VEON 3Q26 Earnings:

Expanded Reporting Disclosure Highlights Growing Fintech Platform Value; 28% Upside to US$98

US$24m PAKISTAN FINTECH 3Q26 NET PROFIT	**8.1%** BANKING NPL RATIO, FROM 10.4%	**+17.2%** GROUP REVENUE YOY	**16-18%** FY26 REVENUE GUIDE, FLOOR RAISED

KEY TAKEAWAYS

1 Pakistan fintech earns US$24m after US$40m of provisions

VEON published a full P&L for JazzCash, Mobilink Bank and JazzSure for the first time. Revenue rose 70.6% YoY to US$156m. After US$84m of operating costs and US$40m of loan-loss provisions, the business made US$32m before tax and US$24m after, or US$48m over nine months. Provisions grew 35.6% while the loan book grew 54.4%, so credit costs took a smaller share of revenue.

2 Loan book grew 54% & NPL ratio improved

Gross loans reached US$486m against US$1,036m of deposits, a 47% loan-to-deposit ratio. The banking NPL ratio fell to 8.1% from 10.4% because bad loans stayed at about US$26m while banking loans grew 31%. Nano-loan recovery rose to 93.2%, but it measures loans made about eight months earlier. The bank's capital ratio fell 1.2pp to 16.8%; at that pace it would reach 15%, the lowest level management said it would accept, in about 18 months.

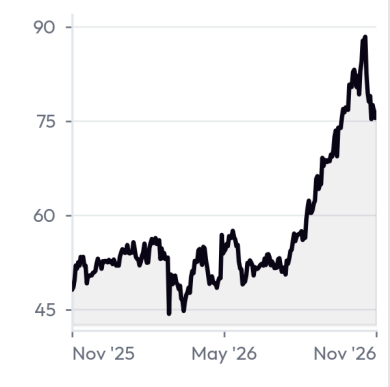
3 Group guide midpoints raised; Kazakhstan the one drag

Revenue rose 17.2% to US$1,307m and EBITDA 10.1% to US$577m. Management raised the FY26 revenue guide to 16-18% and the EBITDA guide to 10-12%, with nine months already at 17.1% and 11.0%. Excluding Kazakhstan, where a higher VAT rate and a 3Q25 tax benefit cut EBITDA 18.4%, group EBITDA grew 18.1%. Digital reached 27.2% of revenue.

TICKER	**VEON US**
MARKET CAP	**US$5.3bn**
CURRENT PRICE	**US$76.42**
TARGET PRICE	**US$98.00**
RATING	**Structural Long™**

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SHARE PRICE - VEON



Nov 2025 to Nov 2026 (US$).

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4 FY26E EPS US$7.52 reported, US$6.53 adjusted

We raise FY26E reported attributable NPAT to US$529m and EPS to US$7.52 from US$6.61. Excluding US$83m of nine-month one-off gains, adjusted NPAT is US$460m and adjusted EPS US$6.53. We cut FY27E EPS 12.6% to US$7.76 on higher minorities, finance costs and D&A. The shares trade at 11.7x FY26E adjusted EPS. We maintain our US$98 target price, 28% above the share price; our re-marked sum of the parts gives about US$97.

Company snapshot

VEON Ltd. (Nasdaq: VEON) is a digital operator with telecom and digital businesses in Pakistan, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Bangladesh and Uzbekistan, serving 152.3m mobile and 221.1m digital customers. Its digital services fall into three verticals: financial services (JazzCash and Mobilink Bank in Pakistan), Digital Life (entertainment, Uklon ride-hailing, Helsi and Tabletki health, premium brands) and Digital Enterprise (cloud, AI and identity services). It owns 83.6% of Nasdaq-listed Kyivstar Group.

EXHIBIT 1: VEON 3Q26 RESULTS SNAPSHOT

METRIC	3Q26	YOY	COMMENT
Revenue	US$1,307m	+17.2%	Local currency +15.7%; 9M26 US$3,779m, +17.1%
Digital revenue	US$355m	+45.9%	27.2% of revenue, from 21.8%
EBITDA	US$577m	+10.1%	44.1% margin, -2.9pp
Digital EBITDA	US$128m	+54.5%	36.0% margin, +2.0pp
Financial services revenue	US$166m	+54.2%	EBITDA US$54m, +70.1%, 32.7% margin
Attributable net profit	US$187m	n.m.	3Q25 loss of US$131m after US$259m of non-cash charges
Diluted EPS per ADS	US$2.67	n.m.	US$(1.89) in 3Q25
Free cash flow	US$201m	-33.8%	US$140m excluding disposal proceeds, from US$73m
Mobile customers	152.3m	+1.9%	4G and 5G users 109.1m, +5.2%
Mobile ARPU	US$1.79	+4.7%	Multiplay ARPU US$4.0, +15.7%
Multiplay customers	44.7m	+2.9%	4.2x the ARPU of voice-only users
Digital customers	221.1m	+8.2%	Active in the quarter, gross across platforms
Net debt excluding leases	US$1,781m	1.05x	LTM EBITDA after leases; 1.10x in June
FY26 guidance	Revenue 16-18%	EBITDA 10-12%	From 15-18% and 9-12%; capex 15-17% excluding Ukraine

Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research

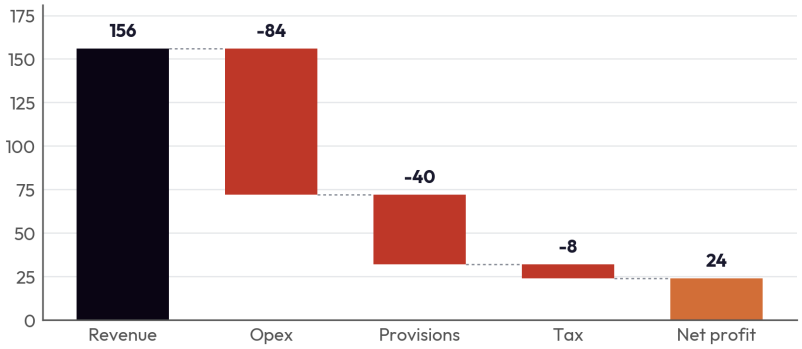
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Pakistan fintech: a bank-and-wallet business earning US$24m a quarter

For the first time, VEON reported its Pakistan financial services business as a standalone P&L. It combines JazzCash, the mobile wallet, Mobilink Microfinance Bank and JazzSure, the insurer formerly called TPL Insurance. Revenue rose 70.6% YoY to US$156m in 3Q26 and 59.9% to US$417m over nine months. That is 94% of the US$166m the group reports for financial services.

Lending is the largest source of revenue. Credit-related revenue was US$94m, 60% of the total, payments and transaction fees US$35m and investment income on deposits and float US$19m. Operating costs rose 56.0% to US$84m, slower than revenue, so profit before provisions grew 91.8% to US$72m, a 46% margin.

EXHIBIT 2: PAKISTAN FINANCIAL SERVICES P&L, 3Q26 (US$M)



Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research

Pre-provision profit of US$72m covers US$40m of loan-loss provisions with room to spare.

Standalone basis, before group eliminations. Other items and foreign exchange net to less than US$1m.

Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research

Loan-loss provisions of US$40m took a little over half of that profit, leaving US$32m before tax and US$24m after. Provisions fell to about 26% of revenue from about 32% a year earlier, because they grew 35.6% while revenue grew 70.6%. We see the falling share as the main reason profit before tax quadrupled. Whether it lasts depends on losses on this year's fast loan growth, which the reported credit ratios do not yet capture.

Only 46% of the US$25bn of quarterly transaction value carries a fee. Many transfers are free to drive use, and some are capped by regulation. Management said on the call that it would raise the charged share slowly. Payments revenue therefore has room to grow faster than transaction value, though we do not assume it in our forecasts.

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Loans grew 54% as the bad-loan ratio fell to 8.1%

The gross loan book rose 54.4% to US$486m. It has two parts. Banking loans of US$320m average about PKR634,000, roughly US$2,280, with a tenor of about two years, and more than 80% are secured by gold or other collateral. Nano loans of US$166m average PKR5,700, about US$20, and run for four weeks; JazzCash made more than 230,000 a day in the quarter.

The NPL ratio on banking loans fell to 8.1% from 10.4%, but the stock of bad loans did not fall. It was about US$26m in both years (8.1% of US$320m against 10.4% of US$244m), so the ratio fell because banking loans grew 31%. VEON did not disclose provision coverage. The nano-loan recovery rate rose to 93.2% from 91.5%, but a cohort is counted only 236 days after disbursement, so the figure reflects loans made about eight months earlier.

Customer deposits rose 64.1% to US$1,036m, so loans are 47% of deposits. Mobilink Bank's capital adequacy ratio fell to 16.8% from 18.0% as lending grew 54%. Management said it will not let the ratio go below 15% and that retained profit, not parent capital, will fund growth. At the past year's pace the ratio would reach 15% in about 18 months, so lending growth near 54% would need either more retained profit or new capital by then.

EXHIBIT 3: PAKISTAN FINANCIAL SERVICES: P&L AND OPERATING METRICS

	3Q26	3Q25	YOY
Revenue (US$m)	156		+70.6%
Credit-related revenue (US$m)	94		+63.2%
Payments and transaction revenue (US$m)	35		+70.8%
Investment income (US$m)	19		+65.6%
Pre-provision operating profit (US$m)	72		+91.8%
Loan-loss provisions (US$m)	(40)		+35.6%
Net profit (US$m)	24		n.m.
Gross transaction value (US$bn)	25	14	+82.5%
Active merchants (thousands)	957	431	+121.9%
Gross loan portfolio (US$m)	486	315	+54.4%
Customer deposits (US$m)	1,036	631	+64.1%
NPL ratio, banking loans	8.1%	10.4%	-2.3pp
Nano-loan recovery rate	93.2%	91.5%	+1.7pp
Capital adequacy ratio (Mobilink Bank)	16.8%	18.0%	-1.2pp

Standalone basis, before group eliminations. 3Q25 P&L levels were not disclosed; growth rates are the company's. Nano loans have an average tenor of four weeks; recovery is measured on cohorts maturing in the quarter.

Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research

We think the nano-loan book is the part to watch. It grew 134.6% in a year, and fast growth in short-tenor unsecured credit is where losses first appear. Loans written this year begin entering

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the recovery rate in 4Q26, and most of this year's growth shows in the 1Q27 and 2Q27 figures. If the recovery rate falls below about 90%, or the stock of bad banking loans rises, provisions would take a larger share of revenue again and slow profit growth.

Bangladesh is next: wallet live, digital bank license approved

VEON is taking the Pakistan model to Bangladesh. Banglalink launched Mukto Pay, a payments wallet, in November after receiving its payment license in August, and Bangladesh Bank approved a digital banking license for a joint venture that VEON owns 71% of, with Square Group owning 29%. Bangladesh has about 180m people, a large remittance inflow and many adults outside the banking system.

On the call, the CEO said the order would follow Pakistan: sign up merchants and deploy QR payments, build the wallet, then use the bank license to take deposits and lend. He added a classifieds marketplace as the piece he wants to bring from Kazakhstan, where VEON closed the US$81m OLX purchase on 6 November.

Management said the digital bank's capital would be below US$100m but did not disclose the figure; Bangladesh generated US$49m of EBITDA in 3Q26. Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are further back: VEON is scaling wallets and lending there, pursuing banking licenses and has signed a payments memorandum with the National Bank of Kazakhstan.

Revenue rose 17.2% and EBITDA 10.1%; VEON raised the low end of its guidance

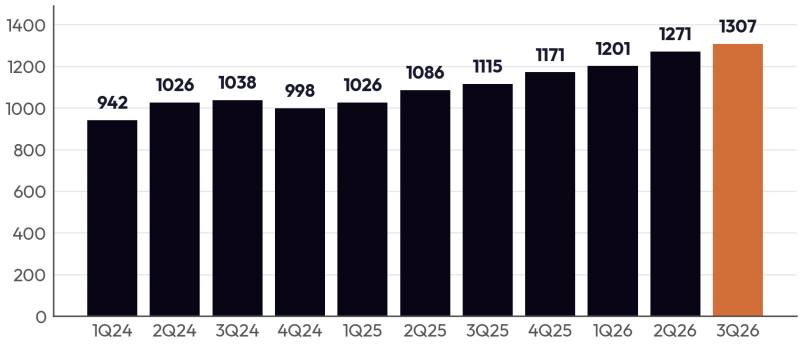
VEON reported 3Q26 revenue of US$1,307m, up 17.2% YoY and 2.8% QoQ, and up 15.7% in local currency. On a like-for-like basis, excluding acquisitions such as Tabletki and the solar plants, revenue grew 15.8%. EBITDA rose 10.1% to US$577m, a 44.1% margin.

Attributable net profit was US$187m and diluted EPS per ADS US$2.67, against a loss in 3Q25, when US$259m of non-cash charges for the Kyivstar listing and the Kyrgyzstan sale were booked. 3Q26 profit includes US$61m of disposal gains, US$31m of it from selling QazCode software to Amdocs, and a US$25m foreign-exchange gain. Like-for-like profit grew 2.4%.

Free cash flow was US$201m, down from US$303m because 3Q25 included US$230m of asset sale proceeds. Excluding disposals it rose to US$140m from US$73m. Operating cash flow rose 39.4% to US$450m.

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EXHIBIT 4: VEON QUARTERLY REVENUE, 1Q24 TO 3Q26 (US$M)



Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research

Revenue reached US$1,307m, up 17.2% YoY.

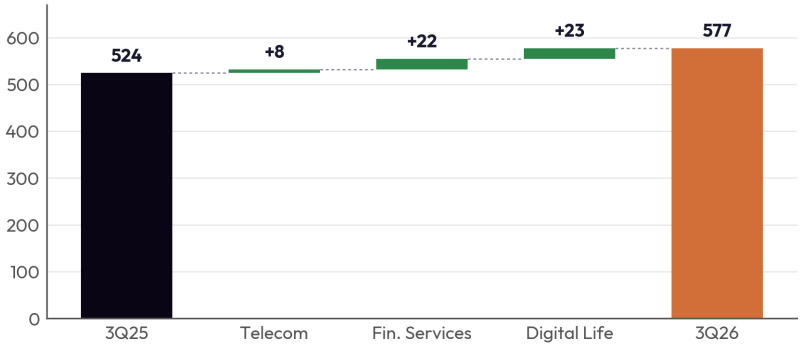
Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research

Financial services and Digital Life supplied most of the EBITDA growth

Telecom and infrastructure revenue grew 9.2% to US$952m, helped by a 4.7% rise in mobile ARPU to US$1.79. Digital revenue grew 45.9% to US$355m, or 27.2% of revenue. Financial services revenue rose 54.2% to US$166m, Digital Life 60.7% to US$123m and Digital Enterprise 11.9% to US$66m.

Of the US$53m increase in group EBITDA, financial services added US$22m and Digital Life US$23m, while telecom added US$8m. Telecom EBITDA excluding Kazakhstan grew 7.8%, so the slow telecom figure is mostly one market.

EXHIBIT 5: VEON EBITDA, 3Q25 TO 3Q26, BY BUSINESS LINE (US$M)



Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research

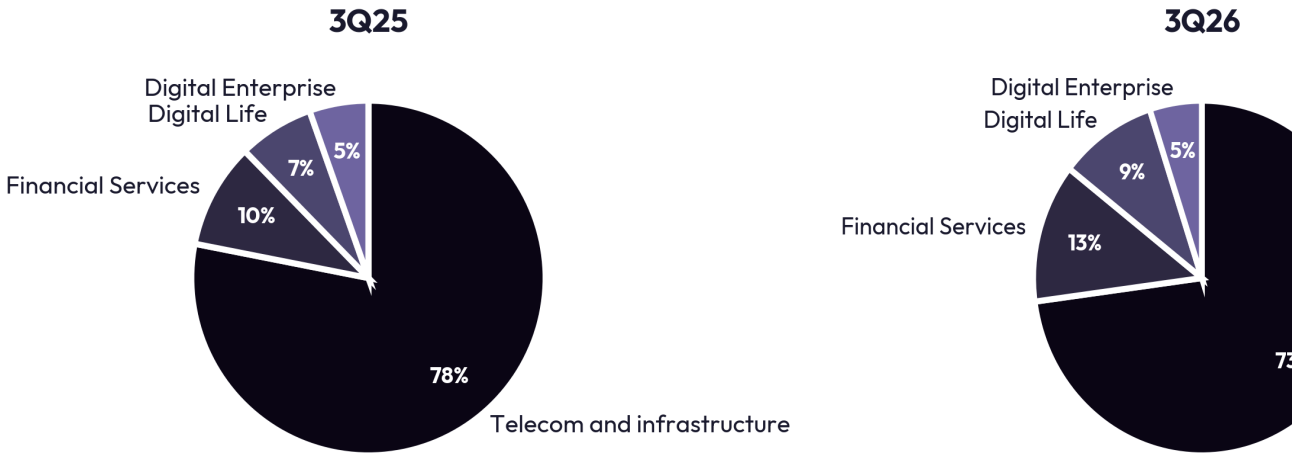
Financial services and Digital Life added US$45m of the US$53m increase.

Digital Enterprise EBITDA was flat at US$25m.

Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research

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EXHIBIT 6: VEON REVENUE MIX, 3Q25 AND 3Q26



Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research

Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Invest

Financial services rose to 12.7% of revenue from 9.6%.

Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research

Pakistan grew fastest. Revenue rose 28.9% and EBITDA 26.2%, with digital at 40.1% of revenue. Ukraine revenue rose 26.4% in hryvnia and 17.4% in dollars. Bangladesh revenue rose for a fourth straight quarter, by 1.9% in taka, and Uzbekistan EBITDA grew 15.2% in dollars.

EXHIBIT 7: VEON REVENUE AND EBITDA BY COUNTRY, 3Q26

US$M	REVENUE	YOY	LCY YOY	EBITDA	YOY	MARGIN
Pakistan	522	+28.9%	+26.6%	235	+26.2%	45.0%
Ukraine	352	+17.4%	+26.4%	190	+10.7%	54.0%
Kazakhstan	230	+8.5%	-6.6%	94	-18.4%	40.6%
Bangladesh	117	+0.7%	+1.9%	49	-0.5%	41.6%
Uzbekistan	86	+11.0%	+5.7%	31	+15.2%	35.7%
HQ and other				(22)		
Group	1,307	+17.2%	+15.7%	577	+10.1%	44.1%

Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research

Group margin fell 2.9pp on Kazakhstan and the digital mix

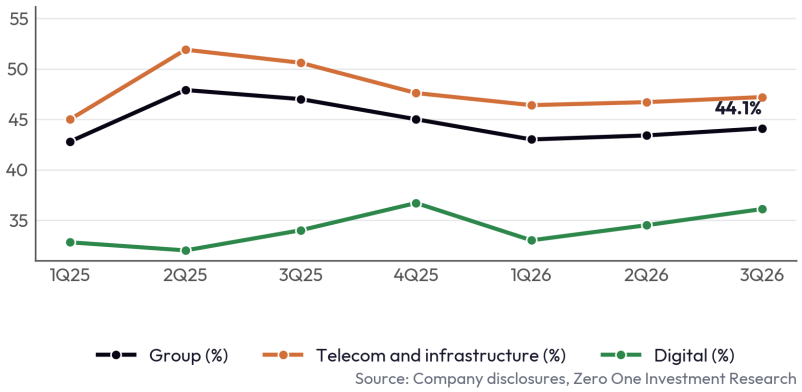
Group EBITDA margin fell to 44.1% from 47.0%. Kazakhstan explains most of it: its EBITDA fell 18.4% to US$94m and its margin to 40.6% from 53.9%. With Kazakhstan's EBITDA at the 3Q25 level, the group margin would have been about 45.8%. The rest comes from digital, which earns a 36.0% margin against 47.2% in telecom, rising to 27.2% of revenue.

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Three things hit Kazakhstan. The VAT rate rose to 16% from 12% in January, which lowers recognized revenue, bundle revenue weakened and price increases did less than planned, and 3Q25 included a regulatory tax benefit. Mobile ARPU fell 10.6% in tenge. EBITDA did rise 2.1% QoQ in tenge, and management expects the margin to improve.

Within digital, margins rose in two of three verticals. Financial services reached 32.7%, up 3.0pp, and Digital Life 39.6%, up 5.1pp. Digital Enterprise fell to 37.5%. The CEO said he expects the group margin to rise from 44% even as lower-margin digital grows.

EXHIBIT 8: VEON EBITDA MARGIN BY BUSINESS, 1Q25 TO 3Q26 (%)



Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research

The digital margin rose to 36% while the group margin stayed near 44%.

From 2Q25, direct HQ costs attributable to digital are charged to digital EBITDA; earlier quarters are as reported.

Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research

Leverage fell to 1.05x; buyback program announced for 3.9% of shares

Cash was US$2,033m at 30 September, including US$755m at headquarters, down from US$968m in June after VEON repaid a US$210m term loan early. Net debt excluding leases fell to US$1,781m, or 1.05x EBITDA after leases, and the average debt maturity is four years. Operating companies paid US$90m of dividends up to headquarters in the quarter.

In September VEON announced a program to repurchase 3.9% of its outstanding shares, or 2.9m ADSs, valued at about US$200m at the time. By 4 November it had repurchased 1.55m ADSs for US$112.5m and cancelled 1.08m. Management intends to return about US$200m a year through buybacks and will cancel every share repurchased. Capex was US$225m, up 1.0%, and LTM capex intensity fell to 18.2% from 21.6%.

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EXHIBIT 9: VEON CASH FLOW AND BALANCE SHEET HIGHLIGHTS

US$M	3Q26	3Q25	CHANGE
Operating cash flow	450	323	+39.4%
Capex excluding licenses and right-of-use	225	223	+1.0%
Free cash flow (after leases and licenses)	201	303	-33.8%
Free cash flow excluding disposal proceeds	140	73	+91.8%
Cash and equivalents (30 Sep vs 30 Jun 2026)	2,033	2,193	-7.3%
Cash at headquarters (30 Sep vs 30 Jun 2026)	755	968	-21.9%
Net debt excluding leases (30 Sep vs 30 Jun 2026)	1,781	1,819	-2.1%

Balance-sheet rows compare 30 September 2026 with 30 June 2026. Net debt excludes US$532m of cash relating to banking operations in Pakistan.

Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research

Four deals add to cash outflows in 4Q26: Perfectum in Uzbekistan for about US$207m including US$93m of debt, OLX Kazakhstan for US$81m, GigaCloud through Kyivstar for up to US$50m including deferred payments, and US$5m of cash for Jungo TV. VEON will fund about half of Perfectum from headquarters cash, and its leverage ceiling is 1.5x.

Nine months sit on our FY26E revenue and EBITDA; EPS raised

Nine-month revenue of US$3,779m is 73.4% of our FY26E US$5,150m, and EBITDA of US$1,645m is 73.6% of our US$2,235m. Our numbers need 4Q26 revenue of US$1,371m, up 17.1% YoY, and EBITDA of US$590m, up 11.9%, both at the midpoints of the raised guidance. Revenue needs a 4.9% rise over 3Q26, in line with the 5.0% of a year ago. EBITDA needs 2.3% against 0.6% a year ago, so the forecast leans on Kazakhstan's margin continuing to recover.

EXHIBIT 10: NINE-MONTH RESULTS AGAINST OUR FY26 FORECAST

US$M	9M26 ACTUAL	FY26E	IMPLIED 4Q26	9M AS % OF FY26E	4Q25 ACTUAL
Revenue	3,779	5,150	1,371	73.4%	1,171
EBITDA	1,645	2,235	590	73.6%	527
Attributable net profit	408	529	121	77.1%	(31)

The linear pace mark after three quarters is 75%. Nine-month profit includes US$83m of one-off and non-operating gains, after tax and before minorities.

Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research forecasts

We raise FY26E reported attributable profit to US$529m and EPS to US$7.52 from US$6.61, because the nine months already booked US$408m, including gains, and the ADS count is falling. For FY27E we cut EPS to US$7.76 from US$8.88. Minorities take 16.4% of profit rather

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than the 12% we had assumed, finance costs run at the higher 3Q26 rate after the June bond refinancing, and D&A rises with the larger asset base.

Excluding US$0.99 per ADS of one-off gains, FY26E adjusted EPS is US$6.53, and FY27E EPS rises 19% on it. Perfectum, OLX Kazakhstan and GigaCloud are not in our forecasts. Management said Perfectum will be included in FY27 guidance, so we will add the deals when that guidance is set.

EXHIBIT 11: VEON FY26 GUIDANCE, PREVIOUS AND REVISED

FY26 GUIDANCE (USD)	PREVIOUS	REVISED	9M26 ACTUAL	IMPLIED FY26 (US$M)
Revenue growth	15-18%	16-18%	17.1%	5,103-5,191
EBITDA growth	9-12%	10-12%	11.0%	2,210-2,250
Capex intensity excluding Ukraine	15-17%	15-17%	15.4%	

Implied levels apply the ranges to FY25 revenue of US$4,399m and EBITDA of US$2,009m.

Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research forecasts

On the call: one financial services group, satellite coverage and a 16 November investor day

VEON plans to run remittances and money transfers for all five markets from the center, under one anti-money-laundering control set, and has hired a chief payments and digital assets officer to do it. Management declined to give a medium-term target for financial services ahead of the 16 November Capital Markets Day in New York.

Starlink's direct-to-cell service now reaches more than 13m VEON customers in Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Bangladesh. It runs on VEON's own spectrum and core network, and management presented it as an addition to the terrestrial network for areas with no signal or power cuts. On Perfectum, the CEO cited 115MHz of spectrum and a standalone 5G network, and said network synergies justify the price without further consolidation.

Valuation: 11.7x FY26E adjusted earnings; sum of the parts re-marked to about US$97

At US$76.42, VEON trades at 11.7x our FY26E adjusted EPS, 10.2x reported, and 9.9x FY27E. On FMP consensus it trades at 4.5x forward EV/EBITDA, against a 4.7x median for emerging-market telecoms and 9.0x for digital financial services companies.

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EXHIBIT 12: VEON AGAINST TELECOM AND DIGITAL FINANCIAL SERVICES PEERS

COMPANY	MKT CAP (US$BN)	P/E (TTM)	P/E (FWD)	EV/EBITDA (TTM)	EV/EBITDA (FWD)	EV/SALES (FWD)
Emerging-market telecom						
MTN Group	23.4	23.5	n.a.	4.0	5.0	2.0
Vodacom Group	20.7	7.6	n.a.	5.7	4.7	1.6
Millicom (Tigo)	15.0	26.4	22.9	7.3	8.6	3.0
Airtel Africa	13.8	18.5	n.a.	5.0	6.2	2.3
Turkcell	4.1	9.9	9.2	2.8	2.9	1.0
Telkom SA	1.8	8.5	n.a.	3.1	2.8	0.8
XL Axiata	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	4.3	4.1	1.8
Peer median, telecom		14.2	16.1	4.3	4.7	1.8
Digital financial services						
Nubank	59.6	16.7	14.3	18.1	15.0	3.6
SoFi Technologies	21.1	28.1	26.9	14.6	18.7	4.4
Remitly	4.9	13.2	14.1	14.6	8.6	2.1
dLocal	4.1	20.2	17.2	12.8	9.0	2.1
Euronet Worldwide	2.6	10.5	6.7	5.9	4.2	0.9
Peer median, digital financial services		16.7	14.3	14.6	9.0	2.1
VEON	5.3	n.a.	11.0	5.4	4.5	1.7

Forward multiples on FMP consensus for the current fiscal year. VEON trailing P/E is not meaningful because trailing profit includes the 3Q25 listing and disposal charges. StoneCo and TBC Bank omitted for inconsistent vendor data; Safaricom, Saudi Telecom and Mobily omitted for lack of coverage.

Source: FMP, Zero One Investment Research

Our target is the midpoint of two sum-of-the-parts values. Kyivstar's 83.6% stake is taken at market and at our US$20.30 target, financial services at 8.8x EBITDA, the four other operators net of HQ at 4.9x, less a 10% holding-company discount on the unlisted parts and US$3,592m of net debt including leases outside Kyivstar.

We keep 8.8x for financial services, the September peer median, against 9.0x today. It sits level with Remitly and dLocal at about 9x forward EV/EBITDA, above Euronet at 4.2x and well below the lending-led digital banks, Nubank and SoFi at 15-19x. Credit supplies 60% of the Pakistan business's revenue, but its 8.1% banking NPL ratio and a 30.9% nine-month EBITDA margin argue against digital-bank multiples.

Re-marked for 3Q26, the parts give US$86.5 and US$106.9 per ADS, a midpoint of about US$97. The first disclosed financial services EBITDA, US$54m in 3Q26 and US$139m over nine months, puts FY26 near US$193m against the US$220m we assumed. Group EBITDA is

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unchanged, so the difference moves to the telecom operators at the lower multiple, which costs about US$1.3 per ADS. A lower Kyivstar price and higher net debt are roughly offset by fewer ADSs.

EXHIBIT 13: VEON SUM OF THE PARTS RE-MARKED FOR 3Q26

US$M	FY26E EBITDA	MULTIPLE	KYIVSTAR AT MARKET	KYIVSTAR AT OUR TARGET
Kyivstar, 83.6% stake (193.0m shares) at US$12.85 market or US$20.30 target			2,480	3,918
Financial services, EBITDA at the 3Q26 run-rate	193	8.8x	1,698	1,698
Pakistan telecom, Kazakhstan, Bangladesh, Uzbekistan, net of HQ	1,283	4.9x	6,287	6,287
Holding-company discount, 10% of the unlisted parts			(799)	(799)
Net debt including leases outside Kyivstar, 30 Sep 2026			(3,592)	(3,592)
Equity value			**6,075**	**7,513**
Value per ADS, 70.25m diluted			**US$86.5**	**US$106.9**
Midpoint			**US$96.7**	

Multiples and method as in our 24 September 2026 update, which gave US$88 and US$108 per ADS and the US$98 target. Financial services EBITDA is nine-month US$139m plus 4Q26 at the 3Q26 US$54m; group FY26E EBITDA of US$2,235m is unchanged, so the operators take the balance. Net debt excludes US$532m of Pakistan banking cash and Kyivstar's US$65m of net debt including leases.

Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research forecasts

We maintain our US$98 target price, 28% above the share price and 15.0x FY26E adjusted EPS, until two things report. Restoring US$220m of FY26 financial services EBITDA needs US$81m in 4Q26, against US$54m in 3Q26. The 16 November investor day may set medium-term targets for the business. If 4Q26 financial services EBITDA stays near the 3Q26 level and the investor day gives no higher target, we would move the target to the re-marked value.

Credit losses, Kazakhstan and the war are the main risks

Nano lending grew 134.6% in a year. A rise in defaults would push provisions back up from 26% of revenue and slow profit growth in the fintech business, which our target values at a higher multiple than the telecom operations. The recovery rates reported for 4Q26 to 2Q27 are the first to include this year's growth.

Kazakhstan has not yet recovered from the VAT increase, and mobile ARPU is down 10.6% in tenge. If price increases keep falling short, its margin could stay near 40%, limiting group margin expansion.

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Regulation shapes the fintech economics. Fee caps limit how much transaction value can be charged, and tighter know-your-customer rules add friction. In Ukraine the war still affects networks, energy and staff, and currency moves in the hryvnia, rupee and tenge change the dollar results.

VEON agreed or closed four acquisitions in six weeks, and the purchase accounting for Perfectum and GigaCloud is not complete. Each adds integration work and possible impairment risk.

VEON - Zero One Forecast Model

EXHIBIT 14: VEON CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT FORECAST

US$M	FY24A	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
Revenue	4,004	4,399	5,150	5,675	6,244
Revenue growth	8.3%	9.9%	17.1%	10.2%	10.0%
EBITDA	1,691	2,009	2,235	2,470	2,730
EBITDA margin	42.2%	45.7%	43.4%	43.5%	43.7%
D&A and impairment	(731)	(811)	(908)	(975)	(1,020)
EBIT	1,110	1,439	1,327	1,495	1,710
Finance costs	(495)	(535)	(665)	(699)	(702)
Finance income	49	52	88	72	84
PBT	704	785	887	868	1,092
Income tax	(217)	(194)	(254)	(252)	(317)
Minority interest	(72)	(59)	(104)	(101)	(127)
Attributable NPAT, reported	415	532	529	515	648
Diluted ADSs used for EPS (m)	72.4	71.8	70.4	66.4	63.8
EPS per ADS, diluted, reported (US$)	5.73	7.41	7.52	7.76	10.16
One-off gains after minorities	n.d.	n.d.	(69)	0	0
Attributable NPAT, adjusted	n.d.	n.d.	460	515	648
EPS per ADS, diluted, adjusted (US$)	n.d.	n.d.	6.53	7.76	10.16

EBITDA on the company basis. FY26E EBIT excludes US$86m of nine-month disposal gains, carried in PBT. Minorities at 16.4% of profit. EPS on diluted ADSs, falling as buybacks are cancelled. Adjusted figures exclude the US$83m of one-off and non-operating gains in the nine months, which is US$89m of other gains less a US$6m fair-value loss on Kyivstar warrants in VEON's reconciliation of profit for the period, an after-tax amount, less minorities at 16.4%. Like-for-like adjustments for acquired businesses are not excluded. Our forecasts carry no one-off items after FY26E. VEON does not publish adjusted profit, and FY24A and FY25A are shown as reported only.

Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research Financial Model

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EXHIBIT 15: VEON CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET FORECAST

US$M, PERIOD-END	FY24A	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
Cash and equivalents	1,689	1,732	1,793	2,106	2,646
Trade and other receivables	437	266	377	415	457
Inventory	15	32	42	47	52
Other current assets	744	594	677	747	822
Current assets	2,885	2,624	2,889	3,316	3,977
PP&E, intangibles and right-of-use	4,188	5,306	5,963	6,091	6,225
Investments and other non-current assets	963	1,285	1,665	1,665	1,665
Total assets	8,036	9,215	10,517	11,072	11,867
Trade and other payables	1,276	1,442	1,741	1,831	1,926
Short-term debt	1,666	1,102	1,102	1,102	1,102
Long-term debt incl. leases	3,028	4,043	4,538	4,563	4,662
Total liabilities	6,779	7,581	8,359	8,498	8,718
Total equity	1,257	1,634	2,158	2,574	3,149

Investments and acquired businesses sit in other non-current assets. Debt includes leases and the US$209m Pakistan 5G license. Equity excludes currency translation; the owner-minority split is approximate.

Source: Company disclosures, Zero One Investment Research Financial Model

EXHIBIT 16: VEON CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW FORECAST

US$M	FY24A	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
Profit for the period	415	532	633	616	775
D&A add-back	731	811	908	975	1,020
Working capital	113	77	(41)	0	(0)
Other operating items	(109)	(67)	240	150	150
Cash flow from operations	1,150	1,353	1,740	1,741	1,945
Capex	(743)	(936)	(1,040)	(823)	(874)
Acquisitions and disposals	310	236	(380)	0	0
Other investing	(345)	(91)	0	0	0
Cash flow from investing	(778)	(791)	(1,420)	(823)	(874)
Share buybacks and share sales	(8)	(105)	(130)	(200)	(200)
Cash flow from financing	(551)	(548)	(280)	(605)	(531)
Ending cash	1,689	1,732	1,793	2,106	2,646

Cash capex including license payments. FY26E investing includes US$343m of 4Q26 acquisitions, which add no revenue or EBITDA to our forecasts yet. From FY27E, about US$150m a year of non-cash finance cost accrues to debt.

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