9 %	43.6 %	42.0 %	40.0 %	42.0 %	44.6 %
Bangladesh	32.6 %	— %	— %	36.3 %	— %	— %
Kazakhstan	49.2 %	48.9 %	49.5 %	45.0 %	47.0 %	50.0 %
Kyrgyzstan	36.7 %	— %	— %	33.7 %	— %	— %
Uzbekistan	43.6 %	40.9 %	34.0 %	41.0 %	34.0 %	34.0 %
Ukraine	51.2 %	— %	— %	50.0 %	— %	— %

¹ The forecast period is the explicit forecast period of five years: for 2022 being 2023-2027 with terminal period in 2028; for comparative period 2021 the rates were revised to conform the calculation being 2022-2026 and terminal period in 2027; for 2020 being 2021-2025 with terminal period 2026.

CAPEX

CAPEX is defined as purchases of property and equipment and intangible assets excluding licenses, goodwill and right-of-use assets. The cash flow forecasts for capital expenditures are based on the budget and forecast calculations and include the network roll-outs plans and license requirements.

The cash flow forecasts for license and spectrum payments for each operating company for the initial five years include amounts for expected renewals and newly available spectrum. Beyond that period, a long-run cost related to spectrum and license payments is assumed. Payments for right-of-use assets are considered in the operating margin as described above.

	Average CAPEX as a percentage of revenue during the forecast period ¹			Terminal period ¹ CAPEX as a percentage of revenue		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Pakistan	15.8 %	22.0 %	19.6 %	16.0 %	20.0 %	18.9 %
Bangladesh	18.0 %	— %	— %	17.0 %	— %	— %
Kazakhstan	18.6 %	20.0 %	19.8 %	18.5 %	20.0 %	19.0 %
Kyrgyzstan	20.1 %	— %	— %	23.0 %	— %	— %
Uzbekistan	18.0 %	20.2 %	21.4 %	20.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %
Ukraine	18.9 %	— %	— %	20.0 %	— %	— %

¹ The forecast period is the explicit forecast period of five years: for 2022 being 2023-2027 with terminal period in 2028; for comparative period 2021 the rates were revised to conform the calculation being 2022-2026 and terminal period in 2027; for 2020 being 2021-2025 with terminal period 2026.

SENSITIVITY TO CHANGES IN ASSUMPTIONS

The following table illustrates the potential change in reversal of impairment for the Bangladesh and Kyrgyzstan CGUs if certain key parameters would adversely change by one percentage point within both the explicit forecast and terminal periods ('+/- 1.0 pp').

Any additional adverse changes in the key parameters by more than one percentage point would change the amount of impairment reversal approximately proportionally.

	Bangladesh		Kyrgyzstan	
	Assumption used *	+/- 1.0 pp	Assumption used *	+/- 1.0 pp
Sensitivity analysis				
Discount rate	14.6 %	15.6 %	19.0 %	20.0 %
Change in key assumption	— p.p	1.0 p.p	— p.p	1.0 p.p
<i>Decrease in headroom</i>	—	(42)	—	—
Average annual revenue growth rate	11.1 %	10.1 %	10.0 %	9.0 %
Change in key assumption	— pp	(1.0) pp	— pp	(1.0) pp
<i>Decrease in headroom</i>	—	(26)	—	(1)
Average operating margin	33.2 %	32.2 %	36.2 %	35.2 %
Change in key assumption	— pp	(1.0) pp	— pp	(1.0) pp
<i>Decrease in headroom</i>	—	(40)	—	(4)
Average CAPEX / revenue**	17.8 %	18.8 %	20.6 %	21.6 %
Change in key assumption	— pp	1.0 pp	— pp	1.0 pp
<i>Decrease in headroom</i>	—	(52)	—	(4)

* Combined average based on explicit forecast period of five years (2023-2027) and terminal period in 2028, .

** CAPEX excludes licenses and ROU assets.

SOURCE OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

Estimating recoverable amounts of assets and CGUs must, in part, be based on management's evaluations, including the determination of the appropriate CGUs, the relevant discount rate, estimation of future performance, the revenue-generating capacity of assets, timing and amount of future purchases of property, equipment, licenses and spectrum, assumptions of future market conditions and the long-term growth rate into perpetuity (terminal value). In doing this, management needs to assume a market participant perspective. Changing the assumptions selected by management, in particular, the discount rate, capex intensity, operating margin and growth rate assumptions used to estimate the recoverable amounts of assets, could significantly impact the Group's impairment evaluation and hence results.

A significant part 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, including geopolitical situations 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 development of operating margins is important in the Group's impairment assessments.

12 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The following table summarizes the movement in the net book value of property and equipment for the years ended December 31:

Net book value	Telecomm- unications equipment	Land, buildings and constructions	Office and other equipment	Equipment not installed and assets under construction	Right-of- use assets	Total
As of January 1, 2021	4,050	159	368	568	1,734	6,879
Additions	50	3	18	1,559	712	2,342
Disposals *	(198)	(1)	(5)	(7)	(100)	(311)
Depreciation charge for the year	(990)	(22)	(124)	—	(409)	(1,545)
Reclassification as held for sale	(367)	(6)	(9)	(42)	(80)	(504)
Impairment	(12)	—	(2)	3	(2)	(13)
Transfers	1,428	16	182	(1,619)	(2)	5
Translation adjustment	(101)	2	(6)	(11)	(20)	(136)
As of December 31, 2021	3,860	151	422	451	1,833	6,717
Additions	67	7	23	662	526	1,285
Disposals	(40)	(1)	(4)	(10)	(15)	(70)
Depreciation charge for the year	(382)	(7)	(29)	—	(139)	(557)
Divestment and reclassification as held for sale **	(1,991)	(80)	(314)	(235)	(1,393)	(4,013)
Impairment	(38)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(8)	(54)
Impairment reversal	57	1	3	6	6	73
Transfers	528	5	13	(545)	(5)	(4)
Modifications of right-of-use assets	—	—	—	—	26	26
Translation adjustment	(363)	(13)	(14)	(40)	(125)	(555)
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
As of December 31, 2022	1,698	61	97	286	706	2,848
Cost	4,890	153	405	320	1,059	6,827
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(3,192)	(92)	(308)	(34)	(353)	(3,979)

*This includes disposal of NTC as explained in [Note 9](#).

** This relates to the classification of Russia as held-for-sale and discontinued operations as explained in [Note 10](#)

There were no material changes in estimates related to property and equipment in 2022 other than the impairment reversals for Bangladesh US\$(32) and Kyrgyzstan of US\$(29) and impairment of equipment as a result of physical damages to sites in Ukraine (US\$35) caused by the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine (refer to [Note 11](#)).

During 2022, VEON acquired property and equipment in the amount of US\$306 (2021: US\$726), which were not paid for as of year-end.

Property and equipment pledged as security for bank borrowings amounts to US\$688 as of December 31, 2022 (2021: US\$919), and primarily relate to liens securing borrowings of PMCL.

The following table summarizes the movement in the net book value of right-of-use assets ("ROU") for the year ended December 31:

Net book value	ROU - Telecommunications Equipment	ROU - Land, Buildings and Constructions	ROU - Office and Other Equipment	Total
As of January 1, 2021	1,436	293	5	1,734
Additions	642	65	5	712
Disposals	(100)	—	—	(100)
Depreciation charge for the year	(320)	(86)	(3)	(409)
Reclassification as held for sale	(71)	(9)	—	(80)
Impairment	—	(2)	—	(2)
Transfers	(4)	2	—	(2)
Translation adjustment	(16)	(3)	(1)	(20)
As of December 31, 2021	1,567	260	6	1,833
Additions	513	13	—	526
Disposals	(12)	(3)	—	(15)
Depreciation charge for the year	(125)	(12)	(2)	(139)
Divestment and reclassification as held for sale	(1,175)	(216)	(2)	(1,393)
Impairment	(8)	—	—	(8)
Impairment reversal	2	4	—	6
Transfers	(4)	(1)	—	(5)
Modifications and reassessments	20	6	—	26
Translation adjustment	(117)	(7)	(1)	(125)
As of December 31, 2022	661	44	1	706
Cost	970	84	5	1,059
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(309)	(40)	(4)	(353)

COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments for the future purchase of equipment are as follows as of December 31:

	2022	2021
Less than 1 year	272	709
Between 1 and 5 years	—	62
More than 5 years	—	198
Total commitments	272	969

The above table for 2021 includes future lease commitments relating to the lease agreements between Russia and NTC (Less than 1 year: US\$4, Between 1 and 5 years: US\$61 and More than 5 years: US\$198). For further details on this transaction, refer to [Note 9](#) (Agreement between VEON and Service Telecom regarding the Sale of its Russian tower assets). For commitments pertaining to the Russian operations as of December 31, 2022, refer to [Note 10](#).

Capital commitments arising from telecommunications licenses

VEON'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 for GSM-900/1800, "3G" (UMTS / WCDMA) mobile radiotelephony communications services and "4G" (LTE).

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. If we are found to be involved in practices that do not comply with applicable laws or regulations, we may be exposed to significant fines, the risk of

prosecution or the suspension or loss of our licenses, frequency allocations, authorizations or various permissions, any of which could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The useful life of VEON's assets generally fall within the following ranges:

Class of property and equipment	Useful life
Telecommunication equipment	3 – 30 years
Buildings and constructions	10 – 50 years
Office and other equipment	2 – 10 years
Right-of-use assets	Equivalent lease term

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.

Where applicable, the Company has applied sale and leaseback accounting principles, whereas the right-of-use asset arising from the leaseback is measured at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that relates to the right of use retained by VEON. Accordingly, VEON recognizes only the amount of any gain or loss that relates to the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor.

SOURCE OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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 developments 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 new technologies.

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 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, historical and expected replacements or transfer of assets and quality of components used. Estimated useful life for right-of-use assets is directly impacted by the equivalent lease term, refer to [Note 16](#) for more information regarding Source of estimation uncertainty for lease terms.

13 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The following table summarizes the movement in the net book value of intangible assets for the years ended December 31:

Net book value	Telecommuni- cation licenses, frequencies & permissions	Software	Brands and trademarks	Customer relationships	Other intangible assets	Goodwill	Total
As of January 1, 2021	921	301	117	116	15	2,682	4,152
Additions	482	184	—	1	29	14	710
Disposals	(1)	(1)	—	—	1	(51)	(52)
Amortization charge for the year	(162)	(135)	8	(15)	(4)	—	(308)
Reclassification as held for sale	(34)	(9)	(73)	—	—	(1,034)	(1,150)
Impairment	(4)	(1)	—	—	—	—	(5)
Transfer	40	11	(39)	—	(6)	(7)	(1)
Translation adjustment	(40)	—	1	(2)	1	(62)	(102)
As of December 31, 2021	1,202	350	14	100	36	1,542	3,244
Additions	526	74	1	2	19	10	632
Disposals	(5)	(2)	—	—	—	—	(7)
Amortization charge for the year	(139)	(71)	(3)	(8)	—	—	(221)
Reclassification as held for sale	(84)	(150)	(2)	(22)	(35)	(1,084)	(1,377)
Impairment reversal	75	2	—	—	—	—	77
Transfer	—	3	—	—	(3)	—	—
Translation adjustment	(241)	(37)	(3)	(18)	(15)	(74)	(388)
As of December 31, 2022	1,334	169	7	54	2	394	1,960
<i>Cost</i>	<i>2,188</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1,391</i>	<i>4,714</i>
<i>Accumulated amortization and impairment</i>	<i>(854)</i>	<i>(446)</i>	<i>(180)</i>	<i>(267)</i>	<i>(10)</i>	<i>(997)</i>	<i>(2,754)</i>

During 2022, there were no material changes in estimates related to intangible assets other than the reversal of impairment described in Note 11 of US\$(77) (2021: US\$5).

During 2022, VEON acquired intangible assets in the amount of US\$266 (2021: US\$171), which were not yet paid for as of year-end.

Additions for 2021 include capitalization of ex-Warid license in Pakistan amounting to US\$384, please refer to [Note 9](#) for further information.

GOODWILL

During the year, the movement in goodwill for the Group, per CGU, consisted of the following:

CGU*	December 31, 2022	Translation adjustment	Addition	Reclassification as held for sale	December 31, 2021
Russia	—	—	—	(1,084)	1,084
Pakistan	223	(64)	—	—	287
Kazakhstan	127	(9)	—	—	136
Ukraine	10	—	10	—	—
Uzbekistan	34	(1)	—	—	35
Total	394	(74)	10	(1,084)	1,542

* There is no goodwill allocated to the CGUs of Bangladesh, or Kyrgyzstan.

CGU*	December 31, 2021	Translation adjustment	Addition	Reclassification as held for sale	Disposal	Other	December 31, 2020
Russia**	1,084	(10)	14	—	(51)	—	1,131
Algeria	—	(19)	—	(1,034)	—	—	1,053
Pakistan	287	(30)	—	—	—	(7)	324
Kazakhstan	136	(4)	—	—	—	—	140
Uzbekistan	35	1	—	—	—	—	34
Total	1,542	(62)	14	(1,034)	(51)	(7)	2,682

* There is no goodwill allocated to the CGUs of Ukraine, Bangladesh, or Kyrgyzstan

** In 2021, VEON acquired a majority stake in OTM, a technology platform for the automation and planning of online advertising and IBS DataFort, a cloud IT infrastructure provider in Russia.

COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments for the future purchase of intangible assets are as follows as of December 31:

	2022	2021
Less than 1 year	13	58
Total commitments	13	58

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Intangible assets acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are generally amortized with the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the intangible asset. The amortization period and the amortization method for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least annually and fall within the following ranges:

Class of intangible asset	Useful life
Telecommunications licenses, frequencies and permissions	3 - 20 years
Software	3 - 10 years
Brands and trademarks	3 - 15 years
Customer relationships	10 - 21 years
Other intangible assets	4 - 10 years

Goodwill is recognized for the future economic benefits arising from net assets acquired that are not individually identified and separately recognized. Goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment annually and as necessary when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired, see [Note 11](#) for further details.

SOURCE OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Refer also to [Note 12](#) for further details regarding source of estimation uncertainty.

Depreciation and amortization of non-current assets

Estimates in the evaluation of useful lives for intangible assets include, but are not limited to, the estimated average customer relationship based on Churn, the remaining license or concession period and the expected developments in technology and markets.

The actual economic lives of intangible assets may be different than estimated useful lives, thereby resulting in a different carrying value of 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.

14 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

The Company held investments in material subsidiaries for the years ended December 31 as detailed in the table below. The equity interest presented represents the economic rights available to the Company.

Name of significant subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Nature of subsidiary	Equity interest held by the Group	
			2022	2021
VEON Amsterdam B.V.	Netherlands	Holding	100.0 %	100.0 %
VEON Holdings B.V.	Netherlands	Holding	100.0 %	100.0 %
PJSC VimpelCom	Russia	Operating	100.0 %	100.0 %
JSC "Kyivstar"	Ukraine	Operating	100.0 %	100.0 %
LLP "KaR-Tel"	Kazakhstan	Operating	75.0 %	75.0 %
LLC "Unitel"	Uzbekistan	Operating	100.0 %	100.0 %
LLC "VEON Georgia"	Georgia	Operating	— %	100.0 %
VEON Finance Ireland Designated Activity Company	Ireland	Holding	100.0 %	100.0 %
LLC "Sky Mobile"	Kyrgyzstan	Operating	50.1 %	50.1 %
VEON Luxembourg Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	Holding	100.0 %	100.0 %
VEON Luxembourg Finance Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	Holding	100.0 %	100.0 %
VEON Luxembourg Finance S.A.	Luxembourg	Holding	100.0 %	100.0 %
Global Telecom Holding S.A.E	Egypt	Holding	99.6 %	99.6 %
Omnium Telecom Algérie S.p.A.*	Algeria	Holding	— %	45.6 %
Optimum Telecom Algeria S.p.A.*	Algeria	Operating	— %	45.6 %
Pakistan Mobile Communications Limited	Pakistan	Operating	100.0 %	100.0 %
Banglalink Digital Communications Limited	Bangladesh	Operating	100.0 %	100.0 %

* Until the date sale of Algeria on August 5, 2022, the Group had concluded that it controls Omnium Telecom Algérie S.p.A and Optimum Telecom Algeria S.p.A, see 'Significant accounting judgments' below for further details.

Certain of the Group's subsidiaries are subject to restrictions that impact their ability to distribute dividends. For example, the Group faces certain restrictions from paying dividends where it is subject to withholding tax, primarily in Pakistan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. The total amount of dividend restrictions amounts to US\$ 229 (2021: US\$1,033).

MATERIAL PARTLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests ("NCIs") is provided below:

Name of significant subsidiary	Equity interest held by NCIs		Book values of material NCIs		Profit / (loss) attributable to material NCIs	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
LLP "KaR-Tel" ("Kar-Tel")	25.0 %	25.0 %	85	96	31	29
Omnium Telecom Algérie S.p.A. ("OTA")	— %	54.4 %	—	732	21	29

The summarized financial information of these subsidiaries before intercompany eliminations for the years ended December 31 are detailed below.

Summarized income statement

	Kar-Tel		
	2022	2021	2020
Operating revenue	571	529	446
Operating expenses	(403)	(370)	(316)
Other (expenses) / income	(12)	(9)	4
Profit / (loss) before tax	156	150	134
Income tax expense	(33)	(32)	(28)
Profit / (loss) for the year	123	118	106
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	123	118	106
Attributed to NCIs	31	29	26
Dividends paid to NCIs	—	—	—

Summarized statement of financial position

	Kar-Tel	
	2022	2021
Property and equipment	327	300
Intangible assets	178	213
Other non-current assets	39	28
Trade and other receivables	34	29
Cash and cash equivalents	43	46
Other current assets	27	33
Debt and derivatives	(97)	(102)
Provisions	(9)	(6)
Other liabilities	(204)	(158)
Total equity	338	383
Attributed to:		
Equity holders of the parent	253	287
Non-controlling interests	85	96

Summarized statement of cash flows

	Kar-Tel		
	2022	2021	2020
Net operating cash flows	243	231	184
Net investing cash flows	(127)	(106)	(88)
Net financing cash flows	(117)	(114)	(97)
Net foreign exchange difference	(3)	(1)	(2)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash equivalents	(4)	10	(3)

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS

Control over subsidiaries

Subsidiaries, which are those entities over which the Company is deemed to have control, are consolidated. In certain circumstances, significant judgment is required to assess if the Company is deemed to have control over entities where the Company's ownership interest does not exceed 50%.

The Group concluded that up until the completion of sale of the Algerian operations on August 5, 2022, it controlled Omnium Telecom Algérie S.p.A and Optimum Telecom Algeria S.p.A even though its subsidiary, Global Telecom Holding S.A.E. owned less than 50% of the ordinary shares. This was because the Company could exercise operational control through terms of a shareholders' agreement. Our partner in Algeria could acquire our shares at fair market value under call option arrangements exercisable solely at its discretion between October 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021. Concurrently, we had a right to require our partner in Algeria to acquire our shares under put option arrangements exercisable solely at our discretion between July 1, 2021 and September 30, 2021. On July 1, 2021 VEON exercised its put option to sell the entirety of its 45.57% stake in its Algerian subsidiary, Omnium Telecom Algérie SpA (Algeria) to the Fonds National d'Investissement (FNI). The sale transaction was completed on August 5, 2022 and control of Algeria was transferred to our partner. Both option arrangements did not have any impact on our ability to consolidate Omnium Telecom Algérie S.p.A and Optimum Telecom Algeria S.p.A.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES OF THE GROUP

15 OTHER NON-OPERATING GAIN / (LOSS)

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

	2022	2021*	2020*
Ineffective portion of hedging activities	—	3	15
Change of fair value of other derivatives	10	(4)	(23)
Gain / (loss) from money market funds	29	7	12
Other (losses) / gains	(30)	20	80
Other non-operating gain / (loss), net	9	26	84

*Prior year comparatives for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are adjusted following the classification of Russia as a discontinued operation (see [Note 10](#)).

Included in 'Other gains / (losses)' in 2021 is a gain of US\$21 related to the fair value adjustment of Shop-up and a US\$3 write off of certain payables.

Included in 'Other gains / (losses)' in 2020 is a gain of US\$41 related to the revaluation of contingent consideration liability, as well as a gain of US\$41 relating to the settlement in connection with the dispute concerning the sale of Telecel Globe Limited.

16 INVESTMENTS, DEBT AND DERIVATIVES

INVESTMENTS AND DERIVATIVES

The Company holds the following investments and derivatives assets as of December 31:

	Carrying value	
	2022	2021
At fair value		
Other investments	58	37
	58	37
At amortized cost		
Security deposits and cash collateral	63	49
Other investments	70	99
	133	148
Total investments and derivatives	191	185
Non-current	71	99
Current	120	86

Other Investments

Other investments at fair value are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and relate to investments held in Pakistan (US\$21) and Bangladesh (US\$37).

Other investments at amortized cost include a US\$54 loan granted by VIP Kazakhstan Holdings to minority shareholder Crowell Investments Limited.

DEBT AND DERIVATIVES

The Company holds the following outstanding debt and derivatives liabilities as of December 31:

	Carrying value	
	2022	2021
At fair value		
Derivatives not designated as hedges	—	4
Derivatives designated as net investment hedges	—	4
	—	8
At amortized cost		
Principal amount outstanding	6,670	7,595
Interest accrued	102	86
Discounts, unamortized fees, hedge basis adjustment	(8)	(15)
Bank loans and bonds	6,764	7,666
Lease liabilities	806	2,667
Put-option liability over non-controlling interest	—	16
Other financial liabilities	610	289
	8,180	10,638
Total debt and derivatives	8,180	10,646
Non-current	5,336	9,404
Current	2,844	1,242

Bank loans and bonds

The Company had the following principal amounts outstanding for interest-bearing loans and bonds at December 31:

Borrower	Type of debt	Guarantor	Currency	Interest rate	Maturity	Principal amount outstanding	
						2022	2021
VEON Holdings B.V.	Notes	PJSC VimpelCom	USD	7.50%	2022	—	417
VEON Holdings B.V.	Loan	None	RUB	CBR Key Rate + 1.85%	2022	—	404
VEON Holdings B.V.	Notes	None	USD	5.95%	2023	529	529
VEON Holdings B.V.	Revolving Credit Facility	None	USD	SOFR + 1.70%	2023	692	—
VEON Holdings B.V.	Notes	None	USD	7.25%	2023	700	700
VEON Holdings B.V.	Revolving Credit Facility	None	USD	SOFR + 1.70%	2023	363	—
VEON Holdings B.V.	Notes	None	USD	4.95%	2024	533	533
VEON Holdings B.V.	Notes	None	USD	4.00%	2025	1,000	1,000
VEON Holdings B.V.	Notes	None	RUB	6.30%	2025	284	269
VEON Holdings B.V.	Notes	None	RUB	6.50%	2025	143	135
VEON Holdings B.V.	Notes	None	RUB	8.13%	2026	284	269
VEON Holdings B.V.	Notes	None	USD	3.38%	2027	1,250	1,250
VEON Finance Ireland DAC	Loan	VEON Holdings	RUB	CBR Key Rate + 1.90% to 2.15%	2022	—	807*
VEON Finance Ireland DAC	Loan	VEON Holdings	RUB	10.10%	2022	—	404 *
PMCL	Loan	None	PKR	6M KIBOR + 0.35%	2022	—	24
PMCL	Loan	None	PKR	6M KIBOR + 0.55%	2026	212	272
PMCL	Loan	None	PKR	6M KIBOR + 0.55%	2028	66	85
PMCL	Loan	None	PKR	3M KIBOR + 0.60%	2031	221	57
PMCL	Loan	None	PKR	6M KIBOR + 0.60%	2032	132	—
PJSC Kyivstar	Loan	None	UAH	NBU Key rate + 3.00%	2022	—	61
PJSC Kyivstar	Loan	VEON Holdings	UAH	NBU Key rate + 3.50%	2022	—	47
PJSC Kyivstar	Loan	VEON Holdings	UAH	Treasury Bill Rate + 3.00%	2022	—	50
PJSC Kyivstar	Loan	None	UAH	10.15% to 11.00%	2023-2025	59	97
Banglalink	Loan	None	BDT	Average bank deposit rate + 4.25%	2022	—	46
Banglalink	Loan	None	BDT	Average bank deposit rate + 4.25%	2027	110	—
	Other bank loans and bonds					92	139
	Total bank loans and bonds					6,670	7,595

*During 2022 these loans were novated to PJSC VimpelCom and are part of Liabilities associated with assets held for sale.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN DEBT AND DERIVATIVES

Reconciliation of cash flows from financing activities

	Bank loans and bonds	Lease liabilities	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2021	7,758	1,913	9,671
Cash flows			
Proceeds from borrowings, net of fees paid	2,081	—	2,081
Repayment of debt	(1,857)	(120)	(1,977)
Interest paid	(462)	(59)	(521)
Proceeds from borrowings relating to Russia discontinued operations	9	—	9
Repayment of debt relating to Russia discontinued operations	(272)	(217)	(489)
Interest paid relating to Russia discontinued operations	(10)	(88)	(98)
Non-cash movements			
Interest and fee accruals	513	144	657
Lease additions, disposals, impairment and modifications	—	1,224	1,224
Held for sale - Note 10	—	(122)	(122)
Foreign currency translation	(68)	(8)	(76)
Other non-cash movements	(26)	—	(26)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	7,666	2,667	10,333
Cash flows			
Proceeds from borrowings, net of fees paid	2,087	—	2,087
Repayment of debt	(1,478)	(140)	(1,618)
Interest paid	(418)	(70)	(488)
Non-cash movements			
Interest and fee accruals	400	64	464
Lease additions, disposals, impairment and modifications	—	583	583
Held for sale - Note 10	(10)	(2,134)	(2,144)
Foreign currency translation	(416)	(155)	(571)
Reclassification related to bank loans and bonds	(1,064)	—	(1,064)
Other non-cash movements	(3)	(9)	(12)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	6,764	806	7,570

FINANCING ACTIVITIES 2022

VEON US\$ bond repayment

In February 2022, VEON Holdings B.V. repaid its 7.50% Notes of US\$417 originally maturing in March 2022.

VTB Bank loan

In February 2022, VEON Holdings B.V. prepaid RUB 30 billion (US\$396) of outstanding loans to VTB Bank originally maturing in July 2025.

In February 2022, VEON Finance Ireland DAC signed a RUB 30 billion (US\$400) Term Facility Agreement with VTB Bank with a floating rate. This facility was guaranteed by VEON Holding B.V. and had a maturity of February 2029. The proceeds from this facility were used for general corporate purposes, including the financing of intercompany loans to PJSC VimpelCom. In March 2022, VEON Finance Ireland DAC prepaid its RUB 30 billion (US\$259) term loan facility with VTB Bank in accordance with its terms, and the facility was cancelled.

VEON US\$1,250 multi-currency revolving credit facility agreement

In February 2022, the maturity of the multi-currency revolving credit facility originally entered into in March 2021 (the "RCF") was extended for one year until March 2025; two banks did not agree to extend as a result of which US\$250 will mature at the original maturity in March 2024 and US\$805 will mature in March 2025.

In February 2022, VEON Holdings B.V. drew US\$430 under the RCF. Subject to the terms set out in the RCF, the outstanding balance can be rolled over until the respective final maturities.

In March 2022, Alfa Bank (US\$125 commitment) and Raiffeisen Bank Russia (US\$70 commitment) notified the Agent under the RCF that as a result of new Russian regulatory requirements following a presidential decree, they could no longer participate in

the RCF. As a result, their available commitments were cancelled and the total RCF size reduced from US\$1,250 to US\$1,055. The drawn portion from Alfa Bank (US\$43) was subsequently repaid in April 2022 and the drawn portion from Raiffeisen Bank Russia (US\$24) was repaid in May 2022.

In April and May 2022, VEON Holdings B.V. received US\$610 following a utilization under the RCF. The remaining US\$82 was received in November. The RCF was fully drawn at year-end with US\$1,055 outstanding. The outstanding amounts have been rolled-over until April, US\$692, and May, US\$363, 2023. Subject to the terms set out in the RCF, these amounts can be rolled until the respective final maturities.

PMCL syndicated credit facility

In March 2022, Pakistan Mobile Communication Limited ("PMCL") fully utilized the remaining PKR 40 billion (US\$222) available under its existing credit line. In April 2022, PMCL signed a PKR 40 billion (US\$217) syndicated loan with a 10 year maturity. The drawn amount under the facility is PKR 30 billion (US\$156).

VEON Finance Ireland DAC Rub debt novation to PJSC VimpelCom

In April 2022, VEON Finance Ireland novated two bank loans, with Sberbank (RUB 45 billion (US\$556)) and Alfa Bank (RUB 45 billion (US\$556)) totaling RUB 90 billion (US\$1,112), to PJSC VimpelCom, resulting in the former borrower, VEON Finance Ireland DAC, and the former guarantor, VEON Holdings B.V., having been released from their obligations. VEON recorded the interest expense related to these loans prior to the novation in VEON Finance Ireland DAC which is included within continuing operations. Given that the novation of these loans predated and was independent of the sale of our Russian discontinued operations, VEON deemed it appropriate not to reclassify the interest on these loans prior to the novation date to discontinued operations.

Banglalink secures syndicated credit facility

In April 2022, Banglalink signed a BDT 12 billion (US\$139) syndicated loan with a five year maturity till April 2027. During May 2022, Banglalink utilized BDT 9 billion (US\$103) of the syndicated loan which was partially used to fully repay its existing loan of BDT 3 billion (US\$38).

In July, August and September 2022, Banglalink fully utilized the remaining BDT 3 billion (US\$32) under its BDT syndicated loan facility.

Kyivstar prepays debt

In March, April, May and June 2022, Kyivstar fully prepaid a UAH 1,350 million (US\$46) loan with JSC CitiBank, a UAH1,275 (US\$44) million loan with JSC Credit Agricole and a UAH 1,677 million (US\$57) loan with Alfa bank, and also prepaid a portion of a UAH 1,250 million loan with OTP Bank (UAH490 million (US\$17)).

PMCL Bank Guarantee

In March 2022, PMCL issued a bank guarantee of US\$30 in favor of Pakistan Telecommunication Authority related to late payment of Warid license fee.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES 2021

Acquisition of minority stake in PMCL

In March 2021, VEON successfully concluded the acquisition of the 15% minority stake in Pakistan Mobile Communications Limited ("PMCL"), its operating company in Pakistan, from the Dhabi Group for US\$273. This transaction follows the Dhabi Group's exercise of its put option in September 2020 and gives VEON 100% ownership of PMCL. The transaction is presented within 'Acquisition of non-controlling interest' within the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

VEON entered into a US\$1,250 multi-currency revolving credit facility agreement

In March 2021, VEON successfully entered into the RCF. The RCF replaced the revolving credit facility signed in February 2017. The RCF has an initial tenor of three years, with VEON having the right to request two one year extensions, subject to lender consent.

PMCL enters into PKR 20 billion (US\$131) loan facilities

In March 2021, PMCL successfully entered into a new PKR 15 billion (US\$98) syndicated facility with MCB Bank as agent and PKR 5 billion (US\$33) bilateral term loan facility with United Bank Limited. Both these floating rate facilities have a tenor of seven years.

VEON increases facility with Alfa Bank

In March 2021, VEON successfully amended and restated its existing RUB 30 billion (US\$396) bilateral term loan agreement with Alfa Bank and increased the total facility size to RUB 45 billion (US\$594), by adding a new floating rate tranche of RUB 15 billion (US\$198). The new tranche had a five years term. In April 2021, the proceeds from Alfa Bank new tranche of RUB15 billion (US\$198) were used to early repay RUB 15 billion (US\$198) of loans from Sberbank, originally maturing in June 2023.

PMCL secures syndicated credit facility

In June 2021, PMCL secured a PKR 50 billion (US\$320) syndicated credit facility from a banking consortium led by Habib Bank Limited. This ten years facility is used to finance the company's ongoing 4G network rollouts and technology upgrades, as well as to address upcoming maturities.

Global Medium Term Note Programme

In September 2021, VEON Holdings B.V. issued senior unsecured notes of RUB 20 billion (US\$273), maturing in September 2026. The notes were issued under its existing Global Medium Term Note Programme with a Programme limit of US\$6.5 billion, or the equivalent thereof in other currencies. The proceeds were used for early repayment of RUB 20 billion (US\$273) of outstanding loans to Sberbank that were originally maturing in June 2023.

Loan agreement Alfa Bank

In December 2021, VEON Finance Ireland Designated Activity Company signed a RUB 45 billion (US\$612) Term Facilities Agreement with Alfa Bank which includes a RUB 30 billion (US\$408) fixed rate tranche and a RUB 15 billion (US\$204) floating rate tranche, both with a maturity date of December 2026. The facilities were guaranteed by VEON Holdings B.V.. The proceeds from the Alfa Bank facilities have been used to finance intercompany loans to PJSC Vimpel-Com.

Loan agreement Sberbank

In December 2021, VEON Finance Ireland Designated Activity Company signed a RUB 45 billion (US\$611) Term Facility Agreement with Sberbank with a floating rate. The maturity date of the facility was December 2026 and it was guaranteed by VEON Holdings B.V.. The proceeds from the Sberbank facility were used to finance an intercompany loan to PJSC Vimpel-Com.

Alfa Bank loans repayment

In December 2021, VEON Holdings B.V. repaid RUB 45 billion (US\$611) of outstanding loans to Alfa Bank, comprising of a RUB 30 billion loan (US\$407) originally maturing in March 2025 and a RUB 15 billion (US\$204) loan originally maturing in March 2026.

Sberbank loans repayment

In December 2021, VEON Holdings B.V. repaid RUB 45 billion (US\$612) of outstanding loans to Sberbank, comprising of a RUB 15 billion (US\$204) loan originally maturing in June 2023 and a RUB 30 billion (US\$408) loan originally maturing in June 2024.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES IN 2020

Optional early redemption of US\$600 million 3.95% Senior notes due June 2021

In December 2020, VEON Holdings B.V. completed optional early redemption of all of its outstanding US\$600 3.95% Senior Notes due June 2021, pursuant to Condition 5.3 of the 2021 Notes. The Notes were redeemed in full at a redemption price equal to 101.00% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts due thereon.

Financing activities in Ukraine

In December 2020, VEON's operating company in Ukraine, Kyivstar, signed three bilateral unsecured loan agreements with Raiffeisen Bank Aval Joint Stock Company ("Raiffeisen"), Joint Stock Company Alfa Bank ("Alfa Bank") and Joint Stock Company OTP Bank ("OTP"), for an aggregate amount of UAH4.1 billion (US\$146). The loan agreement with Raiffeisen has a 5-year term with a fixed interest rate of 11.00%, and the loan agreements with Alfa Bank and OTP each have a 3-year term with a floating rate equal to NBU Key Rate + 3.00% and a fixed interest rate of 10.15% respectively.

Exercise of 15% PMCL put option

In September 2020, the Dhabi Group exercised its put option to sell us its 15% shareholding in PMCL, the Company's subsidiary in Pakistan. VEON updated the fair value of its put option liability following the completion of an independent valuation process which determined a fair value for the shareholding of US\$273, resulting in a gain of US\$59 recorded in 'Finance costs' within the Consolidated Income Statement. During 2021, the transaction was completed and VEON indirectly owns 100% of PMCL.

Global Medium Term Note Programme

In April 2020, VEON Holdings B.V. established a Global Medium Term Note Programme for the issuance of bonds (the "GMTN Programme"), with a programme limit of US\$6,500, or the equivalent thereof in other currencies. In June, September and November 2020, VEON Holdings B.V. issued senior unsecured notes of RUB20 billion (US\$288), RUB10 billion (US\$135) and US\$1.25 billion, respectively, under the GMTN Programme, maturing in June 2025, September 2025 and November 2027.

Refinancing of loan agreement with VTB

In July 2020, VEON Holdings B.V. successfully refinanced its existing RUB30 billion (US\$422), bilateral term loan agreement with VTB Bank. This refinancing extended the final maturity of the existing loan between VTB Bank and VEON Holdings B.V. to July 2025 and amended the interest cost from a fixed rate of 8.75% to floating rate equal to CBR Key Rate + 1.85 %.

Refinancing of loan agreement with Sberbank

In June 2020, VEON Holdings B.V. entered into a new RUB bilateral term loan agreement with Sberbank. The agreement comprises four facilities for a total amount of RUB100 billion (US\$1,450) with final maturity dates ranging between two and four years. Shortly after the agreement was signed, VEON Holdings B.V. fully utilized three facilities for a total amount of RUB87.5 billion (US\$1,281) and used the proceeds to prepay all outstanding amounts under the Sberbank term facilities agreement signed in May 2017.

In July 2020, VEON drew down the remaining RUB12.5 billion available under the facility agreement. Subsequently, in September 2020, VEON repaid one of the facilities of RUB20 billion, originally maturing in June 2022, in full with no fees. The repaid facility cannot be re-borrowed.

Contingent consideration

In 2015, International Wireless Communications Pakistan Limited and Pakistan Mobile Communications Ltd ("PMCL"), each indirect subsidiaries of the Company, signed an agreement with Warid Telecom Pakistan LLC and Bank Alfalah Limited, to combine their operations in Pakistan. In July 2016, the transaction was closed and PMCL acquired 100% of the voting shares in Warid Telecom (Pvt) Limited ("Warid") for a consideration of 15% of the shares in PMCL. As a result, VEON gained control over Warid.

As part of the share purchase agreement, an earn-out payment was agreed in the event that a tower transaction is effected by PMCL within four years from the acquisition date. The earn-out would also apply if another telecommunications operator in Pakistan effects a tower transaction, provided the transaction meets certain parameters, in the same timeframe. The contingent consideration would be settled with a transfer of PMCL shares.

As of June 2020, the probability of completion of a tower deal in Pakistan prior to the relevant deadline, upon which contingent consideration would be paid, became remote. As a result, the fair value of Contingent consideration was revised downwards to zero, with a corresponding gain of US\$41 recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Extension and extinguishment of Banglalink syndicated loan

In April 2020, Banglalink Digital Communications Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary, extended the maturity of its US\$300 syndicated loan by an additional two years to 2022. Following this extension, VEON Digital Amsterdam B.V., the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, acquired the loan from the original lenders, leading to extinguishment of this financial liability within VEON's consolidated financial statements. No material transactional costs were incurred.

Drawdowns under the Revolving Credit Facility

In March 2020, VEON Holdings B.V. executed two drawdowns under its existing revolving credit facility for an aggregate amount of US\$600. All outstanding drawdowns under this facility were fully repaid during June 2020 (US\$100) and July 2020 (US\$500).

Refinancing of RUB debt - AO "Alfa Bank"

In March 2020, VEON Holdings B.V. amended and restated the existing facility with AO "Alfa Bank", increasing its size and utilization from RUB17.5 billion to RUB30 billion (US\$165). Following this amendment and restatement, the final maturity of this facility were set to March 2025.

GTH bonds prepayment

In February 2020, GTH Finance B.V., the Company's subsidiary, repaid at par the US\$500 6.25% bonds, originally maturing in April 2020.

US\$300 tap issuance of existing senior notes

In January 2020, VEON Holdings B.V., issued US\$300 in senior unsecured notes due 2025, which are consolidated and form a single series with the US\$700 4.00% senior notes due in 2025 issued by VEON Holdings B.V. in October 2019. VEON used the net proceeds of the tap issuance to refinance certain existing outstanding debt.

FAIR VALUES

As of December 31, 2022, the carrying amounts of all financial assets and liabilities are equal to or approximate their respective fair values as shown in the table at the beginning of this note, with the exception of:

- 'Bank loans and bonds, including interest accrued', for which the fair value is equal to US\$5,847 (2021: US\$7,709); and
- 'Lease liabilities', for which fair value has not been determined.

As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, all of the Group's financial instruments carried at fair value in the statement of financial position were measured based on Level 2 inputs, except for the Contingent consideration, for which fair value is classified as Level 3.

All movements in Contingent consideration in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 relate to changes in fair value, which are unrealized, and are recorded in "Other non-operating gain / (loss)" within the consolidated income statement.

Fair values are estimated based on quoted market prices for our bonds, derived from market prices or by discounting contractual cash flows at the rate applicable for the instruments with similar maturity and risk profile. Observable inputs (Level 2) used in valuation techniques include interbank interest rates, bond yields, swap curves, basis swap spreads, foreign exchange rates and credit default spreads.

On a quarterly basis, the Company reviews if there are any indicators for a possible transfer between fair value hierarchy levels. This depends on how the Company is able to obtain the underlying input parameters when assessing the fair valuations. During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurements with the exception of our RUB denominated bonds for which quoted market prices were not available due to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. The fair value of such bonds was calculated based on Level 3 inputs as compared to Level 1 inputs in 2021.

HEDGE ACCOUNTING

The following table sets out the Company's hedging instruments designated as net investment hedges as of December 31:

Hedging instruments *	Designated rate	Excluded component	Hedged item	Currency	Aggregated designated nominal value of hedged items, million	
					2022	2021
Foreign currency forward contracts	Forward	foreign currency basis spread	PJSC VimpelCom	RUB	—	6,986 **

* Refer to the Debt and Derivatives section above in this Note for information regarding the carrying amounts of the hedging instruments.

** Hedging instruments had a weighted average term to maturity of less than 1 year as of December 31, 2021.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged net investments and the hedging instruments due to the translation risk inherent in the hedged items that matches the foreign exchange risk of the hedging instruments. The hedge ratio for each of the above relationships was set at 1:1 as the underlying risk of the hedging instruments is identical to the hedged risk and the nominal value of hedging instruments has not exceeded the amounts of respective net investments. Hedge ineffectiveness might arise from:

- the value of a net investment falling below the related designated nominal value of the hedging instrument, or
- counterparties' credit risk impacting the hedging instrument but not the hedged net investment.

During the periods covered by these consolidated financial statements, the amount of ineffectiveness was immaterial.

Impact of hedge accounting on equity

The below table sets out the reconciliation of each component of equity and the analysis of other comprehensive income (all of which are attributable to the equity owners of the parent):

	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cost of hedging reserve **
As of January 1, 2021	(8,775)	1
Foreign currency revaluation of the foreign operations and other	(140)	—
Effective portion of foreign currency revaluation of the hedging instruments *	(18)	—
Change in fair value of foreign currency basis spreads	—	2
Amortization of time-period related foreign currency basis spreads	—	(3)
As of December 31, 2021	(8,933)	—
Foreign currency revaluation of the foreign operations	125	—
Effective portion of foreign currency revaluation of the hedging instruments *	—	—
Change in fair value of foreign currency basis spreads	—	—
Amortization of time-period related foreign currency basis spreads	—	—
Other movements in foreign currency translation reserve	—	—
As of December 31, 2022	(8,808)	—

* Amounts represent the changes in fair value of the hedging instruments and closely approximate the changes in value of the hedged items used to recognize hedge ineffectiveness.

** Movements in the cost of hedging reserve are included within "Other" in respective section of statement of other comprehensive income.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Put options over non-controlling interest

Put options over non-controlling interest of a subsidiary are accounted for as financial liabilities in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The put-option redemption liability is measured at the discounted redemption amount. Interest over the put-option redemption liability will accrue in line with the effective interest rate method, until the options have been exercised or are expired.

Derivative contracts

VEON enters into derivative contracts, including swaps and forward contracts, to manage certain foreign currency and interest rate exposures. Any derivative instruments for which no hedge accounting is applied are recorded at fair value with any fair value changes recognized directly in profit or loss. Although some of the derivatives entered into by the Company have not been designated in hedge accounting relationships, they act as economic hedges and offset the underlying transactions when they occur.

Hedges of a net investment

The Company applies net investment hedge accounting to mitigate foreign currency translation risk related to the Company's investments in foreign operations. The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized in other comprehensive income within the "Foreign currency translation" line item. Where the hedging instrument's foreign currency retranslation is greater (in absolute terms) than that of the hedged item, the excess amount is recorded in profit or loss as ineffectiveness. The gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge that has been recognized in other comprehensive income shall be reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment on the disposal or partial disposal of the foreign operation. Cash flows arising from derivative instruments for which hedge accounting is applied are reported in the statement of cash flows within the line item where the underlying cash flows of the hedged item are recorded.

Fair value of financial instruments

All financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortized cost, except those which are measured at fair value as presented within this Note.

Where the fair value of financial assets and 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 flows models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets, but when this is not possible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations regarding inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Measurement of lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured upon initial recognition at the present value of the future lease and related fixed services payments over the lease term, discounted with the country specific incremental borrowing rate as the rate implicit in the lease is generally not available. Subsequently lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

A significant portion of the lease contracts included within Company's lease portfolio includes lease contracts which are extendable through mutual agreement between VEON and the lessor, or lease contracts which are cancellable by the Company immediately or on short notice. The Company includes these cancellable future lease periods within the assessed lease term, which increases the future lease payments used in determining the lease liability upon initial recognition, except when it is not reasonably certain at the commencement of the lease that these will be exercised.

The Company continuously assesses whether a revision of lease terms is required due to a change in management judgment regarding, for example, the exercise of extension and/or termination options. When determining whether an extension option is not reasonably certain to be exercised, VEON considers all relevant facts and circumstances that creates an economic incentive to exercise the extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, such as strategic plans, future technology changes, and various economic costs and penalties.

17 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash at bank 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 three months.

Cash and cash equivalents consisted of the following items as of December 31:

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents at banks and on hand	928	1,485
Cash equivalents with original maturity of less than three months	2,179	767
Cash and cash equivalents*	3,107	2,252
Less overdrafts	—	(13)
Cash and cash equivalents, net of overdrafts, as presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows	3,107	2,239

* Cash and cash equivalents include an amount of US\$67 relating to banking operations in Pakistan.

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 imposition of currency exchange controls or other similar restrictions on currency convertibility in the countries in which VEON operates could limit VEON'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. As of December 31, 2021 US\$71 was considered restricted and included in cash and cash equivalent balances and as of December 31, 2022, US\$125 of cash at the level of Ukraine was subject to currency restrictions that limited ability to upstream the cash or make certain payments outside the country, but these balances are otherwise freely available to the Ukrainian operations.

Cash balances include investments in money market funds of US\$1,950 (2021: US\$397), which are carried at fair value through profit or loss with gains presented within 'Other non-operating gain / (loss)' within the consolidated income statement.

Even though the total balance of the cash pool remained positive, the Company has no legally enforceable right of set-off and therefore the overdrawn accounts are presented as debt and derivatives within the statement of financial position. At the same time, because the overdrawn accounts are an integral part of the Company's cash management, they were included as cash and cash equivalents within the statement of cash flows. Refer to [Note 24](#) for further discussion on the Company's liquidity position.

18 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's principal financial liabilities consist 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 trade and other receivables, cash and short-term deposits that are derived directly from its operations.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's Board of Directors manages these risks with support of the treasury function, who proposes the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group, identifies and measures financial risks and suggests mitigating actions. The Company's Board of Directors, supported by its Finance Committee, approves the financial risk management framework and oversees its enforcement.

INTEREST RATE RISK

The Company is exposed to the risk of changes in market interest rates primarily due to its long-term debt obligations. The Company manages its interest rate risk exposure through a portfolio of fixed and variable rate borrowings.

As of December 31, 2022, approximately 72% of the Company's borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest (2021: 75%).

The Group is exposed to possible changes in interest rates on variable interest loans and borrowings, partially mitigated through cash and cash equivalents and current deposits. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through changes in the floating rate of borrowings while the Company's equity is affected through the impact of a parallel shift of the yield curve on the fair value of hedging derivatives. An increase or decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates would have an immaterial impact on the Company's income statement and other comprehensive income.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the debt denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the relevant entity, the Company's operating activities (predominantly capital expenditures at subsidiary level denominated in a different currency from the subsidiary's functional currency) and the Company's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Company manages its foreign currency risk by selectively hedging committed exposures.

The Company hedges part of its exposure to fluctuations on the translation into U.S. dollars of its foreign operations by holding the borrowings in foreign currencies or by foreign exchange swaps and forwards. During the periods covered by these financial statements, the Company used foreign exchange forwards to mitigate foreign currency risk.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a possible change in exchange rates against the U.S. dollar with all other variables held constant. Additional sensitivity changes to the indicated currencies are expected to be approximately proportionate. The table shows the effect on the Company's profit before tax (due to changes in the value of monetary assets and liabilities, including foreign currency derivatives) and equity (due to application of hedge accounting or existence of quasi equity loans). The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	Effect on profit / (loss) before tax		Effect on other comprehensive income	
	10% depreciation	10% appreciation	10% depreciation	10% appreciation
Change in foreign exchange rate against US\$				
2022				
Russian Ruble	(5)	6	—	—
Bangladeshi Taka	(34)	37	—	—
Pakistani Rupee	(15)	17	—	—
Ukrainian Hryvnia	(1)	1	—	—
Other currencies (net)	(1)	1	—	—
2021				
Russian Ruble	18	(25)	9	(10)
Bangladeshi Taka	(30)	33	—	—
Pakistani Rupee	(3)	4	—	—
Georgian Lari	(37)	41	—	—
Ukrainian Hryvnia	(1)	1	—	—
Other currencies (net)	(6)	6	—	—

CREDIT RISK

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily from trade receivables), and from its treasury activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, derivative financial instruments and other financial instruments. See [Note 17](#) for further information on restrictions on cash balances.

Trade receivables consist of amounts due from customers for airtime usage and amounts due from dealers and customers for equipment sales. VEON's credit risk arising from the services the Company provides to customers is mitigated to a large extent due to the majority of its active customers being subscribed to a prepaid service as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and accordingly not giving rise to credit risk. For postpaid services, in certain circumstances, VEON requires deposits as collateral for airtime usage. Equipment sales are typically paid in advance of delivery, except for equipment sold to dealers on credit terms.

VEON's credit risk arising from its trade receivables from dealers is mitigated due to the risk being spread across a 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 helps to mitigate credit risk in this regard.

VEON 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, VEON 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 creditworthiness of the banks with which it holds assets. In respect of financial instruments used by the Company's treasury function, the aggregate credit risk the Group may have with one counterparty is managed by reference to, amongst others, the long-term credit ratings assigned for that counterparty by Moody's, Fitch Ratings and Standard & Poor's and CDS spreads of that counterparty. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through potential counterparty's failure. Refer to [Note 24](#) for further details on the Company's liquidity position.

Value Added Tax ("VAT") is recoverable from tax authorities by offsetting it against VAT payable to the tax authorities on VEON's revenue or direct cash receipts from the tax authorities. Management periodically reviews the recoverability of the balance of input value added tax and believes it is fully recoverable.

VEON issues advances to a variety of its vendors of property and equipment for its network development. The contractual arrangements with the most significant vendors provide for equipment financing in respect of certain deliveries of equipment. VEON periodically reviews the financial position of vendors and their compliance with the contract terms.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is the carrying amount as illustrated in Note 5, [Note 16](#), [Note 17](#) and within this [Note 18](#).

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 bonds, bank overdrafts, bank loans and lease contracts. The Company's policy is to create a balanced debt maturity profile. As of December 31, 2022, 37% of the Company's debt (2021: 7%) will mature in less than one year based on the carrying value of bank loans, bonds and other borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Company has sufficient HQ liquidity to meet its HQ maturities and local market access to address local maturities and on that basis. The Company has taken this into considerations when it assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low except for the additional risks identified in [Note 24](#).

Available facilities

The Company had the following available facilities as of December 31:

	Amounts in millions of transactional currency				US\$ equivalent amounts		
	Final availability period	Facility amount	Utilized	Available	Facility amount	Utilized	Available
2022							
PMCL - Term Facility	Apr 2023	PKR 40,000	PKR 30,000	PKR 10,000	176	132	44

	Amounts in millions of transactional currency				US\$ equivalent amounts		
	Final availability period	Facility amount	Utilized	Available	Facility amount	Utilized	Available
2021							
VEON Holdings B.V. – Revolving Credit Facility*	Feb 2024	US\$1,250	—	US\$1,250	1,250	—	1,250
PMCL - Term Facility	Jun 2022	PKR 50,000	PKR 10,000	PKR 40,000	283	57	226
TNS -Plus LLC - Term Facilities	Oct 2023	KZT 4,000	KZT 2,783	KZT 1,217	9	6	3

*During 2022 Revolving credit facility amount reduced to US\$1,055.

Maturity profile

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments. Payments related to variable interest rate financial liabilities and derivatives are included based on the interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates applicable as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The total amounts in the table differ from the carrying amounts as stated in Note 16 as the below table includes both undiscounted principal amounts and interest while the carrying amounts are measured using the effective interest rate method.

	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As of December 31, 2022					
Bank loans and bonds	2,796	2,671	2,013	351	7,831
Lease liabilities	95	423	327	402	1,247
Derivative financial liabilities					
Gross cash inflows	—	—	—	—	—
Gross cash outflows	—	—	—	—	—
Trade and other payables	1,087	—	—	—	1,087
Other financial liabilities	176	322	142	52	692
Total financial liabilities	4,154	3,416	2,482	805	10,857
Related derivatives financial assets					
Gross cash inflows	—	—	—	—	—
Gross cash outflows	—	—	—	—	—
Related derivative financial assets	—	—	—	—	—
Total financial liabilities, net of derivative assets	4,154	3,416	2,482	805	10,857

	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As of December 31, 2021					
Bank loans and bonds	1,050	3,200	3,652	1,393	9,295
Lease liabilities	545	1,111	763	751	3,170
Derivative financial liabilities					
Gross cash inflows	—	—	—	—	—
Gross cash outflows	8	—	—	—	8
Trade and other payables	2,031	—	—	—	2,031
Other financial liabilities	120	144	21	15	300
Put option liability over non-controlling interest	16	—	—	—	16
Total financial liabilities	3,770	4,455	4,436	2,159	14,820
Related derivatives financial assets					
Gross cash inflows	—	—	—	—	—
Gross cash outflows	—	—	—	—	—
Related derivative financial assets	—	—	—	—	—
Total financial liabilities, net of derivative assets	3,770	4,455	4,436	2,159	14,820

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios, so as to help facilitate access to debt and capital markets and maximize shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic or political 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. In September 2019, VEON announced a dividend policy that targets paying at least 50% of prior year Equity Free Cash Flow after licenses so long as the Company's Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio would remain below 2.4x. See the paragraph below for more information on how the Company's Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio is calculated. Dividend payments remain subject to the review by the Company's Board of Directors of medium-term investment opportunities and the Company's capital structure. For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we did not pay a dividend. There were no changes made in the Company's objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during 2022, however as a result of the unstable environment we put more emphasis on safeguarding liquidity and also counterparty risk management in light of the high cash balances. Despite the resilient performance of its underlying operating companies, the Company's ability to upstream cash for debt service has been impaired by currency and capital controls in two of its major markets, Ukraine and Russia, and due to other geopolitical and foreign exchange pressures effecting emerging markets more generally. Furthermore, the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the developments since February 2022 with respect to sanctions laws and regulations have resulted in unprecedented challenges for the Company, limiting access to the international debt capital markets in which the Company has traditionally refinanced maturing debt, which has hampered its ability to refinance its indebtedness. The Company has entered into an agreement to sell its Russian Operations and implemented the Scheme to manage certain of its indebtedness and to help address the unprecedented challenges the Group faced in 2022 in relation to its capital management.

The Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio is an important measure used by the Company to assess its capital structure. Net Debt represents the principal amount of interest-bearing debt less cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as last twelve months earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortization and impairment, loss on disposals of non-current assets, other non-operating losses and share of profit / (loss) of joint ventures. For reconciliation of 'Profit / (loss) before tax from continuing operations' to 'Adjusted EBITDA,' refer to [Note 2](#).

Further, this ratio is included as a financial covenant in the credit facilities of the Company. For our RCF facility the Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio is calculated at consolidated level of VEON Ltd. and is "pro-forma" adjusted for acquisitions and divestment of any business bought or sold during the relevant period. Under these credit facilities, the Company is required to maintain the Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio at or below 3.75x (on the basis of the so called "GAAP freeze" principle). The Company has not breached any financial covenants during the period covered by these financial statements.

19 ISSUED CAPITAL AND RESERVES

The following table details the common shares of the Company as of December 31:

	2022	2021
Authorized common shares (nominal value of US\$0.001 per share)	1,849,190,667	1,849,190,667
Issued shares, including 3,374,459 (2021: 7,603,731) shares held by a subsidiary of the Company*	1,756,731,135	1,756,731,135

*Refer to [Note 22](#) for further details.

The holders of common shares are, subject to our by-laws and Bermuda law, generally entitled to enjoy all the rights attaching to common shares. All issued shares are fully paid-up.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company's largest shareholders and remaining free float are as follows:

Shareholder	Number of common shares	% of common and voting shares
L1T VIP Holdings S.à r.l. ("LetterOne")	840,625,001	47.9%
Stichting Administratiekantoor Mobile Telecommunications Investor *	145,947,562	8.3%
Exor N.V.	131,068,288	7.5%
Free Float, including 3,374,459 shares held by a subsidiary of the Company	639,090,284	36.4%
Total outstanding common shares	1,756,731,135	100.0%

* LetterOne is the holder of the depositary receipts issued by Stichting and is therefore entitled to the economic benefits (dividend payments, other distributions and sale proceeds) of such depositary receipts and, indirectly, of the 145,947,562 common shares represented by the depositary receipts. According to the conditions of administration entered into between Stichting and LetterOne ("Conditions of Administration") in connection with the transfer of 145,947,562 ADSs from LetterOne to Stichting on March 29, 2016, Stichting has the power to vote and direct the voting of, and the power to dispose and direct the disposition of, the ADSs, in its sole discretion, in accordance with the Conditions of Administration and Stichting's articles of association.

Nature and purpose of reserves

Other capital reserves are mainly used to recognize the results of transactions that do not result in a change of control with non-controlling interest (see [Note 14](#)). The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, net of any related hedging activities (see [Note 16](#)).

20 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per common share for all periods presented has been determined by dividing profit available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for continuing operations, for the years ended December 31:

Continuing operations	2022	2021	2020
<i>(In millions of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)</i>			
Numerator:			
Profit / (loss) for the period attributable to the owners of the parent	656	75	102
Denominator:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in millions)	1,753	1,753	1,753
Denominator for diluted earnings per share (in millions)	1,761	1,761	1,761
Basic earnings / (loss) per share *	\$0.37	\$0.04	\$0.06
Diluted earnings / (loss) per share *	\$0.37	\$0.04	\$0.06

**In accordance with IAS 33, Earnings per Share, the shares vested on December 31, 2022 and subsequently issued after the reporting period date have been included in the Earnings per Share calculation.*

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for discontinued operations, for the years ended December 31:

Discontinued operations	2022	2021	2020
<i>(In millions of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)</i>			
Numerator:			
Profit / (loss) for the period attributable to the owners of the parent	(818)	599	(451)
Denominator:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in millions)	1,753	1,753	1,753
Denominator for diluted earnings per share (in millions)	1,761	1,761	1,761
Basic earnings / (loss) per share *	(\$0.46)	\$0.34	(\$0.26)
Diluted earnings / (loss) per share *	(\$0.46)	\$0.34	(\$0.26)

**In accordance with IAS 33, Earnings per Share, the shares vested on December 31, 2022 and subsequently issued after the reporting period date have been included in the Earnings per Share calculation.*

21 DIVIDENDS PAID AND PROPOSED

Pursuant to Bermuda law, VEON is restricted from declaring or paying a dividend if there are reasonable grounds for believing that

- (a) VEON is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due, or
- (b) the realizable value of VEON assets would, as a result of the dividend, be less than the aggregate of VEON liabilities.

There were no dividends declared by VEON in respect of the years 2022 and 2021.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED TO NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

During 2022, 2021 and 2020, certain subsidiaries of the Company declared dividends, of which a portion was paid or payable to non-controlling interests as shown in the table below:

Name of subsidiary	2022	2021	2020
Omnium Telecom Algeria S.p.A	—	44	45
VIP Kazakhstan Holding AG	—	27	24
TNS Plus LLP	11	8	16
Other	3	10	2
Total dividends declared to non-controlling interests	14	89	87

In 2020, PMCL, a subsidiary of the Company, declared dividends to its shareholders, of which US\$25 was declared to non-controlling shareholders of PMCL. Dividends declared to non-controlling interests of PMCL reduces the principal amount of the put-option liability over non-controlling interest on the date of declaration.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

22 RELATED PARTIES

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has no ultimate controlling shareholder. See also [Note 19](#) for details regarding ownership structure.

COMPENSATION TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGERS OF THE COMPANY

The following table sets forth the total compensation to our Board of Directors, Group Chief Executive Officer, Group Chief Financial Officer and Group General Counsel, who are considered to be key management personnel of the Company, as defined by IAS 24, *Related Party Disclosures*, as well as other senior managers of the Company:

	2022	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	21	39	35
Long-term employee benefits	—	—	1
Share-based payment*	9	9	—
Termination benefits	—	7	4
Total compensation to the Board of Directors and senior management**	30	55	40

*Share-based payment in 2022 and 2021 represent the expense under the Deferred Shares Plan, Short-Term Incentive Scheme (share awards), and Long-Term Incentive Plan, see further details below.

** The number of directors and senior managers vary from year to year. The group of individuals we consider to be senior managers has changed in recent years, including a determination that the chief executive officers of our operating companies should no longer be classified as senior managers. As a result, for 2022 reporting, we have changed the total compensation perimeter for the Board of Directors and senior managers to reflect this internal view. Total compensation paid to the Board of Directors and senior management approximates the amount charged in the consolidated income statement for that year with the exception of the share-based payment in 2022 and 2021.

Under the Company's bye-laws, the Board of Directors of the Company established a Compensation and Talent Committee, which has the overall responsibility for approving and evaluating the compensation and benefit plans, policies and programs of the Company's directors, officers and employees and for supervising the administration of the Company's equity incentive plans and other compensation and incentive programs.

Compensation of Group Executive Committee

The following table sets forth the total remuneration expense to the Group Executive Committee for the periods indicated (gross amounts in whole euro and whole US\$ equivalents). For further details on compensation and changes to the Board of Directors and Group Executive Committee, please refer to the Explanatory notes below.

	Kaan Terzioglu	Serkan Okandan	Victor Biryukov	Omiyinka Doris	Joop Brakenhoff	Michael Schulz	Dmitry Shvets	Matthieu Galvani	Alex Bolis	Sergio Herrero	Ursula Burns	Murat Kirkgoz	Alex Kazbegi	Scott Dresser
	Group CEO**	Group CFO**	Group General Counsel**	Acting Group General Counsel**	Group Chief Internal Audit & Compliance Officer	Group Chief People Officer	Group Head of Portfolio Management	Chief Corporate Affairs Officer	Group Head of Corporate Development, Communications and Investor Relations	Former Co-GCEO**	Former Group CEO**	Former Deputy Group CFO**	Former Chief Strategy Officer	Former Group General Counsel**
<i>In whole euros</i>														
2022														
Short-term employee benefits														
Base salary	1,323,000	1,296,000	645,865	77,583	540,000	565,000	647,070	150,000	187,500	—	—	—	—	—
Annual incentive	1,035,891	712,800	343,556	52,644	297,000	310,750	350,585	83,178	204,555	—	—	—	—	—
Other	205,350	1,806,342	814,770	11,550	542,362	500,205	693,232	—	366,168	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term employee benefits														
Share-based payments	3,392,793	981,490	105,710	—	654,502	482,768	436,981	36,434	187,704	—	—	—	—	—
Termination benefits														
Total remuneration expense *														
	5,957,034	4,796,632	1,909,901	141,777	2,033,864	1,858,723	2,127,868	269,612	945,927	—	—	—	—	—
2021														
Short-term employee benefits														
Base salary	1,323,000	1,296,000	—	—	540,000	237,741	365,854	—	272,448	628,199	—	—	143,100	1,300,000
Annual incentive	1,695,094	1,192,320	—	—	496,800	197,107	372,351	—	239,754	623,036	—	—	128,437	1,300,000
Other	205,350	1,276,225	—	—	96,600	27,862	11,271	—	77,000	5,512,172	—	—	143,936	1,013,859
Long-term employee benefits														
Share-based payments	166,518	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(144,764)	—	—	—	—
Termination benefits	2,158,098	1,066,672	—	—	467,471	469,127	491,760	—	330,726	(60,701)	(103,954)	(26,417)	—	277,390
Total remuneration expense *														
	5,548,060	4,831,217	—	—	1,600,871	931,837	1,241,236	—	919,928	9,494,701	(103,954)	(26,417)	995,148	6,516,249

* Total remuneration expense for 2022 excludes accrued payroll taxes of EUR0 million (US\$0) (2021: EUR-3 million (US\$-3) recorded in 'Selling, general and administrative expenses' incurred by the Company pertaining to payments made to Ursula Burns.

** Considered to be key management personnel as defined in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

	Kaan Terzioglu	Serkan Okandan	Victor Biryukov	Omiyinka Doris	Joop Brakenhoff	Michael Schulz	Dmitry Shvets	Matthieu Galvani	Alex Bolis	Sergio Herrero	Ursula Burns	Murat Kirkgoz	Alex Kazbegi	Scott Dresser
	Group CEO**	Group CFO**	Group General Counsel**	Acting Group General Counsel**	Group Chief Internal Audit & Compliance Officer	Group Chief People Officer	Group Head of Portfolio Management	Chief Corporate Affairs Officer	Group Head of Corporate Development, Communications and Investor Relations	Former Co-GCEO	Former Group CEO**	Former Deputy Group CFO**	Former Chief Strategy Officer	Former Group General Counsel**
<i>In whole US dollars</i>														
2022														
Short-term employee benefits														
Base salary	1,390,582	1,362,203	678,869	81,546	567,585	593,862	680,135	157,662	197,078	—	—	—	—	—
Annual incentive	1,088,807	749,212	361,112	55,333	312,172	326,624	368,500	87,427	215,004	—	—	—	—	—
Other	215,840	1,898,615	856,404	12,140	570,067	525,757	728,656	—	384,873	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term employee benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based payments	3,566,105	1,031,627	111,111	—	687,936	507,429	459,310	38,296	197,292	—	—	—	—	—
Termination benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total remuneration expense *	6,261,334	5,041,657	2,007,496	149,019	2,137,760	1,953,672	2,236,601	283,385	994,247	—	—	—	—	—
2021														
Short-term employee benefits														
Base salary	1,564,015	1,532,096	—	—	638,373	281,051	433,078	—	322,081	742,676	—	—	169,169	1,536,825
Annual incentive	2,003,894	1,409,528	—	—	587,303	233,014	440,768	—	283,431	736,572	—	—	151,835	1,536,825
Other	242,759	1,508,718	—	—	114,198	32,938	13,342	—	91,027	6,516,660	—	—	170,158	1,198,557
Long-term employee benefits	196,853	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(171,144)	—	—	—	—
Share-based payments	2,551,245	1,260,991	—	—	552,631	554,589	582,119	—	390,975	(71,763)	(122,891)	(31,230)	—	327,923
Termination benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,471,927	—	—	685,276	3,103,204
Total remuneration expense *	6,558,766	5,711,333	—	—	1,892,505	1,101,592	1,469,307	—	1,087,514	11,224,928	(122,891)	(31,230)	1,176,438	7,703,333

* Total remuneration expense for 2022 excludes accrued payroll taxes of EURO million (US\$0) (2021: EUR-3 million (US\$-3) recorded in 'Selling, general and administrative expenses' incurred by the Company pertaining to payments made to Ursula Burns.

** Considered to be key management personnel as defined in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

Explanatory notes

Base salary includes any holiday allowances and acting allowances in cash pursuant to the terms of an individual's employment agreement. Annual incentive expense includes amounts accrued under the cash portion of the short-term incentive in respect of performance during the current year, as well as any special recognition, performance and/or transaction bonuses. Other short-term employee benefits include certain allowances (for example, pension allowance, car allowance, etc.), special awards, and support (for example, relocation support).

Share-based payment expense relates to amounts related to the share portion of the short-term incentive scheme, long-term incentive scheme and the deferred shared plan, see below for further details.

Changes in Group Executive Committee

Ursula Burns stepped down as Group CEO with effect from March 1, 2020. Sergi Herrero and Kaan Terzioğlu were appointed as Group Co-CEOs with effective from March 1, 2020, having previously served as Joint Group COOs since September 2, 2019 and November 1, 2019, respectively. Sergi Herrero stepped down from the role of Group Co-CEO on June 30, 2021 and Kaan Terzioğlu has continued his role as Group CEO.

On May 1, 2020, Serkan Okandan joined VEON as Group CFO. Trond Westlie stepped down from the role of Group CFO on September 30, 2019 and Murat Kirkgoz served as Deputy Group CFO from August 1, 2019 to April 30, 2020.

Alex Kazbegi stepped down from the role of Group Chief Strategy Officer on March 31, 2021 and Scott Dresser stepped down from the role of Group General Counsel on December 31, 2021.

In addition, Joop Brakenhoff was appointed Group Chief Internal Audit & Compliance Officer, effective July 1, 2020, Alex Bolis was appointed Group Head of Corporate Strategy, Communications and Investor Relations, effective April 1, 2021, Dmitry Shvets was appointed Group Head of Portfolio and Performance Management, effective April 15, 2021, and Michael Schulz was appointed Group Chief People Officer, effective July 1, 2021.

On January 1, 2022, Victor Biryukov was appointed Group General Counsel. On November 1, 2022, Mr. Biryukov was appointed in a special capacity to manage the sale of the Russian operations.

On June 30, 2022, Alex Bolis stepped down from the role of Group Head of Corporate Development, Communications and Investor Relations.

On October 1, 2022, Matthieu Galvani was appointed Chief Corporate Affairs Officer.

On November 1, 2022, Omiyinka Doris was appointed Acting Group General Counsel.

Compensation of Board of Directors

The following table sets forth the total remuneration expense to the members of the Board of Directors for the periods indicated (gross amounts in whole euro and whole U.S. dollar equivalents). For details on changes in Board of Directors, please refer to explanations below.

<i>In whole euros</i>	Retainer		Committees		Other compensation		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Hans-Holger Albrecht	483,078	487,500	190,558	136,458	1,184,142	1,098,610	1,857,778	1,722,568
Yaroslav Glazunov	281,250	75,000	80,000	—	—	—	361,250	75,000
Andrei Gusev	281,250	75,000	52,500	—	500,000	—	833,750	75,000
Gunnar Holt	625,000	350,000	68,750	150,000	—	—	693,750	500,000
Irene Shvakman	350,000	195,115	55,000	27,874	—	—	405,000	222,989
Vasily Sidorov	350,000	195,115	123,750	111,494	—	—	473,750	306,609
Michiel Soeting	277,083	—	57,083	—	—	—	334,166	—
Karen Linehan	342,289	—	53,899	—	—	—	396,188	—
Augie Fabela	175,000	—	57,500	—	—	—	232,500	—
Morten Lundal	175,000	—	42,500	—	—	—	217,500	—
Stan Miller	175,000	—	30,000	—	—	—	205,000	—
Mikhail Fridman	12,500	75,000	—	—	—	—	12,500	75,000
Leonid Boguslavsky	175,000	335,417	12,500	23,958	—	—	187,500	359,375
Gennady Gazin	387,500	842,708	62,500	57,292	1,566,303	1,971,749	2,016,303	2,871,749
Sergi Herrero	175,000	195,417	12,500	13,958	—	—	187,500	209,375
Robert Jan van de Kraats	65,860	350,000	23,522	125,000	—	—	89,382	475,000
Osama Bedier	—	155,556	—	44,444	—	—	—	200,000
Peter Derby	—	155,556	—	66,667	—	—	—	222,223
Amos Genish	—	155,556	—	66,667	—	—	—	222,223
Steve Pusey	—	189,583	—	53,125	—	—	—	242,708
Total compensation	4,330,810	3,832,523	922,562	876,937	3,250,445	3,070,359	8,503,817	7,779,819

<i>In whole US dollars</i>	Retainer		Committees		Other compensation		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Hans-Holger Albrecht	507,763	576,323	200,296	161,321	1,244,652	1,298,776	1,952,711	2,036,420
Yaroslav Glazunov	295,622	88,665	84,088	—	—	—	379,710	88,665
Andrei Gusev	295,622	88,665	55,183	—	525,550	—	876,355	88,665
Gunnar Holt	656,938	413,770	72,263	177,330	—	—	729,201	591,100
Irene Shvakman	367,885	230,665	57,810	32,952	—	—	425,695	263,617
Vasily Sidorov	367,885	230,665	130,074	131,808	—	—	497,959	362,473
Michiel Soeting	291,242	—	60,000	—	—	—	351,242	—
Karen Linehan	359,780	—	56,653	—	—	—	416,433	—
Augie Fabela	183,943	—	60,438	—	—	—	244,381	—
Morten Lundal	183,943	—	44,672	—	—	—	228,615	—
Stan Miller	183,943	—	31,533	—	—	—	215,476	—
Mikhail Fridman	13,139	88,665	—	—	—	—	13,139	88,665
Leonid Boguslavsky	183,943	396,530	13,139	28,323	—	—	197,082	424,853
Gennady Gazin	407,301	996,250	65,694	67,730	1,646,342	2,331,001	2,119,337	3,394,981
Sergi Herrero	183,943	231,022	13,139	16,502	—	—	197,082	247,524
Robert Jan van de Kraats	69,226	413,770	24,723	147,775	—	—	93,949	561,545
Osama Bedier	—	183,898	—	52,542	—	—	—	236,440
Peter Derby	—	183,898	—	78,813	—	—	—	262,711
Amos Genish	—	183,898	—	78,813	—	—	—	262,711
Steve Pusey	—	224,125	—	62,804	—	—	—	286,929
Total compensation	4,552,118	4,530,809	969,705	1,036,713	3,416,544	3,629,777	8,938,367	9,197,299

Explanatory notes

In 2021, equity-settled awards were granted to Group Chairman Gennady Gazin (1,224,086) and Group Digital and Innovation Committee Chairman Hans-Holger Albrecht (1,360,095). The share awards vested on June 10, 2022 and the shares are subject to a holding period through to July 16, 2023. The fair value of these awards were determined using the Black-Scholes Model and an expense of US\$2 was incurred as of December 31, 2022 (US\$2 as of December 31, 2021), which is included in other compensation.

Changes in Board of Directors

Ursula Burns was appointed Group CEO and Chairman of the VEON Ltd. board of directors on December 12, 2018. Accordingly, her total compensation through December 31, 2022, has been included in the section “Compensation of Key Senior Managers” above, except for payments received in respect of her role on Board Committees. Ursula Burns stepped down as Group CEO on March 1, 2020, and later stepped down as Chairman on June 1, 2020.

On June 10, 2021, VEON announced the results of the elections conducted at its Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. Shareholders elected three new members to the Company’s Board of Directors, Vasily Sidorov, Irene Shvakman and Sergi Herrero, as well as nine previously serving directors: Hans-Holger Albrecht, Leonid Boguslavsky, Mikhail Fridman, Gennady Gazin, Yaroslav Glazunov, Andrei Gusev, Gunnar Holt, Stephen Pusey and Robert Jan van de Kraats. Stephen Pusey stepped down as a director from the Company’s Board of Directors on July 15, 2021.

On January 5, 2022, VEON announced the appointment of Karen Linehan to the Board of Directors as a non-executive director, following the resignation of Steve Pusey in 2021.

On March 1, 2022, VEON announced the resignation of Mikhail Fridman from the Board of Directors, effective from February 28, 2022.

On March 8, 2022, VEON announced the resignation of Robert Jan van de Kraats from the Board of Directors, effective from March 7, 2022.

On March 16, 2022, VEON announced the appointment of Michiel Soeting to the Board of Directors as a non-executive director and Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee, following the resignation of Robert Jan van de Kraats on March 7, 2022.

On May 25, 2022 VEON announced that its Board of Directors and its Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee have recommended eleven individuals for the Board, including eight directors currently serving on the Board and three new members. The Board also announced that Gennady Gazin, Leonid Boguslavsky and Sergi Herrero did not put themselves up for reelection.

On June 29, 2022, at the Annual General Meeting, shareholders elected three new directors: Augie Fabela, Morten Lundal and Stan Miller as well as eight previously serving directors: Hans-Holger Albrecht, Yaroslav Glazunov, Andrei Gusev, Gunnar Holt, Karen Linehan, Irene Shvakman, Vasily Sidorov and Michiel Soeting.

Short Term Incentive Scheme

The Company's Short Term Incentive ("STI") Scheme was revised to a 50:50 shares:cash scheme effective for the year 2022. It provides cash pay-outs (50%) and share awards (50%) to participating employees based on the achievement of established KPIs over the period of one calendar year. KPIs are set every year at the beginning of the year and evaluated in the first quarter of the next year. The KPIs are partially based on the financial and operational results (such as total operating revenue, EBITDA and equity free cash flow) of the Company, or the affiliated entity employing the employee, and partially based on individual targets that are agreed upon with the participant at the start of the performance period based on his or her specific role and activities. The weight of each KPI is decided on an individual basis.

The cash pay-out of the STI award is scheduled in March of the year following the assessment year and is subject to continued active employment during the year of assessment (except in limited "good leaver" circumstances in which case there is a pro-rata reduction) and is also subject to a pro-rata reduction if the participant commenced employment after the start of the year of assessment. The share awards is also scheduled to be granted in March of the year following the assessment year and subject to the same conditions. Both the cash pay-out of the STI award as well as any share awards granted are dependent upon final approval by the compensation and talent committee.

The cash pay-out is accounted for in accordance with IAS 19, *Employee Benefits*, while the share award portion is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 2, *Share-based payments*. The cash bonuses are disclosed in the tables above, while the share-based compensation expense related to the STI is US\$1 for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Deferred Shares Plan

In 2022, equity-settled awards granted to key senior managers and directors in 2021 under the 2021 Deferred Shares Plan ("DSP") vested. Subsequently, 2,659,740 shares in the Company were transferred to key senior managers and directors from shares held by a subsidiary of the Company during the year ended December 31, 2022.

In 2022, equity-settled awards were granted to the VEON Group Chief Executive, Kaan Terzioglu, under the 2021 DSP. A portion of the shares (1,569,531 granted vested immediately on the grant date and the remaining shares (3,662,240) will vest on September 1, 2023. Subsequent to the grant date, 1,569,531 shares in the Company were transferred to Mr. Terzioglu from shares held by a subsidiary of the Company during the year ended December 31, 2022. The fair value of the awards were determined using the Black-Scholes Model and an expense of US\$1 was incurred as of December 31, 2022.

In 2021, equity-settled awards were granted to certain key senior managers and directors under the 2021 DSP, which are subject to a two years vesting period from the grant date. The fair value of the awards were determined using the Black-Scholes Model and an expense of US\$5 was incurred as of December 31, 2022 (US\$5 as of December 31, 2021).

Long Term Incentive Scheme

In 2022, equity-settled awards were granted to certain key senior managers under the 2021 Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP"), which are subject to a three years vesting period from the date of the grant as well as a performance condition related to Target Shareholder Return ("TSR") in line with shareholder interests. It is not expected that the performance condition will be satisfied. The fair value of the awards were determined using the Black-Scholes Model with a Monte Carlo simulation was performed to determine the likelihood of the performance condition being satisfied. An expense of US\$0 was incurred as of December 31, 2022.

In 2022, cash-settled awards were granted to certain key senior managers under the 2021 LTIP, which are subject to a three years vesting period from the date of the grant as well as a performance condition related to Target Shareholder Return (“TSR”) in line with shareholder interests. It is not expected that the performance condition will be satisfied. The fair value of the awards were determined using the Black-Scholes Model and a Monte Carlo simulation was performed to determine the likelihood of the performance condition being satisfied. The liability was remeasured at the end of the reporting period and an expense of US\$0 was incurred as of December 31, 2022.

In 2021, equity-settled awards were granted to certain key senior managers under the 2021 LTIP, which are subject to a three years vesting period from the date of the grant. The fair value of the awards were determined using the Black-Scholes Model and an expense of US\$1 was incurred as of December 31, 2022 (US\$4 as of December 31, 2021).

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at the grant date fair value, which is expensed over the vesting period, taking into account expected forfeitures and performance conditions, if any, with a corresponding increase in equity.

Cash-settled share-based payments are measured at the grant date fair value and recorded as a liability. The Company remeasures the fair value of the liability at the end of each reporting period until the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognized in the income statement.

Other short-term benefits not related to share-based payments are expensed in the period when services are received.

VEON's Scheme of creditors

Following the announcement made by VEON on November 24, 2022 to launch a scheme of arrangement to extend the maturity of the 2023 Notes, on January 24, 2023, the Scheme Meeting was held and the amended Scheme issued on January 11, 2023, was approved by 97.59% of the Scheme creditors present and voting.

On January 30, 2023, VEON announced that the Scheme Sanction Hearing had taken place, at which the Court made an order sanctioning the Scheme in respect of the Company's 2023 Notes (the "Order"). On January 31, 2023, VEON confirmed that the Order had been delivered to the Registrar of Companies and became effective. The amendments to the 2023 Notes were subject to the receipt of relevant licenses to become effective, at which time the maturity dates of the February 2023 and April 2023 notes will be amended to October and December 2023, respectively. On April 3, 2023, VEON announced that each of the conditions has been satisfied in accordance with the terms of the Scheme, including receipt of all authorizations and/or licenses necessary to implement the amendments to the 2023 Notes (as set out in the Scheme). On April 4, 2023, the Scheme became effective.

Pursuant to the amendments, Noteholders are entitled to payment of an amendment fee of 200bps payable on the 2023 Notes outstanding on their respective amended maturity dates and a put right will be granted requiring the Company to repurchase 2023 Notes held by 2023 Noteholders exercising such right, at a purchase price of 102 per cent of the principal amount ("2023 Put Option"), together with accrued and unpaid interest. The 2023 Put Option closed on April 19, 2023 with holders of US\$165 of the October 2023 Notes and holders of US\$294 of the December 2023 Notes exercising the Put Option.

On April 20, 2023, VEON announced that subject to the terms of the 2023 Put Option, the Issuer will pay to the Holders of Notes accepted for purchase the Repurchase Price for their Notes on April 26, 2023. For further details, refer to [Note 24](#).

U.S. Treasury expands general license to include both VEON Ltd. and VEON Holdings B.V.

On January 18, 2023, VEON announced that the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) replaced the General License 54 originally issued on November 18, 2022 with General License 54A to now include both VEON Ltd. and VEON Holdings B.V. (VEON Holdings).

This general license authorizes all transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to the purchase and receipt of any debt or equity securities of VEON Ltd. or VEON Holdings B.V. that would otherwise be prohibited by section 1(a)(i) of Executive Order (E.O.) 14071. OFAC General License 54A applies to all debt and equity securities of VEON Ltd. or VEON Holdings B.V. that were issued before June 6, 2022, and confirms that the authorization applies not only to the purchase and receipt of debt and equity securities, but also to transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to facilitating, clearing, and settling of such transactions. This General License ensures that all market participants can trade the relevant securities with confidence that such trading is consistent with E.O. 14071, which targeted "new investment" in Russia.

Update on sale of Russia operations

On February 7, 2023, the Sub-Commission of the Government Commission for Control over Foreign Investments in the Russian Federation issued its approval of the proposed sale of VEON's Russian operations to certain senior members of the management of PJSC VimpelCom ("VimpelCom").

On April 15, 2023, OFAC issued a license authorizing U.S. persons to engage in all transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to the divestment of VimpelCom. In addition to this OFAC license, VEON has also determined that it has the requisite authorizations required by the UK and Bermudan authorities to proceed with the divestment of VimpelCom. VEON does not believe that a license is required from the EU to execute the sale and is seeking a no-license-required confirmation from the relevant EU authorities.

On May 30, 2023, VEON announced that it has submitted all necessary documentation to Euroclear, Clearstream and registrars for cancellation of VEON's Eurobonds held by its subsidiary, PJSC VimpelCom. With this, the Company enters the final stages in the closing of the sale of VEON's Russia operations, which was announced on November 24, 2022. According to the terms of the VEON Bonds (Notes), the registrar is required to cancel the VEON Bonds purchased by a subsidiary of VEON and surrendered to the registrar for cancellation.

Purchase of VEON Group Debt

During the first quarter 2023, VEON was informed that VimpelCom independently concluded the purchase of US\$1,572 of VEON Holdings B.V. Notes in order to satisfy certain Russian regulatory obligations. These Notes were reclassified to intercompany debt with the equivalent reduction in gross debt for VEON Group. PJSC VimpelCom has funded the purchase primarily by issuing new notes of longer maturity.

VEON US\$1,250 multi-currency revolving credit facility agreement

On April 20, 2023 and May 30, 2023, the outstanding amounts under RCF facility have been rolled-over until October, US\$692 and November, US\$363, 2023.

Ukraine prepayment

In April 2023, Kyivstar fully prepaid its external debt which included a UAH 1,400 million (US\$38) loan with Raiffeisen Bank and UAH 760 million loan with OTP Bank (US\$21).

PMCL syndicated credit facility

Pakistan Mobile Communication Limited ("PMCL") fully utilized the remaining PKR 10 billion (US\$41) under existing 40 billion facility through drawdown in January and April 2023.

VEON announced ratio change under its American Depositary Receipt ("ADR") program

On February 6, 2023, VEON announced that its Board of Directors approved a change of ratio in the Company's ADR program, comprising a change in the ratio of American Depositary Shares (the "ADSs") to VEON common shares (the "Shares") from one (1) ADS representing one (1) Share, to one (1) ADS representing twenty-five (25) Shares (the "Ratio Change"). The effective date of the Ratio Change was March 8, 2023. On March 23, 2023, VEON was notified by Nasdaq that VEON has regained compliance with Listing Rule 5550(a)(2). For further details refer to [Note 1](#) and [Note 9](#).

VEON Management increases ownership

On December 31, 2022, equity-settled awards granted to the Chief Internal Audit & Compliance Officer, Mr. Joop Brakenhoff, under the 2021 Deferred Share Plan vest. Subsequently, 52,543 shares in the Company were transferred to Mr. Brakenhoff from shares held by a subsidiary of the Company and 51,504 shares were withheld to cover local withholding tax.

On April 14, 2023, VEON announced that equity-settled awards were grants to five members of VEON's Group Executive Committee under the STI Scheme (154,876 shares) and the LTIP (643,286 shares)

Changes in Key Senior Managers

On March 15, 2023, VEON announced the appointment of Joop Brakenhoff as Group Chief Financial Officer (CFO), effective from May 1, 2023. Mr. Brakenhoff will replace Serkan Okandan whose three-year contract as Group CFO expired at the end of April 2023. Mr. Okandan will continue to serve VEON as a special advisor to the Group CEO and CFO.

On June 16, 2023, VEON announced that Omiyinka Doris has been appointed Group General Counsel in permanent capacity, effective June 1, 2023.

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, effective at the time of preparing the consolidated financial statements and applied by VEON.

The consolidated income statement has been presented based on the nature of the expense, other than ‘Selling, general and administrative expenses’, which has been presented based on the function of the expense.

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

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified. Specifically, the following December 31, 2021 balances were reclassified in the consolidated statement of financial position:

- Short term investments for treasury bills shorter than three months maturity relating to micro finance bank operations of US\$75 is now presented in cash and cash equivalents. Accordingly the cash flow movement of US\$39 relating to treasury bills has also been presented as cash and cash equivalent.
- Short term portion of license fee payable of US\$31 is now presented as other financial liabilities within current debt and derivative liabilities.
- Expected credit losses relating to other trade receivables of US\$27 presented as other receivables, is now presented as expected credit losses trade and receivable.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Company has control. Please refer to [Note 14](#) for a list of significant subsidiaries.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains or losses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform with the Group’s accounting policies.

When the Group ceases to consolidate a subsidiary due to loss of control, the related subsidiary’s assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity are de-recognized. This may mean that amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss. Any consideration received is recognized at fair value, and any investment retained is re-measured to its fair value, and this fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest. Any resultant gain or loss is recognized in the income statement.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in U.S. dollars. 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.

Upon consolidation, the assets and liabilities measured in the functional currency are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date; whereas income and expenses are generally translated into U.S. dollars at historical monthly average exchange rates. Foreign currency translation adjustments resulting from the process of translating financial statements into U.S. dollars are reported in other comprehensive income and accumulated within a separate component of equity.

ONGOING CONFLICT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

As of June 24, 2023, hostilities continue in Ukraine and missile strikes have also occurred in Russia. Currently, one third of our total subscribers are in Ukraine and Russia, where they are supported by 32,000 employees. VEON’s priority is to protect the safety and well-being of our employees and their families. We have developed and, in some cases, implemented additional contingency plans to relocate work and/or personnel to other geographies and add new locations, as appropriate. As of June 24, 2023, most of our Ukraine subsidiary’s employees remain in the country. As of June 24, 2023, millions of people have fled Ukraine and the country has sustained significant damage to infrastructure and assets.

As the conflict persists, we could lose a greater percentage of our customer base in Ukraine. If Ukrainian refugees choose to relocate permanently outside of Ukraine and switch to local providers, this could have a significant impact on their use and spending on our services. Due to the efforts of our Ukrainian team as well as collaboration with other telecommunications operators in the region, network capacity has remained stable with minimal disruptions since the beginning of the conflict. We have incurred and will continue to incur additional expenditures to maintain and repair our mobile and fixed-line telecommunications infrastructure in Ukraine as a result of any damage inflicted on our infrastructure due to the ongoing conflict, as well as for security, increased energy costs, and related operational and capital expenditures. In addition, our ability to provide

services in Ukraine may be impaired if we are unable to maintain key personnel within Ukraine and/or our infrastructure within Ukraine is significantly damaged or destroyed.

In response to the events in Ukraine, the United States, European Union (and individual EU member states) and, the United Kingdom, as well as other countries have imposed wide-ranging economic sanctions and trade restrictions which have targeted individuals and entities as well as large aspects of the Russian economy, including freezing the assets of Russia's central bank, other Russian financial institutions, and individuals, removing selected Russian banks from the Swift banking system, and curbing certain products exported to Russia. Furthermore, as a response to the imposed sanctions, Russia introduced a number of counter-sanctions aimed at stabilizing domestic financial markets. These, among others, include restrictions related to capital and foreign exchange controls, restrictions on lending to foreign (non-Russian) persons, restrictions on foreign persons' transactions with Russian securities and real estate, and limitations on export and import of certain goods into and outside Russia. For example, on July 5, 2022, the President of the Russian Federation issued Decree No. 430 ("Decree 430") which requires Russian legal entities with Eurobond obligations to ensure the local fulfillment of such obligations to Eurobond holders whose rights are recorded by the Russian depositories, e.g. NSD or Account Holders registered in the Russian Federation (refer to further discussion below). Ukraine has also implemented and may implement further sanctions or measures on individuals or entities with close ties with Russia, which may impact negatively Kyivstar in case, whether prior to or after the proposed sale of our Russian operations, it is considered by the local authorities as a Russia-owned company. For example, in October 2022, Ukraine imposed sanctions for a 10-year period against, Mikhail Fridman, Petr Aven and Andriy Kosogov, who are some of the Company's ultimate beneficial owners due to their ownership in LetterOne. These sanctions apply exclusively to the sanctioned individuals and do not have a direct impact on the Company, however, the Company cannot rule out their impact on banks' and other parties readiness to transfer dividends in the event such restrictions are lifted. Furthermore, these sanctions may make it difficult for the Company to obtain local financing in Ukrainian hryvnia, which could make it more difficult for us to naturally hedge any debt required for our Ukrainian operations moving forward to the currency in which we generate revenue. In addition, Ukraine has put one member of senior management in government registry managers of Russian companies as a result of this senior manager being on the board of VimpelCom. This list has had and could continue to cause reputational harm to the Group, particularly for its operations and customer relationships in Ukraine, since engagement with Russian companies are generally condemned. Ukraine's restrictions have already led to restrictions on the payout of dividends from Ukraine resulting in no cash being upstreamed to VEON, prohibitions on renting state property and land, prohibitions on participation in public procurement impacting B2G revenue and potential prohibitions on transfer of technology and intellectual rights to Kyivstar from VEON.

The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and the sanctions imposed by the various jurisdictions, counter sanctions and other legal and regulatory measures, as well as responses by our service providers, partners, suppliers and other counterparties, including certain professional service providers we rely on, and the consequences of all the foregoing, have negatively impacted and, if the conflict, sanctions and such responses continue or escalate, will continue to negatively impact aspects of our operations and results in Russia and Ukraine, and may affect aspects of our operations and results in the other countries in which we operate.

The conflict has resulted in the following events and conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, particularly if we are not able to consummate the agreed disposal of our Russian operations (refer to [Note 9](#) and [Note 10](#)):

- The current events in the regions where we operate in Ukraine and where we derive a significant amount of our business may pose security risks to our people, our facilities, our operations, and infrastructure, such as utilities and network services, and the disruption of any or all of them could significantly affect our business, financial conditions and results of operations in Ukraine, and cause volatility in the value of our securities. The conflict has also had a marked impact on the economies of Russia and Ukraine. However, since the beginning of the conflict, a significant majority of Ukraine's network infrastructure has been operating effectively and disruptions in service have been limited to specific areas where the conflict is most intense. It cannot be ruled out that the conflict and related damage could escalate within Ukraine or within Russia.
- We have recorded material impairment charges with respect to goodwill in Russia and have also recorded impairment charges related to physical damages of assets in Ukraine during the twelve months ended December 31, 2022 (refer to [Note 10](#) and [Note 12](#), respectively, for additional information), and we may need to record future impairment charges, which could be material, if the conflict continues or escalates and as more information becomes available to management. It is possible further impairment charges may rise to a level as to require additional analysis to determine the true value of assets as outlined in the provisions of our debt agreements and in the worst scenario, when the true value of assets is lower than the liabilities, could require early repayments of our long term debt.
- In Russia, macroeconomic conditions and outlook remain uncertain. The results of our operations in Russia on a U.S. dollar basis may fluctuate for the foreseeable future compared to results prior to the onset of the conflict, largely due to the volatility of the Russian ruble and to lower equipment sales.
- As of June 24, 2023, the Company continues to conclude that neither VEON Ltd. nor any of its subsidiaries is targeted by sanctions imposed by any of the United States, European Union (and individual EU member states) and the United Kingdom. However, the interpretation and enforcement of these new sanctions and counter-sanctions may result in unanticipated outcomes and could give rise to material uncertainties, which could complicate our business decisions. For example, to protect U.S. foreign policy and national security interests, the U.S. government has broad discretion to at times impose a broad range of extraterritorial "secondary" sanctions under which non-U.S. persons carrying out certain activities may be penalized or designated as sanctioned parties, even if the activities have no ties, contact with,

or nexus to the United States or the U.S. financial system at all. These secondary sanctions could be imposed on the Company or any of the Company's subsidiaries if they were to engage in activity that the U.S. government determined was undertaken knowingly and rose to the level of material or significant support to, for, or on behalf of certain sanctioned parties. The broad nature of the financial sanctions targeted at the Russian financial system, including several banks that have historically provided funding to the Company, along with comprehensive sanctions on investment and vendors in Russia and the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine may therefore have a material impact on aspects of the Company's operations and business plans in Russia and Ukraine. In addition, we have assessed the potential impact of the guidance regarding the ban on "new investment" in the Russian Federation by U.S. persons and UK persons and the prohibition on U.S., EU, and UK persons furnishing accounting and certain other services to Russia.

- Based on the current state of affairs, the Company currently has sufficient liquidity to satisfy our current obligations at least over the next twelve months from the issuance of the financial statements without the need of additional financing assuming no early repayments of our long-term debt and the completion of the sale of our Russian operations (refer to [Note 9](#) and [Note 10](#)). In addition, cash on hand is US\$2,442 at May 31, 2023. The Company also expects to meet its financial covenants as required by our debt agreements during the same twelve-month period. However, these continue to be uncertain times and it is not possible to predict with precision how certain developments will impact our liquidity position, our financial covenants and non-financial provisions in our debt agreements, and our equity levels both at the group and operating company levels. A deterioration in the results or operations of our operating companies could trigger certain financial covenants or non-financial provisions in our debt agreements, requiring accelerated repayment, potentially triggering a cross-default across all debt facilities and the revolving credit facility and negatively impact our liquidity. We may also be impacted by conditions or local legal requirements in international markets that could make it more difficult to service our existing debt obligations or refinance existing debt. Should we not realize the assumptions behind our liquidity forecast, we may not have sufficient liquidity to continue to operate as outlined above. If we are unable to raise additional capital in the market in which we want to raise it, or at all, or if the cost of raising additional capital significantly increases, which has been the case over the last twelve months due to global inflationary pressures and a number of other factors, we may be unable to make necessary or desired capital expenditures, take advantage of investment opportunities, refinance existing indebtedness or meet unexpected financial requirements, and our growth strategy and liquidity may be negatively affected. This could cause us to be unable to repay indebtedness as it comes due, to delay or abandon anticipated expenditures and investments or otherwise limit operations. For example, the ongoing conflict in Russia and Ukraine has caused us to reconsider our capital outlay to ensure we have sufficient liquidity for maintenance capital expenditures and other key operational spend while at the same time servicing our indebtedness. As a result, capital expenditures that are more discretionary in nature may be put on hold until the impact of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and particularly its effects on our liquidity and financial profile, becomes more certain.
- In response to the geopolitical and economic situation in both Ukraine and Russia, there is a risk of either country imposing external administration over foreign companies or assets. For example, as part of the measures that the Ukrainian government has adopted in response to the ongoing conflict with Russia, amendments to the nationalization law (the "Nationalization Law") in Ukraine have been published and as of June 24, 2023 are awaiting signature by the President of Ukraine ("Nationalization Law Amendments"). The Nationalization Law Amendments extends the definition of "residents" whose property in Ukraine (owned directly or indirectly) can be seized under the Nationalization Law to include property owned by the Russian state, Russian citizens, other nationals with a very close relationship to Russia, residing or having a main place of business in Russia, or legal entities operating in Ukraine whose founder or ultimate beneficial owner is the Russian state or are controlled or managed by any of the individuals identified above. For example, in May 2023, President Zelensky signed an initial package of restrictive measures on 41 entities, including against the Russian stake in Zaporizhstal, one of Ukraine's largest metallurgical companies, as part of Nationalization Law efforts. In April 2023, the Ukrainian Parliament voted for similar measures to allow for the nationalization of Sense Bank, one of Ukraine's largest commercial banks with several sanctioned Russian shareholders. Furthermore, on February 24, 2022, the Ukrainian government invoked martial law which allows the government to take control of stakes in strategic companies in Ukraine in order to meet the needs of the defense sector. The Security Council Secretary indicated that at the end of the application of martial law, the assets can be returned or their owners can be appropriately compensated.
- Additionally, on April 25, 2023, the President of the Russian Federation issued Decree No. 302 ("Decree 302") which introduced a legal framework for imposing temporary administration over Russian assets, including companies, owned by foreign residents associated with "unfriendly" jurisdictions which take hostile actions against Russia. Under the new regime, foreign owners retain their title to assets but all management decisions are taken by the State Agency for Management of State Property which is entitled, among other things, to replace the CEO and Board members in the companies managed by it. The inclusion into and exclusion from the list of assets subject to such temporary administration is approved by Presidential Decree. Since the issuance of Decree 302 and through June 15, 2023, shares in only two energy companies have been included in such list. However, it cannot be excluded that more companies will be added.
- If further measures are adopted and applied in relation to either our Ukrainian or Russian subsidiary, or both, this could lead to the involuntary deconsolidation of our Ukrainian and/or Russian operations, and could trigger certain financial

covenants or non-financial provisions in our debt agreements, requiring accelerated repayment, potentially triggering a cross-default across other debt agreements and the revolving credit facility and negatively impact our liquidity.

- The United States imposed sweeping export control restrictions on Russia's ability to obtain goods, software and technology subject to U.S. export control jurisdiction, including a broad array of foreign-made items, that were previously not subject to U.S. export control jurisdiction. This could have an adverse impact on our ability to maintain and/or improve our infrastructure and adversely impact the availability and quality of our services and therefore have a material adverse effect on our operations and results of operation. In the event of future imposed laws and regulations as a result of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, our business, the operation of our networks, our supply chain stability of items critical to the telecommunications sector in Russia, and our ability to comply with the terms of our operating licenses and local laws and regulations could be materially adversely impacted.
- On July 5, 2022, the President of the Russian Federation issued Decree No. 430 ("Decree 430") which requires Russian legal entities with Eurobond obligations to ensure the local fulfillment of such obligations to Eurobond holders whose rights are recorded by the Russian depositories, e.g. NSD or Account Holders registered in the Russian Federation. On November 23, 2022, the Russian Central Bank issued clarifications in respect of Decree 430, claiming that it also applies to Russian legal entities and foreign issuers that are within the same group of companies. Several VEON Holdings B.V. bondholders in Russia have approached PJSC VimpelCom to locally satisfy VEON Holdings B.V.'s notes obligations and three legal proceedings have been lodged against PJSC VimpelCom in respect of VEON Holdings B.V.'s notes with a total potential impact of US\$22. PJSC VimpelCom is defending these claims and has indicated it is disputing the applicability of Decree 430 to PJSC VimpelCom. Refer to [Note 7](#).

Management's actions to address these events and conditions are as follows:

- We have implemented business continuity plans to address known contingency scenarios to ensure that we have adequate processes and practices in place to protect the safety of our people and to handle potential impacts to our operations in Ukraine and Russia.
- On November 24, 2022, VEON entered into an agreement to sell VEON's Russian operations to certain senior members of the management team of PJSC VimpelCom ("VimpelCom"), led by its current CEO, Aleksander Torbakhov. Under the agreement, VEON will receive consideration of RUB 130 billion (approximately USD 1.9 billion). It is expected that the consideration will be paid primarily by VimpelCom taking on and discharging certain VEON Holdings B.V. debt, thus significantly deleveraging VEON's balance sheet. The SPA contains provisions amongst others that in the event Vimpelcom acquires VEON Holdings B.V.'s debt in excess of the sales consideration, VEON will work with the purchasers to satisfy its obligations to them as a bondholder. The transaction is subject to certain closing conditions including the receipt of requisite regulatory approvals and licenses from relevant government authorities in Russia and Western jurisdictions (United States, United Kingdom, European Union, and Bermuda) for the proposed structure of the sale. As of June 24, 2023, Russian regulatory approvals have been obtained as well as the OFAC license and required authorizations from the United Kingdom and Bermudan authorities. The remaining closing conditions to be satisfied include any required license from the European Union or any required consent from VEON creditors in order to cancel the debt provided as consideration and/or complete the sale. Refer to [Note 9](#), [Note 10](#) and [Note 23](#) for further details. Following the completion of this sale, the risk of material impacts on VEON's operations stemming from Russian-related sanctions from various jurisdictions will be minimal.
- The Company has performed sensitivities on the volatility of the Russian ruble as well as other currencies in our operating markets with respect to the impact on our financial results and does not expect fluctuations to have a significant impact. In the normal course of business, the Company manages its foreign currency risk by selectively hedging committed exposures and hedges part of its exposure to fluctuations on the translation into U.S. dollars of its foreign operations by holding the borrowings in foreign currencies or by foreign exchange swaps and forwards.
- Management is actively monitoring any new developments in applicable sanctions to ensure that we are in compliance and to evaluate any potential impact on the Company's financial performance, operations, and governance. As a result of current economic sanctions affecting Russian banks, we repaid our RUB 30 billion seven year term loan with VTB Bank on March 9, 2022 and two of our group-level loans with Sberbank and Alfa Bank respectively, totaling RUB 90 billion in total, were novated to PJSC VimpelCom, within the Russia operating segment, in April 2022 (refer to [Note 16](#)). This resulted in the release of the former borrower (VEON Finance Ireland DAC) and the former guarantor (VEON Holdings B.V.) from their obligations. In addition, the novation of these loans has allowed VEON to ensure that the majority of the Group's Russian ruble liabilities are held within Russia and as such are matched to the market where Russian ruble revenues are generated. We have also sufficiently reduced local debt levels below thresholds that would, upon any potential acceleration, trigger cross-defaults under the RCF or other debt instruments, however, this risk remains as it pertains to other provisions under RCF.
- Management has actively engaged with sanctions authorities where appropriate. On November 18, 2022, VEON announced that the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") issued General License 54 authorizing all transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to the purchase and receipt of any debt or equity securities of VEON Ltd. that would otherwise be prohibited by section 1(a)(i) of Executive Order (E.O.) 14071. OFAC General License 54 applies to all debt and equity securities of VEON Ltd. that were issued before June 6, 2022, and

confirms that the authorization applies not only to the purchase and receipt of debt and equity securities, but also to transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to facilitating, clearing, and settling of such transactions. This General License ensures that all market participants can trade the relevant securities with confidence that such trading is consistent with E.O. 14071, which targeted “new investment” in Russia, and was issued following active engagement with OFAC on the topic. On January 18, 2023, OFAC has replaced the General License 54 originally issued on November 18, 2022 with General License 54A to now include both VEON Ltd. and VEON Holdings B.V.

- Management actively monitors the Company’s liquidity position, our financial and non-financial provisions in our debt agreements, and our equity levels on a regular and continuous basis both at the group and operating company levels and should they reach a level considered at-risk, management will take actions to ensure our liquidity position is sufficient and our financial covenants and non-financial provisions in our debt agreements are met. In the event a default provision within our debt agreements is triggered, VEON is in regular communication with its relevant lenders and has an obligation to notify them of any default that occurs and is continuing to occur. Should this occur, VEON will proactively and promptly respond to queries from lenders on the relevant covenant breach and initiate negotiations with lenders should the need arise. As of June 24, 2023, the Company has satisfied all of its interest and capital payments and is not in default on any of its bonds or bank debt and has sufficient liquidity to satisfy our current obligations at least over the next twelve months from the issuance of the financial statements.
- On November 24, 2022, VEON announced the launch of a proposed scheme of arrangement (the “Scheme”) in England via the issuance of a Practice Statement Letter to extend the maturity of the 5.95% notes due February 2023 and 7.25% notes due April 2023 issued by the Company (together, the “2023 Notes”) by eight months from their respective maturity dates. On January 24, 2023, the Scheme was approved by the Scheme creditors. On January 30, 2023, the Court sanctioned the Scheme. Upon approval by the Court, a standstill period was imposed which restricts 2023 Noteholders (and other Scheme creditors) from taking enforcement action (and other related actions) in accordance with the terms described in the Scheme. Management believes the amendments proposed by the Scheme will allow VEON necessary time to move towards completion of the VimpelCom disposal, while also reducing the risk of double payment of principal to holders of the 2023 Notes holding through the NSD (i.e. payments by both VEON Holdings B.V. and VimpelCom, with the portion paid by VEON Holdings B.V. being held in the international clearing systems). The Scheme is subject to obtaining the necessary remaining licenses from relevant government authorities. On April 3, 2023, VEON announced that each of the conditions has been satisfied in accordance with the terms of the Scheme, including receipt of all authorizations and/or licenses necessary to implement the amendments to the 2023 Notes (as set out in the Scheme). On April 4, 2023, the Scheme became effective. Pursuant to the amendments, Noteholders are entitled to payment of an amendment fee of 200bps payable on the 2023 Notes outstanding on their respective amended maturity dates and a put right will be granted requiring the Company to repurchase 2023 Notes held by 2023 Noteholders exercising such right, at a purchase price of 102 per cent of the principal amount (“2023 Put Option”), together with accrued and unpaid interest. The 2023 Put Option closed on April 19, 2023 with holders of US\$165 of the October 2023 Notes and holders of US\$294 of the December 2023 Notes exercising the Put Option. On April 20, 2023, VEON announced that subject to the terms of the 2023 Put Option, the Issuer will pay to the Holders of Notes accepted for purchase the Repurchase Price for their Notes on April 26, 2023. Following the settlement of the Put Option, the aggregate principal amount of Notes outstanding is US\$364 for the October 2023 Notes and US\$406 for the December 2023 Notes.
- Management is actively monitoring any new developments in new laws and regulations to ensure that we are in compliance and to evaluate any potential impact on the Company’s financial performance, operations and governance. As a result of the sweeping export control restrictions on Russia’s ability to obtain goods, software and technology imposed by the United States, the Company is currently developing contingency plans to maximize the use of existing equipment in order to minimize the impact on our operations and results while also analyzing the potential for applying for licenses and the applicability of certain exceptions to the licensing requirements with respect to Russia in order to permit continued procurement of goods, software and technology subject to U.S. export control jurisdiction.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In accordance with International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, the Company has determined that the aforementioned conditions and events, considered in the aggregate, may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern for at least twelve months after the date these consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance. Management expects the actions it has taken or will take will mitigate the risk associated with the identified events and conditions. However, given the uncertainty and exogenous nature of the ongoing conflict and potential future imposed sanctions as well as potential new counter-sanctions, and given the possible future imposition of external administration over our Russian and Ukrainian operations in particular, management concluded that a material uncertainty remains related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, such that it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

As a U.S. SEC registrant, the Company is required to have its financial statements audited in accordance with Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”) standards. References in these IFRS financial statements to matters that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern also raise substantial doubt as contemplated by the PCAOB standards.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements has required management to apply accounting policies and methodologies based on complex and subjective judgments, as well as estimates based on past experience and assumptions determined to be reasonable and realistic based on the related circumstances. The use of these judgments, estimates and assumptions affects the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements. 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.

The sources of uncertainty identified by the Group are described together with the applicable Note, as follows:

Significant accounting judgment / source of estimation uncertainty	Described in
Revenue recognition	Note 3
Deferred tax assets and uncertain tax positions	Note 8
Provisions and contingent liabilities	Note 7
Impairment of non-current assets	Note 11
Control over subsidiaries	Note 14
Depreciation and amortization of non-current assets	Note 12 and Note 13
Fair value of financial instruments	Note 16
Sale and lease back transactions	Note 12
Measurement of lease liabilities	Note 16

NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS**Adopted in 2022**

A number of new and amended standards became effective as of January 1, 2022, which did not have a material impact on VEON financial statements. The Group has not early adopted any other standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but have not yet become effective.

Not yet adopted by the Group

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for December 31, 2022 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on VEON financial statements in current or future reporting periods or on foreseeable future transactions.

Amsterdam, June 24, 2023

VEON Ltd.

Company financial statements

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Before appropriation of profit

as of December 31

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Note	2022	2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Intangible fixed assets	1	5	6
Tangible fixed assets	2	2	3
Financial fixed assets	3	760	690
Total non-current assets		767	699
Current assets			
Receivables	4	72	65
Cash and cash equivalents	5	6	54
Total current assets		78	119
Total assets		845	818
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Issued capital	6	2	2
Capital surplus		11,449	11,449
Reserve results of subsidiaries		229	1,033
Foreign currency translation reserve		(8,808)	(8,933)
Retained earnings / (accumulated deficit)		(2,141)	(3,639)
Result for the year		(162)	674
Total equity		569	586
Provisions	7	8	9
Non-current liabilities	8	3	6
Current liabilities	9	265	217
Total equity and liabilities		845	818

COMPANY INCOME STATEMENT

for the year ended December 31

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Note	2022	2021
General and administrative expenses	12	(103)	(86)
Recharged expenses to group companies		10	(11)
Operating (loss) / profit		(93)	(97)
Net financial income / (expense)	13	(1)	2
(Loss) / Profit before tax		(94)	(95)
Income tax	14	—	(4)
Share in results of subsidiaries after tax	3	(68)	773
Net result for the year		(162)	674

COMPANY AND GROUP ACTIVITIES

VEON Ltd. (“**VEON**” or the “**Company**”), registered with the Chamber of Commerce in Amsterdam under number 34374835, was incorporated on June 5, 2009.

For details of the Company’s and its group of companies (“**VEON Group**”) principal activities, reference is made to Note 1 (General Information about the Group) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The company financial statements are presented in United States dollars (“**U.S. dollar**” or “**US\$**”). In these notes, U.S. dollar amounts are presented in millions unless otherwise indicated.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

The Company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Title 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. In accordance with the provisions of Article 362, paragraph 8, Title 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code the accounting policies used are the same as those explained in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, prepared under IFRS as adopted by the European Union, except for the accounting policies disclosed below. For an appropriate interpretation, the Company financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements.

The balance sheet and income statement include references. These refer to the notes.

Comparison with previous year

The valuation principles and method of determining the results are the same as those used in the previous year.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including intermediate subsidiaries) over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary. Subsidiaries are recognized from the date on which control is transferred to the Company or its intermediate holding entities. They are derecognized from the date that control ceases.

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at net asset value. Net asset value is based on the measurement of assets, provisions and liabilities and determination of profit based on the principles applied in the consolidated financial statements.

If the valuation of a subsidiary based on the net asset value is negative, it will be stated at nil. If and insofar as the Company can be held fully or partially liable for the debts of the subsidiary or has the firm intention of enabling the participation to settle its debts, a provision is recognized for this.

Newly acquired subsidiaries are initially recognized on the basis of the fair value of their identifiable assets and liabilities at the acquisition date. For subsequent valuations, the principles that apply for these financial statements are used.

The amount by which the carrying amount of the subsidiary has changed since the previous financial statements as a result of the net result achieved by the subsidiary is recognized in the income statement.

Equity interests

For a full list of equity interests, reference is made to the list including entity details filed in accordance with Articles 379 and 414, Title 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code at the Dutch Chamber of Commerce.

Going Concern

Due to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, material uncertainties have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern which are discussed in detail in [Note 24](#) of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

1 INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	2022	2021
Software	5	6
Balance as at December 31	5	6
<i>Movements in these items were as follows:</i>		
Balance as at January 1	6	8
Additions	1	1
Amortization	(2)	(3)
Balance as at December 31	5	6
Cost	74	73
Accumulated amortization and impairment	(69)	(67)

There are no limited property rights to intangible fixed assets and no security in the form of intangible fixed assets have been provided for liabilities. Nor have any obligations arisen from the acquisition of intangible fixed assets.

2 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	2022	2021
Equipment	2	3
Balance as at December 31	2	3
<i>Movements in these items were as follows:</i>		
Balance as at January 1	3	8
Additions	—	1
Disposals	—	(4)
Depreciation	(1)	(2)
Balance as at December 31	2	3
Cost	20	20
Accumulated depreciation	(18)	(17)

3 FINANCIAL FIXED ASSETS

	2022	2021
Investments in subsidiaries	757	685
Investment in sub lease - non current	3	5
Balance as at December 31	760	690
<i>Movements in investments in subsidiaries were as follows:</i>		
Balance as at January 1	685	134
Share premium/Capital distribution / (collection)	—	36
Result of participating interests after tax	(68)	773
Acquisition of NCI	—	(76)
Acquisition of subsidiary	—	(16)
Currency translation adjustments	121	(158)
Other comprehensive (loss) / income related to subsidiaries	—	1
Other movements in subsidiaries	19	(9)
Balance as at December 31	757	685

Other movements in subsidiaries relates to direct equity movements at the level of the subsidiaries in connection with movements in the hedge reserves and investments held at fair value through other comprehensive income.

3.1 Investment in sublease

VEON has entered into a lease arrangement as a lessor that is considered to be finance lease. VEON subleases a portion of an office building and as they have transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset it is classified as finance lease.

The maturity analysis of lease receivable, including the undiscounted lease payments to be received are as follows:

	2022	2021
Less than 1 year	2	2
1-3 years	3	5
3-5 years	—	—
More than 5 years	—	—
Balance as at December 31	5	7
Undiscounted finance income	(2)	(2)
Net investment in the sublease	3	5

4 RECEIVABLE

	2022	2021
Amounts due from group companies	62	59
Value added tax	2	3
Investment in sub lease - current	2	2
Other receivables and prepayments	6	1
Balance as at December 31	72	65

All amounts are due within one year. No interest is applicable on the receivables from subsidiaries and other participating interest and no maturity has been agreed. The fair value of the receivables approximates the book value, due to their short-term character.

5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents at banks and on hand

Balance as at December 31

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents at banks and on hand	6	54
Balance as at December 31	6	54

All cash at bank and in hand is at the Company's free disposal.

6 EQUITY

for the year ended December 31, 2022

(In millions of U.S. dollars)	Issued capital	Capital Surplus	Reserve Results of Subsidiaries	Foreign currency translation reserves	Retained Earnings / (accumulated deficit)	Result for the year	Total equity
As at January 1, 2022	2	11,449	1,033	(8,933)	(3,639)	674	586
Loss for the period	—	—	—	—	—	(162)	(162)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	120	34	—	154
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	120	34	(162)	(8)
Result appropriation	—	—	—	—	674	(674)	—
Movement in legal reserve	—	—	(804)	—	804	—	—
Other	—	—	—	5	(14)	—	(9)
As at December 31, 2022	2	11,449	229	(8,808)	(2,141)	(162)	569

for the year ended December 31, 2021

(In millions of U.S. dollars)	Issued capital	Capital Surplus	Reserve Results of Subsidiaries	Foreign currency translation	Retained Earnings / (accumulated deficit)	Result for the year	Total equity
As at January 1, 2021*	2	11,449	525	(8,775)	(2,689)	(349)	163
Profit for the period	—	—	—	—	—	674	674
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(158)	(2)	—	(160)
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(158)	(2)	674	514
Result appropriation	—	—	—	—	(349)	349	—
Movement in legal reserve	—	—	508	—	(508)	—	—
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	(76)	—	(76)
Acquisition of subsidiary	—	—	—	—	(16)	—	(16)
Dividends declared	—	—	—	—	0	—	0
Other	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
As at December 31, 2021	2	11,449	1,033	(8,933)	(3,639)	674	586

* Legal reserve was adjusted to conform with the calculation as of December 31, 2020

Issued capital

Reference is made to [Note 19](#) (Issued capital and reserves) to the Consolidated Financial Statements for issued capital disclosures.

Capital surplus

Capital surplus represents primarily contributions into the Company from the shareholders.

Results of subsidiaries

The reserve Results of subsidiaries comprise the amount of profits that cannot be repatriated from subsidiaries due to dividend distribution restrictions, as well as withholding tax for undistributed profits in subsidiaries that are not covered by deferred tax liabilities (mainly from Pakistan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan).

Appropriation of result

Pursuant to article 9 of the Articles of Association of VEON Ltd. the General Meeting of Shareholders proposes the following appropriation of result, which has not yet been reflected in the financial statements.

	2022	2021
Proposed final dividends	—	—
Transfer to Retained earnings / (Accumulated deficit)	(162)	674
Net results	(162)	674

During the year an amount of US\$ Nil (2021: US\$ Nil) was paid as dividend out of the retained earnings/accumulated deficit.

7 PROVISIONS

	2022	2021
Legal provisions	7	7
Restructuring provision	1	2
Balance as at December 31	8	9

The legal provision relates to the future direct and incremental expected legal fees associated with the resolution of the investigations of our business in Uzbekistan.

The restructuring provision of US\$1 (2021: US\$2) relates to staff redundancies at the corporate headquarters in Amsterdam.

The movements in provisions were as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance as at January 1	9	29
Arising during the year	1	2
Utilized	(2)	(22)
Balance as at December 31	8	9

US\$8 (2021: US\$9) of the provisions qualify as short-term (in effect less than one year).

8 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

	2022	2021
Lease liabilities	3	6

The movements in loans were as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance as at January 1	6	9
Repayment	(2)	(2)
Foreign exchange (gains) / losses	(1)	(1)
Balance as at December 31	3	6

9 CURRENT LIABILITIES

	2022	2021
Payable to group companies	236	188
Lease liabilities	3	3
Accounts payable	4	7
Taxes and social security contributions	—	1
Accruals and other payables	22	18
Balance as at December 31	265	217

All amounts are due within one year. No interest is applicable on the payables to subsidiaries and other participating interest and no maturity has been agreed. The fair value of the current liabilities approximates the book value, due to their short-term character. All current liabilities fall due within one year.

Payable to group companies

During 2022, the Company obtained a 3.5% loan of US\$60 from its indirect subsidiary, VEON Holdings B.V., maturing in June 2023.

10 WORKFORCE

The average number of staff employed by the Company in 2022 was 23 (2021: 25). These employees are located in the Netherlands.

11 COMMITMENTS NOT SHOWN IN THE BALANCE SHEET

Fiscal unity VAT

On September 26, 2019 the Company, formed part of the fiscal unity for value added tax purposes with VEON Amsterdam B.V., VEON Holdings B.V., VEON Digital Amsterdam B.V., VEON Global Services B.V., VEON Central Procurement B.V. and Global Telecom Holding S.A.E., which makes these companies jointly and severally liable for VAT liabilities of the fiscal unity.

Balance and interest set-off agreement

The Company, together with some of its subsidiaries, entered into a multi-entity and multi-currency cash pooling agreement with Citibank. Each party to the agreement has irrevocably and unconditionally undertaken, as joint and several debtor, to Citibank to perform all payment obligations of each other party under the agreement.

Other commitments, contingencies and uncertainties

For other commitments, contingencies and uncertainties related to VEON Ltd. not included in the balance sheet according to the first sentence of Article 381, paragraph 1, Title 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code – such as the VEON-Securities Class Action and the Canadian action brought by the Catalyst Capital Group Inc. – reference is made to the disclosure mentioned in [Note 7](#) (Provisions and contingent liabilities) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

12 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Employee benefits	38	28
Advisory fees	9	13
Depreciation and amortization	3	5
Other expenses	53	40
Total general and administrative expenses	103	86

12.1 Employee benefits

	2022	2021
Salaries and wages	37	28
Total employee benefits	37	28

13 FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Finance income		
Interest income banks and others	—	—
	—	—
Finance expenses		
Interest expense loans group company	(1)	—
Foreign exchange gain/(losses)	—	2
	(1)	2
Net financial (expense) / income	(1)	2

14 INCOME TAX

The 2022 income taxes relate to a withholding tax expense of US\$0 (2021: US\$ 4)

For the corporate income tax, no deferred tax asset is recognized for unutilized net operating losses because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available. The unutilized net operating losses per December 31, 2022 amount to US\$1,161 (2021: US\$1,081).

15 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

For subsequent events, please refer to [Note 23](#) (Events after the reporting period) of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

16 ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Remuneration of members of the Global Executive Committee and the Board

The remuneration, including pension charges and other benefits, of current and former members of the Board charged to the Company, its subsidiaries and other group companies in the current year is disclosed in [Note 22](#) (Related parties) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Principal Accountant Fees and Services

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V. have served as our independent public accountants for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. The following table presents the aggregate fees for professional services and other services rendered by PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V. and their member firms in 2022 and 2021:

	PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.		Other PwC Global Network Firms*	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Audit fees	7.8	5.8	1.8	5.1
Audit-related fees	—	0.2	—	0.0
Tax fees	—	—	—	—
Total other non-audit related services	—	—	—	0.1
Total principal accountant fees and services	7.8	6.0	1.8	5.2

* Decrease results from PwC Russia separating from the PwC Global Network during 2022.

Audit Services

Audit services mainly consisted of the audit of (consolidated) financial statements, the review of quarterly (consolidated) financial statements and Sarbanes-Oxley Section 404 attestation services.

Audit-related Services

Audit-related services are assurance and related services which are reasonably related to the performance of audit or review and generally include services regarding specific regulatory filings, including comfort and consent letters, and other agreed-upon services related to accounting records and systems.

Amsterdam, June 24, 2023

VEON Ltd.

OTHER INFORMATION

Provisions governing profit appropriation

The provisions governing profit appropriation are described in articles 19 and 20 as applicable on the signing date of this Annual Report of the Bye-laws of VEON.

The Board may, subject to these bye-laws and in accordance with the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda (the "Act"), declare a dividend to be paid to the Members (as defined in the bye-laws) holding shares entitled to the payment of dividends, in proportion to the numbers of shares held by them, and such dividend may be paid in cash or wholly or partly in specie, including without limitation the issue by VEON of shares or other securities, in which case the Board may fix the value for distribution in specie of any assets, shares or securities. No unpaid dividend shall bear interest as against VEON. The exact amount and timing of any dividend declarations and payments shall, subject to the requirements of the Act, be determined by the Board.

The Board may fix any date as the record date for determining the Members entitled to receive any dividend.

The Company may pay dividends in proportion to the amount paid up on each share where a larger amount is paid up on some shares than on others.

The Board may declare and make such other distributions (in cash or in specie) to the Members holding shares entitled to distributions as may be lawfully made out of the assets of VEON. No unpaid distribution shall bear interest as against the Company.

Except, insofar as the rights attaching to, or the terms of issue of, any shares otherwise provide:

all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares in respect of which the dividend is paid, but no amount paid up on a share in advance of a call may be treated for the purpose of this Bye-law as paid up on the share; and

dividends shall be apportioned and paid pro rate according to the amounts paid up on the shares in respect of which the dividend is paid during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid.

The Board may, before declaring a dividend, set aside out of the surplus or profits of VEON, such amount as it thinks proper as a reserve to be used to meet contingencies or for any other purpose.

Independent auditor's report

The independent auditor's report is set forth on the next pages.



Independent auditor's report

To: the general meeting and the board of directors of VEON Ltd.

Report on the financial statements 2022

Our opinion

In our opinion:

- the consolidated financial statements of VEON Ltd. together with its subsidiaries ('the Group') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as of 31 December 2022 and of its result and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ('EU-IFRS') and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code; and
- the company financial statements of VEON Ltd. ('the Company') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 2022 and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2022 of VEON Ltd., Bermuda. The financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the company financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2022;
- the following statements for 2022: the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows; and
- the notes, comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The company financial statements comprise:

- the company statement of financial position as of 31 December 2022;
- the company income statement for the year then ended; and
- the notes, comprising a summary of the accounting policies applied and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial statements is EU-IFRS and the relevant provisions of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code for the consolidated financial statements and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code for the company financial statements.



The basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. We have further described our responsibilities under those standards in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of VEON Ltd. in accordance with the European Union Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities, the 'Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties' (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assuranceopdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to the section 'Ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine' in Note 24 to the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that both the Group and the Company have been negatively impacted and will continue to be negatively impacted by the consequences of the Russian government's invasion of Ukraine ('Ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine'). These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

We refer to section 'Audit approach going concern' for further information on our audit procedures regarding the going concern assumption.

Our audit approach

We designed our audit procedures with respect to the key audit matters, fraud and going concern, and the matters resulting from that, in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The information in support of our opinion, such as our findings and observations related to individual key audit matters, the audit approach to fraud risk and the audit approach to going concern, was addressed in this context, and we do not provide a separate opinion or conclusion on these matters.

Overview and context

VEON Ltd. is a telecommunications company providing voice, data and other telecommunication services through a range of wireless, fixed and broadband internet services, as well as selling equipment, infrastructure and accessories. The Group is comprised of several components and therefore we considered our Group audit scope and approach as set out in the section 'The scope of our Group audit'. We paid specific attention to the areas of focus driven by the operations of the Group, as set out below.



As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made important judgements, for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. In these considerations, we paid attention to, amongst others, the assumptions underlying the physical and transition risk related to climate change. In Note 25 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company describes the areas of judgement in applying accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty. Given the significant estimation uncertainty and the related higher inherent risks of material misstatement in the valuation of goodwill and accuracy of goodwill impairment charges, the valuation of 'uncertain income tax positions' and 'non-income tax provisions' (Pakistan) and the valuation of deferred tax assets (Bangladesh), we considered these matters as key audit matters.

The Group operates in countries which pose increased risks of non-compliance with anti-bribery and corruption laws and regulations. Due to this risk of non-compliance, we dedicated significant time and resources during our audit to this area and have therefore identified it as a key audit matter.

Furthermore, we spent significant time and resources to audit revenue recognition, which required us to ascertain the reliability of the systems and related controls in view of the existence of various legacy revenue systems throughout the Group. Consequently, we considered this to be a key audit matter.

The key audit matters referenced above are further explained in the section 'Key audit matters' of this report.

Both the Group and the Company have been negatively impacted and will continue to be negatively impacted by the consequences of the Russian government's invasion of Ukraine. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, refer to section 'Material uncertainty related to going concern'. Matters related to a material uncertainty regarding going concern are considered a key audit matter by nature. We refer to section 'Audit approach going concern' for further information on our audit procedures regarding the going concern assumption.

VEON Ltd. assessed the possible effects of climate change and its plans to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 on its financial position, refer to sections 'Sustainability' and 'Regulatory, Compliance and Legal Risks' in the directors' report where VEON Ltd. disclosed the risk related to climate change. We discussed VEON Ltd.'s assessment and governance thereof with management and evaluated the potential impact on the financial position. The expected effects of climate change are mainly focused on the impact of extreme weather, such as the floods in Pakistan and the excessive rains in Bangladesh. We have considered the potential impact on the cashflow forecasts that we have reviewed as part of the goodwill impairment testing (refer to section 'Key audit matters'), and our evaluation of the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting (refer to section 'Audit approach going concern'). However, the expected effects of climate change are not considered a key audit matter as such.

Other areas of focus, that were not considered as key audit matters, were the accounting for the announced sale of Russian operations as held for sale and discontinued operations, and the potential impact of economic sanctions, trade restrictions, and counter-sanctions imposed in response to the consequences of the Russian government's invasion of Ukraine.



As in all our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of controls, including evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by management that may represent a risk of material misstatement due to fraud, as well as the risk of fraud in revenue recognition (refer to section 'Audit approach fraud risks').

We ensured that the audit teams at both Group and component level included the appropriate skills and competences which are needed for the audit of a telecommunications company operating in a global environment, including activities in emerging economies. We therefore included experts and specialists in the areas of, amongst others, IT, tax, treasury, forensic expertise, valuation, and restructuring and finance in our team.

The outline of our audit approach was as follows:



Materiality

- Overall materiality: US\$ 70 million.

Audit scope

- We conducted audit work at the corporate headquarters in the Netherlands and at significant components of the Group in Russia, Pakistan, Ukraine, Bangladesh and Uzbekistan.
- Physical and virtual site visits were conducted with the component auditors of the five significant components.
- Audit coverage (including Russia component): 86% of consolidated Adjusted EBITDA, 86% of consolidated revenue and 93% of consolidated total assets.

Key audit matters

- Going concern (refer to separate paragraphs 'Material uncertainty related to going concern' and 'Audit approach going concern').
- Carrying value of goodwill and accuracy of goodwill impairment charge.
- Valuation of 'uncertain income tax positions' and 'non-income tax provisions' (Pakistan).
- Compliance with anti-bribery and corruption laws and regulations.
- Revenue recognition.
- Valuation of deferred tax assets (Bangladesh).

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by the application of materiality, which is further explained in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements'.

Based on our professional judgement we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the nature, timing, and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and to evaluate the effect of identified misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the financial statements as a whole and on our opinion.



Overall Group materiality	US\$ 70 million (2021: US\$ 80 million).
Basis for determining materiality	We used our professional judgement to determine overall materiality. As a basis for our judgement, we used 2.0% of Adjusted EBITDA (including the Russia component). As disclosed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, Adjusted EBITDA is defined by the Company as earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortization, impairment, gain/loss on disposals of non-current assets, gain/loss on disposal of subsidiaries, other non-operating gains/losses, net foreign exchange gain/loss, and share of profit/loss of joint ventures and associates.
Rationale for benchmark applied	We used Adjusted EBITDA as the primary benchmark based on our analysis of the common information needs of the users of the financial statements. Adjusted EBITDA is predominantly used by the Company's equity and debt holders to assess the financial performance of the Group. Furthermore, the Company's profit before tax is volatile. On this basis, we believe that Adjusted EBITDA is the primary metric for the financial performance of the Company and, as such, an appropriate materiality benchmark.
Component materiality	To each component in our audit scope, we, based on our judgment, allocated materiality that is less than our overall Group materiality. The range of materiality allocated across components was between US\$ 13 million and US\$ 57 million.

We also take misstatements and/or possible misstatements into account that, in our judgement, are material for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with the Audit and Risk Committee of the board of directors that we would report to them any misstatement identified during our audit above US\$ 3.5 million (2021: US\$ 4.0 million) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

The scope of our Group audit

VEON Ltd. is the parent company of a group of entities. The financial information of this Group is included in the consolidated financial statements of VEON Ltd.

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we, in aggregate, provide sufficient coverage of the financial statements for us to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the management structure of the Group, the nature of operations of its components, the accounting processes and controls, and the markets in which the components of the Group operate. In establishing the overall Group audit strategy and plan, we determined the type of work required to be performed at component level by the Group engagement team and by each component auditor.

Of the Group operating locations, as disclosed in Note 2 and Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group audit primarily focused on the significant components in Russia, Pakistan, Ukraine, Bangladesh, and Uzbekistan. For these components, certain centralized processes and significant or higher risk areas, notably the valuation of goodwill and certain compliance procedures relating to anti-bribery and corruption laws and regulations, are processes included at the corporate headquarters in the Netherlands and are therefore in the audit scope of the Group engagement team.



We subjected the Russia, Pakistan, and Ukraine components to audits of their complete financial information, as those components are individually financially significant to the Group. We further subjected Bangladesh and Uzbekistan components to audits of their complete financial information as they include significant or higher risk areas, notably in the areas of revenue recognition, income tax (Bangladesh component), and compliance with anti-bribery and corruption laws and regulations. To obtain sufficient audit coverage based on our professional judgement, the corporate headquarters and certain non-significant components were also selected for specific audit procedures.

The Company engages various service organizations in its revenue and treasury processes, which are material to the financial statements. Audit work on the IT General Controls of these service organizations has been performed by their independent auditors who have prepared reports in accordance with ISAE 3402 'Assurance Reports on Controls at a Service Organization'. In order to take responsibility for the work performed by the independent auditors of the various service organizations, we assessed their objectivity and competence, reviewed their assurance reports that include the scope and results of the assurance procedures performed and performed our own testing of complementary user entity controls.

In total, in performing these procedures, we achieved the following coverage on the financial line items:

<i>Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA</i>	86%
<i>Consolidated revenue</i>	86%
<i>Consolidated total assets</i>	93%

None of the remaining components represented more than 9% of total consolidated Adjusted EBITDA, 8% of total consolidated revenue or 5% of total consolidated assets. For those remaining components we performed, amongst other things, analytical procedures to corroborate our assessment that there were no significant risks of material misstatements within those components.

The Group engagement team performed the audit work for the corporate headquarters in the Netherlands. For all components in the scope of the Group audit, we used component auditors who are familiar with the local laws and regulations to perform the audit work.

Where component auditors performed the work, we determined the level of involvement we needed to have in their work to be able to conclude whether we had obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence as a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

We issued instructions to the component audit teams in our audit scope. These instructions included, amongst others, our risk analysis, materiality, and the scope of the work. We explained to the component audit teams the structure of the Group, the main developments that were relevant for the component auditors, the risks identified, the materiality levels to be applied and our global audit approach.

These topics have been discussed, amongst others, in the audit planning workshop hosted by the Group engagement team, in which the component audit teams participated. We had individual calls with each of the in-scope component audit teams both during the year and upon conclusion of their work. During these calls, we discussed the significant accounting and audit issues identified by the component auditors, their reports, the findings of their procedures and other matters, that could be of relevance for the consolidated financial statements.



The Group engagement team met with the component teams and local management of Russia, Pakistan, Ukraine, Bangladesh, and Uzbekistan. Due to circumstances surrounding the Russian government's invasion of Ukraine and political unrest in Pakistan in the current year, travel restrictions were imposed. As such, the Group engagement team performed site reviews for the Bangladesh, Uzbekistan, and Russia components, of which the latter being performed on a neutral location, and a virtual site review for the Ukraine component. For the site review of Pakistan, the Group engagement team met with the component team in the Netherlands, whilst meetings with local management have been held virtually. The site reviews included our review of selected working papers of the component auditors. We further met virtually with the component teams and local management throughout the year to ensure sufficient oversight.

After the onset of the Russian government's invasion of Ukraine, we continuously assessed the related impact on the audit performed by our Ukraine component team. It was determined that local management had the ability to provide all audit evidence required, and the local component team had the ability to complete the audit work in line with our instructions.

The Group engagement team performed the audit work at the corporate headquarters on the Group consolidation, financial statement disclosures and a number of complex audit and accounting items. These included, amongst others, goodwill, and other asset impairment assessments at the cash-generating unit ('CGU') level and the assessment and follow-up of the claims from whistle-blower allegations and other cases monitored at the corporate headquarters.

By performing the procedures outlined above at the components, combined with additional procedures performed at Group level, we have been able to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence on the Group's financial information as a whole, to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Audit approach going concern

In the section 'Ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine' in Note 24 to the consolidated financial statements regarding the effects of the Russian government's invasion of Ukraine ('Ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine'), management disclosed conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and their actions to address these conditions.

In order to evaluate the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, including management's expectation that their plans and actions sufficiently address the identified going concern risks and the adequacy of the related disclosures, we, with support of restructuring and finance specialists, amongst others, performed the following procedures.

Based on our knowledge obtained regarding the Group and the Company, its environment and current financial situation, we assessed whether the information obtained regarding events or conditions that may result in going concern risks has been included in management's assessment. In addition, we have inquired of management as to their knowledge of going concern risks beyond the period of management's assessment.

Regarding management's plans and actions to address the identified going concern risks, we:

- used internal and external information such as technical guidance, publicly available media sources and relevant government websites to consider whether there is adequate support for management's actions;



- read the terms of financing agreements and evaluated management's assessment as to the extent that conditions may impact the Group's and the Company's current and future compliance with its financial and non-financial covenants as required by its financing agreements;
- reviewed legal positions taken by management and external legal advice received by management, where applicable, amongst others, relating to the interpretation of the effects of relevant sanctions, and to impacts on financial and non-financial covenants, and evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the engaged law firms;
- reviewed the sale and purchase agreement entered into by VEON to sell its Russian operations and assess the required conditions for completion of the disposal;
- evaluated whether the scenarios applied in management's sensitivity analysis of cashflow forecasts regarding the expected outcome of management's actions, including underlying significant assumptions, are reasonable; and
- evaluated the consistency of management's actions with known and ascertainable information as of the issuance date of the financial statements.

To consider whether any additional facts or information have become available that may be relevant for the identified going concern risks, including management's expectation on the sufficiency of management's plans and actions to mitigate the identified risks, we:

- read minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- inquired of management and board members;
- consulted publicly available information sources including global media outlets and relevant government websites; and
- analysed and discussed the Company's latest available interim financial statements and reconciled these with the underlying accounting records.

We evaluated whether the going concern risks including management's actions to address the identified risks have been sufficiently disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. We found the disclosure in the section 'Ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine' of Note 24 to the consolidated financial statements, where management disclosed conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, to be adequate.

Audit approach fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements in the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of the Group and its environment and the components of the internal control system.

This included management's risk assessment process, management's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the internal control system and how the Audit and Risk Committee of the board of directors exercised oversight, as well as the outcomes. We refer to section 'Regulatory, Compliance and Legal Risks' of the directors' report for management's fraud risk assessment.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the internal control system with respect to the risks of material misstatements due to fraud and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as the code of conduct, response to whistleblower allegations and other incidents, and vendor due diligence. We evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.



We asked relevant executives, directors (including internal audit, legal, compliance, treasury, finance, and cybersecurity directors) and the Audit and Risk Committee of the board of directors whether they are aware of any actual or suspected fraud and used this information for our fraud risk assessment.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated, in close co-operation with our forensic specialists, fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud, misappropriation of assets and bribery and corruption. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.

We identified the following fraud risks and performed the following specific procedures:

<i>Identified fraud risks</i>	<i>Our audit work and observations</i>
<p><i>The risk of management override of controls</i></p> <p>Management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of management's ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. For the Group, we took into consideration the pressures that may exist for management to meet certain internal targets or expectations of external parties, to achieve executive bonus and compensation schemes. That is why, in all our audits, we pay attention to the risk of management override of controls in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements;• estimates; and• significant transactions outside the normal course of business for the Company.	<p>We evaluated the design and implementation of the internal control measures and assessed the effectiveness of the controls over the processes of generating and processing journal entries and making estimates. We also paid specific attention to the safeguards over access to IT systems and the possibility that these lead to violations of the segregation of duties.</p> <p>We performed journal entry testing by selecting journal entries based on risk criteria such as unexpected account combinations, the recording of journal entries by unexpected users, the existence of users with create and post functionality, unexpected entries to intercompany balances and entries meeting certain keyword search terms. We conducted specific audit procedures for these entries. These procedures include, amongst others, inspection of the entries to source documentation. We also focused on top-side entries recorded by management to ensure they were not inappropriate, unauthorized, or intentionally misstated to meet internal targets or expectations of external parties.</p> <p>We paid specific attention to significant transactions outside the normal course of business for the Company, including amongst others the announced sale of Russian operations, the sale of Algeria operations, and the sale of Georgia operations as disclosed in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements. We assessed the business rationale and accounting implications with respect to significant transactions.</p> <p>We also performed specific audit procedures to evaluate management estimates, including a look-back assessment of estimates to identify patterns indicating potential management bias.</p> <p>Refer also to procedures performed on estimates involved in the valuation of goodwill, the valuation of 'uncertain income tax positions' and 'non-income tax provisions', and the valuation of deferred tax assets as described in the section 'Key audit matters' of this report.</p>



Identified fraud risks

The risk of fraud in revenue recognition

As part of our risk assessment and based on a presumption that there are risks of fraud in revenue recognition, we evaluated which types of revenue transactions or assertions give rise to the risk of fraud in revenue recognition.

The Company's executive compensation agreements include a bonus structure for senior management based on KPI targets that are comprised of both strategic and financial metrics. This results-dependent bonus structure could potentially increase pressure on management to manipulate revenue. As such, we identified a risk of deliberate overstatement of revenue occurrence across operating components.

We also identified a risk of inaccuracy in postpaid and fixed line business-to-business (B2B) revenues in Russia, as these revenue streams include a high volume of customized, non-public tariffs with business customers with an increased inherent risk of manipulation of revenue recognition.

Our audit work and observations

Finally, we performed specific audit procedures to ensure the appropriate elimination of intercompany accounts and transactions and to ensure proper identification and treatment of related party transactions.

Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to management override of controls.

We evaluated the design and implementation of the internal control measures that are intended to mitigate the risk of fraud in revenue recognition and assessed the effectiveness of the controls in the revenue and receivables processes, including the processes around the rating and discounting of Russian B2B tariffs. We also evaluated the design and assessed the effectiveness of internal control measures in the processes for generating and processing journal entries related to revenue.

We concluded that we, in the context of our audit, could rely on the internal control procedures relevant to this risk.

We selected and tested journal entries impacting revenue based on risk criteria tailored to the Company's revenue streams across operating components (i.e., unexpected account combinations). We paid specific attention to the rationale behind any such entries. We also focused on top-side entries recorded by management to ensure they were not inappropriate, unauthorized, or intentionally misstated to overstate the occurrence of revenue.

To assess the potential for misstatement of revenue, we specifically tested the end-to-end reconciliations between billing and rating systems and the general ledger, and reconciled voucher amounts and other top-up transactions to cash receipts.

Finally, we tested material discounts and agreed invoices to underlying agreements and subsequent cash payments to assess the accuracy of postpaid and fixed line B2B revenues in Russia. We also confirmed accounts receivable with B2B and other corporate customers arising from mobile postpaid and fixed line services to substantiate the accuracy of revenue transactions.

Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to the occurrence or accuracy of the Group's revenue reporting.

Compliance with anti-bribery and corruption laws and regulations

Refer to Compliance with anti-bribery and corruption laws and regulations in section 'Key audit matters'.



We incorporated an element of unpredictability in our audit. We also reviewed lawyer’s letters and correspondence with regulators. During the audit, we remained alert to indications of fraud. We also considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance of laws and regulations. Whenever we identify any indications of fraud, we re-evaluate our fraud risk assessment and its impact on our audit procedures.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. We have communicated the key audit matters to the Audit and Risk Committee of the board of directors. The key audit matters are not a comprehensive reflection of all matters identified by our audit and that we discussed. In this section, we described the key audit matters and included a summary of the audit procedures we performed on those matters.

In comparison to the previous year’s report, one key audit matter was added for the valuation of deferred tax assets in Bangladesh, driven by management’s recognition of previously unrecognized historic losses as a result of the positive outlook and business developments in Bangladesh operations. The key audit matter for the sale and leaseback of Russian tower assets has been removed since this was a one-off significant transaction. The remaining key audit matters are consistent with those reported in 2021.

In addition to the matter described in the section ‘Material uncertainty related to going concern’, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	Our audit work and observations
<p>Carrying value of goodwill and accuracy of goodwill impairment charge Notes 10, 11 and 13 As described in Notes 10, 11 and 13 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company’s consolidated goodwill balance amounts to US\$ 394 million as of December 31, 2022, together with US\$ 617 million goodwill balance classified as held-for-sale, and consolidated goodwill impairment losses of US\$ 0 million, together with a US\$ 446 million goodwill impairment loss for the Russia component as part of discontinued operations. The Company conducts an annual goodwill impairment test as of September 30, or when circumstances indicate that the carrying value of goodwill may be impaired. As of March 31, 2022, the Company identified circumstances that the carrying value of the Russia CGU might be impaired and performed an additional goodwill impairment test resulting in the impairment charge mentioned above. Based on the annual goodwill impairment test in the current year, no additional impairment charge was recorded.</p>	<p>In the context of the goodwill impairment tests performed during the year, we have performed procedures, with the help of our valuation specialists, which varied in depth per CGU based on our risk assessment with respect to the volatility of the economic circumstances, the extent of the related goodwill balance as compared to our materiality used and the headroom available between the carrying value and the FVLCD. We paid particular attention to the goodwill impairment test performed on the Russia CGU as of March 31, 2022, due to the magnitude of its goodwill balance and the resulting impairment charge recorded. Our audit procedures included, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing the appropriateness of management’s identification of the Company’s CGUs. Evaluating the design and testing the operational effectiveness of the related internal controls, including the completeness, accuracy, and relevance of underlying data used in the models.



Key audit matter

Potential impairment is identified by comparing the recoverable value, in particular the fair value less cost of disposal, of a cash-generating unit ('CGU') to the carrying value. Fair value is estimated by management using a discounted cash flow model, based on cash flow projections from business plans adjusted for a market participant's view. In estimating the fair value of a cash-generating unit, management uses assumptions relating to the discount rate as well as the projected revenue growth rate, projected operating margin, projected capital expenditure, and the related terminal rates. The Company's assumptions are affected by expected future market conditions and the continuing challenging economic and political environments in the territories where the Company's subsidiaries operate. The fair value less cost of disposal ('FVLCD') for Russian operations as of September 30, 2022 (date of the annual impairment test), was based on the expected sales proceeds from third party bids which have been substantiated by the final share price consideration of RUB 130 billion reflected in the SPA signed on November 24, 2022 (approximately US\$ 1,900 million as per December 31, 2022).

We considered this area to be a key audit matter due to the magnitude of the goodwill balance and the magnitude of the impairment charge as well as the fact that the determination of the fair value less cost of disposal is complex, subjective, and, given the estimation uncertainty, requires substantial judgement from management. This evaluation in turn required significant auditor attention and effort.

Valuation of 'uncertain income tax positions' and 'non-income tax provisions' (Pakistan)

Notes 7 and 8

As described in Notes 7 and 8 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recorded provisions of US\$ 133 million related to uncertain income tax positions and US\$ 49 million related to non-income tax provisions as of December 31, 2022. Given that the tax legislation in the markets in which the Company operates is unpredictable and gives rise to significant uncertainties, the Company's estimate of tax liabilities may differ from interpretations by the relevant tax authorities as to how regulations should be applied to actual transactions. Judgement is therefore required by management to determine whether it is probable that an uncertain income

Our audit work and observations

- Performing a retrospective review of the prior year estimates by comparing the current year actual results to those projected in the prior year.
- Testing the composition of future cash flow forecasts by evaluating (i) the current and past performance of the CGUs, (ii) the consistency with external market and industry data, and (iii) the corroboration of strategic initiatives with evidence obtained in other areas of the audit. Specific attention was given to the Russia CGU, valuation of strategic initiatives and whether such initiatives could be corroborated from a market participant's perspective, the impact of the political situation including sanction laws and regulations, and the macroeconomic environments in Russia on the business plan.
- Assessing any indications of management bias in determining the significant assumptions.
- Recalculating the carrying values and confirming the exchange rates applied.
- Testing the accuracy of the impairment charge recorded.
- Assessing the adequacy of the Company's disclosures regarding assumptions, sensitivities, and headroom as included in the accounting policies and in Notes 10, 11, and 13 to the financial statements.

Our procedures did not result in material findings.

With the assistance of our tax specialists, our audit procedures included, amongst others:

- Evaluating the design and testing the operational effectiveness of controls relating to 'uncertain income tax positions' and 'non-income tax provisions'.
- Evaluating management's assessment of both the identification and possible outcomes of 'uncertain income tax positions' and 'non-income tax provisions', including management's assessment of the technical merits of each claim.
- Testing the valuation of the Group's uncertain income tax positions, including



Key audit matter

tax position will not be sustained and to estimate the amounts in the range of most likely outcomes.

Judgement is also required by management in determining the degree of probability of an unfavourable outcome for non-income tax claims and the ability of management to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of loss.

We believe the valuation of ‘uncertain income tax positions’ and ‘non-income tax provisions’ to be a key audit matter based on the significant judgements made by management when assessing the likelihood of an uncertain income tax treatment being accepted by a tax authority and estimating the effect of the uncertainty, as well as assessing the degree of probability of an unfavourable non-income tax outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of cash outflow. This in turn required significant auditor attention and effort in performing procedures to evaluate management’s estimation uncertainty. The focus of our audit effort has been the valuation of the ‘uncertain income tax position’ and the ‘non-income tax provision’ for the Pakistan component given the volume and magnitude of the ‘uncertain income tax position’ and the ‘non-income tax provision’, rapid changes in tax laws and regulations, and the uncertain outcome of tax court proceedings.

Our audit work and observations

evaluating the reasonableness of management’s assessment of whether tax positions are probable of being sustained and management’s estimate of the effect of the uncertainty based on the application of relevant tax laws.

- Testing the valuation of the Group’s non-income tax provisions, including evaluating the reasonableness of management’s assessment of the probability of an unfavourable outcome of the non-income tax positions and the reasonableness of the estimated amount of loss based on the application of relevant tax laws. Validating the information used in the calculation of the liability for ‘uncertain income tax positions’ and ‘non-income tax provisions’, including evaluating correspondence with tax authorities, together with the status and results of any tax audits, and assessing the outcomes of court decisions.
- Evaluating management’s assessment of any interest and penalties associated with the tax claims.
- Obtaining tax and legal letters from the Group’s external tax and legal advisors and reconciling these to the positions taken.
- Assessing the adequacy of the Group’s disclosures, including amongst others, the sources of estimation uncertainties.

Our procedures did not result in material findings.

Compliance with anti-bribery and corruption laws and regulations

Note 7

As described by the Company in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying Directors’ Report, the Group operates in markets which pose increased risks of non-compliance with anti-bribery and corruption laws and regulations. As such, there is a heightened risk of potential liability associated with such non-compliance. We dedicated a significant amount of time in our audit to this risk and therefore have also determined this to be a key audit matter.

With the assistance of our forensic specialists, our audit procedures included, amongst others:

- Understanding the local and international laws and applicable industry regulations on anti-corruption governing the Group.
- Understanding and evaluating the Group’s interactions and communication with government officials.
- Assessing the adequacy of the Group policies and procedures addressing the risk of non-compliance with anti-bribery and corruption laws and regulations.
- Testing the effectiveness of controls which respond to the risk of non-compliance with



Key audit matter

Our audit work and observations

anti-bribery and corruption laws and regulations, which includes code of conduct compliance, response to whistleblower allegations, and vendor due diligence.

- Assessing any non-compliance with anti-bribery and corruption laws and regulations within significant, unusual, or related party transactions.
- Assessing charitable contributions to, amongst others, government-related entities.
- Evaluating actions undertaken upon identification of potential instances of bribery or corruption. Our procedures included the use of forensic expertise when testing a selection of investigations, including assessing and challenging management's investigatory response to potential instances of bribery or corruption to support conclusions reached and remedial actions taken.
- Obtaining external legal confirmations.
- Reading the minutes of the board of directors and the other executive committee meetings.
- Attending discussions in the Audit and Risk Committee on the results of internal and external investigations and on the design and effectiveness of the Company's compliance programs and internal controls relating to the prevention and detection of bribery and corruption.

Our procedures did not result in material findings.

Revenue recognition**Note 3**

As described in Notes 3 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company's consolidated total operating revenue was US\$ 3,755 million, together with US\$ 4,277 million of operating revenue from the Russia component classified as discontinued operations for the period ended December 31, 2022, and is made up of billions of relatively small transactions in combination with multiple tariff plans, with the largest volume of plans in Russia. Throughout the Group, there is a large number and wide variety of legacy billing and other operating support systems in the revenue process.

With the assistance of our IT specialists, our audit procedures included, amongst others:

- Understanding and testing the (legacy) IT environment in which billing, rating and other relevant support systems reside, including the change management and restricted access procedures in place.
- Evaluating the design and implementation, and testing the design and operational effectiveness of the revenue and receivables cycle related controls, including mitigating controls.



Key audit matter

The magnitude of revenue and complexity in the recognition processes arising from a variety of legacy systems with IT control deficiencies requires substantial audit effort with respect to the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of mitigating controls and substantive test procedures to be performed. Therefore, we considered this a key audit matter.

Our audit work and observations

- Testing the end-to-end reconciliation from mediation to billing and rating systems to the general ledger. The testing also included tracing material journals, between the billing or intelligent network systems and the general ledger, to underlying documentation and confirming the rationale.
- Reconciling the amounts of vouchers and other top-up transactions with respect to prepaid services to the transactional cash receipts data per the cash system.
- Performing tests on the accuracy of customer bill generation and testing of a sample of the tariff plans, credits and discounts applied to customer bills.
- Performing test calls and reconciling these with the billed amounts.
- Testing cash receipts for a sample of customers back to the customer invoice.
- Selecting and testing journal entries impacting revenue based on risk criteria tailored to the revenue streams across the components.
- Confirming a selection of accounts receivable with B2B and other corporate customers arising from mobile postpaid and fixed line services.

Our procedures did not result in material findings.

Valuation of deferred tax assets (Bangladesh)

Note 8

As described in Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recorded US\$ 108 million related to deferred tax assets in Bangladesh as of December 31, 2022. The Company recognises a deferred tax asset for unused tax losses and other credits carried forward, to the extent it is probable utilizing the deferred tax asset.

Judgment is therefore required to determine the amount that can be recognized and depends foremost on the probability assessment of the uncertain tax positions related to historic tax loss calculations, expected timing, level of taxable profits, tax planning strategies and the existence of taxable temporary differences.

With the assistance of our (local) tax and valuation specialists, our audit procedures included, amongst others:

- Evaluating the design and implementation, and testing the operational effectiveness of controls relating to deferred tax assets and uncertain income tax positions.
- Assessing the breakdown of the historic losses by year, uncertain income tax positions and the composition of the carry-forward deferred tax asset relating to tax losses.
- Evaluating and testing the corporate tax positions taken by management.
- Assessing the recoverability through agreeing the forecasted future taxable profits with approved business plans.



Key audit matter

We believe the first time recognition of deferred tax assets and valuation of related uncertain income tax positions in Bangladesh to be a key audit matter based on the significance of the deferred tax assets, the inherent level of uncertainty, the potential limitations in the recoverability of deferred tax assets and the significant judgments made by management involved when assessing the amount that can be recognized, as well as estimating future taxable profit and uncertainty concerning new transactions and the interpretation of tax rules.

This in turn required significant auditor attention and effort in performing procedures to evaluate management's estimation uncertainty.

Our audit work and observations

- Assessing whether the underlying trends and assumptions in the forecasts used were consistent with those used in the impairment tests.
- Challenging the underlying assumptions and forecasted revenues and costs, ascertaining inclusion of all required elements in the forecast, and recalculating taxable profits based on the applicable tax rules.
- Assessing the past performance against business plans used by the company to determine the ability of management to forecast future taxable income.
- Assessing whether there are local expiry periods together with any applicable restrictions in recovery.

With the procedures performed above, we determined that the methodologies and assumptions used by the Company to assess recoverability of the deferred tax assets in Bangladesh as of December 31, 2022 were within a reasonable range of outcomes. Our procedures did not result in material findings.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information. This includes all information in the annual report in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the procedures performed as set out below, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements; and
- contains all the information regarding the directors' report and the other information that is required by Part 9 of Book 2 and regarding the remuneration report required by the sections 2:135b and 2:145 subsection 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and the understanding obtained in our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing our procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 and section 2:135b subsection 7 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of such procedures was substantially less than the scope of those procedures performed in our audit of the financial statements.



Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the directors' report and the other information in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Management and the Audit and Risk Committee of the board of directors are responsible for ensuring that the remuneration report is drawn up and published in accordance with sections 2:135b and 2:145 subsection 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements and ESEF

Our appointment

We were appointed as auditors of VEON Ltd. on 28 July 2014 by the board of directors. This followed the passing of a resolution by the shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 28 July 2014. Our appointment has been renewed annually and now represents a total period of uninterrupted engagement of nine years.

European Single Electronic Format (ESEF)

VEON Ltd. has prepared the annual report in ESEF. The requirements for this are set out in the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format (hereinafter: the RTS on ESEF).

In our opinion, the annual report prepared in XHTML format, including the (partially) marked-up consolidated financial statements, as included in the reporting package by VEON Ltd., complies in all material respects with the RTS on ESEF.

Management is responsible for preparing the annual report, including the financial statements in accordance with the RTS on ESEF, whereby management combines the various components into a single reporting package.

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance for our opinion whether the annual report in this reporting package complies with the RTS on ESEF.

We performed our examination in accordance with Dutch law, including Dutch Standard 3950N 'Assuranceopdrachten inzake het voldoen aan de criteria voor het opstellen van een digitaal verantwoordingsdocument' (assurance engagements relating to compliance with criteria for digital reporting).

Our examination included amongst others:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Company's financial reporting process, including the preparation of the reporting package.
- Identifying and assessing the risks that the annual report does not comply in all material respects with the RTS on ESEF and designing and performing further assurance procedures responsive to those risks to provide a basis for our opinion, including:
 - obtaining the reporting package and performing validations to determine whether the reporting package containing the Inline XBRL instance document and the XBRL extension taxonomy files have been prepared in accordance with the technical specifications as included in the RTS on ESEF; and
 - examining the information related to the consolidated financial statements in the reporting package to determine whether all required mark-ups have been applied and whether these are in accordance with the RTS on ESEF.



No prohibited non-audit services

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we have not provided prohibited non-audit services as referred to in article 5(1) of the European Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities.

Services rendered

The services, in addition to the audit, that we have provided to the Company or its controlled entities, for the period to which our statutory audit relates, are disclosed in Note 16 to the company financial statements.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of management and the board of directors for the financial statements

Management is responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with EU-IFRS and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code; and
- such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Management should disclose in the financial statements any events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Audit and Risk Committee of the board of directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform an audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high but not absolute level of assurance, which makes it possible that we may not detect all material misstatements. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.



A more detailed description of our responsibilities is set out in the appendix to our report.

Amsterdam, the Netherlands, June 24, 2023
PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

M. de Ridder RA



Appendix to our auditor's report on the financial statements 2022 of VEON Ltd.

In addition to what is included in our auditor's report, we have further set out in this appendix our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements and explained what an audit involves.

The auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit consisted, amongst other things, of the following:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the intentional override of internal control.
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, concluding whether a material uncertainty exists related to events and/or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report and are made in the context of our opinion on the financial statements as a whole. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Considering our ultimate responsibility for the opinion on the consolidated financial statements, we are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. In this context, we have determined the nature and extent of the audit procedures for components of the Group to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. Determining factors are the geographic structure of the Group, the significance and/or risk profile of Group entities or activities, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates. On this basis, we selected Group entities for which an audit or review of financial information or specific balances was considered necessary.



We communicate with the Audit and Risk Committee of the board of directors regarding, amongst other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. In this respect, we also issue an additional report to the Audit and Risk Committee of the board of directors in accordance with article 11 of the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audits of public-interest entities. The information included in this additional report is consistent with our audit opinion in this auditor's report.

We provide the Audit and Risk Committee of the board of directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Audit and Risk Committee of the board of directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, not communicating the matter is in the public interest.