

LESAKA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
INSIDER TRADING POLICY

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. INTRODUCTION

The Insider Trading Policy (hereinafter referred to as the “Policy”) provides guidelines to all employees, officers and directors of Lesaka Technologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the “Company”) with respect to transactions in the Company’s securities.

The nature of operations of a listed company includes that its management and other insiders may possess information influencing the value of a security issued by the listed company, meant to be used to promote the business operations of the listed company. The information shall be confidential until published or otherwise made available in the market. The information may not be used in securities transactions or disclosed to others without an acceptable reason.

Holdings in a listed company by the management of the listed company and by other insiders are in essence beneficial for both the company and its shareholders. The publicity of holdings of the insiders provides the investors a possibility to monitor the holdings of the insiders and simultaneously supports confidence in the securities markets. The trading practices of the insiders shall be such that they do not undermine confidence in the securities markets.

2. TRADING IN COMPANY SECURITIES

2.1. TRADING IN COMPANY SECURITIES WHILE IN POSSESSION OF MATERIAL NON-PUBLIC INFORMATION IS PROHIBITED

The purchase or sale of securities by any person who possesses material non-public information is a violation of federal and state securities laws. Furthermore, it is important that the appearance, as well as the fact, of trading on the basis of material non-public information be avoided.

Therefore, any person subject to the Policy who possesses material non-public information pertaining to the Company may not trade in the Company's securities, advise anyone else to do so, or communicate the information to anyone else until he or she knows that the information has been disseminated to the public.

The Policy applies to all trading or other transactions in the Company's securities, including common stock, options, and any other securities that the Company may issue, such as preferred stock, notes, bonds and convertible securities, as well as to derivative securities relating to any of the Company's securities, whether or not issued by the Company.

No director, officer, employee, or consultant of the Company who is aware of material non-public information relating to the Company may:

- directly or through family members or other persons or entities, purchase, sell or otherwise transfer, or offer to purchase, sell, or otherwise transfer, any securities of the Company, other than pursuant to a trading plan that complies with Rule 10b5-1 promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"); or
- engage in any other action to take personal advantage of that information, communicate that information on to others outside the Company, including:
 - friends and family (a practice referred to as "tipping"); or
 - make recommendations or express opinions as to trading in the Company's securities while in possession of material non-public information, except such person may advise others not to trade in the Company's securities if doing so might violate the law or this Policy.

In addition, it is the policy of the Company that no officer, director, employee, or consultant who, in the course of working for the Company, learns of material non-public information of another company with which the Company does business, such as a customer or supplier, may trade in that company's securities until that information becomes public or is no longer material.

No officer, director, employee, or consultant who knows of any such material non-public information may communicate that information to, or tip, any other person, including family members and friends, or otherwise disclose such information without the Company's authorization.

2.2. SPECIAL GUIDELINES FOR 10B5-1 TRADING PLANS

Notwithstanding the foregoing, an employee will not be deemed to have violated the Policy if he or she effects a transaction that meets all of the enumerated criteria below:

- The transaction must be made pursuant to a documented plan (the "Plan") entered into in good faith that complies with all provisions of Rule 10b5-1 (the "Rule"), including, without limitation:
 - Each Plan must:
 - a) specify the amount of securities to be purchased or sold and the price at which and the date on which the securities are to be purchased or sold, or
 - b) include a written formula or algorithm, or computer program, for determining the amount of securities to be purchased or sold and the price at which and the date on which the securities were to be purchased or sold.

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- Such Plan must prohibit the employee and any other person who possesses material non-public information from exercising any subsequent influence over how, when, or whether to effect purchases or sales.
- Such Plan must provide that no trades may occur thereunder until expiration of the applicable cooling-off period specified in Rule 10b5-1(c)(ii)(B), and no trades may occur until after that time. The appropriate cooling-off period will vary based on the status of the covered person. For directors and officers, the cooling-off period ends on the later of (x) ninety days after adoption or certain modifications of the Plan; or (y) two business days following disclosure of the Company's financial results in a Form 10-Q or Form 10-K for the quarter in which the Plan was adopted. For all other persons, the cooling-off period ends 30 days after adoption or modification of the Plan. This required cooling-off period will apply to the entry into a new Plan and any revision or modification of a Plan.
- Each Plan must be approved prior to the effective time of any transactions under such Plan by the Company's Audit Committee. The Company reserves the right to withhold approval of any Plan that the Audit Committee determines, in its sole discretion:
 - fails to comply with the Rule; or
 - exposes the Company or the employee to liability under any other applicable state or federal rule, regulation or law; or
 - creates any appearance of impropriety; or
 - fails to meet the guidelines established by the Company; or
 - otherwise fails to satisfy review by the Audit Committee for any reason, such failure to be determined in the sole discretion of the Audit Committee.
- Any modifications to the Plan or deviations from the Plan without prior approval of the Audit Committee will result in a failure to comply with the Policy. Any such modifications or deviations are subject to the approval of the Audit Committee.
- Each Plan must be established at a time when the trading window is open.
- Each Plan must provide appropriate mechanisms to ensure that the employee complies with all rules and regulations, including Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 16(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (hereinafter referred to as the "Exchange Act"), applicable to securities transactions under the Plan by the employee.
- Each Plan must provide for the suspension of all transactions under such Plan in the event that the Company, in its sole discretion, deems such suspension necessary and advisable, including suspensions necessary to comply with trading restrictions imposed in connection with any lock-up agreement required in connection with a securities issuance transaction or other similar events.
- None of the Company, the Audit Committee nor any of the Company's officers, employees or other representatives shall be deemed, solely by their approval of the Plan, to have represented that any Plan complies with the Rule or to have assumed any liability or responsibility to the employee or any other party if such Plan fails to comply with the Rule.

3. APPLICATION AND RESTRICTION OF THE POLICY

3.1. ALL EMPLOYEES, OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, CONSULTANTS AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS AND AFFILIATES ARE SUBJECT TO THIS POLICY

The Policy applies to all directors, officers, employees, and consultants of the Company as well as to entities (such as trusts, limited partnerships and corporations) over which such individuals have or share voting or investment control.

For the purposes of this Policy, officers, outside directors and consultants are included within the term “employee.” The Policy also applies to any other persons whom the Company’s insider trading Compliance Officer (as hereinafter defined) may designate because they have access to material non-public information concerning the Company, as well as any person who receives material non-public information from any Company insider.

Persons subject to the Policy are responsible for ensuring compliance by family members and members of their households and by entities over which they exercise voting or investment control. Employees should provide each of these persons or entities with a copy of this Policy.

3.2. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS ARE SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS

- **SECTION 16 INSIDERS**

The Company’s directors and executive officers are subject to the reporting provisions and trading restrictions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act and the underlying rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC. Each of these persons is referred to herein as a “Section 16 Insider.”

An executive officer is generally defined as the president, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, any vice president in charge of a principal business unit, division or function or any other officer or person who performs a policy making function.

- **ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS**

All Section 16 Insiders are subject to the additional restrictions set forth in **Appendix A** hereto.

3.3. APPLICABILITY OF THE POLICY TO TRANSACTIONS IN COMPANY SECURITIES

- **GENERAL RULE**

The Policy applies to all transactions in the Company’s securities, including common stock and any other securities the Company may issue from time to time, such as preferred stock, warrants and convertible debentures, as well as to derivative securities relating to the Company’s stock, whether or not issued by the Company, such as exchange-traded options.

For purposes of this Policy, the term “trade” includes any transaction in the Company’s securities, including gifts and pledges.

- **EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS**

- Stock Option Plans

The trading prohibitions and restrictions set forth in the Policy do not apply to the exercise of stock options for cash, a promissory note, or by having the Company withhold common stock in payment of the exercise price but do apply to all sales of securities acquired through the exercise of stock options.

Thus, the Policy does apply to the “same-day sale” or cashless exercise of Company stock options.

- Employee Stock Purchase Plans

The trading prohibitions and restrictions set forth in the Policy do not apply to periodic contributions by the Company or employees to employee stock purchase plans or employee benefit plans (e.g., a pension or 401(k) plan) which are used to purchase Company securities pursuant to the employee’s advance instructions.

However, no officers or employees may alter their instructions regarding the level of withholding or the purchase of Company securities in such plans while in the possession of material non-public information. Any sale of securities acquired under such plans is subject to the prohibitions and restrictions of this Policy.

3.4. EMPLOYEES MAY NOT PARTICIPATE IN CHAT ROOMS

Employees are prohibited from participating in chat room discussions or other Internet forums regarding the Company’s securities or business.

3.5. EVERY INDIVIDUAL IS RESPONSIBLE

Every employee has the individual responsibility to comply with the policy against illegal insider trading.

An employee may, from time to time, have to forego a proposed transaction in the Company’s securities even if he or she planned to make the transaction before learning of the material non-public information and even though the employee believes that he or she may suffer an economic loss or forego anticipated profit by waiting.

3.6. THE POLICY CONTINUES TO APPLY FOLLOWING TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

The Policy continues to apply to transactions in the Company’s securities even after termination of employment.

If an employee is in possession of material non-public information when his or her employment terminates, he or she may not trade in the Company’s securities until that information has become public or is no longer material.

4. COMPLIANCE OFFICER

4.1. INSIDER TRADING COMPLIANCE OFFICER

The Company has a designated Insider Trading Compliance Officer (hereinafter referred to as the “Compliance Officer”).

The duties of the Compliance Officer include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Administering the Policy and monitoring and enforcing compliance with all Policy provisions and procedures;
- Responding to all inquiries relating to the Policy and its procedures;
- Designating and announcing special trading blackout periods during which no employees may trade in Company securities;
- Providing copies of the Policy and other appropriate materials to all current and new directors, officers and employees, and such other persons as the Compliance Officer determines have access to material non-public information concerning the Company;
- Administering, monitoring and enforcing compliance with federal and state insider trading laws and regulations; and assisting in the preparation and filing of all required SEC reports relating to trading in Company securities, including without limitation Forms 3, 4, 5 and 144 and Schedules 13D and 13G;
- Pre-clearing all trading in securities of the Company by Section 16 Insiders;
- Providing approval of any Rule 10b5-1 plans;
- Selecting designated brokers through which employees are authorized to trade Company securities;
- Revising the Policy as necessary to reflect changes in federal or state insider trading laws and regulations;
- Maintaining as Company records originals or copies of all documents required by the provisions of the Policy or the procedures set forth herein, and copies of all required SEC reports relating to insider trading, including without limitation Forms 3, 4, 5 and 144 and Schedules 13D and 13G;
- Maintaining an accurate list of Section 16 Insiders; and
- Providing a reporting system with an effective whistleblower mechanism.

The Compliance Officer may designate one or more individuals to perform the Compliance Officer’s duties in the event that the Compliance Officer is unable or unavailable to perform such duties.

In fulfilling his or her duties under this Policy, the Compliance Officer shall be authorized to consult with the Company’s outside counsel.

4.2. THE COMPLIANCE OFFICER IS AVAILABLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS POLICY

Please direct all inquiries regarding any of the provisions or procedures of the policy to the Compliance Officer.

5. MATERIAL NON-PUBLIC INFORMATION

5.1. DEFINITION OF MATERIAL NON-PUBLIC INFORMATION

• MATERIAL

Information about the Company is “material” if it would be expected to affect the investment or voting decisions of a reasonable shareholder or investor, or if the disclosure of the information would be expected to significantly alter the total mix of the information in the marketplace about the Company.

In simple terms, materiality is a relatively low threshold and material information is any type of information which could reasonably be expected to affect the market price of the Company’s securities. Both positive and negative information may be material.

While it is not possible to identify all information that would be deemed material, the following types of information ordinarily would be considered material:

- Financial performance, especially quarterly and year-end earnings, and significant changes in financial performance or liquidity;
- Company projections and strategic plans;
- Offerings of Company securities;
- Potential mergers or acquisitions, the sale of Company assets or subsidiaries or major partnering agreements;
- New major contracts, orders, suppliers, customers or finance sources or the loss thereof;
- Major discoveries or significant changes or developments in products or product lines, research or technologies;
- Significant changes or developments in supplies or inventory, including significant product defects or recalls;
- Significant pricing changes;
- Significant changes in senior management or membership of the Board of Directors;
- Significant changes in accounting methods or policies;
- Significant labour disputes or negotiations;
- Cybersecurity risks, including vulnerability and breaches, and other institutional risks;
- Actual or threatened major litigation, or the resolution of such litigation; and
- Receipt or denial of regulatory approval for products.

Material information is not limited to historical facts but may also include projections and forecasts.

• NON-PUBLIC

Material information is “non-public” if it has not been widely disseminated to the general public through a report filed with the SEC or through major newswire services, national news services or financial news services.

For the purpose of this Policy, information will be considered public after the close of trading on the second full trading day following the Company’s widespread public release of the information.

• CONSULT THE COMPLIANCE OFFICER WHEN IN DOUBT

Any employees who are unsure whether the information that they possess is material or non-public must consult the Compliance Officer for guidance before trading in any Company securities.

When any securities transaction becomes the subject of legal scrutiny, it may be viewed after the fact with the benefit of 20/20 hindsight. As a result, before engaging in any securities transaction, carefully consider how regulators or others may view the transaction.

5.2. ONLY DESIGNATED COMPANY SPOKESPERSONS ARE AUTHORIZED TO DISCLOSE MATERIAL NON-PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Company is required under the federal securities laws to avoid the selective disclosure of material non-public information. The Company has established procedures for releasing material information in a manner that is designed to achieve broad dissemination of the information immediately upon its release.

Employees may not, therefore, disclose material information to anyone outside the Company, including family members and friends, other than in accordance with those established procedures.

Any inquiries from outsiders regarding material non-public information about the Company should be forwarded to the Compliance Officer, the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Financial Officer.

6. PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS

Certain types of transactions are prohibited:

6.1. SHORT SALES

Short sales of the Company's securities evidence an expectation on the part of the seller that the securities will decline in value, and therefore signal to the market that the seller has no confidence in the Company or its short-term prospects.

In addition, short sales may reduce the seller's incentive to improve the Company's performance. For these reasons, short sales of the Company's securities are prohibited by this Policy. In addition, Section 16(c) of the Exchange Act expressly prohibits executive officers and directors from engaging in short sales.

6.2. PUBLICLY TRADED OPTIONS

A transaction in options is, in effect, a bet on the short-term movement of the Company's stock and therefore creates the appearance that the director or employee is trading based on inside information. Transactions in options also may focus the director's or employee's attention on short-term performance at the expense of the Company's long-term objectives.

Accordingly, transactions in puts, calls or other derivative securities involving the Company's stock, on an exchange or in any other organized market, are prohibited by this Policy. (Option positions arising from certain types of hedging transactions are governed by the section below captioned "Hedging Transactions.")

6.3. HEDGING TRANSACTIONS

Certain forms of hedging or monetization transactions, such as zero-cost collars and forward sale contracts, allow an employee to lock in much of the value of his or her stock holdings, often in exchange for all or part of the potential for upside appreciation in the stock.

These transactions allow the employee to continue to own the covered securities, but without the full risks and rewards of ownership. When that occurs, the employee may no longer have the same objectives as the Company's other shareholders. Therefore, such transactions involving the Company's securities are prohibited by this Policy.

6.4. MARGIN ACCOUNTS AND PLEDGES

Securities held in a margin account may be sold by the broker without the customer's consent if the customer fails to meet a margin call. Similarly, securities pledged (or hypothecated) as collateral for a loan may be sold in foreclosure if the borrower defaults on the loan. Because a margin sale or foreclosure sale may occur at a time when the pledgor is aware of material non-public information or otherwise is not permitted to trade in Company securities, directors, officers and other employees are prohibited from holding Company securities in a margin account or pledging Company securities as collateral for a loan.

An exception to this prohibition may be granted where a person wishes to pledge Company securities as collateral for a loan (not including margin debt) and clearly demonstrates the financial capacity to repay the loan without resort to the pledged securities. Any person wishing to enter into such an arrangement must first receive pre-approval for the proposed transaction from the Compliance Officer in accordance with the pre-approval procedures set forth in **Appendix A**.

7. TRADING ACTIVITIES BY EMPLOYEES

7.1. TRADING ACTIVITIES BY EMPLOYEES ARE PERMITTED ONLY DURING CERTAIN TRADING WINDOWS

In order to avoid any questions and to protect both employees and the Company from any potential liability, any trade by any employee will be permitted only during an open “trading window.” The trading window generally opens 48 hours following the public issuance of the Company’s earnings release for the most recent fiscal quarter and closes at the close of trading on the last day of the last month of a fiscal quarter.

In addition to the times when the trading window is scheduled to be closed, the Company may impose a special blackout period at its discretion due to the existence of material non-public information, such as a pending acquisition, that is likely to be widely known among employees.

The Company’s Compliance Officer will advise employees when any special blackout period is applicable. The Compliance Officer will impose such a blackout period if, in his judgment, there exists non-public information that would make trades by the Company’s employees (or certain of the Company’s employees) inappropriate in light of the risk that such trades could be viewed as violating applicable securities laws.

Even when a trading window is open, employees are prohibited from trading in the Company’s securities while in possession of material non-public information.

8. VIOLATIONS OF THE POLICY

8.1. VIOLATIONS OF INSIDER TRADING LAWS OR THE POLICY CAN RESULT IN SEVERE CONSEQUENCES

- **CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES**

The consequences of prohibited insider trading or tipping can be severe. Persons violating insider trading or tipping rules may be required to disgorge the profit made or the loss avoided by the trading, pay civil penalties up to three times the profit made or loss avoided, face private action for damages, as well as being subject to criminal penalties, including up to 20 years in prison and fines of up to \$5 million.

The Company and/ or the supervisors of the person violating the rules may also be required to pay major civil or criminal penalties.

In addition, a person who tips others may also be liable for transactions by the tippers to whom he or she has disclosed material non-public information. Tippers can be subject to the same penalties and sanctions as the tippers, and the SEC has imposed large penalties even when the tipper did not profit from the transaction.

- **COMPANY DISCIPLINE**

Violation of the Policy or federal or state insider trading laws by any director, officer or employee may subject the director to removal proceedings and the officer or employee to disciplinary action by the Company, including termination for cause.

- **REPORTING VIOLATIONS**

Any person who violates the Policy or any federal or state laws governing insider trading or knows of any such violation by any other person, must report the violation immediately to the Compliance Officer and/or the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors.

Upon learning of any such violation, the Compliance Officer or Audit Committee, in consultation with the Company's legal counsel, will determine whether the Company should release any material non-public information or whether the Company should report the violation to the SEC or other appropriate governmental authority.

9. REVISION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE POLICY

9.1. THE POLICY IS SUBJECT TO REVISION

The Company may change the terms of the Policy from time to time to respond to developments in law and practice. The Company will take steps to inform all affected persons of any material change to the Policy.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will be responsible for monitoring and recommending any modification to the Policy, if necessary or advisable, to the Board of Directors.

9.2. ALL EMPLOYEES MUST ACKNOWLEDGE THEIR AGREEMENT TO COMPLY WITH THE POLICY

The Policy will be delivered to all employees upon its adoption by the Company, and to all other new employees at the start of their employment or relationship with the Company. Upon first receiving a copy of the Policy or any revised versions, each employee must sign an acknowledgment that he or she has received a copy and agrees to comply with the Policy's terms.

This acknowledgment and agreement will constitute consent for the Company to impose sanctions for violation of this Policy and to issue any necessary stop-transfer orders to the Company's transfer agent to enforce compliance with this Policy.

9.3. INQUIRIES

If you have any questions regarding any of the provisions of this Policy, please contact the Compliance Officer at +27 11 343 2000.

10. POLICY REVIEW

The Audit Committee of the Company will periodically (preferably annually) review the policy and may recommend changes from time to time for the consideration of the Board.

Any proposed changes to this Policy where indicated, shall be referred to the Board for appropriate action.

BOARD APPROVAL RECEIVED: SEPTEMBER 2023

11. APPENDIX A – SPECIAL RESTRICTION ON TRANSACTIONS IN COMPANY SECURITIES BY SECTION 16 INSIDERS

PRE-CLEARANCE OF TRADES BY SECTION 16 INSIDERS

All purchases and sales of equity securities of the Company by Section 16 Insiders, other than transactions pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan approved by the Audit Committee, must be pre-cleared by the Compliance Officer.

The intent of this requirement is to prevent inadvertent violations of the Policy, avoid trades involving the appearance of improper insider trading, facilitate timely Form 4 reporting and avoid transactions that are subject to disgorgement under Section 16(b) of the Exchange Act.

Requests for pre-clearance must be submitted to the Compliance Officer at least two business days in advance of each proposed transaction. All requests should be made in writing and sent to the Compliance Officer via email. If the Section 16 Insider submits the request by email and does not receive a response from the Compliance Officer within 24 hours, the Section 16 Insider will be responsible for following up to ensure that the message was received.

A request for pre-clearance should provide the following information:

- The nature of proposed transaction and the expected date of the transaction;
- Number of shares involved;
- If the transaction involves a stock option exercise, the specific option to be exercised; and
- Contact information for the broker who will execute the transaction.

Once the proposed transaction is pre-cleared, the Section 16 Insider may proceed with it on the approved terms, provided that he or she complies with all other securities law requirements, such as Rule 144 and prohibitions regarding trading on the basis of inside information, and with any special trading blackout imposed by the Company prior to the completion of the trade.

The Section 16 Insider and his or her broker will be responsible for immediately reporting the results of the transaction as further described below. In addition, pre-clearance is required for the establishment of a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan.

However, pre-clearance will not be required for individual transactions effected pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan that specifies or establishes a formula for determining the dates, prices and amounts of planned trades once the applicable cooling-off period has expired. No trades may be made under an approved 10b5-1 trading plan until expiration of the applicable cooling-off period. Of course, the results of transactions effected under a trading plan must be reported immediately to the Company since they will be reportable on Form 4 within two business days following the execution of the trade, subject to an extension of not more than two additional business days where the Section 16 Insider is not immediately aware of the execution of the trade.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any transactions by the Compliance Officer shall be subject to pre-clearance by the Chief Executive Officer or, in the event of his unavailability, the Chief Financial Officer.

DESIGNATED BROKERS

Each market transaction in the Company's stock by a Section 16 Insider, or any person whose trades must be reported by that Section 16 Insider on Form 4 (such as a member of the Section 16 Insider's immediate family who lives in the Section 16 Insider's household), must be executed by a broker designated by the Company unless the Section 16 Insider has received authorization from the Compliance Officer to use a different broker.

A Section 16 Insider and any broker that handles the Section 16 Insider's transactions in the Company's stock will be required to enter into an agreement whereby:

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- The Section 16 Insider authorizes the broker to immediately report directly to the Company the details of all transactions in Company equity securities executed by the broker in the Section 16 Insider's account and the accounts of all others designated by the Section 16 Insider whose transactions may be attributed to the Section 16 Insider;
- The broker agrees not to execute any transaction for the Section 16 Insider or any of the foregoing designated persons (other than under a pre-approved Rule 10b5-1 trading plan) until the broker has verified with the Company that the transaction has been pre-cleared;
- The broker agrees to immediately report the transaction details (including transactions under Rule 10b5-1 trading plans) directly to the Company and to the Section 16 Insider by telephone and in writing (by fax or email).

Should a Section 16 Insider wish to use a broker other than one of the Company's designated brokers, the Section 16 Insider should submit a request to use that broker to the Compliance Officer.

REPORTING OF TRANSACTIONS

Under Section 16 of the Exchange Act, most trades by Section 16 Insiders are subject to reporting on Form 4 within two business days following the trade date (which in the case of an open market trade is the date when the broker places the buy or sell order, not the date when the trade is settled).

To facilitate timely reporting under Section 16 of the Exchange Act of Insider transactions in Company stock, Section 16 Insiders are required to:

- report the details of each transaction immediately after it is executed (on the same day as the trade date, or with respect to transactions effected under a Rule 10b5-1 plan, on the date the Section 16 Insider is advised of the terms of the transaction); and
- arrange with persons whose trades must be reported by the Section 16 Insider (such as immediate family members living in the Section 16 Insider's household) to immediately report directly to the Company and to the Section 16 Insider the details of any transactions they have in the Company's stock.

Transaction details to be reported include:

- Transaction date (trade date);
- Number of shares involved;
- Price per share at which the transaction was executed (before addition or deduction of brokerage commission and other transaction fees);
- If the transaction was a stock option exercise, the specific option exercised; and
- Contact information for the broker who executed the transaction.

The transaction details must be reported to the Compliance Officer, with copies to the Company personnel who will assist the Section 16 Insider in preparing his or her Form 4.

INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNT PLAN BLACKOUT PERIODS

Certain trading restrictions apply during a blackout period applicable to any Company individual account plan in which participants may hold Company stock.

For the purpose of such restrictions, a "blackout period" is a period in which the plan participants are temporarily restricted from making trades in Company stock. During any blackout period, Section 16 Insiders are prohibited from trading in shares of the Company's stock that were acquired in connection with such director's or officer's service or employment with the Company.

Such trading restriction is required by law, and no hardship exemptions are available. The Company will notify Section 16 Insiders in the event of any blackout period.

12. EMPLOYEE ACCEPTANCE LETTER

RE: INSIDER TRADING POLICY

PLEASE READ IT VERY CAREFULLY.

As it indicates, the consequences of insider trading can be drastic to both you and the Company. To show that you have read the Policy and agree to be bound by it, please sign and return the attached copy of this letter to Compliance as soon as possible.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that the undersigned has read, understands and agrees to comply with the Insider Trading Policy of Lesaka Technologies, Inc. (the "Company").

The undersigned agrees that the undersigned will be subject to sanctions, including, as to employees of the Company, termination of employment, that may be imposed by the Company, in its discretion, for violation of the Company's Policy, and that the Company may give stop-transfer and other instructions to the Company's transfer agent against the transfer of Company securities by the undersigned in a transaction that the Company considers to be in contravention of its Policy.

Employee or Insider:

Signature

Printed Name

Date