

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES OF EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008**

or

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to**

Commission file number: **000-31203**

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

98-0171860
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**President Place, 4th Floor, Cnr. Jan Smuts Avenue and Bolton Road
Rosebank, Johannesburg 2196, South Africa**
(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **27-11-343-2000**

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share	NASDAQ Global Select Market

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. **Yes [] No [X]**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filings requirements for the past 90 days. **Yes [X] No []**

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. []

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):

- Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
 Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). **Yes [] No [X]**

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of December 31, 2007 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter), based upon the closing price of the common stock as reported by The Nasdaq Global Select Market on such date, was \$1,038,513,406. This calculation does not reflect a determination that persons are affiliates for any other purposes.

As of July 31, 2008, 53,142,911 shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and 4,856,801 shares of the registrant's special convertible preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share, which are convertible into common stock on a one-for-one basis, were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain portions of the definitive Proxy Statement to be delivered to shareholders in connection with the 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
INDEX TO ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
Year Ended June 30, 2008

	Page
PART I	
Item 1. Business	2
Item 1A. Risk Factors	30
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	46
Item 2. Properties	47
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	47
Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders	47
PART II	
Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	48
Item 6. Selected Financial Data	50
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	52
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	92
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	93
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	94
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	94
Item 9B. Other Information	96
PART III	
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	97
Item 11. Executive Compensation	97
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters	97
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	97
Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services	97
PART IV	
Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules	98
Signatures	102
Financial Statements	F-1

PART I

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to historical information, this Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially. Factors that might cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in Item 1A. "Risk Factors." In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "could," "would," "expects," "plans," "intends," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "potential" or "continue" or the negative of such terms and other comparable terminology. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect our opinions only as of the date of this Annual Report. We undertake no obligation to release publicly any revisions to the forward-looking statements after the date of this Annual Report. You should carefully review the risk factors described in other documents we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q to be filed by us in our 2009 fiscal year, which runs from July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

We provide our universal electronic payment system, or UEPS, as an alternative payment system for the unbanked and under-banked populations of developing economies. We believe that we are the first company worldwide to implement a system that can enable the estimated four billion people who generally have limited or no access to a bank account to enter affordably into electronic transactions with each other, government agencies, employers, merchants and other financial service providers. To accomplish this, we have developed and deployed the UEPS. This system uses secure smart cards that operate in real-time but offline, unlike traditional payment systems offered by major banking institutions that require immediate access through a communications network to a centralized computer. This offline capability means that users of our system can enter into transactions at any time with other card holders in even the most remote areas so long as a smart card reader, which is often portable and offline, is available. In addition to payments and purchases, our system can be used for banking, health care management, international money transfers, voting and identification.

We generate our revenues by charging transaction fees to government agencies, employers, merchants, retailers, petroleum suppliers and other financial service providers, by providing financial services such as loans and insurance products and by selling hardware, licensing software and providing related technology services including secure online transaction processing, cryptography and integrated circuit card (chip/smart card) technologies. Our technology is widely used in South Africa today, where we have over 4.0 million clients in five provinces who receive social welfare grants using our smart cards and increasingly use their smart cards at participating merchants to receive and spend their grants. In addition, our technology has been selected and implemented by the Central Bank of Ghana as the common electronic payment platform in Ghana and we are in the process of completing a project to provide a consortium in Iraq with a customized UEPS banking and payment system that we will operate on an outsourced basis. As part of our strategy to expand into new geographical markets we have formed joint ventures in Namibia and Botswana to operate UEPS smart card-based switching systems in those countries and in Colombia and Vietnam to implement and operate virtual top-up, or VTU, solutions for mobile phone-based prepaid airtime vending. As these UEPS systems become operational, we generate revenues from sales of equipment, software and related technology to the joint ventures and from our share of the revenues earned by the ventures from operation of the switching systems.

We are headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa. Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. was incorporated in 1997 as a Florida corporation and is the successor to operations originally begun in 1989. Under "-Corporate History" below, we describe the historical development of our business, including the June 2004 acquisition of Net1 Applied Technologies Holdings Limited, or Aplitec, which was a South African public company. All references to "Net1," "the Company," "we," "us," or "our" are references to Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, collectively, except as otherwise indicated or where the context indicates otherwise.

On August 27, 2008, we acquired 80.10% of BGS Smartcard Systems AG, or BGS, an Austrian private company that provides smart card-based payment systems to banks, enterprises and government authorities in Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, India and Oman. See "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Trends and Material Developments Affecting our Business—Acquisition of BGS Smartcard Systems AG."

Market Opportunity

According to the United States Census Bureau, the world's population currently exceeds 6.7 billion people. Yet of this total, it has been reported that over four billion people earn less than the purchasing parity equivalent of two dollars per day. In general, these people either have no bank account or very limited access to banking services. This situation arises when banking fees are too high relative to an individual's income, a bank account provides little or no meaningful benefit or there is insufficient infrastructure to provide banking services economically in the individual's geographic location. We refer to these people as the unbanked and the under-banked. These individuals generally receive wages, welfare benefits, money transfers or loans in the form of cash and conduct commercial transactions, including buying food and clothing, in cash.

The use of cash, however, presents significant problems. In the case of recipients, they generally have no secure way of protecting their cash other than by converting it immediately into goods, carrying it with them or hiding it. In cases where an individual has access to a bank account, the typical deposit, withdrawal and account fees meaningfully reduce the money available to meet basic needs. For government agencies and employers, using cash to pay welfare benefits or wages results in significant expense due to the logistics of obtaining that cash, moving it to distribution points and protecting it from theft.

The use of cash or lack of access to a bank account can dramatically increase the cost to, and in some cases completely prevent, individuals from engaging in basic financial transactions. These basic transactions include the routine payment of insurance premiums, the transfer of money to relatives and the use of credit. Without a bank account, it is also difficult for an individual to obtain a loan on attractive terms since that individual lacks a credit history and usually cannot present a reliable means of repayment to the lender.

For governments, assistance programs face significant challenges when dependent on the use of cash. In addition to the costs and difficulties of using cash, corruption becomes an even more challenging problem since there is no clear audit trail. In fact, the absence of an electronic system for the distribution of goods, including foodstuff or medicine, or welfare benefits presents a significant obstacle to ensuring the fair and reliable implementation of government policy or deployment of foreign aid.

Traditional payment systems offered today by the major banking institutions do not address the key requirements of the unbanked and the under-banked populations. In addition to the high cost of maintaining a bank account relative to a customer's income level, customers must generally have basic literacy, administrative and record-keeping abilities and a minimum income level. Additionally, banks operate through online transaction settlement systems, which are often unavailable or costly to implement in undeveloped areas. Finally, having a bank account does not eliminate the need for significant quantities of cash in many instances because customers must withdraw large sums at one time to avoid incremental transaction fees.

Our Solution

We believe that we are the first company to enable the affordable delivery of financial products and services to the world's unbanked and under-banked people. Our approach takes full advantage of moving processing away from a centralized point to the computer chip embedded on a smart card. A smart card reader, or POS device, is used to enable communication between smart cards in real-time during a transaction and indirectly with our mainframe computer at a later time. This architecture has significant implications in terms of the products and services that we can deliver compared to those offered by banking institutions or other card providers.

First, our system enables offline transactions, which is essential in serving the unbanked and under-banked. Second, it means that while offline, the smart card can engage in sophisticated transaction processing, using data encryption and biometric fingerprint protection to ensure security. In fact, our smart cards can calculate the interest owed to the card holder for having funds recorded onto our system without ever coming online. Third, with all of the software and transaction records on the smart card, the POS device itself requires far fewer components, circuitry and memory, substantially reducing costs. Fourth, each transaction is recorded on both participating smart cards, copied in subsequent transactions to additional smart cards, and ultimately reported to our mainframe computer. This creates a full audit trail that significantly reduces the potential for corruption, theft and fraud. Lastly, instead of having to build the overall system to handle peak loads, our system further reduces costs by smoothing the transaction flow over time.

We believe that our solution delivers benefits to each of the users of our system, including:

Individuals. There is no minimum income requirement for individuals to use our smart card, making our solution universally accessible. It is also inexpensive since the overall cost of the system is much less than widely available solutions, including cash, bank accounts and bank cards that require online access. Our solution additionally has the advantage of working everywhere, including remote areas where many unbanked and under-banked people live. Even more importantly, our solution is secure and smart cards are replaceable. This means that individuals do not have to fear that their money will be stolen or that they will be charged for fraudulent transactions as all transactions are verified biometrically through fingerprints. Since the smart card performs all of the required computing processing and contains all of the different service features, the smart card can be tailored to meet the needs of the individual. Card holders can also receive interest on their card balances, a benefit not available to them when transacting solely in cash. We believe our solution has the potential to enhance significantly the living standards of the unbanked and under-banked by reducing transaction costs and providing them with new and additional financial products and services.

Merchants and Financial Service Providers. Merchants derive several different benefits from our system. Our system decreases the amount of cash they must hold, improving security and reducing expenses, such as cash deposit fees and cash losses. By providing financial services through our POS devices, merchants also benefit from new income streams at no additional incremental cost. In addition, our system provides a record of transactions that is useful for administrative purposes. For formal financial service providers, the use of smart cards provides opportunities to directly sell products and services to a market that was previously difficult to reach. For instance, insurance companies can offer their products with the premium deducted directly from the individual's smart card. In the case of lending, administrative costs are decreased along with the expense of holding cash. Again, the collection of payments can occur directly from the smart card, reducing credit risk and helping to establish credit history.

Employers. Our system enables employers to eliminate cash from the wage payment process. This reduces expenses by avoiding cash handling and management, the need to insure, secure and transport that cash and the bank transaction fees associated with obtaining cash in the first place. The process of paying employees using cash is also time consuming, taking up to half a day per pay period in some instances. The use of our system eliminates this process and thereby increases productivity. In addition, because cash payments are distributed in packets to employees, disputes can arise as to the amount of cash in the packet. Our system also eliminates this problem since the amount reflected on the card holders' accounts are recorded on the back-end system and then distributed on the smart cards. Finally, employers frequently provide additional services to their employees out of necessity, particularly loans. Our system enables other service providers to deliver these products.

Government Agencies. A fundamental policy goal for almost any government is to enhance the welfare of the poorest citizens in the country. Yet the use of cash is a poor method for delivering social welfare grants since it is difficult to track, and the recipients endure a range of expenses and dangers that reduce their options. By using our system, government agencies enjoy reduced costs in the delivery of benefits to recipients by eliminating the use of cash while increasing the options available to the recipient. This use of our system intrinsically increases the welfare that government agencies can provide from the same amount of taxes collected. Our system also has the potential to increase the amount of taxes collected by bringing informal businesses into the formal economy. The presence of a full audit trail also means that government agencies can combat corruption. Moreover, the use of smart cards for the delivery of additional services, including insurance products, means that regulatory bodies can expand their oversight of transactions for individuals who are frequently least able to protect themselves. In regard to medical benefits, our system provides comprehensive inventory management and has the potential to improve the treatment of patients significantly.

Our Business Strengths

We believe our business strengths include:

Technology Leadership. We believe we are the first company to develop, implement and operate an affordable, flexible and secure electronic payment system for the unbanked and under-banked that works offline. Of equal importance, our smart cards are secured through biometric fingerprint authentication and have a broad range of additional functionality through the use of “wallets” that can be turned on as needed or as services become available. We can deliver these services to the unbanked population at a fraction of the cost of traditional systems. Our ability to implement an HIV/AIDS system on the same smart card as financial services demonstrates the flexibility of our approach. In addition, we have validated the security of our smart cards along with our overall system, forming the foundation for a trusted solution. Independent third parties have reviewed and published our security protocols and we have refined our system in a way to provide system integrity over the life of the smart cards. From our inception in 1989 to date, we have not suffered any security breaches or losses of transactions or funds on our system. In addition, our acquisition of Prism gave us access to well-established core cryptography, software, hardware, embedded chip, wireless and payment expertise.

Proven Solution. Our system is proven is widely used. Today over 4 million clients in South Africa receive monthly welfare or pension payments through our system under contracts with five provinces. Historically, welfare and pension recipients would only download cash from smart cards, but since we began our merchant acquiring initiative in July 2004, these recipients increasingly choose to use their smart cards at merchant locations, which generate additional revenues for us. During the year ended June 30, 2008, the number of our clients that opted to receive their grants through our retail infrastructure grew to approximately 1,426,000, an increase from approximately 1,129,000 and 849,000 during fiscal 2007 and 2006, respectively. For the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, the total value of transactions processed through our UEPS merchant network was approximately \$1,078 million and \$875 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2008, we had 4,394 POS devices installed at 2,454 participating retail merchants compared to June 30, 2007, when we had 4,357 POS devices installed at 2,598 participating retail merchants

Versatile Application. Once an individual begins using our smart card, we become a logical provider of a broad range of additional products and services. For instance, a card holder using our system for the administration of medical treatment can also use the same smart card for receiving welfare payments or wages as well as making purchases. Because use of each smart card is secured biometrically, the smart card can also be used for identification and voting. The additional uses mean that once we have enrolled and delivered a smart card to an individual, our revenue potential increases significantly beyond the initial service for which that individual has signed up.

Broad Appeal that Drives Opportunities. Because our system provides economic benefits to all participants, we believe there are strong incentives for government agencies and employers to adopt our system in many developing countries. Our solution is also appealing because a single deployment enables the delivery of a broad array of new services to those who are potentially most in need of them, often at a lower cost than alternative distribution methods.

Increasing Returns to Scale. The initial establishment of our system in a province or country requires upfront expenditures for computers, distribution infrastructure and card holder registration. Once in place, though, the cost to us of supplying additional products to users is low. For instance, if a customer receives welfare payments on one of our smart cards and then chooses to purchase insurance through our system, there is almost no additional expense for us to deduct the insurance premium regularly. As a result, the operating margin for that customer increases significantly, offset only by any marketing or administrative costs associated with that product.

Our Strategy

We intend to provide the leading system for the world's estimated four billion unbanked and under-banked people to engage in electronic transactions globally. To achieve this goal, we intend to pursue the following strategies:

Disciplined Approach to New Markets. We carefully evaluate new opportunities in order to deploy our business development resources effectively. We believe there are significant opportunities for our system in the developing countries of Africa, Central and South America, the Middle East, the Asia-Pacific Rim and Central and Eastern Europe, where the unbanked and under-banked comprise a majority of the population. Where we believe it makes sense, we will use partnerships or make acquisitions to accelerate our entry into new markets. For instance, during our 2007 and 2006 fiscal year, we established, together with local investors, companies to create and implement UEPS systems in three African countries, Namibia, Botswana and Nigeria. In other instances we may implement UEPS systems in a particular market. For instance, during fiscal 2008 we implemented a National Switch and Smart Card Payment System in Ghana and we entered into a contract with an Iraqi consortium to provide a customized UEPS banking and payment system that we will operate on an outsourced basis.

Unlock Target Markets with a Key Product. The first step in establishing our system within a new province or country is to establish a broad base of smart card users around a single application. One of our preferred routes is to secure contracts to implement payment systems for government programs having large numbers of potential card holders. We believe another effective route will be the delivery of medical management applications, such as for HIV/AIDS. However, we are not dependent on government agencies to establish an initial base. In South Africa, employers have examined our system to address their wage payment challenges and we are currently pursuing opportunities to deliver this solution. Similarly, banking institutions implement the UEPS banking application and distribute smart cards to their clients to replace ageing legacy systems, including paper or book- based systems.

Expand Our Products Within the Markets We Serve. With the establishment of a strong base of card holders and related infrastructure, we can then move to providing additional products and services. As part of broadening our card holders' options, we will also sell our smart card readers and POS devices to merchants to enable them to enter into transactions. Additionally, we will work to establish relationships with post offices, banks and other financial service providers with the goal of making our system ubiquitous in the markets we serve.

Provide Products and Services Ourselves Where the Profit Potential is Compelling. Our system can dramatically reduce transaction costs and improve data collection for a broad set of products and services. We intend to offer those products and services ourselves where the profit potential is significant. For instance, we engage in lending in South Africa. We are able to offer this service at a lower interest rate than competitors due to our ability to deduct interest and principal directly from a borrower's smart card and our knowledge of that individual's payment history.

Establish Partnerships or Make Acquisitions When Appropriate. As part of our disciplined approach to growing our presence globally, we will evaluate and enter into partnerships or outsourcing agreements where we can draw on local knowledge and infrastructure to drive the rapid adoption of our system. We believe that this will enable us to focus on our core strength in technology as well as product development and delivery. In some instances, we will make acquisitions where we believe that our approach will enable us to gain customers and realize operational benefits rapidly from the deployment of our more efficient solution.

Our Technology

We developed our technology to enable the affordable delivery of financial products and services to the world's unbanked and under-banked people. Our proprietary technology is designed to provide the secure delivery of these products and services in the most under-developed or rural environments, even in those that have little or no communications infrastructure. Unlike a traditional credit or debit card where the operation of the account occurs on a centralized computer, each of our smart cards effectively operates as an individual bank account for all types of transactions. All transactions that take place through our system occur between two smart cards at the point of service, or POS, as all of the relevant information necessary to perform and record transactions reside on the smart cards.

The transfer of money or other information can take place without any communication with a centralized computer since all validation, creation of audit records, encryption, decryption and authorization take place on, or are generated between, the smart cards themselves. Importantly, the cards are protected through the use of biometric fingerprint identification, which is designed to ensure the security of funds and card holder information. Transactions are generally settled by merchants and other commercial participants in the system by sending transaction data to a mainframe computer on a batch basis. Settlements can be performed online or offline. The mainframe computer provides a central database of transactions, creating a complete audit trail that enables us to replace lost smart cards while preserving the notional account balance, and to identify fraud.

System Components

Our platform consists of three fundamental components: (1) our FTS patent, (2) our UEPS and (3) our security protocol.

FTS Patent. The FTS patent describes a method by which funds can be transferred from one smart card to another in a secure and offline manner. The term “offline” refers to transactions that are effected without the need to contact or communicate with the issuer when the transactions occur, as the smart cards themselves perform the authorizations required. The FTS patent also describes how smart cards can be loaded or re-loaded with funds and how these can be redeemed for value in either banking or non-banking environments.

UEPS. Our UEPS is a suite of software programs that make use of the FTS methodology to deliver an integrated information, payment, switching and settlement environment that underpins our transaction processing system. Our software principally runs on three devices: the smart card, the POS device and the back-end system mainframe. When we sell a complete system to a customer or license our technology, we provide all of the software required to operate the UEPS, including the smart card functionality, the POS devices that allow our smart cards to transact with each other in an offline manner and our back-end system that primarily stores an audit trail of all transactions effected.

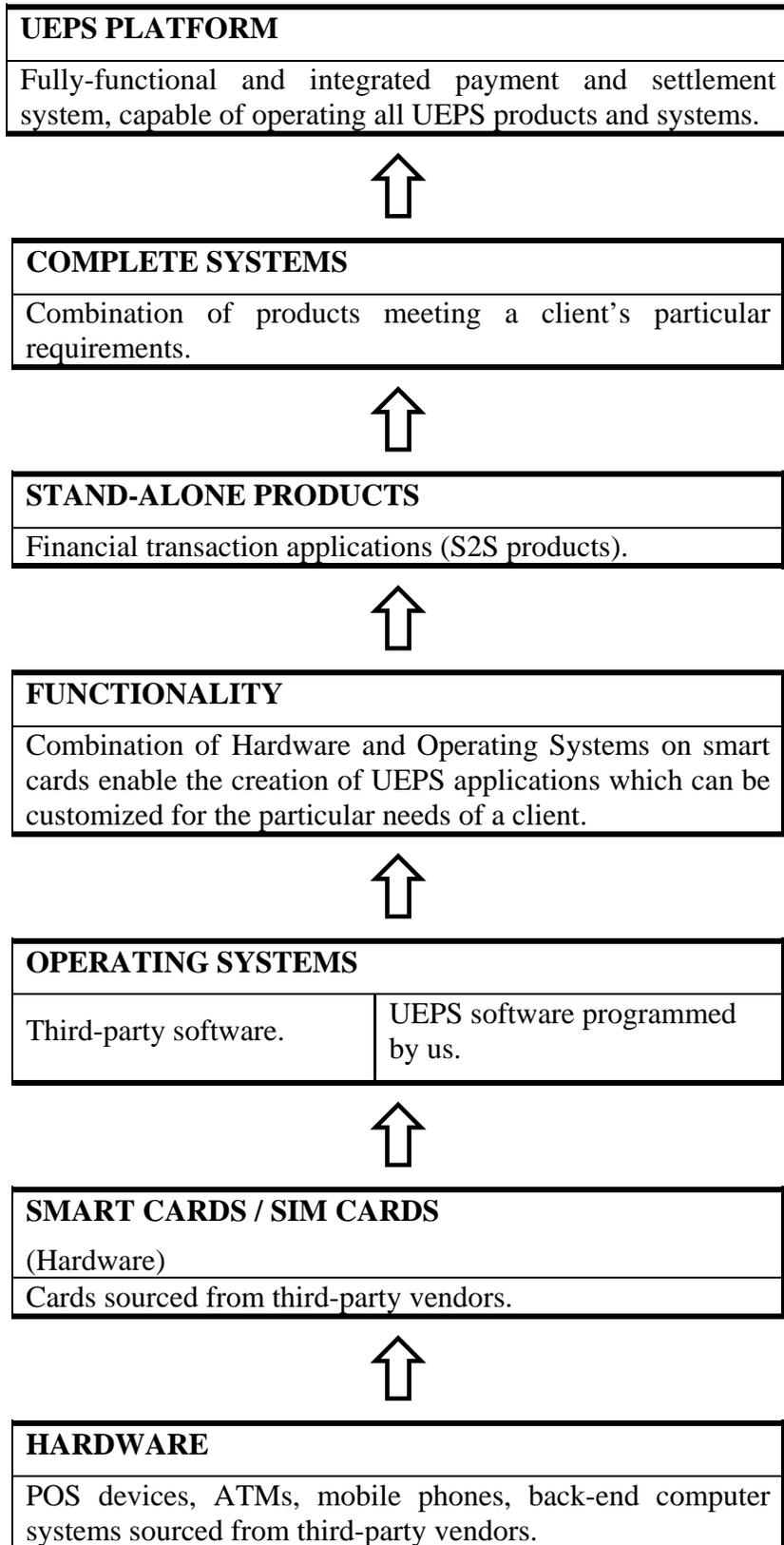
The primary strengths of the UEPS are its affordability, security and flexibility. The system is affordable because the computer chips on the smart cards contain all the software necessary to process UEPS transactions, thereby allowing the POS devices required to conduct these transactions to contain far fewer components and less circuitry than traditional POS devices. There is also a reduced need for processing power and on-board memory given that online communication is not necessary. This eliminates the need for an internal or external modem and its associated hardware, maintenance and call costs. As a result, the UEPS terminals are relatively inexpensive and do not require specialized technical expertise for installation. The UEPS also reduces or eliminates the need for national infrastructures, including electricity, telephone or data transmission. The UEPS is secure because the funds in each smart card are protected from illegal access through biometric fingerprint technology. In addition, every transaction is verified by the two smart cards involved in the transaction using state-of-the-art cryptographic systems in conjunction with protocols and techniques that we have developed. Finally, our UEPS is flexible because transactions are completed offline, eliminating virtually all restrictions where verified transactions can occur.

We released the first version of our UEPS in 1991. It included software to operate each smart card as well as the main payment system. Later versions of our UEPS provided all of the functions necessary to issue and manage a smart card and terminal base as well as those needed to effect settlement between all of the operators and participants. Our UEPS is fully traceable and auditable. It can also provide advanced capabilities including loss tolerance and smart card-based interest distribution. Finally, our UEPS is scalable and capable of working in small applications including a hospital setting as well as large settings such as country-wide implementations.

Security Protocol. Our security protocol was designed to prevent opportunistic fraud and enforce the correct transaction flow. The symmetric triple data encryption standard, or DES, is used extensively in association with a native random number generator that ensures that all transactions are performed by using a random session key pair. The DES encryption algorithm can be easily modified to use alternative symmetric or asymmetric encryption algorithms such as the Rivest, Shamir and Adleman or elliptic curves. Each message exchanged during a transaction names both transacting parties, includes unique information to guarantee freshness and depends explicitly on all the messages that occur before it.

Our UEPS Platform

The following diagram depicts how our UEPS platform is constructed.



The UEPS we sell to clients is a platform with the potential to provide all of the products we develop which, when grouped together, form complete systems serving the specific needs of various business segments. Depending on the requirements of a particular customer, we assist the customer in the setup of its application which is tailored to provide only the products and services initially required, although the UEPS can later be updated to provide additional products. We outsource the manufacturing of the hardware components of our system, including smart cards, POS devices, automated teller machines, or ATMs, PCs and back-end mainframes. However, we have developed all of our application software modules so that they will run on different hardware platforms which allow us to be hardware-independent and to provide our customers with the latest and most economical hardware solutions.

Scalability. Our UEPS can be implemented in different environments, from small closed systems to national implementations. In closed-system environments, the UEPS front-end equipment is personal computer-based and can therefore be implemented at relatively low cost. In these instances, we provide the back-end system on a transaction fee basis, thus limiting the overall set up cost. This approach can also be used whenever larger implementations are required but where the customer prefers to focus on marketing and selling its products rather than initially concentrating on operating the back-end system. The cost to entry can thus be greatly reduced as the operations can first become profitable before expending large amounts of capital. On the other hand, large governmental institutions, financial institutions or medical insurers typically prefer to maintain control over the entire payment system and therefore invest in a full system implementation. The time to launch these projects tends to be longer due to the time that is required to train the end-user to operate the system.

Once a UEPS is installed on behalf of a customer, we believe that we are well-positioned to benefit from the scalability of the system as minimal changes are required to be made to the application base for the system to manage significantly greater numbers of users. We can therefore provide additional smart cards while leveraging the existing cost base in a market. In addition, we have a dedicated team of technicians and developers and an infrastructure capable of supporting a significant volume of customers and their transactions. As a result, we expect to benefit from economies of scale that pertain to increases in the number of products and services using the infrastructures we sell and/or implement.

UEPS Smart Card Functionality

We have combined these technologies to create a smart card application that incorporates and controls the functionality that is normally found on banking host systems. Our technology reverses the traditional approach where the card acts as an access mechanism to a host-managed account. Instead, the smart card controls the account itself while the host system is relegated to backing up and creating an audit trail for the smart card base.

As a result, our technology provides extensive and flexible functionality through a system that is practical, secure and auditable. The following list itemizes some of the unique and critical functions provided by our smart card technology.

Identification, Authentication, Non-Repudiation and Affirmation of UEPS Transactions. Traditional payment systems provide customers with paper receipts that reflect transaction details. Customers normally keep these receipts to reconcile their monthly account statements. During reconciliation, customers can detect fraudulent transactions and errors by matching account entries against their paper receipts, which may lead to disputes, financial losses and the repudiation of transactions. Fraud committed by people taking advantage of the inherent security weaknesses of traditional payment systems increases the cost of managing transactions effected through these systems. As a result, financial institutions and other system participants must invest significant resources to minimize the risk associated with fraud and errors.

A fundamental element of the UEPS is that all payment and money transfer transactions take place between two UEPS smart cards – the smart card to be debited and the smart card to be credited. During the transfer of value between the two smart cards, the transaction is written to a dedicated history file on each of the smart cards. These history files are subsequently used to ensure settlement either directly or through the activation of the UEPS multiple streams audit trail feature. Thus, smart card holders can reconcile their monthly accounts directly from the smart card's transaction history file. Also, each smart card authorizes all debit transactions through the presentation and verification of one of the card holder's biometric fingerprint templates that are stored in the smart card, and each UEPS transaction is signed by both smart cards. Taken together, these features of the UEPS help prevent the fraudulent creation, duplication or alteration of a transaction, as well as any potential repudiation of a transaction. As a result, the UEPS helps to minimize the costs associated with account management and inquiry resolution and helps ensure that customers do not incur losses from undetected errors, fraud or transaction mismanagement.

Continuous Debit. People with limited economic means or un-established credit histories may find it difficult to obtain access to public utility services such as telephone, fuel, water or electricity unless they purchase pre-paid units for these services. A pre-paid unit of service may be a liter of fuel, a kiloliter of water, ten minutes of electricity or a two minute local phone call, and may need to be used within a specified period of time before it expires. Pre-paying for services can deprive purchasers of flexibility to redeploy their funds to meet other financial needs.

The continuous debit feature of the UEPS eliminates the need for customers to buy pre-paid units by allowing them to use their smart cards to pay for these services as and when they need and use them. All a customer needs to do is to insert his smart card into the utility equipment and the smart card will debit itself whenever a unit of service is used. The continuous debit feature provides significant financial flexibility to customers and can be tailored to be used in any “pay as you go” environment, including Internet access.

Continuous debit transactions are typically a large number of small transactions that can quickly fill up the space on a smart card’s transaction file. We eliminated this problem by designing the UEPS to minimize the file space that these transactions require by enabling subsequent transactions to replace and aggregate with earlier ones, thereby treating multiple transactions as one global transaction.

Multiple and Restricted Wallets. Unbanked people who keep their cash at home risk the loss of their funds from misplacement, theft or disasters such as floods or fires, which can have a devastating impact on their financial lives. Keeping funds at home does not generate any interest income and cannot help demonstrate financial responsibility or provide collateral security for the extension of credit. Finally, keeping funds in cash can make it more difficult for people to segregate their funds for specific purposes, whereas having one or more bank accounts can facilitate budgeting for various categories of expenses.

The multiple wallet feature allows card holders to use their smart cards to help manage their budgets. Up to 255 wallets can be configured and activated per card holder depending on the electrically erasable programmable read-only memory, or EEPROM, available on the particular smart card. Each of the wallets can be configured to meet the specific requirements of the card holder, and can be used for interest-generating savings, pre-paid utilities, medication management, credit, debit orders and for many other purposes. In addition, a wallet can be either protected or unprotected. Protected wallets require the biometric verification of the card holder to effect transactions. Unprotected wallets are normally used for low value transactions such as transportation for which speed of processing is critical.

Since the audit trail of all transactions performed by the active wallets is stored on the smart card’s history file, card holders can provide third parties with a comprehensive record of their transaction histories, which can help evidence payments, such as insurance premiums and demonstrate a regular income stream from wages or other sources. This audit trail can provide unbanked people the opportunity to obtain affordable services from formal financial service providers which might otherwise deny or limit services to them.

Wallets can also be restricted. Restricted wallets allow transactions to be performed only at specific merchants. For example, if an employer desire to subsidize an employee’s transportation costs, a wallet can be configured that permits the holder to spend the value loaded into that wallet only at specified transportation points. Restricted wallets can also be used by governments to prevent social welfare grant recipients from using payment for particular goods or services.

Offline Loading. The use of payment systems that depend on online authorizations is difficult to implement in developing economies and countries that do not have advanced or reliable telecommunication infrastructures. Online systems include magnetic stripe-based solutions that are widely used in first world economies and require that all transactions, including retail sales, the dispensing of cash, the loading of value to smart cards and the authorization of credit transactions, be performed only at self-service terminals, or SSTs, ATMs or POS devices that operate online. Thus, online systems cannot be used to provide financial or banking services to the millions of people, such as those in developing countries, that live in geographical areas that have little or no infrastructure. Most smart card systems therefore, such as Europay, MasterCard and VISA, or EMV, also operate online. We believe that this reliance on online communication has limited the exploitation of smart card technology, has resulted in high system implementation and operational costs and has not addressed many of the needs of the world’s unbanked population.

Our offline loading feature has been designed to solve these problems associated with reliance on limited infrastructures and allows value to be distributed through existing infrastructures such as the postal service, fixed line telephones, cellular phones, verbal communication and newspapers. Our solution is a unique ten-digit signature code that the UEPS back-end system generates to enable specific amounts to be loaded to specific smart cards. When a ten-digit signature code is presented at any offline POS device to the smart card for which it was created, the code will, after validation, allow the smart card to credit one or a number of its internal wallets in the appropriate amount.

The offline loading function can be used to transfer funds remotely for payments such as wages, pensions, welfare grants, refunds and third party transfers. When a number of ten-digit signature codes are created for a specific smart card, each ten-digit signature code can then only be applied to that smart card once. Ten-digit signature codes can be presented to a smart card in a different order from the one in which the codes were created but can be effected only by that particular smart card.

Biometric Identification. The magnetic stripe credit and debit card systems available today use a written signature or a personal identification number, or PIN, in an effort to verify the customer's identity minimize the repudiation of transactions. However, PINs can be compromised, magnetic stripes can be cloned and if a card is stolen together with its PIN number, the card can be used to transact until it is reported stolen or its offline limits are reached. The PIN and card can also be used to gain access to back-end account information to defraud further the genuine card holder. Therefore, positive offline card holder verification is critical to ensure that a payment system does not effect fraudulent transactions. At the same time, the system must ensure that the genuine card holder's transactions are not rejected.

As an alternative form of customer identification, the UEPS supports biometrics in the form of fingerprint recognition. Biometric scanners are used to record a customer's fingerprint images. The fingerprint templates that result are stored in the holder's smart card and used for identification whenever the smart card is used.

Before a smart card is issued, the following fingerprint recordation process occurs:

- All ten fingers are captured, with three fingerprint images captured per finger.
- The three fingerprint images for each finger are consolidated and filtered to create the best image for that finger. This results in ten high-quality fingerprint images.
- The ten fingerprint images are used to generate fingerprint templates. A fingerprint template is a unique geometric representation of one fingerprint.
- The card holder is verified against these templates using the highest fingerprint matching threshold to ensure the best recordation process. This process assists to eliminate the false rejection of genuine card holders due to initial bad fingerprint template recordation.
- The fingerprint templates are signed by an "issuing UEPS smart card" and stored on the card holder's smart card.

When a transaction is performed, the card holder's fingerprints are verified against those stored on the smart card. The verification process occurs in a secure session between the smart card and the fingerprint scanner. During the verification phase, a moderate matching threshold is used to compensate for the changes in the card holder's fingerprint conditions.

Our biometric identification feature is designed to protect our card holders against fraud, helps eliminate transaction repudiation and reduces the complexity associated with hot card management systems and hot line centers, as well as the cost of the systems that are utilized to deal with stolen and lost cards.

Automatic Credit. The distribution of social welfare benefits, unemployment insurance, food parcels or vouchers and medical supplies is personnel intensive. Furthermore, beneficiaries must present themselves regularly at designated distribution locations in order to receive their benefits. These requirements create a number of operational and logistical problems, which increase the direct or indirect costs for system owners, operators and members, including:

- The costs of transporting beneficiaries and payment personnel to and from distribution points;
- The time beneficiaries must spend waiting in line at distribution points rather than working or engaging in other activities;
- The need to provide adequate staff, water, toilets, medical emergency services, shelters and security at distribution points;
- The need to provide personnel to deal with beneficiary communications and inquiries; and
- The need to create itineraries and schedules for payment delivery personnel, as well as to establish distribution centers and purchase vehicles to travel to distribution points.

Thus, governments incur significant costs in distributing social welfare payments at fixed or movable locations, and banking institutions must spend large sums to provide branches and ATMs where their customers can obtain cash. Many of these costs cannot be passed onto the client. We have developed the capacity in the UEPS to facilitate the distribution of cash at retail merchants in a manner that eliminates or reduces the need for social welfare beneficiaries and customers to travel to a specific ATM location, reduces merchants' costs of depositing excess cash and that enables banks to reduce their costs associated with providing, maintaining and servicing brick and mortar infrastructures.

We developed our automatic credit feature to allow our smart card holders to receive regular, fixed amount payments at POS devices that may not have the capability to perform online functions. The participants in an automatic credit transaction are the automatic credit initiator, the smart card holder and the merchant. The automatic credit initiator is the issuer which creates an automatic credit instruction for a particular wallet of a specific card holder. The smart card holder is the beneficiary of the automatic credit instruction which has been approved by the initiator. The merchant is any retailer which participates in the UEPS system and has a POS device for a card holder to activate automatic credit instructions.

Card holders go to designated points to register for an automatic credit instruction. While at the POS device, the credit initiator submits an application for an automatic credit instruction to the back-end system. The application can occur offline or online. Once the back-end system has validated the beneficiary's information, it creates an automatic credit instruction signature which is sent back to the POS device and is then recorded on the smart card. On the day that the card holder is due to receive a payment, the card holder inserts his smart card into any POS device. In the event that the automatic credit instruction is due and valid, the smart card of the card holder is automatically loaded.

Interest on Card. Unbanked people transact mainly with cash. One of the most fundamental disadvantages of cash is that it cannot generate interest income for the holder and that its value depreciates with inflation. The UEPS was designed, in essence, to be an alternative to a formal banking account that allows a smart card holder to earn interest on the value contained in his various wallets. The ability to earn interest provides an incentive for people to maintain balances on their smart cards rather than convert the full balances to cash or to unload them to a traditional banking account where they would not earn any interest.

There are numerous possible types of interest calculations, including simple, compound, continuous, minimum balance, average balance, daily and monthly interest. The UEPS uses the compound interest methodology, calculated daily on the previous day's closing balance. In order to calculate interest correctly, the client smart card requires a host date certificate, or HDC. This date originates from the back-end system, and is updated on the merchant smart card when it settles its transactions. The merchant smart card in turn passes the HDC to the card holder's smart card, which enables the client smart card to calculate the interest for any wallet that bears interest. The system is designed to ensure that the client smart card only calculates the interest using the latest HDC, and not any date given to it from an unsettled or inactive merchant smart card. Once interest is added to an interest-bearing wallet, a notification record is written to the card holder's smart card history file and forwarded to the merchant smart card for settlement. This record informs the back-end system of the interest amount credited.

UEPS Morphing. The UEPS is proprietary. It is designed for a specific market that requires specific features and as such is not compliant or compatible with other smart card systems. If it were compatible with other systems, the usefulness of the UEPS would be as limited as these other systems and could not provide a solution for the unbanked populations of the world. However, we have designed the UEPS in such a way so that it can inter-operate with other standard payment systems such as EMV, one of the more widely-used standards in the banking sector. In the future, smart card holders may wish to use their smart cards in environments that are currently enabled for other smart card-based payment systems. The UEPS morphing feature allows our smart cards to transact at EMV POS devices as if our smart cards were in fact EMV smart cards. Our card holders can thus transact at EMV POS devices but the functionality provided at these POS devices is limited to that offered by the EMV system. Our smart cards, when required, can morph into the standards supported by the POS devices thus minimizing the cost of deploying another POS infrastructure.

Our UEPS morphing feature is not merely a collection of multiple applications grouped together into a single smart card. This feature also enables inter-operability between these applications. The EMV standard is mainly an online application that requires offline card authentication, online host authorization and online card issuer authentication. The EMV payment application is invoked by the POS device using the application selection methodology. The UEPS smart card can recognize the type of environment in which it is used through the command structure passed to it from the ATM, SST, POS device or any other smart card reader conducting the transaction. Once the smart card has sensed the system in use, it immediately morphs this application and behaves as such for the duration of the transaction. The morphing feature is not limited to EMV, but can also be used with CEPS, Visa Horizon and Mondex, among other systems. It places the UEPS card holder in a unique position to possess a single smart card, and use it at any POS device, ATM or SST of his choice, without having to have different smart cards for every payment application.

Automatic Debit. Currently, payees experience various administrative problems and other challenges in collecting payments due to them through the formal banking system for insurance premiums, micro-loan payments and governmental statutory deductions for items such as unemployment insurance. In addition, collectors suffer payment losses as a result of insufficient funds, closed accounts, or charge back transactions, and may incur significant personnel costs for employees to attempt to collect from non-payers. Payees may find that their accounts are incorrectly debited, unauthorized debits are made or they pay high fees for debit orders which are not processed.

For unbanked people, their problems are often even greater since their only means of payment is cash. To pay a premium, they have to present themselves at the office of the financial service provider and pay their premium in cash. These offices are typically in urban areas and therefore unbanked people have to pay for transportation in order to make their monthly payments. Carrying substantial amounts of cash over long distances involves risks of theft and loss.

We created the automatic debit feature to allow a smart card to reduce the balance in any of its active wallets on a specific date and for a predetermined amount. This function can take place in an offline environment at any POS device. The automatic debit feature reduces the risks associated with collection of insurance premiums and other regularly scheduled payments by ensuring that any funds loaded to the smart card are first used to service the automatic debit before being transferred for the card holder's general use.

The participants in an automatic debit transaction are the automatic debit initiator, the merchant and the smart card holder. The automatic debit initiator is the issuer which will create an automatic debit instruction for a particular wallet of a specific smart card holder. The merchant is any retailer which is a participant in the system and has a POS device for a card holder to activate automatic debit instructions. The card holder is the person who must pay the premium or other payment.

Card holders register for automatic debit instruction at the offices of the automatic debit initiator. While at the POS device, they submit an application for an automatic debit instruction to the back-end system. This can occur offline or online. Once the back-end system has validated the beneficiary's information, it creates an automatic debit instruction signature which is sent back to the POS device and is then recorded on the smart card. On the day that the card holder is due to pay a premium or other payment, the card holder inserts his smart card into any POS device. In the event that the automatic debit instruction is due, the smart card of the card holder is automatically debited.

Multiple Streams Audit Trails for Offline UEPS Transactions. The UEPS, as an offline system, must ensure that all transactions effected offline are settled, at some point in time, by the back-end system. Settlement is critical to guarantee that no funds can be lost by card holders even when a POS device, its paper audit trail or its merchant smart card is lost, stolen or destroyed. Importantly, smart card transactions, including automatic credits, automatic debits, interest accruals, agent transfers, cash downloads and purchases all have a financial effect on individual smart card balances and must therefore be settled in order to preserve system integrity. The UEPS multiple streams audit trail functionality is designed to ensure that the replacement smart card contains the correct amount of funds when a lost, stolen or defective card is replaced.

The UEPS provides the ability to activate multiple streams audit trails through POS device profile downloading. Multiple streams audit trails are distributed through the active smart card base and are completely transparent to all card holders. Multiple streams audit trails can only be implemented on smart cards which have an adequate amount of EEPROM memory as the size of the transaction file created on smart cards will at least double. The multiple streams audit trails functionality is especially useful in environments where either the POS device is offline or may be damaged or destroyed due to the harsh environmental conditions in which it operates or where there is a perceived risk that the POS device may be stolen.

When a client smart card is inserted into any POS device to perform one or more transactions, including a sale, load, unload, automatic credit, automatic debit or interest accrual transaction, the current transaction is written to both the client and the merchant smart cards. The previous transaction performed by the client smart card at another POS device is also written to the currently transacting merchant smart card transaction file as a "piggy back record." The previous transaction or transaction group written to the merchant smart card from another client is also written to the client smart card of the currently transacting client.

This process ensures that each transaction or transaction group effected on a client smart card is distributed directly to a second merchant smart card and indirectly to a third merchant smart card. The third transfer occurs by writing the transaction or transaction group to another client smart card which in turn transfers the same to a different merchant smart card. The number of different audit trails streams can be selected through the POS device or merchant profiles.

Upon settlement of the merchant smart card, the transactions which were performed at other merchants will therefore also be settled. Each merchant smart card becomes the carrier for transactions that have occurred at other merchants. All client smart cards become the multiple streams that facilitate the movement of transaction data among unrelated merchant smart cards. This process occurs in an offline environment.

In the event of the loss or destruction of any POS device or its associated merchant smart card or paper audit trail, all transactions that have been “piggy backed” can be recovered through the settlement of other merchant smart cards. The speed at which these transactions can be recovered will depend on how frequently the client smart cards that are used to “piggy back” transactions have transacted at other UEPS merchants. The multiple streams audit trails functionality provides complete and independent audit trails that help prevent fraud by single or colluding parties.

Transparent and Automatic Recovery for Offline UEPS Transactions. The UEPS, as an offline system, must ensure that all transactions effected offline complete successfully or that, in the event of a failure, the transaction in progress can be restarted without any loss being incurred by either the client or merchant concerned. Failure of the POS device or the premature removal of either of the smart cards involved during a transaction may lead to the client smart card being debited without the corresponding credit being reflected on the merchant smart card. Although the premature removal of either of the smart cards can be prevented by introducing motorized smart card readers, the cost involved is prohibitive and the solution does not address other possible failures due to POS device hardware problems or power failures, which are common in areas with unreliable power infrastructures.

The UEPS is designed to recover failed transactions through its transparent and automatic recovery feature. This feature is activated during the session key establishment phase that occurs whenever two smart cards transact. During the session key establishment phase, each smart card generates an eight-byte natural random number and triple-DES encrypts it with its generic UEPS key pair. These two encrypted blocks are then exchanged by the two smart cards, and once decrypted, used by each smart card to generate a random DES key pair. This new key pair is used to exchange further information between the smart cards until the transaction is completed.

During the next phase, each smart card passes to the other its smart card unique serial number and its current transaction counter. At this stage, the client smart card is now able to determine if the last transaction written to its transaction file was indeed also effected on the merchant smart card. If not, the client smart card simply unrolls its last transaction thus restoring the correct data image as it was prior to the transaction. This feature can also be used whenever a POS device is disabled for whatever reason. In this instance, the two smart cards can simply be inserted into any other working POS device and the two smart cards will automatically re-synchronize themselves. Further transaction processing can then resume normally. As a result of this feature, transactions such as transaction cancellation and reversals can be performed offline in a secure manner.

Mechanics of Loading, Spending and Settlement

The following describes how card holders can load value onto their smart cards and spend the value they receive. It also describes how merchants settle transactions with our back-end system.

Loading. All card holders that receive social welfare grants or whose employers participate in our system can load their smart cards at any POS device located in merchant stores. Card holders can load their smart cards in several different ways. If the card holder’s electronic value was created through the ten-digit signature code, then the card holder has three options. He can effect an online auto load, in which case the POS device connects in real time to the back-end system, which then forwards any available ten-digit signature codes present in the account of the card holder. These codes will be loaded to the smart card automatically. If the communications network is erratic or unreliable, ten-digit signature codes can be downloaded to the POS device of a nearby participating merchant where and when the network is operational. The card holder can then perform an offline auto load whereby any ten-digit signature codes present in the POS device will be loaded to his smart card. If a network connection is not available, the card holder can key in his ten-digit signature code and amount to be loaded. In all scenarios the smart card will be credited only if the ten-digit signature code is decrypted successfully by the smart card. If the card holder’s smart card is initialized with one or a number of automatic credit instructions, the smart card will credit itself as we describe under “Automatic Credit feature.”

Spending. Once value has been loaded to a smart card, card holders may purchase goods or services, make cash withdrawals, initiate money transfers, request automatic loans, effect third party payments and invoke automatic credits and debit orders, all offline at any participating merchant store. To perform a transaction, the card holder inserts his smart card into the top smart card reader of the POS device and selects the appropriate function. Biometric fingerprint identification is required for most functions to protect card holders against the unintended or fraudulent usage of their funds. A printed receipt displays the details of the transaction performed and includes other system audit trail information.

Settlement. As spending on a UEPS smart card occurs offline, the settlement of the merchant transactions with the back-end system needs to take place within the two day “window settlement” period provided for in the contract, or as and when the merchant smart card becomes full. Settlement can be performed online or offline. Merchants who have access to a network infrastructure can use the settlement option on their POS devices to connect to the back-end system and settle their merchant smart cards online. During the settlement process, merchants choose whether to have the funds settled deposited to a traditional bank account or transferred to a client smart card.

Once the merchant selects the settlement option, the transactions are stripped off the merchant smart card, and the accumulated transaction values, less the transaction fees which the merchant is contractually required to pay to us, are paid to the merchant. Payment occurs either through the country’s traditional banking clearing system, by check or is credited to the merchant’s client smart card for immediate or future use. The last option is extremely beneficial for rural merchants who purchase their goods from larger wholesalers. Their funds are, upon settlement, immediately available. Therefore, they can purchase goods using their client smart card and/or withdraw cash at other participating merchants. Merchants who do not have access to a network infrastructure can insert their merchant smart card into any POS device that has online connectivity and perform the settlement process. Many merchants can share any POS device.

If a merchant does not have access to a communication network, the merchant can use our “milking” function with a “milking” smart card. This smart card has greater functionality than a regular smart card and therefore requires a large memory chip for storing multiple transactions, ‘hot card’ files, a freshness certificate, and any other variables, including fees and/or interest rates that need to be updated on merchant smart cards which operate in deep rural areas. The milking smart card is inserted in the bottom smart card reader of a POS device and the merchant inserts the merchant smart cards to be ‘milked’ into the top smart card reader. During this settlement process, the transactions are stripped from the transaction history file of the merchant smart card and at the same time, the new hot card file, freshness certificate, fee structure, interest rates and any other parameter that requires modification are updated. The milking smart card is then physically handed over to the central office in order to update the back-end system. At the time of settlement, all transactions are stripped from the merchant smart card, aggregated and paid into the nominated bank account of the merchant. Merchants can select their client smart card as their nominated account, in which case the amount to be paid is added to the merchant’s client smart card.

We have designed and developed a dual functionality smart card called the Net1 Combi-Card for use in rural environments and for very small merchant stores or hawkers. Hawkers are typically small merchants that sell food or merchandise from a stand on the side of road or on a pavement. This smart card is initialized with both merchant and client functionality. While trading, the merchant section of the smart card is used for transaction storage which once settled will allow the merchant to use the same smart card to perform purchases or any other financial function.

Our UEPS Products

The following table summarizes each of our smart card to smart card, or S2S, products, including:

- the market introduction date;
- the key features of the product;
- the features of our UEPS technology which each product uses;
- the types of fees we charge or currently plan to charge for the product; and
- the target markets for the product:

<u>Product</u>	<u>Year of Market Introduction</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Types of Fees</u>	<u>Target Markets</u>
S2S Pension and Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2000-2004 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten-Digit Signature Codes – Offline and Online Loading • Automatic Credit • Multiple Audit Trail • Mutual Authentication • Transparent and Automatic Recovery • Biometric Identification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loading Fee per Beneficiary • Sales of Smart cards • Registration and Enrollment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government • Social Welfare Grant Beneficiaries
S2S Wage Payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten-Digit Signature Codes – Offline and Online Loading • Multiple Wallets • Restricted Wallets • Multiple Audit Trails • Mutual Authentication • Transparent and Automatic Recovery • Biometric Identification • Interest Calculations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wage Loading Fee per Employee per Month • Equipment Sales per Payroll Clerk plus POS Terminals for the Payment of Wages in the Field or Factory • Sales of Smart cards • Mass Registration and Enrollment per Employee if Performed by us • Monthly Smart Card Account Fee per Employee per Month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employers • Employees
S2S Cash Advance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten-Digit Signature Codes – Offline and Online Loading • Multiple Wallets • Restricted Wallets • Multiple Audit Trails • Mutual Authentication • Transparent and Automatic Recovery • Biometric Identification • Automatic credit scoring • Automatic debit and credit • Interest Calculations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest earned if we assume the credit risk • Loading fee per cash advance • Debit order fee • Sales of Smart cards • Mass Registration and Enrollment per Employee if Performed by us 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employers • Employees
S2S Loans to Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten-Digit Signature Codes – Offline and Online Loading • Multiple Wallets • Restricted Wallets • Multiple Audit Trails • Mutual Authentication • Transparent and Automatic Recovery • Biometric Identification • Automatic credit scoring • Automatic debit and credit • Interest Calculations • Electronic card audit trail of all active loans • Enforcement of minimum disposable income rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest earned if we assume the credit risk • Loading fee per cash advance • Debit order fee • Sales of Smart cards • Mass Registration and Enrollment per Employee if Performed by us 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial institutions • Employees

<u>Product</u>	<u>Year of Market Introduction</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Types of Fees</u>	<u>Target Markets</u>
S2S Medical Management, Patient Monitoring and Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple Wallets • Restricted Wallets • Multiple Audit Trails • Mutual Authentication • Transparent and Automatic Recovery • Biometric Identification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology Processing Fee per Smart Card per Month (Volume Based) • UEPS Software Fee (Volume Based) • Database Capturing Module per Patient • Patient License Fee per Hospital/Clinic/Health Care Facility • Equipment Sales for Hospital/Clinic and Health Care Facility • Sales of Smart cards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Governmental Organizations • Government Paid Contractors • Governments
S2S Retail and Wholesale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2004 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten-Digit Signature Codes – Offline and Online Loading • Automatic Credit • Multiple Wallets • Restricted Wallets • Multiple Audit Trails • Mutual Authentication • Transparent and Automatic Recovery • Biometric Identification • Interest Calculations • Settlement – Offline and Online 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merchant Transaction Fee • Cash Withdrawal Fee from UEPS Card Holders Excluding Social Grant Recipients • Hardware Equipment Sales or Rentals • Smart Card Sales • Installation & Training Fee • Reports and Banking Fees • Monthly Card Account Fee per Retailer per Month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retailers • Wholesale Retailers • UEPS Client Card Holders
S2S Insurance System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2004 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple Audit Trails • Mutual Authentication • Transparent and Automatic Recovery • Biometric Identification • Settlement – Offline and Online 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insurance Merchant Transaction Fee • Debit Order Collection Fee • Hardware Equipment Sales or Rentals • Smart card Sales • Installation and Training Fee • Reports and Banking Fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insurance Underwriter/Broker (External Insurance Merchants)

The following describes in more detail how our S2S products work and the benefits of each product.

S2S Pension and Welfare

S2S Pension and Welfare provides a secure and affordable transacting channel between social welfare grant beneficiaries, governmental agencies and formal businesses. Through this product, we distribute social welfare benefits to the unbanked and under-banked populations, and allow the recipients of these benefits to transact with formal businesses.

How it works. We enroll social welfare grant beneficiaries by issuing them a UEPS smart card that digitally stores their biometric fingerprint templates on the smart card, enabling them to access their social welfare grants securely at any time or place. The smart card, with its pre-printed and unique serial number, or USN, is issued to the beneficiary on site. Optical fingerprint sensor technology identifies and verifies beneficiaries. The fingerprint reader is programmed to create a random cryptographic session between itself and an inserted smart card, thereby limiting the possibility of fraudulent storage and replay of digital templates.

The smart card provides the holder with access to all of the UEPS functionality, which includes the ability to have the smart card funded with wage, pension or welfare payments, make retail purchases, enjoy the convenience of pre-paid facilities and qualify for a range of affordable financial services, including insurance and short-term loans. The smart card also offers the card holder the ability to make debit order payments to a variety of third parties, including utility companies, schools and retail merchants, with which the holder maintains an account. The card holder can also use the smart card as a savings account. Depending on a country's specific requirements, holders load their smart card using one of two methods – ten-digit signature code creation or automatic credit. We describe both of these methods under “Our Technology – UEPS Smart Card Functionality – Offline Loading” and “– Automatic Credit.”

When the ten-digit signature code method is used, the government agency submits to us a simple payroll file containing the beneficiary's identity number and the value of the grant. We then process this file and, using the identification number of each beneficiary, create a ten-digit signature code. The ten-digit signature code can only be loaded on to the smart card for which it was created. These ten-digit signature codes can be distributed to the memory of POS devices or other compatible devices, including fixed or mobile ATM dispensers or remote personal computers, by accessing a communication network such as satellite, X.25, TCP/IP or GPRS-GSM. Thereafter, the beneficiary can load the smart card offline. If a GPRS – GSM communication network is available, the beneficiary can load the smart card online.

The beneficiary simply inserts a smart card into the POS device and is prompted to present his fingerprint. If the fingerprint matches the one stored on the smart card, the smart card is loaded with the ten-digit signature code created for that particular smart card. The POS device then prints a receipt that outlines the amount of the grant paid to the beneficiary.

The automatic credit feature allows a smart card holder to receive regular, fixed-amount payments such as welfare grants or other benefits, food parcels, meal vouchers and/or medical supplies at POS devices that operate offline. Automatic credit instructions are recorded on the smart card at the time they are granted by the issuer. Each automatic credit instruction recorded embodies a number of parameters such as the amount and the wallet to be credited, the frequency at which the credit should occur and the commencement and expiration date of the instruction.

When the beneficiary inserts a smart card into a POS device or any other compatible device, the automatic credit feature will be automatically invoked. During this process, each automatic credit instruction previously recorded on the smart card will be reviewed. If all related parameters such as timing, commencement and expiration date are all correct the smart card is credited with the funds due. When this happens, the transaction is recorded immediately on the merchant smart card present in the POS device at the time that the beneficiary's smart card is credited. Since the electronic funds have been created offline, automatic credit transactions must be forwarded to the back-end system through a merchant settlement or through our multiple audit trail facility. We are able to claim the actual funds loaded to beneficiaries' smart cards from the government agency at the end of each business day because the back-end system is informed of all of the electronic values created.

Benefits. Our S2S Pension and Welfare system provides numerous benefits to governments agencies and beneficiaries. The system offers provincial governments a reliable service at a reasonable price. For beneficiaries, our smart card offers convenience, security, affordability and flexibility. They can avoid long waiting lines at payment locations and do not have to get to payment locations on scheduled payment dates to receive cash. They do not lose money if they lose their smart cards, since a lost smart card is replaceable and the biometric fingerprint identification technology helps prevent fraud. Their personal security risks are reduced since they do not have to safeguard their cash. Beneficiaries have access to affordable financial services, can save and earn interest on their smart cards and can perform money transfers to friends and relatives living in other provinces. Finally, beneficiaries pay no transaction charges to load their smart cards, perform balance inquiries, make purchases or downloads or effect monthly debit orders. For us, the system allows us to reduce our operating costs by reducing the amount of cash we have to transport.

S2S Wage Payment

S2S Wage Payment allows an employer to pay employee wages electronically, either online or offline, by transferring the precise amount of the wage payment directly onto a smart card, thus eliminating the need for the employer to store and handle cash at the workplace. We originally designed this product for unbanked and under-banked workforces and their employers. However, employers of employees who often have bank accounts have expressed interest in this product as well, which we attribute to its affordability, convenience and security.

How it works. Employees of participating employers receive smart cards which we issue to them. We download a ten-digit signature code for each employee wage payment to a POS device, and the employer takes the POS device to the pay site on payday. The employee inserts his smart card into the POS device which then searches for any ten-digit signature codes created for that particular smart card. Once the POS device locates and decrypts the ten-digit signature code, it immediately loads the smart card with the wage payment. The POS device prints a receipt which acts as a pay stub by including the amount of the wage paid and any deductions made. The receipt also indicates the balance of the “savings” wallet, if available. The process takes up to six seconds from insertion of the smart card to completion of printing. Personal identification through finger print authentication is not necessary to perform a load as the ten-digit signature code is uniquely linked to the USN number of the employee’s smart card.

Benefits. S2S Wage Payment provides numerous benefits to employers and to employees. For employers, the system helps to increase productivity in the work environment and reduce administration and labor costs associated with the management, transportation, delivery and general handling of cash. Electronic payment requires less time than manual distribution of cash pay packets, thereby reducing the amount of employee downtime. Employers in rural and semi-rural areas no longer need to incur the inconvenience and expense of transporting their employees to urban areas to enable them to receive their wages from ATM’s nor to have to advance funds whenever these ATM’s run out of cash. In addition, the system is configurable for each employer so that the database can be split up into departmental or company sub-databases, if required.

Further, employers of unbanked and under-banked employees are frequently put into a position of having to provide savings, loans, burial insurance and other financial services to their workers. With S2S wage payment, the employee can opt to have a portion of his wage loaded directly to a separate savings wallet on the smart card. Interest is calculated on the current daily balance and paid monthly to the card holder. The card holder can also qualify for an affordable loan, provided by us or another participating service provider, which is loaded onto his smart card. The smart card informs the back-end system of the monthly loan repayment which is applied against the wage after loading the amount due to the smart card. Finally, instead of the employer having to negotiate the most cost effective burial insurance for his employees, he can take advantage of the insurance we negotiate with selected insurance companies on behalf of many employers. The issuance of the insurance policy is recorded in the chip of the smart card. For employees, S2S wage payment offers all of the benefits described above under “S2S Pension and Welfare.” Additional benefits include fees for cash withdrawals that are typically lower than bank charges for the same transaction.

S2S Cash Advance

The S2S Cash Advance product will provide an issuer with the facility to offer small monthly cash advances to UEPS cardholders at UEPS POS terminals installed at participating merchants, bank branches and the offices of micro-financiers.

The product allows the cardholder to receive a cash advance, calculated offline by the client's card, taking into account the monthly salary or wage income previously received by the card as well as any current deductions in respect of short or medium term loans. For example, when the next wage is paid on the card, the full amount of the previously granted cash advance plus associated finance charges will be automatically deducted and remitted to the financier. The card holder will then be in a position to qualify for a new cash advance as and when required.

How it works. When a client presents his/her client card in the top slot of the POS device and the client selects the “Cash Advance” function on the POS device, the POS device will interrogate the client card for a previous Cash Advance that has not been repaid via debit order instructions. If a Cash Advance exists, this transaction will be denied. The POS device will prompt the client to select one of the Cash Advance options. The POS screen will display the Cash Advance option as well as the Cash Advance amount calculated. Once a Cash Advance has been granted and the client has been successfully biometrically verified, the client card will credit itself with the amount of the Cash Advance.

Benefits. S2S Cash Advance has many benefits for card holders, merchants and financiers. For card holders, the system provides a cost effective and flexible method to apply for a Cash Advance at any registered merchant, bank branch or micro-financier that participates in the system. The system gives a card holder convenient access to credit as the credit check is performed by the client card itself in order to grant the Cash Advance, at an affordable low interest rate charged. Merchants benefit through the creation of a new revenue stream as they will be paid a fee for each Cash Advance loaded. Finally, the system benefits financiers as it provides a cost effective way of granting affordable Cash Advances without the cost of labor, stationary, infrastructure and administration.

S2S Loans to a Card

The S2S Loans to a Card was designed for financiers to be able to participate in our SmartSwitch systems and utilize the UEPS technology to minimize the cash amount being paid out to their clients in respect of loans. Loans which are being made to cardholders can be loaded electronically on to their smart cards instead of dispensing cash.

How it works. In order to participate in the system, the financiers will have to be registered onto the SmartSwitch system. A legal contract is completed between SmartSwitch and the Financier/ Merchant stating the specific hardware equipment requirements. Arrangements are made between SmartSwitch and the Financier/ Merchant for installation, implementation and training of the product.

In order to perform offline loads to a client card, the first step will be to request the amount of electronic funds required for the day's/week's transfers to cards. The amount required plus a fee levied by SmartSwitch must be paid into a nominated bank account of SmartSwitch as stipulated in the merchant contract. If the fee is not included, the SmartSwitch system will automatically deduct the fee from the total funds requested. The merchant / financier will advise SmartSwitch as soon as funds have been transferred into the nominated bank account in the contract. The value will be credited to the financier / merchant's instant bank account, or IBA, held on the back-end system and linked to the Merchant/Agent Card Reference Number. Using the POS device, the merchant will select the option to perform a funds load transaction for the value required. The POS will go online to the system host, access the funds available in the merchant IBA and load the merchant's agent transfer card accordingly. When a loan is granted, the client card is inserted into the top reader of the POS device and the amount of the loan is transferred electronically from the merchant/agent card to the client card. A slip is printed verifying the amount of the loan loaded. The client can then perform a limited cash withdrawal if required and utilize the balance at merchant stores for spending and/or cash withdrawals. A sales transaction for the monthly repayment of the loan can be performed immediately, limiting the risks and costs involved in finding the client for repayment purposes or a third party deduction file will be forwarded to SmartSwitch. At the end of each business day, merchants will be required to settle their merchant agent cards to the SmartSwitch system host for reporting purposes.

Benefits. The benefits of S2S Loans to a Card are multiple. The system reduces cash held at a lending branch as there is no need to dispense cash to the client in respect of a loan. The loan value is electronically loaded to the smart card. The risks associated with fraud and theft is minimized as there is no need to hold large amounts of cash on the premises. Instead of collecting cash, the monthly loan repayment can be performed electronically by performing a sales transaction using the same POS device or third party deduction. The result is a reduction in overall operating costs as security and insurance costs are reduced. The system also prevents the granting of fraudulent loans as biometric fingerprint verification is required from both the cardholder and the agent merchant card managing the loan. Finally, the merchant has easy access to a full audit trail of all electronic loans loaded from the merchant card to the cardholder's card and detailed management reports are made available to the merchant on a daily and monthly basis.

S2S Medical Management

Our S2S Medical Management product applies the UEPS technology in a non-financial environment to facilitate the management, distribution and control of the anti-retroviral, or ARV, drugs used to combat HIV/AIDS. The system is designed to operate in the deepest rural areas where no meaningful infrastructure exists. It is also designed to form a basis for the implementation of other drug distribution programs.

Governments and charitable organizations face many challenges in the distribution and control of ARV drugs. Patients who do not strictly adhere to the required drug regimen for the rest of their lives face the risk of drug resistance, which can lead to death. The toxicity of ARV drugs requires effective patient monitoring. Data needs to be collected to evaluate the effectiveness of drugs available for treatment.

How it works. We issue smart cards to participating hospitals, dispensaries and doctors and to their AIDS/HIV patients. The smart cards use biometric fingerprint identification technology and act as portable electronic medical record books that allow patients to be serviced anywhere without relying on centralized systems and communications networks. The smart cards carry all patient-related information, including personal details, drug regimens, prescriptions, visitation history, doctor's details, dispensary information and other data. This data allows us to populate and update databases that track each patient's progress, each doctor's performance, each and every prescription dispensed and each dispensary's drug inventory levels. The system monitors patient activities, and is designed to ensure the integrity of data, reduce fraud, manage drug inventories and, control drug delivery, ensure patient anonymity and privacy, and distribute payment for goods and services. Each day, all registration information, changes to patient information, and information regarding drug dispensation is encrypted and communicated to our back-end system for batch processing. Once validated this information is forwarded directly to a confidential server managed by the government and/or funding organizations.

Benefits. S2S Medical Management offers many benefits to government organizations, medical professionals and health care workers, and patients. For government organizations, the system helps save money by improving the efficiency of ARV drug distribution and by reducing the potential for fraud and falsification of data. For medical professionals and health care workers, the system facilitates the real time but offline registration of patients and the storage of crucial patient information, such as the patient's last visit date, changes in information such as height and weight and the most recent prescription. For patients, the portability of the electronic medical record allows them to be treated anywhere, without relying on centralized systems and communications networks. The system, which is provided free of charge to the patient, is designed to ensure patient privacy. Finally, our technology preserves the patient's information, even if the smart card is lost.

S2S Retail and Wholesale

Our S2S Retail and Wholesale product enables retailers, wholesalers and financial service providers to effect commercial transactions with one another and with unbanked and under-banked customers. Many merchants who service the unbanked and under-banked operate in underdeveloped areas where traditional financial institutions and their products are unavailable or limited due to the lack of communication infrastructures. In addition, these merchants do not meet the selection criteria imposed by financial service providers, including banks and credit card companies, either for financial reasons or because they cannot meet or adhere to the rules and regulations these formal institutions demand. The system permits participants, which include merchants, wholesalers and financial service providers to effect payments for goods and services, and to dispense cash from one smart card to another in a secure offline manner. The system is designed to eliminate unauthorized use by ensuring that all transactions are biometrically approved by the card holders. The system guarantees integrity by providing an audit trail for each transaction that is stored on both the customer and merchant smart cards.

How it works. The participants in this system are merchants whom we enroll and consumers who are smart card holders. When we enroll a merchant, we issue a smart card to the merchant that contains its profile as well as the store's merchant reference number and install an appropriate POS device that takes into account the type of power and communications infrastructure available at the merchant's location. The POS device is either battery-operated or uses a municipal power supply. All our POS devices can use GSM/GPRS, TCP/IP, X.25 or satellite networks to perform loading and settlement functions. The smart card is inserted in the bottom smart card reader of the POS device to perform on-line transactions with customers. We sign a contract with each merchant that is tailored to the needs of each merchant, reflecting the number of stores to be serviced and the specific hardware we agree to install. We provide each merchant with installation, system implementation and training. We also provide merchants with our marketing material for display at their locations so that their customers know that the merchant offers our services. The transactions stored on merchant smart cards cannot be overwritten until they have been settled by using our offline "milking" facility or connecting online to the back-end system.

Benefits. S2S Retail and Wholesale provides numerous benefits to merchants and to customers. A growing smart card base offers merchants a larger number of customers who can shop in their stores. The system also provides them with the opportunity to realize new income streams from the fees they collect by providing at their locations our broad range of financial services and products, including cash downloads, money transfers, loans and burial insurance. Finally, their security risks and expenses associated with handling cash can be significantly reduced, including banking charges and communications costs. The benefits of the system for customers are a combination of the ones we describe above under "S2S Pension and Welfare" and "S2S Wage Payment."

S2S Insurance

Our S2S Insurance intermediary product enables unbanked and under-banked consumers to obtain affordable and reliable burial insurance policies. In South Africa, cultural reasons make burial insurance important to many people. Our system enables insurance companies to access this customer base. The insurance industry is subject to various laws and regulations which are designed to protect policyholders and our system ensures compliance with these laws and regulations by utilizing the key features of the UEPS technology.

How it works. In order to participate in the system, card holders and insurance brokers must be enrolled in our system. The broker enrollment procedure is similar to the procedure we use for merchants. The insurance broker's merchant smart card is created centrally and loaded with the broker's burial insurance product options. Individual brokers receive smart cards which digitally store their biometric fingerprint templates on the smart card. After completion of the enrollment process, we issue an insurance merchant smart card to the insurance broker. We provide the insurance broker with installation, implementation and training.

When an applicant applies for an insurance policy, the insurance broker explains relevant information, including the different policy options, waiting options and the 30-day "cooling off" period. The 30-day "cooling off" period allows the policy holder who has decided to buy a policy issued by another insurance company to change his mind and to keep the original policy instead. The system informs all parties involved, including the brokers for the previous insurer and the new insurer that the client is in a 30-day cooling off period. This makes the insurance broker of the previous insurer aware of the client's intention, and allows the insurance broker to contact the client in an effort to keep the client.

When a broker sells a policy to a client, the first check performed by the smart card is to ascertain if the client has already signed up for a similar product, which may be accomplished offline. If not, the client accepts the new policy by presenting his fingerprint for verification by the smart card. The broker also presents his fingerprint to prove that he sold the policy and thereby allow him to receive his sales commission. The system then writes the policy number and details, including the amount of the premium, to the card holder's smart card. This reduces the risk of future disputes regarding the policy. When an insured individual dies, the beneficiary presents the identity document, the insured's smart card and death certificate, and the original policy document. This information is checked against the information stored on the smart card by simply inserting the deceased's smart card into a POS device and printing the data associated with burial policy information. If valid, the claim is paid out to the beneficiary immediately.

Benefits. Our S2S Insurance intermediary product offers numerous benefits to insurance brokers and policyholders. For brokers, the system provides improved access to its potential client base, minimizes the risks associated with fraud through biometric fingerprint identification, facilitates legal compliance and provides a secure channel for collection of premiums. In addition, brokerage commissions can be managed through the system. The benefits for policyholders are generally the same as for customers as described above under "S2S Retail and Wholesale." In addition, because the system reduces premium collection risk to the insurance company, it provides consumers with access to more affordable insurance products of a higher quality than would otherwise be available.

Our EasyPay Offering

We own 100% of EasyPay (Proprietary) Limited, or EasyPay, which operates the largest bank-independent financial switch in Southern Africa. EasyPay focuses on the provision of high-volume, secure and convenient payment, prepayment and value-added services to the South African market. EasyPay's infrastructure connects into all major South African banks and switches both debit and credit card electronic funds transfer, or EFT, transactions for some of South Africa's leading retailers and petroleum companies. It is a South African Reserve Bank, or SARB, approved third-party payment processor.

In addition to its core business of transaction processing and switching, EasyPay provides a complete end-to-end reconciliation and settlement service to its customers. This service includes dynamic reconciliation as well as easy-to-use report and screen-query tools for down-to-store-level, management and control purposes.

The EasyPay suite of services includes:

- EFT - EasyPay switches credit, debit and fleet card transactions for leading South African retailers and petroleum companies;
- EasyPay Bill Payment - As part of its value-added services offering, EasyPay has developed and operates a consumer bill payment service introduced at retail point-of sale over 10 years ago. Known and marketed as “EasyPay”, the service is integrated into a large number of national retailers, mobile channels and is available over the internet at www.easypay.co.za. EasyPay processes monthly account payment transactions for approximately 200 different bill issuers including major local Authorities, telephone companies, utilities, medical service providers, traffic departments, mail order companies, banks and insurance companies;
- EasyPay Prepaid Electricity - This service enables local utility companies such as Eskom Holdings Limited, or Eskom, and a growing number of local authorities on a national basis to sell prepaid electricity to their customers;
- Prepaid Airtime - EasyPay vends airtime at retail POS for all the South African network operators;
- Electronic Gift Voucher - EasyPay supports the electronic generation, issuance and redemption of paper or card-based gift vouchers;
- EasyPay Licenses - EasyPay enables the issuance of new South African Broadcasting television licenses and the capturing of existing license details within retail environments via a web-based user interface;
- Third Party Switching and Processing Support – EasyPay switches transactions from retail POS systems to the relevant back-end systems; and
- Hosting Services - EasyPay’s infrastructure supports the hosting of payment servers and applications on behalf of third parties, including financial institutions.

EasyPay provides 24x7 monitoring and support services, reconciliation, automated clearing bureau, or ACB, settlement, reporting, full disaster recovery and redundancy services.

Our Other Products

Our acquisition of Prism in fiscal 2007 gave us access to additional products. Where applicable, we have integrated these products into our UEPS product and service offerings. These other products are:

Chip and wireless

We are a supplier of chip cards into the South African and other international markets. We work with mobile network operators, card manufacturers and semiconductor manufacturers to provide card technology, solutions and software that enable mobile telephony, mobile transactions and value-added services to take place in a trusted, secure and convenient manner. These chip products and technology include operating system and application development, card manufacture and production, from concept and design through, printing, packaging and distribution. At the core of our chip business is the strategy of licensing chip software to a wide spectrum of other industry participants.

Our VTU solution facilitates mobile phone-based prepaid airtime vending. The VTU technology enables prepaid cell phone users to purchase additional airtime simply, securely and conveniently. The vendor uses its Global Systems for Mobile Communications, or GSM, handset to purchase bulk airtime from a mobile network operator. Airtime value, as opposed to a virtual voucher, is then ‘transferred’ directly from the vendor’s cellular handset to that of the customer. When the vendor runs out of airtime value, it is a simple task to purchase more to resell to customers.

Payment Solutions

Our secure integrated POS payment products and systems include:

- FlexiLANE – A core component of the Prism Electronic Payment System architecture is an in-store controller ideally suited to multi-lane retail and petroleum station environments. The in-store controller forms an interfacing and concentration layer between a group of distributed terminal devices and a centralized payment and value added service, or VAS, aggregator. This helps large retailers and petroleum companies to overcome the challenges associated with processing multiple transactions from multiple access devices using multiple tender types;
- FlexiGATE – A terminal and payment gateway that manages the routing of all FlexiLANE traffic and enables retailers to supply VAS such as airtime top-up, electricity payment and bill payment;
- FlexiPOS – An innovative retail solution that allows the retailer's various payment and VAS solution requirements to be streamlined into a single payment terminal. FlexiPOS transforms the POS terminal into a convenient and consumer friendly place of purchase, place of payment and place of service; and
- EMV – Prism payment technology helps ensure that retailers together with their acquirers meet the requirements of upgrading software, terminals and security for conformity with the latest international chip card standards.

Transaction security

Our Triple Data Encryption Standard, or TDES, and EMV security initiatives are conducted by a specialized business unit within our Prism operations through close collaboration with suppliers of payment processing devices to help their technologies meet the stringent security standards required by the card associations.

Our self-developed range of PIN encryption devices, card acceptance modules and outdoor payment terminals are primarily aimed at the retail and petroleum sectors. These devices and modules are suited for high-speed transaction processing requirements, acceptance of multiple payment tokens, value-added services at point of transaction, and adherence to stringent transaction security and payment association standards such as TDES and EMV.

Sales and Marketing

We market our products and services primarily through our own sales and service organization which is headed by Brenda Stewart, our Senior Vice President, Sales and Marketing.

We have 65 employees in the Sales and Marketing division, who operate from our head-office in South Africa and from our regional offices in South Africa, Nigeria, Malaysia and joint venture offices in Namibia, Botswana, Colombia and Vietnam.

Our sales and marketing activities are currently focused on the sales of UEPS systems into the international market, with specific emphasis on Africa and the Middle East. We focus on identifying, defining and activating an entry point in a specific country to commence operations.

Competition

In addition to competition that we face from the use of cash, checks, credit and debit cards, existing payment systems and the providers of financial services, we have identified a number of other products currently being produced that use smart card technology in connection with a funds transfer system and the companies that promote them. These include: EMV, a system that is being promoted by Visa International Service Association, MasterCard International and Europay International; Mondex International Limited, a subsidiary of MasterCard; and Proton World International N.V., a subsidiary of STMicroelectronics Belgium N.V. In South Africa, and specifically in the payment of social welfare grants, our competitors also include AllPay Consolidated Investment Holdings (Pty) Ltd., which is responsible for social welfare payments in the Free State, Gauteng and Western Cape provinces and a small portion of the Eastern Cape province, and Empilweni Payout Services, which is responsible for payments in the Mpumalanga province.

The incumbent South African retail banks have a joint initiative that has created a common banking product to offer to the significant portion of South Africa's population that does not have access to traditional banking services, or the unbanked. This bank account, generally referred to as the "Mzansi" account, was introduced in October 2004 and offers limited transactional capabilities at reduced charges, when compared to the accounts traditionally offered by these banks. According to the FinScope 2006 survey 2,800,000 people (approximately 6% of the population) in South Africa claim to have an Mzansi account, although the exact number of accounts is unknown. The social welfare beneficiaries who are currently paid through our smart card system may elect to use these accounts to receive their grants. A decision by a substantial number of these beneficiaries to elect to use these accounts rather than our smart card system may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

We also may face competition from companies to which we have licensed rights to our technology, including Visa. Moreover, as our product offerings increase and gain market acceptance, banks in South Africa and other jurisdictions in which we operate may seek governmental or other regulatory intervention if they view us as infringing on their funds transfer businesses.

Research and Development

Our business activities and product offerings depend on our proprietary UEPS software. As a result, we have a large group of software engineers and developers who are constantly revising and improving the core UEPS software and its functionality.

We believe that our smart card system is the most advanced system of its kind in the world today. However, we use a number of hardware platforms that are not proprietary to us and which are continuously being improved. These platforms include smart cards micro-controllers, POS devices, biometric readers and other back-end computer hardware. We continually work to take advantage of these improvements in our attempt to stay at the head of the competitive curve. A faster micro-controller on a smart card may allow us to process transactions faster and with more security. A larger memory smart card allows us to store more transactions and to load larger software applications. Larger memories also allow our smart cards to be used for more than one application at a time, thus eliminating the cost and the management of multiple smart card systems.

Our smart card system is designed to manage tokens of value such as cash, credit, savings, medical history, identification criteria, finger print templates and insurance policies. Security is therefore of prime importance as any breach would result in the loss of our system integrity. This would be followed by a loss of confidence and credibility that would jeopardize our growth and market penetration. We therefore continue to advance our security protocols and algorithms to combat the potential attacks that have currently been identified. These include crypto- analysis techniques as well as reverse engineering. Attacks such as the latest differential power analysis, or DPA, must also be circumvented.

We continue our research in new and more secure algorithms, such as the Rivest, Shamir and Adleman, or RSA, as well as new competitive asymmetric algorithms such as elliptic curves. We develop and implement these techniques ourselves and own the software that we create. We are also involved in extensive research and development in GSM, cryptography, POS, retail and "card not present" payment applications.

Lastly, we continue to study the needs of our target market and develop new UEPS features that satisfy these needs. As our UEPS system is implemented in more and more developing countries, we create greater connectivity between our systems to subsequently activate international transactions and cross-border money transfers.

Intellectual Property

Our success depends in part on our ability to develop and maintain a competitive intellectual property advantage over potential competitors in the electronic financial services industry. We believe that we have developed the first payment system based on technology that is protected by our FTS patents. We rely on know-how, including trade secrets and other confidential information, continuing technological innovation and licensing opportunities to further develop our proprietary position. Our ability and the ability of our licensors to obtain intellectual property protection for the UEPS technology and related processes, including any improvements to and developments of them, to operate without infringing the intellectual property rights of others and to prevent others from infringing our intellectual property rights will be important factors to our success.

The FTS patents, which include aspects of the UEPS technology, have been issued in the United States, Hong Kong, South Africa, Botswana, Namibia and Swaziland. The FTS patent in the United States was granted as US Patent No. 5,175,416 on December 29, 1992. The patent was reissued as US Patent No. RE36,788 on July 25, 2000, and will expire on May 17, 2011. It currently remains in full force and effect, and we are not aware of any challenges to its enforceability. The FTS patent in Hong Kong was granted on December 11, 1998, and will expire in 2010. The Hong Kong FTS patent is jointly owned by us and the estate of a co-inventor. The FTS patents in South Africa, Botswana, Namibia and Swaziland were granted on September 25, 1991, March 9, 1993, April 7, 1993 and December 9, 1992, respectively. The Namibia FTS patent expired in 2007. The South Africa, Botswana and Swaziland patents remain in full force and effect, and we are not aware of any challenges to their enforceability. The FTS patents expire in 2009 in South Africa, Botswana and Swaziland.

A European FTS patent was filed in October 1990 and granted in December 1994. The European Patent Convention provides for an opposition period of nine months following the grant of a European patent, and six parties filed an opposition to the grant of the FTS patent. The case was heard before a Board of the Opposition Division in March 1998 and the patent was upheld. Following this decision, a number of the original opponents filed an appeal. The oral proceedings for the appeal were heard on October 10, 2002 and the Appeal Board reversed the earlier decision. The formal written decision from the Appeal Board was received on December 24, 2002. Consequently, the European patent has been revoked and there is no possibility of any further appeal.

However, our business plan and forecast do not account for such royalties as a source of revenue in the medium to long-term, as the key to our operations in Europe is based on our know-how and ability to exploit the technology rather than on the European patent. Accordingly, we do not expect this ruling to have a material adverse effect on us in the future.

Aspects of the UEPS technology are described in US Patent No. RE36,788. This patent, entitled "Funds Transfer System," is directed to a method of transferring funds between financial institutions via a smart card. In particular, the method includes linking a smart card (first device) to a first financial institution, debiting an account held at the financial institution and recording a corresponding credit value in the smart card. The smart card is then linked to a second, similar device, wherein the credit value in the smart card is reduced and a corresponding credit value is recorded in the second device. The second device is then linked to a second financial institution, wherein the credit value in the second device is reduced and a corresponding credit value is recorded in an account held at the second financial institution. The smart card and the second device each store at least a portion of a program which is run in a synchronized interactive manner between the devices.

In 1997, we entered into a technology license agreement with Visa International Service Association, or Visa. Under that agreement, Visa purchased a non-exclusive, perpetual, worldwide license to our technology rights that are defined in the agreement to mean all our then-current worldwide patent rights, copyrights, mask work rights, trade secrets and other intellectual property rights relating to our UEPS technology. This Visa license includes an exclusive, perpetual, worldwide license under our patents, as defined in the agreement, licensed to Visa that is exclusive to the financial services industry, as defined in the agreement. The agreement defines patents as meaning our current worldwide patents and patent rights, including US Patent No. 5,171,416, including without limitation, enhancements, improvements and expansions to all of the licensed patents and any foreign patent applications corresponding to any patent associated with any of our products or services that use technology related to financial services or can be used in the financial services industry. The agreement defines financial services industry as persons or companies that are directly or indirectly making loans; taking deposits; selling, brokering, or factoring securities, insurance, mortgages or receivables; and providing payment services, such as issuing charge cards, credit cards, payment cards, debit cards or any other system that could compete with such payment methods. Our Visa agreement grants back to us the non-exclusive right under our Visa-licensed patents to make, use and sell our payment systems and other products in the financial services industry as defined in the agreement. In our Visa agreement, Visa agrees not to grant a sublicense to any payment system to any entities in the financial services industry who are not members of Visa already if such entity already has a right to use such payment systems from us. The agreement permits Visa to sublicense our licensed technology rights to any of its member, any entity in the financial services industry or any entity outside of the financial services industry that provides products to Visa or its sublicensees. The agreement prohibits us from licensing our technology rights, not just our licensed patents, to any of Visa's competitors, including MasterCard, Europay, American Express Company, Discover Financial Services, Diners Club International Credit Card Co., Carte Blanche Card or JCB International Credit Card Co. or any of their parents, subsidiaries or affiliates. We have also licensed our foreign FTS patents in South Africa, Botswana, Namibia and Swaziland to Visa, Nedbank and First National Bank of South Africa.

The patent position of companies like ours is generally uncertain and involves complex legal and factual questions. Our ability to maintain and solidify a proprietary position for our technology will depend on our success in obtaining effective claims and enforcing those claims once granted. The FTS patents and related patents that may issue in the future, or those licensed to us, may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, which could limit our ability to stop competitors from marketing our product or the length of term of patent protection that we may have for our processes. In addition, the rights granted under any issued patents may not provide us with proprietary protection or competitive advantages against competitors with similar technology. Because of the extensive time required for development and testing of a potential product, it is possible that, before any of our products can be commercialized, any related patent may expire or remain in force for only a short period following commercialization, thereby reducing any advantage of the patent.

We hold trademarks in South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland and France.

We own the exclusive copyrights in the current version of the UEPS programs, subject to any copyrights in preexisting materials in earlier versions of the UEPS programs that are jointly owned by us and other parties under various agreements. Effective October 1, 1990, we entered into an agreement with Metrolink (Proprietary) Limited, a Nedbank subsidiary, assigning Metrolink the then-current copyrights in the UEPS programs with respect to South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Under this agreement with Metrolink, we retained the worldwide copyright rights in the UEPS programs outside of the seven listed countries, and acquired the worldwide copyright rights in the Metrolink system (later known as the Megalink system) for all countries outside of the same seven listed countries.

In July 1997, we confirmed our joint ownership with Nedbank of the copyright ownership in the then-current UEPS programs on a worldwide basis and agreed with Nedbank that neither Nedbank nor we had any obligation to share with each other any income or other monies either of us derived from the UEPS software. Then, on July 11, 2000, we agreed again by written agreement with Nedbank that all copyrights in the then-current UEPS programs as of June 2000 would be jointly owned by Nedbank and us. Since July 2000, there have been no further agreements respecting copyright ownership in the UEPS programs. We are the sole copyright owner of all original material in the UEPS programs developed by us since July 2000.

Financial Information about Geographical Areas and Operating Segments

For the year ended June 30, 2008, we derived substantially all of our revenues from customers located in South Africa and the Central Bank of Ghana in Ghana and substantially all of our assets were located in South Africa. For each of the years ended 2007 and 2006, we derived substantially all of our revenues from customers located in South Africa and substantially all of our assets were located in South Africa. See Note 18 to our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for financial information about our operating segments.

Employees

As of June 30, 2008, we had 2,079 employees. On a segmental basis, 221 employees were part of our management, 1,293 were employed in transaction-based activities, 166 were employed in financial services and 399 were employed in smart card, hardware, software and related technology sales and corporate activities.

On a functional basis, four of our employees were part of executive management, 65 were employed in sales and marketing, 101 were employed in finance and administration, 184 were employed in information technology and 1,725 were employed in operations.

As of June 30, 2008, 123 of 276, or 44.6%, of our employees in the Limpopo Province who were performing transaction-based activities were members of the South African Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union, or SACCAWU and all 19 of our weekly paid employees who perform hardware, software and related technology sales activities were members of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, or NUMSA. We believe we have a good relationship with our employees and SACCAWU and NUMSA.

Corporate history

Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. was incorporated in Florida in May 1997. Until June 2004, Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. was a development stage company and its business consisted only of acquiring a license to the US FTS patent and obtaining an exclusive marketing agreement for the universal electronic payment system, or UEPS, technology outside South Africa, Namibia, Botswana and Swaziland. In 2004, Net 1 acquired Net1 Applied Technologies Holdings Limited, or Aplitec, a public company listed on the JSE Securities Exchange South Africa. Aplitec owned the FTS patent in South Africa, Namibia, Botswana and Swaziland and one of its subsidiaries was the other party to the marketing agreement described above. The primary purpose of the Aplitec transaction was to consolidate into one group the intellectual property rights relating to the FTS patent and the UEPS technology, to establish a first-mover advantage in developing economies for the commercialization of the UEPS technology, and to exploit market opportunities for growth through strategic alliances and acquisitions. The transaction permitted Aplitec's shareholders to reinvest the sale proceeds in Net 1, but under South African exchange control regulations, shareholders of Aplitec were not permitted to hold Net 1's securities directly. Therefore, in order to comply with these regulations, these reinvesting shareholders received, through an interest in a South African trust, securities of a newly-formed Net 1 subsidiary that acquired Aplitec (New Aplitec), consisting of B class loan accounts and B class preference shares. The A class loan accounts and A class preference shares of New Aplitec are held by Net1. These reinvesting holders also obtained the right to receive, for no additional consideration, shares of our special convertible preferred stock which are held by a Cayman Islands trust. We refer to the B class loan accounts, B class preference shares and special convertible preferred stock that we and New Aplitec issued in the transaction as the "linked units." The special convertible preferred stock is structured so as to be economically equivalent to common stock and has substantially the same rights as our common stock. The special convertible preferred stock is convertible on a one-for-one basis into our common stock upon the occurrence of a trigger event, and holders are entitled to vote on an as-converted basis. Upon conversion of the special convertible preferred stock into shares of our common stock upon the occurrence of a trigger event, the linked unit holder cedes to Net1 the B class loan accounts and B class preference shares that were part of the linked unit. A trigger event includes any of the following: (1) giving of a conversion notice by a linked unit holder, (2) the abolition or relaxation of South African exchange control regulations or (3) the liquidation of New Aplitec or Net1.

We describe the Aplitec transaction and our special convertible preferred stock and the New Aplitec B class loans and B class preference shares in more detail in notes 1 and 11 to our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

During the period from the completion of the Aplitec transaction through June 30, 2008, an aggregate of 27,278,761 shares of special convertible preferred stock were converted into an equal number of shares of common stock, and the number of outstanding shares of special convertible preferred stock was correspondingly reduced.

Available information

We maintain an Internet website at www.net1ueps.com. Our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports are available free of charge through the "SEC filings" portion of our website, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The information posted on our website is not incorporated into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Executive Officers and Significant Employees of the Registrant

The table below presents our executive officers, their ages and their titles:

Name	Age	Title
Dr. Serge C.P. Belamant	54	Chief executive officer, chairman and director
Mr. Herman G. Kotze	38	Chief financial officer, treasurer, secretary and director
Ms. Brenda L. Stewart	51	Senior vice president sales and marketing
Mr. Nitin Soma	41	Senior vice president information technology

Dr. Belamant has been our chief executive officer since October 2000 and the chairman of our board since February 2003. From June 1997 until June 2004, Dr. Belamant served as chief executive officer and a director of Net 1 Applied Technology Holdings, or Aplitec, whose business was acquired by Net 1 in June 2004. From 1996 to 1997, Dr. Belamant served as a consultant in the development of Chip Off-Line Pre-Authorized Card, which is a Visa product. From October 1989 to September 1995, Dr. Belamant served as the managing director of Net 1 (Pty) Limited, a privately owned South African company specializing in the development of advanced technologies in the field of transaction processing and payment systems. Dr. Belamant also serves on the boards of a number of other companies that perform welfare distribution services and the provision of microfinance to customers. Dr. Belamant spent ten years working as a computer scientist for Control Data Corporation where he won a number of international awards. Later, he was responsible for the design, development, implementation and operation of the Saswitch ATM network in South Africa that rates today as the third largest ATM switching system in the world. Dr. Belamant has patented a number of inventions besides the FTS patent ranging from biometrics to gaming-related inventions. Dr. Belamant has more than 27 years of experience in the fields of operations research, security, biometrics, artificial intelligence and online and offline transaction processing systems. Dr. Belamant holds a PhD in Information Technology and Management.

Mr. Kotze has been our chief financial officer, secretary and treasurer since June 2004. From January 2000 until June 2004, he served on the board of Aplitec as group financial director. In mid-1997 until October 1998, Mr. Kotzé worked for the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Limited as a business analyst. Mr. Kotzé served his articles from 1994 to 1996 at KPMG in Pretoria, South Africa, and in 1997 he became the audit manager for several major corporations in the manufacturing, mining, retail and financial services industries. Mr. Kotzé joined Aplitec in November 1998 as a strategic financial analyst. Mr. Kotzé is a member of the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Ms. Stewart has served as our Senior Vice President of Sales and Marketing since June 2004. Ms. Stewart's primary function is to manage all sales and marketing activities for us. Her secondary function is to oversee implementation and operation of specific projects such as in Ghana, Iraq, Namibia and Botswana. Ms. Stewart was a director of Net1 Investment Holdings (Pty) Limited, Net1 Solutions (Pty) Limited and a director of Net1 Southern Africa (Pty) Limited which were subsidiaries of Aplitec until June 2004. Ms. Stewart joined Aplitec in 1997, and has worked with Dr. Belamant for over 20 years at various companies including, Volkskas Industrial Bank, SASWITCH and Net 1 Southern Africa (Pty) Limited, Net 1 Solutions (Pty) Limited and Net 1 Investment Holdings (Pty) Limited.

Mr. Soma has served as our Senior Vice President of Information Technology since June 2004. Mr. Soma joined Aplitec in 1997. He specializes in transaction switching and interbank settlements. Mr. Soma represented Nedcor Bank in assisting with the technical specifications for the South African Interbank Standards. He is also responsible for the ATM settlement process to balance ATM's with the host as well as balance the host with different card users. Mr. Soma designed the Stratus Back-End System for Aplitec, and is responsible for the Nedbank Settlement System for the Point of Sales Devices. Mr. Soma has over 12 years of experience in the development and design of smart card payment systems.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

INVESTING IN OUR COMMON STOCK INVOLVES A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK. YOU SHOULD CONSIDER CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING RISK FACTORS, AS WELL AS THE OTHER INFORMATION IN THIS FORM 10-K, BEFORE DECIDING TO INVEST IN OUR SHARES OF COMMON STOCK. IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING RISKS ACTUALLY OCCURS, OUR BUSINESS, FINANCIAL CONDITION, RESULTS OF OPERATIONS, CASH FLOWS AND LIQUIDITY WOULD SUFFER. IF THIS HAPPENS, THE TRADING PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK WOULD LIKELY DECLINE AND YOU MIGHT LOSE ALL OR PART OF YOUR INVESTMENT IN OUR COMMON STOCK.

The South African Social Security Agency, or SASSA, is in the process of conducting a national tender for the distribution of welfare grants in which bidders had the opportunity to bid for all of South Africa or on a province-by-province basis. If we were not to receive contracts to continue to distribute these grants in each of the provinces where we currently distribute them, or if we do win these contracts, but the terms are not as favorable to us as our current contracts, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows would be materially and adversely affected.

We currently derive a majority of our revenues from contracts to distribute social welfare grants on behalf of five of the nine provincial governments of South Africa. For the foreseeable future, our revenues, results of operations and cash flows will depend on this concentrated group of customers. During the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, we derived approximately 67%, 70% and 77%, respectively, of our revenues from payments made to us by these provinces under our government social welfare contracts.

The South African Social Security Agency, or SASSA, is in the process of conducting a national tender for the distribution of welfare grants in which bidders had the opportunity to bid for all of South Africa or on a province-by-province basis. On May 4, 2007, we filed proposals for each of South Africa's nine provinces, as well as a proposal for the entire country. SASSA provided an indicative time-frame for the evaluation of the tender proposals and the award of the contract to successful bidders, but all of the key dates have already been missed. As part of the evaluation process for the tender, all bidders were requested to demonstrate their proposed payment solution to SASSA. Our response to the request for proposal was demonstrated to the SASSA evaluation committee on October 25, 2007. In December 2007, we received a notice to bidders from SASSA requesting further details of our financial proposals in a standard format provided in the notice to bidders by no later than December 28, 2007. We provided our response to the notice to bidders to SASSA on December 28, 2007.

On January 31, 2008 we received a further notice to bidders from SASSA advising bidders that, due to unforeseen circumstances, the tender evaluation process had not been completed and, as a result, SASSA was requesting tenderers to extend the validity period of their tender responses from February 9, 2008 to March 31, 2008. We agreed to this extension. On March 10, 2008, SASSA extended our five existing contracts to provide welfare administration and distribution services by 12 months to March 31, 2009. SASSA reserves the right to terminate any of the five existing contracts on 30 days written notice, but only after an initial period of six months which ends on September 30, 2008.

On March 27, 2008, we received a further notice to bidders from SASSA advising bidders that, due to unforeseen circumstances, the tender evaluation process had still not been completed and, as a result, SASSA was requesting tenderers to extend the validity period of their tender responses by a further three months to June 30, 2008. We responded to SASSA in writing stating that we would extend the validity of our proposal as requested.

On April 21, 2008, SASSA announced an update on the progress of the social grants tender process. It stated that the evaluation committee that has been processing the nine provincial tenders has completed its work, and that at this time, there is being constituted an adjudication committee which will deliberate on the tender and make a final recommendation on the award per province to the accountable authority. SASSA stated that the process is on track and that the outcome will be announced as soon as the process is finalized. SASSA did not provide any additional indication of when there would be further announcements or when the process would be completed. It also did not indicate how the process it described would adjudicate proposals, as in the case of one of the proposals we submitted that covered the entire country rather than just certain provinces.

On June 30, 2008 we received a further notice to bidders from SASSA advising bidders that the tender evaluation process had still not been completed. Bidders were advised that the Evaluation Committee appointed to evaluate the bid proposals had submitted its recommendations to an Adjudication Committee for consideration, and that the Adjudication Committee is currently in the process of reviewing the recommendations of the Evaluation Committee in order to provide a recommendation to the Chief Executive Officer of SASSA on the preferred bidder(s) for each province. As a result, SASSA requested tenderers to extend the validity period of their tender responses by a further three months to September 30, 2008. We have responded in writing stating that the Company is prepared to extend the validity period of its bid proposal to September 30, 2008 but that the Company will seek legal guidance from the South African High Court to ensure the timely and orderly conclusion of the tender evaluation process.

Because of the extensive delays in the tender award process, we cannot predict whether or not contracts will ultimately be awarded on the basis of the current proposals, whether SASSA will seek further extensions of proposals or whether a new process might be initiated by SASSA. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the tender will result in our receiving contracts to continue to distribute social welfare grants in each of the five South African provinces where we currently distribute them past March 31, 2009, which is when the extension we received by SASSA terminates. Even if we do receive new contracts, we cannot predict the terms that such contracts will contain. Any new contract we receive may contain pricing or other terms, such as provisions relating to early termination, that are not as favorable to us as the contracts under which we currently operate. In addition, according to the new tender specification, any new contract will require the successful bidder to pre-fund the social welfare grants in the relevant province for a one month period, which will result in significant cash flow funding requirements for the contractor. The time and attention required by our management in connection with the tender process and the uncertainty surrounding the tender process has consumed a great deal of our management's time and attention during the past year and until the process is complete, will continue to do so, which may have a disruptive effect on our business.

Moreover, because we incur a significant portion of the expenses associated with these contracts during the initial implementation phase, we have historically enjoyed higher profit margins on these contracts after the completion of the implementation period, which averages approximately 18 months. Therefore, to the extent that we are not successful in obtaining new provincial contracts, or if a new contract were to be terminated for any reason during the implementation period, our profit margins would also be adversely affected.

Finally, if we were to be awarded one or more contracts by SASSA, an unsuccessful tenderor could seek to challenge the award, which could result in the contract being set aside or could require us to expend time and resources in an attempt to defeat any such challenge. For example, the November 2002 award to us of the Limpopo provincial contract, which was executed in 2003, was challenged by a disqualified bidder for the contract. A South African court set aside the contract in 2005, although the Limpopo province reinstated the contract in terms of its emergency powers. Nevertheless, the court challenge created uncertainty, consumed management time and attention and required us to incur substantial legal expenses.

We may undertake acquisitions that could increase our costs or liabilities or be disruptive to our business.

Acquisitions will be a significant part of our long-term growth strategy as we seek to grow our business internationally and to deploy our technologies in new markets outside South Africa. However, we may not be able to locate suitable acquisition candidates at prices that we consider appropriate. If we do identify an appropriate acquisition candidate, we may not be able to successfully negotiate the terms of an acquisition, finance the acquisition or, if the acquisition occurs, integrate the acquired business into our existing business. These transactions may require debt financing or additional equity financing, resulting in additional leverage or dilution of ownership. Acquisitions of businesses or other material operations and the integration of these acquisitions will require significant attention from our senior management which may divert their attention from our day to day business. The difficulties of integration may be increased by the necessity of coordinating geographically dispersed organizations, integrating personnel with disparate business backgrounds and combining different corporate cultures. We also may not be able to maintain key employees or customers of an acquired business or realize cost efficiencies or synergies or other benefits that we anticipated when selecting our acquisition candidates. In addition, we may need to record write downs from future impairments of intangible assets, which could reduce our future reported earnings. At times, acquisition candidates may have liabilities or adverse operating issues that we fail to discover through due diligence prior to the acquisition.

There are risks relating to operating in South Africa that could adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

Our primary operations are located in South Africa and we currently generate substantially all of our revenues from our operations in South Africa. As a result, we are subject to any political, economic, regulatory and other uncertainties in South Africa from time to time.

The changing political and social environment. South Africa faces certain social, political and economic challenges, which may adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition. The country is experiencing high levels of crime and unemployment and there are significant differences in the level of economic and social development among its people, with large parts of the population, particularly in the rural areas, having limited access to education, healthcare, housing and other basic services. Furthermore, South Africa faces challenges in building adequate infrastructure. These problems, together with a shortage of skilled labor, may in the future have an adverse impact on productivity. Furthermore, the general elections scheduled for 2009 may result in a change in government's social and economic policies that may adversely affect the sustainability, operation and profitability of our South African businesses.

Inflation and interest rates. From 2003 until the end of fiscal 2007 the economy of South Africa was characterized by relatively low inflation and interest rates. For instance, as of June 2007, the inflation rate was approximately 6.4% and the SARB's base lending rate was approximately 10.0% per annum. As of June 2008, the inflation rate, as quoted by Statistics South Africa, was 12.20% and the SARB's base lending rate had increased to 11.50% per annum. The economy of South Africa in the past has been, and in the future may be characterized by higher rates of inflation and higher interest rates. Higher rates of inflation could increase our South African-based costs and decrease our operating margins. Higher interest rates could adversely affect our ability to obtain cost-effective debt financing in South Africa.

Regulatory uncertainty regarding black economic empowerment. The South African government, through the Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003, or the BBBEE Act, established a legislative framework for the promotion of black economic empowerment. The BBBEE Act allows the Minister of Trade and Industry, or the Minister, by notice in the Government Gazette to issue Codes of Good Practice on black economic empowerment, or BEE. In addition, the Minister must publish in the Government Gazette for general information and promote a transformation charter for a particular sector of the economy, if the Minister is satisfied that it is developed by major stakeholders in the relevant sector and advances the objectives of the BBBEE Act. On 9 February 2007 the Minister published the Codes of Good Practice on BEE pursuant to section 9(1) of the BBBEE Act. The information and communication technology sector, or ICT sector, and the financial services sector are among the sectors that have developed transformation charters. On February 9, 2007 the Minister issued the Financial Sector Charter pursuant to section 9 of the BBBEE Act. The ICT charter has not yet been published in the Government Gazette by the Minister and, consequently, it does not currently enjoy any formal status. The ICT sector has attempted to ensure as great a degree of compatibility between its transformation charter and the Codes of Good Practice, thereby assuring the probable publication of that charter in the Government Gazette by the Minister of Trade and Industry. We are likely to be subject to the ICT sector's charter if this document is published in the Government Gazette as a Sector Code or a transformation charter. The ICT charter applies, among others, to companies that manufacture equipment for, or provide services relating to, the electronic capturing, transmission and display of data and information. Compliance with the charter is not enforced through civil or criminal sanction, but only through its effect on the ability to secure contracts in the public and private sectors. One of the components of BEE is that a certain percentage of ownership by black South Africans of our South African business should be achieved over a period of time. The Codes of Good Practice will be reviewed by the Minister in February 2017 which is the end of the tenth year after they commenced. Although BEE is not expropriatory in nature, there may be a dilutive effect to current shareholders in the South African business and there may be a cost associated with increasing the level of black South African shareholders, both of which factors may represent a risk. However, given that non-BEE compliance may place in jeopardy existing and future South African public and private sector contracts, the loss of which could cause a loss of revenue, the attendant risk associated with BEE non-compliance is material.

Exchange control regulation. South Africa's exchange control regulations restrict the export of capital from South Africa, the Republic of Namibia and the Kingdoms of Lesotho and Swaziland, known collectively as the Common Monetary Area. These regulations apply to transactions involving South African residents, including both natural persons and legal entities, and are enforced by SARB. In October 2004, the South African exchange control regulations were liberalized by the abolishment of exchange control limits on new investments outside of South Africa by South African companies. However, according to the circular giving notice of this liberalization, SARB retains an oversight function, the exact nature of which is unclear from the circular. According to the circular, South African companies investing outside of South Africa must now apply to SARB only for monitoring purposes and for the approval of SARB pursuant to existing foreign direct investment criteria, including demonstrated benefit to South Africa. SARB reserves the right to stagger capital outflows relating to very large investments outside of South Africa by South African companies, so as to manage any potential impact on the foreign exchange market. Also, these liberalization measures permit South African companies to retain, outside of South Africa, dividends received in relation to shares held by them in non-South African companies.

South African exchange controls are expected to continue for the foreseeable future. The South African government, however, has committed itself to gradually relaxing exchange controls, and significant relaxations have occurred in recent years. Nevertheless, under the current exchange control regulations, our management may be limited in its ability to consider strategic options and our shareholders may not be able to realize the premium over the current trading price of our shares.

Although Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. is a US corporation and is not itself subject to these regulations, the ability of New Aplitec to raise and deploy capital outside the Common Monetary Area is restricted. As of June 30, 2008, approximately 83% of our cash and cash equivalents were held by New Aplitec and its subsidiaries. During the year ended June 30, 2008, substantially all of our revenues were generated by New Aplitec and its subsidiaries. In particular, New Aplitec will generally not be permitted to export capital from South Africa or to hold foreign currency without the approval of SARB. This restriction may affect New Aplitec's ability to pay dividends to Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc., unless New Aplitec can show that any payment of such dividend will not place it in an over borrowed position. Moreover, although the requirement that SARB approve investments by South African companies outside of South Africa has been relaxed, this requirement could restrict our future international expansion, to the extent that New Aplitec cannot show that such expansion will be self-sustainable and beneficial to the South African economy in general.

SARB approval is required for New Aplitec to receive loans from and repay loans to non-residents of the Common Monetary Area. In addition, New Aplitec may not use income earned in South Africa to repay or service foreign debts, including the loan accounts between New Aplitec and Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc., without SARB's approval. Repayment of principal and interest on such loans will usually be approved at the time of the granting of such loans, where the payment is limited to the amount borrowed and a market related rate of interest. New Aplitec will also need SARB approval to raise capital involving a currency other than South African rand, which approval may be provided subject to conditions. Thus, unless we can obtain funding at the Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. level, these restrictions could prevent us from obtaining adequate funding on acceptable terms for acquisitions and other business opportunities outside South Africa.

Irregular electricity supply. Since December 2007, South Africa has experienced rolling blackouts due to, among others, an increasing demand for electricity. The number of rolling blackouts significantly reduced during the three months ended July 2008. Although these blackouts have not affected our pension and welfare delivery performance because our UEPS-based technology can operate without the need for consistent networking or power infrastructure, they have adversely affected the productivity of certain portions of our South African workforce, including our head office and information technology personnel, and our manufacturing activities. In addition, even though we believe that we currently have adequate backup power facilities in the form of petrol and diesel generators to support our back-end processing activities, the strain on these generators caused by more frequent usage may shorten their lifespan. Although we have ordered additional generators for our head office, demand for backup generators is high and the lead time for delivery of new generators is currently approximately three months. We believe that the irregular supply of electricity may last for several years unless other short-term solutions are found.

There have been a number of press reports discussing the negative impact of the irregular electricity supply on the South African economy. We could be adversely affected by such a downturn, and although we can not predict precisely how such a downturn would affect us, we currently believe that the most significant adverse impact would be a decreasing volume in our transactions-based activities and a significant weakening of the South African Rand, our functional currency, against the US Dollar, our reporting currency.

Trade unions and labor laws. Most of South Africa's major industries are unionized, and the majority of employees belong to trade unions. In the past, trade unions have had a significant impact on the collective bargaining process as well as on social and political reform in South Africa in general. We currently have approximately 142 unionized employees which represents approximately 6.8% of our workforce. Although in recent years we have not experienced any labor disruptions, such labor disruptions may occur in the future. In addition, the cost of complying with labor laws may adversely affect our operations.

Regional instability. Historically, there has been regional, political, and economic instability in the countries surrounding South Africa. Such political or economic instability in neighboring countries could affect the social, political and economic conditions in South Africa, for example, as a result of immigration, and this could have a negative impact on our ability to manage our operations in the country. In particular, the recent political unrest in Zimbabwe has resulted in increased immigration into South Africa which has been partly blamed for recent xenophobic violence in areas in which these foreigners reside or operate businesses.

HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, which is exacerbated in the presence of HIV/AIDS, are major healthcare challenges in South Africa and other sub-Saharan countries. Due to the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in South Africa, we may incur costs relating to the loss of personnel and the related loss of productivity as well as the costs relating to recruiting and training of new personnel. In addition, the potential for increased mortality rates due to HIV/AIDS deaths to reduce or slow the growth of the South African population could adversely impact our growth. We are not able to quantify the impact of HIV/AIDS on our growth or costs and cannot assure you that the costs we will incur in connection with this epidemic will not have a material adverse effect on us and our financial condition.

The loss of the services of Dr. Belamant or any of our other executive officers would adversely affect our business.

Our future financial and operational performance depends, in large part, on the continued contributions of our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, Dr. Serge Belamant, as well as Mr. Herman Kotze, our Chief Financial Officer, Ms. Brenda Stewart, our Senior Vice President Sales and Marketing, and Mr. Nitin Soma, our Senior Vice President Information Technology. Many of our key responsibilities are performed by these four individuals, and the loss of the services of any of them could disrupt our development efforts or business relationships and our ability to continue to innovate and to meet customers' needs, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial performance. We do not have employment agreements with our executive officers, any of whom may terminate their employment at any time, nor do we maintain any "key person" life insurance policies.

We face a highly competitive employment market and may not be successful in attracting and retaining a sufficient number of skilled employees, particularly in the technical and sales areas and senior management.

Our future success depends on our ability to continue to develop new products that use our UEPS technology and to market these products to our target users. In order to succeed in our product development and marketing efforts, we need to identify, attract, motivate and retain sufficient numbers of qualified technical and sales personnel. An inability to hire and retain such technical personnel would adversely affect our ability to enhance our existing intellectual property, to introduce new generations of technology and to keep abreast of current developments in technology. Demand for personnel with the range of capabilities and experience we require is high and there is no assurance that we will be successful in attracting and retaining these employees. The risk exists that our technical skills and sales base may be depleted over time because of natural attrition. Furthermore, social and economic factors in South Africa have led, and continue to lead, numerous qualified individuals to leave the country, thus depleting the availability of qualified personnel in South Africa. In addition, our multi-country strategy will also require us to hire and retain highly qualified managerial personnel in each of these markets. If we cannot recruit and retain people with the appropriate capabilities and experience and effectively integrate these people into our business, it could negatively affect our product development and marketing activities.

Our strategy of partnering with companies outside South Africa may not be successful.

In order for us to expand our operations into foreign markets, it may be necessary for us to establish partnering arrangements with companies outside South Africa, such as the ones we have established in Namibia, Botswana, Nigeria, Colombia and Vietnam. The success of these endeavors is, however, subject to a number of factors over which we have little or no control, such as finding suitable partners with the appropriate financial, business and technical backing and continued governmental support for planned implementations. In some countries, finding suitable partners and obtaining the appropriate support from the government involved may take a number of years before we can commence implementation. Some of these partnering arrangements may take the form of joint ventures in which we receive a minority interest. Minority ownership carries with it numerous risks, including dependence on partners to provide knowledge of local market conditions and to facilitate the acquisition of any necessary licenses and permits, as well as the inability to control the joint venture vehicle and to direct its policies and strategies. Such a lack of control could result in the loss of all or part of our investment in such entities. In addition, our foreign partners may have different business methods and customs which may be unfamiliar to us and with which we disagree. Our joint venture partners may not be able to implement our business model in new areas as efficiently and quickly as we have been able to do in South Africa. Furthermore, limitations imposed on New Aplitec by South African exchange control regulations, as well as limitations imposed on us by the Investment Company Act of 1940, may limit our ability to establish partnerships or entities in which we do not obtain a controlling interest. In addition, certain of our licensees, including Visa, have become our competitors and this could occur with our joint venture partners in the future.

We may not maintain our current level of profitability or rates of growth.

We believe that our continued profitability and growth will depend in large part on our ability to do the following:

- continue to enroll new smart card users and participating merchants in South Africa;
- achieve growth in the number and value of transactions processed using our smart cards;
- expand our business internationally by properly identifying new markets and business partners for those markets;
- identify and execute suitable acquisitions in our target markets;
- hire and train personnel capable of marketing, installing and integrating our solution, supporting customers and managing operations;
- continue to expand the range of applications that use our technology and to market these applications successfully; and
- manage the costs of our business, including the costs associated with maintaining and developing our technology and expanding our operations internationally.

If we are not able to achieve any or all of the above, our profitability and/or growth rate will likely decline.

Changes in current government regulations relating to social welfare grants could adversely affect our revenues and cash flows.

We derive a substantial portion of our current business from the distribution of social welfare grants onto smart cards in South Africa and the transaction fees resulting from use of these smart cards. Because social welfare eligibility and grant amounts are regulated by the government, any changes to or reinterpretations of the government regulations relating to social welfare may result in the non-renewal or reduction of grants for certain individuals, or a determination that currently eligible social welfare grant recipients are no longer eligible. If any of these changes were to occur, the number of smart cards in use could decrease, the amount of money on any particular smart card could decrease or the amount of transactions effected on any particular smart card may decrease, all of which could result in a reduction of our revenues and cash flows.

We may have difficulty managing our growth which could limit our ability to increase sales and cash flow.

We continue to experience significant growth, both in the scope of our operations and size of our organization. This growth is placing significant demands on our management, as well as on our operational resources. In order to achieve our business objectives, however, we anticipate that we will need this growth to continue. Continued growth would increase the challenges involved in:

- implementing appropriate operational and financial systems;
- expanding our sales and marketing infrastructure and capabilities;
- providing adequate training and supervision to maintain high quality standards; and
- preserving our culture and values.

Additionally, continued growth will place significant additional demands on our management and our financial and operational resources, and will require that we continue to develop and improve our operational, financial and other internal controls. If we cannot scale and manage our business appropriately, we will not experience our projected growth and our financial results may suffer.

There are risks relating to other countries in which we intend to operate that could adversely affect our future business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

We intend to expand operations into countries and regions, including African countries outside South Africa, South America, Southeast Asia and Central and Eastern Europe, that are subject to significantly differing political, economic and market conditions. Specific country and regional risks that may have a material impact on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition include:

- political and economic instability;
- loss due to civil strife, acts of war, guerrilla activities and insurrection;
- competition from existing market participants that may have a longer history in or greater familiarity with the foreign markets we enter;
- government interventions and protectionism;
- potential adverse changes in laws and regulatory practices, including import and export license requirements, tariffs, legal structures and tax laws;
- cancellation of contractual rights;
- trade barriers;
- difficulties in staffing and managing operations;
- import and export restrictions;
- adverse tax consequences;
- the lack of well-developed legal systems which could make it difficult for us to enforce our intellectual property and contractual rights;
- security and safety of employees;
- restrictions on the right to convert or repatriate currency or export assets;
- greater risk of uncollectible accounts and longer collection cycles;
- currency fluctuations;
- indigenization and empowerment programs;
- logistical and communications challenges;
- changes in labor conditions;
- discrimination against US companies; and
- exposure to liability under US securities and foreign trade laws, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and regulations established by the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Many of these countries and regions are in various stages of developing institutions and legal and regulatory systems that are characteristic of democracies. However, institutions in these countries and regions may not yet be as firmly established as they are in democracies in the developed world. Many of these countries and regions are also in the process of transitioning to a market economy and, as a result, are experiencing changes in their economies and their government policies that can affect our investments in these countries and regions. Moreover, the procedural safeguards of the new legal and regulatory regimes in these countries and regions are still being developed and, therefore, existing laws and regulations may be applied inconsistently. In some circumstances, it may not be possible to obtain the legal remedies provided under those laws and regulations in a timely manner.

As the political, economic and legal environments remain subject to continuous development, investors in these countries and regions face uncertainty as to the security of their investments. Any unexpected changes in the political or economic conditions in these or neighboring countries or others in the region may have a material adverse effect on the international investments that we have made or may make in the future, which may in turn have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

Volatility in the South African Rand to US dollar exchange rate may adversely affect our reported operating results.

The South African rand, or ZAR, is the primary operating currency for our business operations while our financial results are reported in US dollars. Because our sales are primarily denominated in ZAR, a decline in the value of the ZAR against the US dollar may have a significant adverse effect on our reported results of operations. During the three years ended June 30, 2008, the ZAR/US dollar exchange rate has been volatile. Refer to “Item 7— Currency Exchange Rate Information—Actual exchange rates—table 3.”

The current exchange rate volatility between the US dollar and the South African rand is caused by a number of factors outside our control, including, but not limited to, the recent credit crisis experienced primarily in the United States and certain European countries and the global socio-economic and political climate, including actual or perceived political instability such as is currently being experienced in Zimbabwe.

As a result of this volatility our reported results of operations were adversely affected for fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2007 and fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006. These fluctuations may make it more difficult for investors and others to understand how our business has performed without regard to these currency exchange rate changes. We expect that exchange rate volatility will continue in the foreseeable future.

Trends in revenues and profits may experience significant fluctuations as the rate of exchange between the ZAR and the US dollar fluctuates. We cannot assure you what effect, if any, changes in the exchange rate of the ZAR against the US dollar will have on our results of operations and financial condition.

We do not currently engage in any currency hedging transactions intended to reduce the effect of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on our results of operations, other than economic hedging relating to our inventory purchases which are settled in US dollars or euros. We have used forward contracts in order to hedge our economic exposure to the ZAR/US dollar and ZAR/euro exchange rate fluctuations from these foreign currency transactions. We cannot guarantee that we will enter into hedging transactions in the future or, if we do, that these transactions will successfully protect us against currency fluctuations.

We pre-fund the payment of social welfare grants on behalf of our South African government customers and any payment defaults by these customers would adversely affect our operations.

We use our internal cash resources and facilities to fund the payment of social welfare grants under our contracts with the KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape provincial governments. We recover these funds from the KwaZulu-Natal provincial government on a seven-day cyclical basis and from the Eastern Cape provincial government on a 14-day cyclical basis. In addition, through our merchant acquiring system, we may also pre-fund social welfare grants in the provinces where we operate. All of these pre-funding obligations expose us to the risk of default by the applicable provincial government. In addition, the number of social welfare grant beneficiaries in these provinces, as well as the number of beneficiaries receiving payment through our merchant acquiring system, increased significantly during fiscal 2008 and 2007, which increased our pre-funding requirements. Although no provincial government has ever defaulted on a repayment of funds at the end of the payment cycle, we cannot guarantee that such a default will not occur in the future. Any such default could have a material adverse effect on us, our financial position and results of operations.

We do not have a South African banking license and therefore we provide our wage payment solution through an arrangement with a third party bank, which limits our control over this business and the economic benefit we derive from it. If this arrangement were to terminate, we would not be able to operate our wage payment business without alternate means of access to a banking license

The South African retail banking market is highly regulated, but the South African government has identified the need to service the unbanked market through the liberalization of the regulatory environment in order for retailers and non-banking service providers to innovate products and delivery channels for the unbanked market. However, under current law and regulations, a portion of our South African wage payment business activities in the unbanked market requires us to be registered as a bank in South Africa or to have access to an existing banking license. We are not currently so registered, but we have entered into an agreement with Grindrod Bank in terms of which our wage payment solution will be implemented by Grindrod Bank's retail division. As a result of this arrangement, we do not have complete control over the marketing and implementation of our wage payment system and we have to share the economic benefits with Grindrod Bank. If the co-operation agreement were to be terminated we would not be able to operate our wage payment business unless we were able to obtain access to a banking license through alternate means.

In addition, the South African Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002, requires persons who give advice regarding the purchase of financial products or who act as intermediaries between financial product suppliers and consumers in South Africa to register as financial service providers. We have applied for a license under this Act in order to continue to provide advice and intermediary services in respect of the financial products on which we advise and the payment processing services we provide in South Africa on behalf of insurers and other financial product suppliers. While the license application is pending, we are entitled to continue this part of our business in South Africa. If we fail to obtain this license, we may be stopped from continuing this part of our business in South Africa.

We may face competition from the incumbent retail banks in South Africa in the unbanked market segment.

The incumbent South African retail banks have created a common banking product, generally referred to as a "Mzansi" account, for unbanked South Africans, which offers limited transactional capabilities at reduced charges, when compared to the accounts traditionally offered by these banks. According to the FinScope 2006 survey 2,800,000 people (approximately 6% of the population) in South Africa claim to have an Mzansi account, although the exact number of accounts is unknown. The social welfare beneficiaries who are currently paid through our smart card system may elect to use these accounts to receive their grants. A decision by a substantial number of these beneficiaries to elect to use these accounts rather than our smart card system may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

We may face increased competition as our sales and product offerings increase.

In addition to competition that we face from the use of cash, checks, credit and debit cards, existing payment systems and the providers of financial services, we have identified a number of other products currently being produced that use smart card technology in connection with a funds transfer system and the companies that promote them. These include EMV, a system that is being promoted by Visa, MasterCard International and Europay International; Mondex International Limited, a subsidiary of MasterCard; and Proton World International N.V., a subsidiary of STMicroelectronics Belgium N.V. In South Africa, and specifically in the payment of social welfare grants, our competitors also include AllPay Consolidated Investment Holdings (Pty) Ltd., which is responsible for social welfare payments in the Free State, Gauteng and Western Cape provinces and a small portion of the Eastern Cape province, and Empilweni Payout Services, which is responsible for payments in the Mpumalanga province. We also may face competition from companies to which we have licensed our technology, including Visa. Moreover, as our product offerings increase and gain market acceptance, banks in South Africa and other jurisdictions in which we operate may seek governmental or other regulatory intervention if they view us as infringing on their funds transfer or other businesses.

Patent competition may adversely affect our products or processes, and limited patent protection, a lack of proprietary protection and the potential to incur costly litigation could be harmful to our operations.

Our products and technology have unique characteristics and structures and, as a result, are subject to patent protection, the extent of which varies from country to country. During the life of a patent, a product is only subject to competition by non-infringing products. However, aggressive patenting by our competitors and potential patent piracy may threaten protected products and processes and may result in an increased patent infringement risk, especially in emerging economies such as those where we currently operate. The expiration of a patent may also result in increased competition in the market for the previously patented products and processes. The patents for our FTS will expire, at the latest, in South Africa, Botswana, Swaziland and Hong Kong in 2009; and in the United States in 2011. In addition, our European Union FTS patent was challenged and revoked. Consequently, we do not have any patent protection in the member countries of the European Union. Additionally, we could have difficulty asserting the Hong Kong patent as it is not registered in our name and it could be difficult to record our ownership of that patent. As a result of the revocation of our European Union FTS patent there is a risk that customers may refuse to pay license fees due to us. Moreover, although we have certain patent rights in the United States, these are not expected to have significant utility in our business given that our management does not expect the US market to become a material part of our business in the near future. Each of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition. In addition, to date, we have relied not only on patent protections, but also on trade secret, trademark and copyright laws, as well as nondisclosure, licensing and other contractual arrangements to protect the proprietary aspects of our solutions. Other than the patents discussed above, we do not own any other patents that protect important aspects of our current solutions. We will, however, prepare patent applications where possible for technology related to our smart cards and UEPS system when we believe it is appropriate to do so. These applications and contractual arrangements and our reliance on these laws may not be successful.

Litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights or protect our trade secrets could result in substantial costs and may not be successful. Any loss of, or inability to protect, intellectual property in our technology could diminish our competitive advantage and also seriously harm our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition. In addition, the laws of certain foreign countries may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of South Africa, Botswana, Swaziland, the United States and the European Union. Our means of protecting our intellectual property rights in South Africa, Botswana, Swaziland, the United States and the European Union or any other country in which we operate, may not be adequate to fully protect our intellectual property rights. Similarly, if third parties claim that we infringe their intellectual property rights, we may be required to incur significant costs and devote substantial resources to the defense of such claims. We may be required to discontinue using and selling any infringing technology and services, to expend resources to develop non-infringing technology or to purchase licenses or pay royalties for other technology. In addition, if we are unsuccessful in defending any such third-party claims, we could suffer costly judgments and injunctions that could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

The copyrights and certain related intellectual property rights in earlier versions of our UEPS software are jointly owned and potentially subject to non-exclusive rights, which may reduce our future revenues.

While we own the exclusive copyrights in the current version of the UEPS software, these copyrights are subject to the preexisting copyrights in the earlier versions of our software that are owned jointly by us and Nedbank. As joint owners of the copyrights in these earlier versions of our software that existed prior to July 2000, there is a risk that Nedbank could license these works to others and otherwise commercially exploit these earlier works. Under our Nedbank agreements, Nedbank also acquired the right to request a license of our South African and US FTS patents and of all technology and know-how relating to the UEPS described in those earlier patents from us for entities partly owned by Nedbank that are located anywhere within South Africa and neighboring countries. Under these licenses, Nedbank would pay us a license fee, with us supplying smart cards or being paid a royalty if the cards are obtained from a third party. If Nedbank licenses our works to others or otherwise commercially exploits our technology and know-how related to UEPS, our future revenues may be reduced.

Our current license agreement with Visa imposes long-term restrictions on our ability to license rights in our technology and could inhibit our ability to realize additional revenue from these rights in our technology.

In 1997, we entered into a technology license agreement with Visa. Under that agreement, Visa purchased a non-exclusive, perpetual, worldwide license to our technology rights, as defined in the agreement, relating to our UEPS technology and an exclusive, perpetual, worldwide license under our patents, as defined in the agreement, licensed to Visa that is exclusive to the financial services industry, as defined in the agreement. Our Visa agreement grants back to us the non-exclusive right under our Visa-licensed patents to make, use and sell our payment systems and other products in the financial services industry as discussed in the agreement. In our Visa agreement, Visa agrees not to grant a sublicense to any payment system to any entities in the financial services industry who are not members of Visa already if such entity already has a right to use such payment systems from us. The agreement permits Visa to sublicense our licensed technology rights to any of its members, any entity in the financial services industry or any entity outside of the financial services industry that provides products to Visa or its sublicensees. The agreement prohibits us from licensing our technology rights, not just our licensed patents, to any of Visa's competitors, including MasterCard, Europay, American Express Company, Discover Financial Services, Diners Club International Credit Card Co., Carte Blanche Card or JCB International Credit Card Co. or any of their parents, subsidiaries or affiliates. We may need Visa's consent, not to be unreasonably withheld, in order to transfer or assign our rights and obligations under the agreement. As this agreement does not contain a termination date and contains restrictions on our ability to license our technology rights in the financial services industry and to competitors of Visa, we may not be able to realize the full value of our technology rights.

Our license agreement with Visa substantially impacts our ability to defend and enforce our patents licensed to Visa and could substantially inhibit our ability to protect the rights in our technology.

Under our license agreement with Visa, we are restricted from suing Visa, its members and any third-party vendors or customers of Visa or its members for infringement of our technology rights licensed to Visa in connection with their manufacture, use or sale of any product or service offered by Visa. The license also grants Visa sole discretion with regard to enforcement of any of the licensed technology rights against third parties in the financial services industry. Under the agreement, Visa has the right to control the prosecution and maintenance of the patents and related patent applications we have licensed to Visa in all jurisdictions, and we are obligated to cooperate and support any of Visa's actions in this regard. This arrangement could substantially impact our ability to defend these patents, and could make enforcement actions against our competitors more difficult.

We depend upon third-party suppliers, making us vulnerable to supply shortages and price fluctuations, which could harm our business.

We obtain our smart cards, POS devices and the other hardware we use in our business from a limited number of suppliers, and do not manufacture this equipment ourselves. We generally do not have long-term agreements with our manufacturers or component suppliers. If our suppliers become unwilling or unable to provide us with adequate supplies of parts or products when we need them, or if they increase their prices, we may not be able to find alternative sources in a timely manner and could be faced with a critical shortage. This could harm our ability to implement new systems and cause our revenues to decline. Even if we are able to secure alternative sources in a timely manner, our costs could increase. A supply interruption or an increase in demand beyond current suppliers' capabilities could harm our ability to distribute our equipment and thus, to acquire a new source of customers who use our UEPS technology. Any interruption in the supply of the hardware necessary to operate our technology, or our inability to obtain substitute equipment at acceptable prices in a timely manner, could impair our ability to meet the demand of our customers, which would have an adverse effect on our business.

Escalating pricing pressures from our retail customers may adversely affect our business.

We have experienced pressure from our retail merchant customers seeking to negotiate the fees we charge them. This pricing pressure could cause us to reduce the level of the fees we charge to these customers, which could adversely impact our revenues and profit margins.

System failures, including breaches in the security of our system, could harm our business.

We may experience system failures from time to time, and any lengthy interruption in the availability of our back-end system computer, could harm our revenues and profits, and could subject us to the scrutiny of our government customers. Frequent or persistent interruptions in our services could cause current or potential customers and users to believe that our systems are unreliable, leading them to avoid our technology altogether, and could permanently harm our reputation and brands. These interruptions would increase the burden on our engineering staff, which, in turn, could delay our introduction of new applications and services. Finally, because our customers may use our products for critical transactions, any system failures could result in damage to our customers' businesses. These customers could seek significant compensation from us for their losses. Even if unsuccessful, this type of claim could be time consuming and costly for us to address.

Although our systems have been designed to reduce downtime in the event of outages or catastrophic occurrences, they remain vulnerable to damage or interruption from earthquakes, floods, fires, power loss, telecommunication failures, terrorist attacks, computer viruses, computer denial-of-service attacks and similar events. Some of our systems are not fully redundant, and our disaster recovery planning may not be sufficient for all eventualities.

Protection against fraud is of key importance to the purchasers and end users of our solutions. We incorporate security features, including encryption software, biometric identification and secure hardware, into our solutions to protect against fraud in electronic transactions and to provide for the privacy and integrity of card holder data. Our solutions may be vulnerable to breaches in security due to defects in the security mechanisms, the operating system and applications or the hardware platform. Security vulnerabilities could jeopardize the security of information transmitted using our solutions. If the security of our solutions is compromised, our reputation and marketplace acceptance of our solutions will be adversely affected, which would cause our business to suffer, and we may become subject to damage claims. We have not yet experienced any security breaches affecting our business.

Despite any precautions we may take, the occurrence of a natural disaster or other unanticipated problems with our system could result in lengthy interruptions in our services. Our current business interruption insurance may not be sufficient to compensate us for losses that may result from interruptions in our service as a result of system failures.

We may not be able to exploit technological advances quickly and successfully, which could impair our competitive position and operations.

Most of our operations depend on the use of advanced technological methods, which must keep pace with rapid technological changes, new product introductions by competitors, evolving industry and government performance and security standards and changes in customer and end-user requirements. The use of the appropriate advanced technological procedures can affect, among other things, the competitiveness of our products, the safety of transactions performed using our products, the continuity of our operations and the capacity and efficiency of our production.

We believe that new technologies may emerge and that existing technologies may be further developed in the fields in which we operate. Unexpected rapid changes in employed technologies that affect our operations and product range could render the technologies we use obsolete or less competitive in the future. Difficulties in accessing new technologies may impede us from implementing them and competitive pressures may force us to implement these new technologies at a substantial cost. In addition, limited access to sources of new capital to acquire new technologies may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We cannot predict the effect of technological changes on our business or on our ability to provide competitive products. Our ability to meet the competition will depend on our timely and cost-effective implementation of new technological advances. It will also depend on our success in commercializing these advances in spite of competition we face by patents registered by our competitors. If we are unable to implement new technologies in a timely or cost-efficient basis or penetrate new markets in a timely manner in response to changing market conditions or customer requirements, we could experience a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

We may incur material losses in connection with our distribution of cash to recipients of social welfare grants.

Many social welfare recipients use our services to access cash using their smart cards. We use armored vehicles to deliver large amounts of cash to rural areas across South Africa to enable these welfare recipients to receive this cash. In some cases, we also store the cash that will be delivered by the armored vehicles in depots overnight or over the weekend to facilitate delivery to these rural areas. We cannot insure against the risk of loss or theft of cash from our delivery vehicles as we have not identified any insurance underwriters willing to accept this risk on reasonable terms. Therefore, we will bear the full cost of any loss or theft in connection with the delivery process, and such loss could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. During fiscal 2008, 2007 and 2006, we incurred losses in connection with our cash delivery system of \$3.0 million, \$3.0 million and \$2.1 million, respectively.

We may not recover outstanding amounts owed to our micro-finance businesses.

We operate a traditional micro-finance business, with approximately 71 branches throughout South Africa. To May 31, 2007, these branches extended short-term loans for periods ranging from 30 days to four months at loans bearing interest rates of 15% to 30% per month. From June 1, 2007, these branches extended short-term loans for periods ranging from 30 days to four months at loans bearing interest at a maximum of 5% per month. In addition, these branches, from June 1, 2007, charge an initiation fee and a monthly service fee. Despite the fact that we attempt to reduce credit risk by employing credit profiling techniques, the rate of default on loans has been high due to the high credit risk of these borrowers and the difficulty of collecting outstanding repayments. We may therefore not recover some or all of the principal and interest amounts currently owed by our borrowers, which on June 30, 2008, totaled \$2.9 million. Our inability to recover some or all of these amounts may have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

EasyPay is subject to substantial governmental regulation and may be adversely affected by liability under, or any future inability to comply with, existing or future regulations or requirements

EasyPay's business is subject to extensive regulation. Compliance with the requirements under these various regulatory regimes may cause us to incur significant additional costs and failure to comply with such requirements could result in the shutdown of the non-complying facility, the imposition of liens, fines and/or civil or criminal liability.

We may be subject to privacy laws in South Africa and other jurisdictions in which we operate.

Our collection, storage and processing, and any disclosure of, customer and employee personal information must comply with South Africa's privacy laws, which are at various stages of legislative and judicial development. However, South African common law and the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, do recognize an individual's right to privacy, and there are some statutes and other regulations which have been enacted that apply to us and the way we operate our business. For example, one statute sets out a framework for the electronic collection, processing, storage and disclosure of personal information. Although compliance with this statute is voluntary, a South African court could determine that we would be violating an individual's right to privacy if we do not operate in compliance with this framework. In addition, South African law requires that we must keep confidential the HIV status of the people that participate in any HIV/AIDS program.

New privacy laws may be enacted in the future which could adversely affect the way we do business, and we could be required to devote substantial management time and resources to comply with these new laws. In addition, if we violate, or are judged to have violated, the privacy rights of people whose information we collect, store and process, we could become liable for damages, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

As a US company, we are required to comply with certain laws and regulations that affect our international operations and could adversely impact our future growth.

We must comply with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, or FCPA, which prohibits US companies or their agents and employees from providing anything of value to a foreign official for the purposes of influencing any act or decision of these individuals in their official capacity to help obtain or retain business, direct business to any person or corporate entity or obtain any unfair advantage. Any failure by us to adopt appropriate compliance procedures and ensure that our employees and agents comply with the FCPA and applicable laws and regulations in foreign jurisdictions could result in substantial penalties and/or restrictions in our ability to conduct business in certain foreign jurisdictions. Our requirement to comply with the FCPA could put us at a competitive disadvantage with companies that are not required to comply with the FCPA or similar legislation enacted in other countries. In addition, the US Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control, or OFAC, administers and enforces economic and trade sanctions against targeted foreign countries, entities and individuals based on US foreign policy and national security goals. As a result, we are restricted from entering into transactions with certain targeted foreign countries, entities and individuals except as permitted by OFAC which may reduce our future growth.

We may be required to raise additional financing by issuing new securities with terms or rights superior to those of our shares of common stock, which could adversely affect the market price of our shares of common stock.

We may require additional financing to fund future operations, including expansion in current and new markets, programming development and acquisition, capital costs and the costs of any necessary implementation of technological innovations or alternative technologies. Because of the exposure to market risks associated with economies in emerging markets, we may not be able to obtain financing on favorable terms or at all. If we raise additional funds by issuing equity securities, the percentage ownership of our current shareholders will be reduced, and the holders of the new equity securities may have rights superior to those of the holders of shares of common stock, which could adversely affect the market price and voting power of shares of common stock. If we raise additional funds by issuing debt securities, the holders of these debt securities would similarly have some rights senior to those of the holders of shares of common stock, and the terms of these debt securities could impose restrictions on operations and create a significant interest expense for us.

We may have difficulty raising necessary capital to fund operations as a result of market price volatility for our shares of common stock.

In recent years, the securities markets in the United States have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies have experienced wide fluctuations that have not necessarily been related to the operations, performances, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. For these reasons, our shares of common stock can also be expected to be subject to volatility resulting from purely market forces over which we will have no control. If our business development plans are successful, additional financing may be required to continue to develop and exploit existing and new technologies and to expand into new markets. The exploitation of our technologies may, therefore, be dependent upon our ability to obtain financing through debt and equity or other means.

Our quarterly operating results may fluctuate significantly as a result of factors outside of our control, which could cause the market price of our common stock to decline.

We expect our revenues and operating results to vary from quarter to quarter. As a consequence, our operating results in any single quarter may fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors, which could cause the price of our common stock to decline. Factors that may affect our operating results include:

- demand for and acceptance of our new product offerings;
- delays in the implementation and delivery of our products and services, which may impact the timing of our recognition of revenue;
- variations in product mix and cost during any period;
- development of new relationships and maintenance and enhancement of existing relationships with customers and strategic partners;
- difficulties with component supplies, manufacturing or distribution;
- deferral of customer contracts in anticipation of product or service enhancements;
- timing of acquisitions or disposals of major assets or businesses;
- timing of commencement, implementation or completion of major projects;
- the relative mix of revenues from established markets, including South Africa, and unestablished markets;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- the fixed nature of many of our expenses; and
- industry and economic conditions, including competitive pressures and inventory obsolescence.

In particular, differences in relative growth rates between our businesses in our established markets for certain products and unestablished markets may have a significant effect on our operating results, particularly our reported operating profit margin, in any individual quarter, with unestablished market sales typically carrying lower margins in the initial phases of our operations in a new area or the introduction of a new product to an area in which we already operate. Certain transactions are difficult to predict and may have a significant effect on our operating results. Sales of this nature include hardware sales to customers and to our “SmartSwitch” investments and cause fluctuations in revenue and operating income when they occur.

The period between our initial contact with a potential customer and the sale of our products or services to that customer tends to be long and may be subject to delays which may have an impact on our revenues.

The period between our initial contact with a potential customer and the purchase of our products and services is often long and subject to delays associated with the budgeting, approval and competitive evaluation processes that frequently accompany significant capital expenditures. A lengthy sales cycle may have an impact on the timing of our revenues, which may cause our quarterly operating results to fall below investor expectations. A customer’s decision to purchase our products and services is often discretionary, involves a significant commitment of resources, and is influenced by customer budgetary cycles. To sell our products and services successfully we generally must educate our potential customers regarding the uses and benefits of our products and services, which can require the expenditure of significant time and resources; however, there can be no assurance that this significant expenditure of time and resources will result in actual sales of our products and services.

We may become subject to a US tax liability for failing to withhold on certain distributions on instruments issued in connection with the Aplitec transaction.

There is no statutory, judicial or administrative authority that directly addresses the tax treatment of non-US holders that elected to receive units in a trust representing beneficial interests in B class preference shares and B class loan accounts issued by New Aplitec pursuant to the reinvestment option in connection with our acquisition of Aplitec. We believe these interests should be treated for United States federal income tax purposes as, and we did treat them as, separate and distinct interests in New Aplitec. As such, we and our affiliates do not presently intend to withhold any amounts for US federal taxes in respect of any distributions paid on such interests. There is a risk, however, that these interests, together with the special convertible preferred stock, may be treated as representing a single direct equity interest in us for US federal income tax purposes. In such case, distributions received with respect to the B class preference shares and B class loan accounts could be subject to US federal withholding tax, and we could be liable for failure to withhold such taxes in our capacity as withholding agent. In addition, our failure to collect and remit US federal withholding tax may also subject us to penalties.

Shipments of our electronic payment systems may be delayed by factors outside of our control, which can harm our reputation and our relationships with our customers.

The shipment of payment systems requires us or our manufacturers, distributors or other agents to obtain customs or other government certifications and approvals and, on occasion, to submit to physical inspection of our systems in transit. Failure to satisfy these requirements, and the very process of trying to satisfy them, can lead to lengthy delays in the delivery of our solutions to our direct or indirect customers. Delays and unreliable delivery by us may harm our reputation in the industry and our relationships with our customers.

Failure to maintain effective internal controls in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, especially over companies that we may acquire, could have a material adverse effect on our business and stock price.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Sarbanes, particularly Section 404 of Sarbanes, requires us to evaluate annually the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting as of the end of each fiscal year and to include a management report assessing the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting in our annual report. If we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, we may not be able to ensure that we can conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Sarbanes. The requirement to evaluate and report on our internal controls also applies to companies that we may acquire and therefore, this assessment may be complicated by any future acquisitions we may complete.

While we continue to dedicate resources and management time to ensuring that we have effective controls over financial reporting, failure to achieve and maintain an effective internal control environment could have a material adverse effect on the market's perception of our business and our stock price.

Force majeure events, such as terrorist attacks, other acts of violence or war, political instability and health epidemics may adversely affect us.

Terrorist attacks, war and international political instability, along with health epidemics, may disrupt our ability to generate revenues. These events may negatively affect our ability to maintain sales revenue and to develop new business relationships. Because a substantial and growing part of our revenues is derived from sales and services to customers outside of the United States and we have our electronic payment systems manufactured outside the United States, terrorist attacks, war and international political instability anywhere may decrease international demand for our products and inhibit customer development opportunities abroad, disrupt our supply chain and impair our ability to deliver our electronic payment systems, which could materially adversely affect our net revenues or results of operations. Any of these events may also disrupt global financial markets and precipitate a decline in the price of our common stock.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We lease our corporate headquarters facility which consists of 84,193 square feet in Johannesburg, South Africa. We also lease properties throughout South Africa, including a 12,088 square foot manufacturing facility in Lazer Park and 134 depot facilities. We also lease additional office space in Johannesburg; Cape Town; Durban; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Lagos, Nigeria and a 14,230 square foot manufacturing facility in Brakpan, South Africa. These leases expire at various dates through the year 2008 and 2013, respectively. We believe we have adequate facilities for our current business operations.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are no material pending legal proceedings, other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to our business, to which we are a party or of which any of our property is the subject.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

There were no matters submitted to a vote of our security holders during the fourth quarter of the year ended June 30, 2008.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our common stock is traded on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "UEPS."

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices of our common stock as reported by Nasdaq since our Nasdaq listing. All share and per share information presented in this Form 10-K has been retroactively restated to reflect the effect of our June 13, 2005, 1-for-6 reverse stock split.

Period	High	Low
Quarter ended September 30, 2006.....	\$27.30	\$21.00
Quarter ended December 31, 2006.....	\$31.20	\$21.58
Quarter ended March 31, 2007.....	\$30.18	\$24.83
Quarter ended June 30, 2007.....	\$26.97	\$23.97
Quarter ended September 30, 2007.....	\$27.98	\$21.25
Quarter ended December 31, 2007.....	\$33.82	\$27.18
Quarter ended March 31, 2008.....	\$31.60	\$22.41
Quarter ended June 30, 2008.....	\$29.92	\$22.45

Our transfer agent is The Bank of New York Mellon, One Wall Street, New York, New York, 10286. According to the records of our transfer agent, as of July 31, 2008, there were 34 shareholders of record of our common stock. A substantially greater number of holders of our common stock are "street name" or beneficial holders, whose shares are held of record by banks, brokers, and other financial institutions.

Dividends

We have not paid any dividends on our shares of common stock during our last two fiscal years and presently intend to retain future earnings to finance the expansion of the business. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The future dividend policy will depend on our earnings, capital requirements, expansion plans, financial condition and other relevant factors. New Aplitec's future dividend policy also has to comply with the restrictions placed by SARB as a condition of its approval of the Aplitec transaction. These restrictions will apply until such time as all of our special convertible preferred stock has been converted into common stock. These restrictions provide that dividends may be declared by the New Aplitec board of directors only if (i) declaration of the dividend is approved by a majority of the holders of New Aplitec B class preference shares, (ii) all loan accounts have been paid by New Aplitec and (iii) the dividend does not exceed 50% of New Aplitec's annual earnings. In addition, under South African law, New Aplitec will only be entitled to pay a dividend if it meets the solvency and liquidity tests set out in the South African Companies Act. However, the New Aplitec board is appointed by Net 1 UEPS Technologies Inc., which will ultimately determine whether any dividends are declared by New Aplitec, subject to the above conditions. Any dividends declared by New Aplitec will be distributed to the holders of A class and B class preference shareholders pro rata in accordance with their respective ownership interests in New Aplitec.

Securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans

The table below presents the number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights; the weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights and the number of securities remaining available for future issuance approved by security holders and individual compensation arrangements.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders:			
2004 Stock Incentive Plan	723,332	\$16.83	1,707,360
Individual compensation arrangements:			
Stock granted to employees of Prism	230,046	\$22.51	-
Total	953,378		1,707,360

Markets

As discussed above, our common stock is currently listed on The Nasdaq Global Select Market. In July 2008, we initiated the process of obtaining an inward listing of our common stock underlying our special convertible preferred stock on the Johannesburg Securities Exchange Limited, or the JSE, in South Africa. The listing in South Africa will require regulatory approval from SARB, who considers exchange control applications, and the JSE. We have received approval from SARB that our inward listing on the JSE would constitute a trigger event which would result in the winding up of the New Aplitec Participation Trust. As a result of this trigger event all the special convertible preferred stock would be converted into common stock and the B class shares and B class loans attached to the special convertible preferred stock would be ceded to Net1.

If the JSE listing and therefore the trigger event occurs, we will no longer present special convertible preferred stock or B class preference shares related to the Aplitec transaction completed in 2004 in our consolidated balance sheet. Currently, unit holders can only dispose of their units by initiating a sale instruction. We believe the listing on the JSE will provide these unit holders with the ability to trade their investment in us on a recognized exchange and allow new South African shareholders to acquire our stock. The inward listing, if completed, will result in a simplified capital structure. Except for the common shares underlying the special convertible preferred stock, no additional common stock will be issued to unit holders as a result of the listing on the JSE.

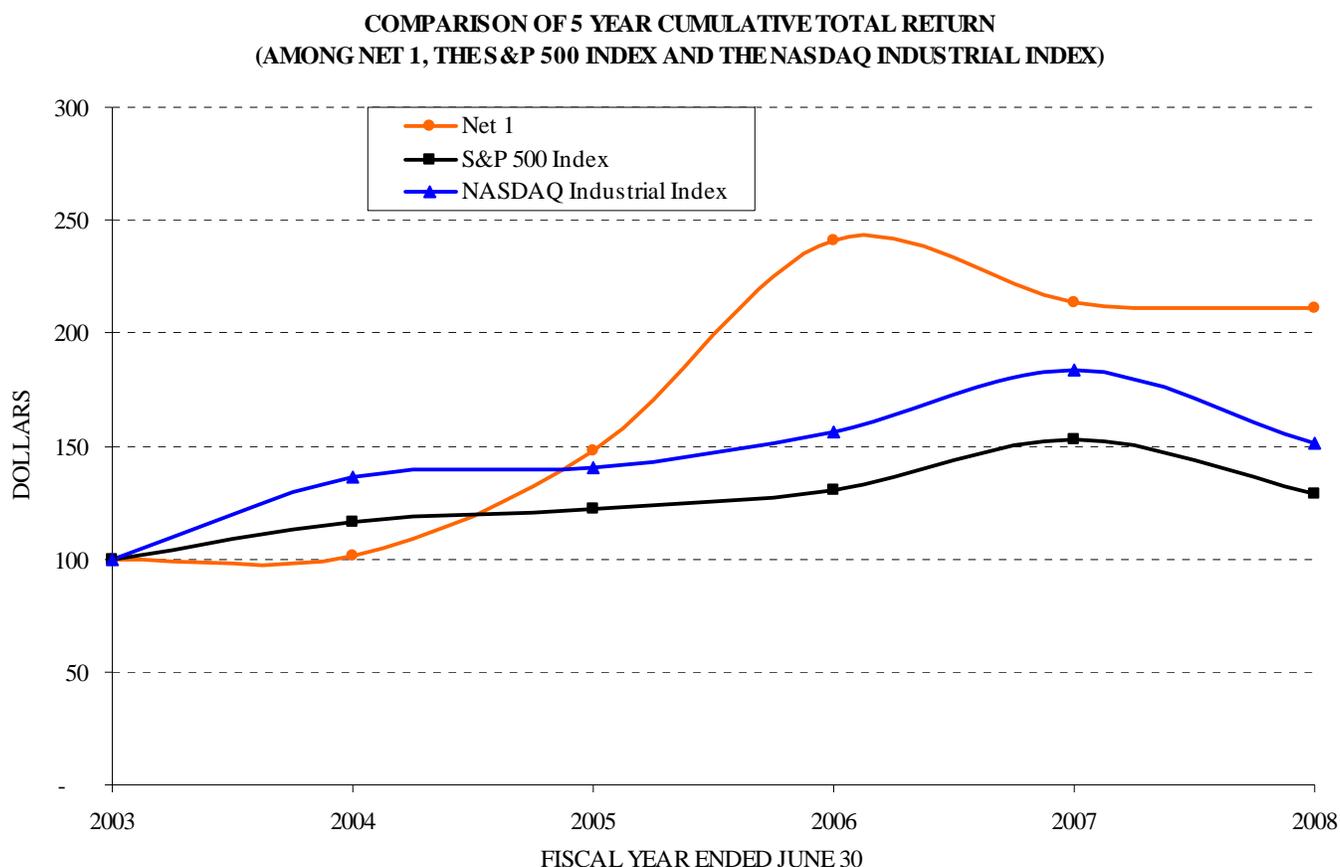
Share buy back program

In May 2007, our Board of Directors approved our share buy back program which authorized us to repurchase up to \$50 million of our common stock at any time and from time to time through June 30, 2008.

We did not repurchase any of our shares of common stock in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. The share buy back program expired on its terms on June 30, 2008, and our Board of Directors has not renewed it.

Share performance graph

The chart below compares the five-year cumulative return, assuming the reinvestment of dividends, on our common stock with that of the S&P 500 Index and the NASDAQ Industrial Index. This graph assumes \$100 was invested on June 30, 2003, in each of our common stock, the S&P 500 companies, and the companies in the NASDAQ Industrial Index.



ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected financial data should be read together with Item 7 - "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and Item 8 - "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Consolidated Statements of Operations Data

(in thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended June 30				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Revenue	\$254,056	\$223,968	\$196,098	\$176,290	\$131,098
Cost of goods sold, IT processing, servicing and support(1)	67,486	54,417	50,619	50,682	39,134
Selling, general and administrative (1)	65,362	61,625	48,627	45,897	39,677
Depreciation and amortization	10,822	11,050	5,710	6,591	5,676
Costs related to public offering and Nasdaq listing.....	-	-	1,529	1,817	-
Reorganization costs(2).....	-	-	-	-	11,113
Operating income	110,386	96,876	89,613	71,303	35,478
Interest income, net	15,722	4,401	5,889	2,389	3,640
Income before income taxes	126,108	101,277	95,502	73,692	39,118
Income tax expense(3).....	39,192	37,574	36,653	29,666	25,927
Income from continuing operations.....	86,695	63,679	59,232	44,562	13,278
Net income attributable to shareholders.....	86,695	63,679	59,232	44,562	13,278
Income from continuing operations per share (4):					
Basic	\$1.52	\$1.12	\$1.05	\$0.81	\$0.40
Diluted.....	\$1.50	\$1.11	\$1.03	\$0.80	\$0.38
Cash dividend per share (4)	-	-	-	-	\$1.14

(1) Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 123(R) (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment*, was adopted in 2006 in accordance with the modified prospective method and the 2008, 2007 and 2006 data include a charge of \$4.0 million, \$0.9 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, in respect of stock-based compensation. Prior periods were not restated and are therefore not presented on a comparable basis.

(2) These costs comprise legal, accounting, regulatory and other professional fees related to the Aplitec transaction, as well as a charge of \$4.4 million related to the June 2004 issuance of other stock-based awards under our 2004 Stock Incentive Plan.

(3) Our income tax expense for fiscal 2008 includes the impact of the change in the fully distributed rate from 36.89% in fiscal 2007 to 35.45% in fiscal 2008. The fully distributed rate for fiscal 2007 was 36.89%. Our income tax expense for fiscal 2006 includes the impact of the change in the fully distributed rate from 37.78% to 36.89%. The fully distributed rate for 2005 and 2004 was 37.78%.

(4) Basic and diluted income from continuing operations and cash dividends per share for 2004 was previously restated to reflect the issuance of shares of common stock and special convertible preferred stock in connection with the Aplitec transaction and the one-for-six reverse stock split effected on June 13, 2005.

Additional Operating Data:*(in thousands, except percentages)*

	Year ended June 30,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$118,760	\$65,466	\$75,777	\$38,142	\$41,895
Cash flows used in investing activities	3,903	91,540	5,505	3,397	5,721
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	\$2,864	\$3,225	\$29,723	\$(19)	\$(24,060)
Operating income margin.....	43%	43%	46%	40%	27%

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:*(in thousands)*

	As of June 30,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$272,475	\$171,727	\$189,735	\$107,749	\$80,282
Total current assets.....	345,734	247,982	240,718	150,664	117,412
Total assets	454,071	376,090	269,979	181,754	152,632
Total current liabilities.....	76,503	54,698	43,123	34,353	47,831
Total debt.....	3,766	4,100	-	-	252
Total shareholders' equity.....	\$340,328	\$281,073	\$209,010	\$137,002	\$95,588

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with Item 6 — “Selected Financial Data” and Item 8 — “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.” In addition to historical consolidated financial information, the following discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. See “ 1A. Risk Factors.” In accordance with US generally accepted accounting principles, or US GAAP, we accounted for the Aplitec transaction as a reverse acquisition, which requires that the company whose shareholders retain a majority voting interest in a combined business be treated as the acquirer for accounting purposes. Therefore, for all periods after June 7, 2004, our consolidated financial statements and the discussion and analysis below reflect the operations of Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries and, for prior periods, reflect the operations of Aplitec and its consolidated subsidiaries, but not Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc.

Overview

We provide our universal electronic payment system technology as an alternative payment system to the un-banked and under-banked populations of developing economies. We believe that we are the first company worldwide to implement a system that can enable the estimated four billion people who generally have limited or no access to a bank account to effect affordably electronic transactions with one another, government agencies, employers, merchants and other financial services providers. To do this, we have developed and deployed the universal electronic payment system, or UEPS. This system uses secure smart cards that operate in real time but offline, unlike traditional payment systems offered by major banking institutions that require immediate access through a communications network to a centralized computer. This offline capability means that users of our system can enter into transactions at any time with other card holders in even the most remote areas so long as a portable offline card reader is available. In addition to payments and purchases, our system can be used for banking, health care management, international money transfers, voting and identification.

South Africa is the first major market where we achieved significant success and a high penetration rate in the areas we targeted. We believe that our operating experience in South Africa demonstrates the success of our business model in a developing economy. According to estimates published by Statistics South Africa, as of mid-2007, South Africa had a population of approximately 47.9 million people, of which an estimated 50% lived below the poverty line and, as of September 2007, the South African unemployment rate was estimated at approximately 23.0%. The success we have achieved in South Africa has primarily resulted from servicing the needs of the poorest section of the population – those who are dependent on government social welfare grants. We have designed and implemented a complete business model involving the payment, and subsequent spending, of these grants through our smart cards and UEPS technology, which provides us with the opportunity to earn multiple sources of revenue and provides our card holders with affordable functionality and lifestyle improvement

In July 2004, we began a major drive to install POS devices at merchants located in rural areas where the majority of our card holders spend their social welfare grants. The ability of our card holders to load their grants at these retailers and to spend these grants securely on goods and services, without the need to withdraw the full amount in cash, represents one of the basic underlying principles of the UEPS functionality. We believe that the installation of these POS devices has resulted in a significant improvement in the lifestyle of our card holders, while introducing a new revenue source for us in the form of merchant acquiring and other transaction fees. Use of the POS devices also lowers our costs by reducing the amount of cash we need to deliver to social welfare beneficiaries in cash at our mobile paypoints. We discuss the progress of our merchant acquiring efforts since implementation of these efforts under “Results of Operations—Results of Operations by Operating Segment—Transaction-based Activities—Continued Adoption of Our Merchant Acquiring System.”

The implementation of new UEPS systems, particularly in developing economies outside our current markets, is a vital component of our future growth. We have implemented or are in the process of implementing our systems on the African continent outside South Africa. During fiscal 2006, we formed joint ventures with government entities and financial institutions to operate UEPS smart card-based switching systems in Namibia, Botswana and Nigeria. During fiscal 2007 we were awarded the tender to provide Ghana with a National Switch and Smart Card Payment System, or e-zwich. We have substantially completed the initial phases of this project and the system was officially launched in April 2008. In addition, during fiscal 2008 we signed a contract with a consortium comprising the Iraqi government and local Iraqi banks for the use of our UEPS technology in Iraq. These joint ventures and projects, which are described in more detail under “—International Expansion,” are in various stages of development and operation.

In July 2006, we acquired Prism Holding Limited, or Prism, which owns EasyPay (Pty) Ltd, or EasyPay, the largest bank-independent financial switch, or transaction processor, in Southern Africa. The bulk of the 517 million transactions processed by EasyPay during fiscal 2008, on behalf of retailers, bill issuers and financial institutions were transacted through a base of approximately 50,000 customer-owned terminals, the majority of which are installed at all the retail locations of South Africa's two largest retailers, who have approximately 65% of the South African retail market share between them. The addition of the Prism merchant acquiring network will extend our footprint in South Africa from the deep rural areas, where we are active today, to the urban environment. We have commenced the upgrade, where appropriate, of the 50,000 terminals that formed part of Prism's network to accommodate our biometric-based UEPS technology, which will significantly enhance our wage payment program once we launch that service.

We believe that the acquisition of Prism has assisted us to extend our ability to deliver solutions across the entire spectrum of transaction processing and in expanding our international operations throughout Africa, Asia and Europe. The results of Prism's operations are reflected in our financial statements from July 3, 2006. We have also concluded strategic partnership and business opportunities across the Americas and Asia. For example, we have launched VTU solutions in Colombia and Vietnam.

In January 2007, we signed a co-operation agreement with Grindrod Bank Limited, or Grindrod Bank, a fully registered bank in South Africa, for the establishment of a retail banking division within Grindrod Bank that will focus on deploying our wage payment solution in South Africa. In May 2008, the first wage payments using our UEPS were made to employees in the KwaZulu-Natal province.

On August 27, 2008, we acquired 80.10% of BGS Smartcard Systems AG, or BGS, an Austrian private company that provides smart card-based payment systems to banks, enterprises and government authorities in Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, India and Oman. See "Trends and Material Developments Affecting our Business— Acquisition of BGS Smartcard Systems AG."

Sources of Revenue

We have structured our business and our business development efforts around four related but separate approaches to deploying our technology. In our most basic approach, we act as a supplier, selling our equipment, software, and related technology to a customer. As an example, in Ghana, we sold a complete UEPS to the Central Bank, which owns and operates the resulting transaction settlement system. The revenue and costs associated with this approach is reflected in our Hardware, software and related technology sales segment.

We have found that we have greater revenue opportunities, however, by acting as a service provider instead of a supplier. In this approach we own and operate the UEPS ourselves, charging one-time and on-going fees for the use of the system either on a fixed or ad valorem basis. This is the case in South Africa, where we distribute welfare grants on behalf of the provincial governments and employers on a fixed basis, but charge a fee on an ad valorem basis for goods purchased using our smart card. The revenue and cost associated with this approach are reflected in our Smart card accounts, Transaction-based activities and Financial services segments. Three of the provincial governments each provide more than 10 per cent of our total revenues and the loss of any one of these customers may have a material adverse effect on us. We have adopted a variation of this approach in Iraq, where we will operate a UEPS system on an outsourced basis on behalf of a consortium consisting of the Iraqi government and Iraqi Banks, in return for transaction fees based on the volume and value of transactions processed through the system.

Because our smart cards are designed to enable the delivery of more advanced services and products, we are also willing to supply those services and products where the profit potential is compelling. For instance, we act as a lender today. This is an example of the third approach that we have taken. Here we can act as the principal in operating a business that can be better delivered through our UEPS. We can also act as an agent, for instance, in the provision of insurance policies. In both cases, the revenue and costs associated with this approach are reflected in our Financial services segment.

Finally, we have entered into business partnerships or joint ventures to introduce our UEPS and VTU solutions to new markets such as Botswana, Namibia, Nigeria, Colombia and Vietnam. In these situations, we take an equity position in the business while also acting as a supplier of technology. In evaluating these types of opportunities, we seek to maintain a highly disciplined approach, carefully selecting partners, participating closely in the development of the business plan and remaining actively engaged in the management of the new business. In most instances, the joint venture or partnership has an exclusive license to use the UEPS in the specific territory, including the back-end system. We account for our equity investments using the equity method. When we equity-account these investments, we are required under US GAAP to eliminate our share of the net income generated from sales of hardware and software to the investee. We recognize this net income from these during the period in which the hardware and software is utilized in the investee's operations, or has been sold to third party customers, as the case may be.

We believe that this flexible approach enables us to drive adoption of our solution while capturing the value created by the implementation of our technology.

Trends and Material Developments Affecting our Business

Status of South African Provincial Contracts for the Distribution of Welfare Grants

See “Item 1A. Risk Factors—The South African Social Security Agency, or SASSA, is in the process of conducting a national tender for the distribution of welfare grants in which bidders had the opportunity to bid for all of South Africa or on a province-by-province basis. If we were not to receive contracts to continue to distribute these grants in each of the provinces where we currently distribute them, or if we do win these contracts, but the terms are not as favorable to us as our current contracts, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows would be materially and adversely affected.”

We believe that our successful record with our provincial government contracts will provide us with a good opportunity to benefit from the transition to national administration of social welfare grants because we may be able to obtain contracts to distribute grants in provinces with which we do not currently have a contractual relationship. However, there is a chance that a national tender could lead to our losing one or more of our current contracts if SASSA decides to appoint a single (or other) contractor to provide social welfare grant distribution and we are not chosen. During this transition period our existing provincial government contracts will continue to be governed by their respective terms.

On March 10, 2008 we received official notification from SASSA that our five existing contracts, which expired at the end of March 2007, have been extended until March 31, 2009. SASSA reserves the right to terminate any of the service level agreements on 30 days written notice, but only after an initial period of six months which ends on September 30, 2008. The following table shows the current status of each of our provincial government contracts:

Table 1	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	North West	Northern Cape	Eastern Cape
Original year of contract award	1992	1996	1995	1997	2002
Date acquired by Net1	October 1998	October 1998	October 1998	October 1998	n/a
Date of first Net1 contract	January 2000	December 2003	July 2000	January 2000	November 2003
UEPS smart card implementation date	January 2000	January 2004	October 2000	September 2001	November 2003
Merchant acquiring rollout date	December 2004	March 2005	June 2005	July 2004	October 2004
Current contract expiration date (including extensions)...	March 2009	March 2009	March 2009	March 2009	March 2009
Further possible extensions	Negotiable	Negotiable	Negotiable	Negotiable	Negotiable
Number of beneficiaries grants paid by CPS (as of June 30, 2008)	1,731,476	987,352	455,315	165,550	682,500

We believe that based on the number of beneficiaries, we currently have approximately 45% of the market share in South Africa for the distribution of social welfare grants. Our main competitors are the South African Post Office and the formal banking sector.

Acquisition of BGS Smartcard Systems AG

BGS’s system, Dual Universal Electronic Transactions, or DUET, was developed by BGS as a derivative of the first version of our UEPS technology that we licensed to BGS in 1993. BGS’ largest customer is Sberbank, the largest financial institution in Russia, which owns the remaining 19.90% of the company. In the acquisition, we paid the selling shareholders approximately €71.5 million, approximately \$112.9 million at the year end exchange rate of \$1: €0.6334, in cash and issued certain shareholders an aggregate of 40,134 shares of our common stock. We financed the cash portion of the purchase price with the proceeds of bank financing. We expect to repay the bank financing from internally generated funds in the next six months.

We believe that the acquisition of BGS offers us numerous potential strategic benefits, including the following:

- Increasing our revenues from providing our financial services and value-added products to a new cardholder base. BGS has historically employed a business model which focused on selling its product offering into various countries. In contrast, our service-based business model focuses on generating continuing revenues from our cardholder base through transaction-based fees, financial services and value-added products. We believe that the geographical footprint of BGS is now large enough to allow us to overlay our service-based model onto the various DUET systems operating in Russia and other countries, thereby creating new revenue streams for BGS and system operators.

- Enhancing our product offering by leveraging our technology platforms and IT development resources. We believe that our technological leadership in fields such as biometric identification and in the integration of our UEPS technology with GSM will allow us to create new business opportunities for BGS such as national identification, voting and welfare distribution systems and cell phone-based payment solutions. We expect that the addition of BGS' skilled human resources in the information technology area will greatly assist us in the ongoing development of our technologies and maintenance of our existing systems.
- Increasing the depth of our management team with the addition of experienced executives. We believe that the expertise and experience of BGS' senior management will greatly assist us in our global expansion initiatives.
- Accelerating the rollout of UEPS in Russia and other new territories. There is little geographical overlap in our and BGS' operations and thus, the acquisition offers us the opportunity to establish relationships in countries where we believe there are exciting opportunities for the implementation technology but where we have minimal current relationships. We believe that having a local partner is important to the success of international implementation of our systems. Thus, we believe that Sberbank, through its leading market position in Russia, can offer us its extensive business network to implement our complete suite of products there and will be motivated to do so by virtue of its continued participation as a shareholder in BGS.

International Expansion

Our preferred approach to enter a new country or market is to identify an entry point for our products and services that will result in ready acceptance by a new card holder base. We enter new markets both directly, as we have done in Ghana and Iraq, or through joint ventures with local partners, as we have done in Namibia, Botswana, Nigeria, Colombia and Vietnam. If we decide to form a joint venture to enter the market, we seek to identify suitable partners who exhibit one or more of the following qualities:

- access to a client base that has a need for our products and services;
- ability to fund a proportion of the capital expenditures and operating costs required to establish a new venture; or
- expert knowledge of the culture, political and economic dynamics of the country or market they operate in.

Where required we incorporate an appropriate corporate entity, usually under the name "SmartSwitch" (if available) for entities implementing new systems to use our UEPS technology with the shareholding proportions determined by the funding committed by ourselves and the other shareholders. We enter into shareholder agreements with our partners and service level agreements with our clients prior to the commencement of activities. When all the shareholders have transferred their respective capital contributions through a combination of capital and loan contributions, as determined in the shareholders agreements, we appoint a local management team in collaboration with our partners and commence with the establishment of the infrastructure required to operate a UEPS system. This process generally takes six to 12 months, depending on the size of the system required, the local state authority approvals processes and the number of products and services that will be initially introduced. We license the core UEPS system, and sell the related hardware, customization and training to the corporate entity on normal commercial terms. The management team of the corporate entity is responsible for the initial implementation, the daily operations of the business and the continued growth of the venture through the introduction of new products and services, as the card holder base expands. Depending on the nature and size of our shareholding, we either consolidate or equity-account the results of these corporate entities.

Iraq

During the third quarter of fiscal 2008 we signed a contract with a consortium comprising the Iraqi government and local Iraqi banks for the use of our UEPS technology in Iraq. Under the contract, we will directly provide a customized UEPS banking and payment system to the consortium and will not form a new entity. Accordingly we will not equity-account the results of transactions in Iraq.

The consortium selected us as its partner to assist with the challenges currently encountered with the payment and distribution of cash disbursements in Iraq. It is expected that the UEPS technology will also be utilized by Iraqi citizens living abroad, via bank branches in other countries.

The deployment of the UEPS will provide a ubiquitous platform for retail payment transactions in Iraq by providing interoperability between automatic teller machines, point of sale devices and bank branches. The UEPS technology will provide offline and online transaction processing solutions to enable affordable products and services to be offered to Iraqi citizens irrespective of where they reside. Projects identified include the payment of social grants to war victims, employee salary/wage payments, banking products and financial services. The first UEPS transaction was performed in August 2008, in Baghdad, Iraq, during the official launch of the UEPS smart card technology with the two state banks namely, Rafidain Bank and Rasheed Bank. Our first project in Iraq is a pilot involving 100,000 beneficiaries. The pilot calls for implementation of our UEPS technology across selected bank branches and will enable the distribution and payment of government grants to war victims and martyrdom beneficiaries, as well as salary and wage distribution and payment to employees of the two state banks.

We expect to generate revenue in the first quarter of fiscal 2009. Under the agreement, we will receive ongoing transaction and license fees, as well as payments for the provision of outsourcing services and the sale of hardware.

Ghana

In June 2007 we were awarded the National Switch and Smart Card Payment System tender by the Central Bank of Ghana. The tender was issued pursuant to the vision of the Central Bank of Ghana to provide the Ghanaian financial services industry access to a robust technological platform that will allow for the switching of all existing payment instruments and introduce a new biometrically protected smart card designed to deliver affordable financial services to the majority of Ghanaian citizens. We believe this to be the first time that a national electronic payment system will allow so many different technologies to inter-operate with each other for the benefits of all stakeholders.

The initial contract value for the delivery, installation and customization of the switch and UEPS hardware and software was estimated at approximately \$20 million. The solution was implemented during fiscal 2008 and is designed to achieve interoperability between all the existing ATMs, POSs and teller terminals owned by individual banks, will deploy new ATMs and POSs which will be connected directly to the new processing system and will introduce our UEPS smart card to be issued by the switch and all Ghanaian banks. The system will also incorporate a card risk management applet as well as the ability to provide biometric protection to PIN based applications as an additional, but independent, verification process.

We expect to generate a license fee based on the number of smart cards acquired for use through the Ghanaian national switch. At this stage we can not reasonably quantify the volume and timing of the smart cards acquired for use and can not provide a reasonable estimate of the quantum of the annual license fees.

In many developing economies, the number of individuals with bank accounts seldom exceeds 20% of the economically active population and traditional payment channels offered do not operate successfully in rural environments where infrastructures such as electricity, water, communication and buildings are lacking or simply not affordable. There is also a need for local businesses to accept payment tenders such as international branded credit and debit cards like Visa and MasterCard. More pressing, however, is the need for a payment instrument that can be issued to all Ghanaians regardless of their financial status or location that will offer them a range of financial services and products such as pre-paid utilities, money transfers, loan and insurance management, savings accounts, third party payments and the like, in a way that will preserve their integrity, dignity and security.

We believe the award of this tender to us could precipitate further engagements by neighboring countries to also implement our technology in order to provide the same functionality and to enable cross border transactions.

We commenced and substantially completed software development and customization activities related to the Ghanaian National Switch and Smart Card Payment System during fiscal 2008. In addition, the data room was built by the Central Bank of Ghana and delivered hardware required in terms of the tender specifications to Ghana. The Ghanaian National Switch and Smart Card Payment System was officially launched during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008.

During January 2008, the Central Bank of Ghana announced that it is mandatory for all financial institutions, including banks, community banks and credit unions to participate in the UEPS national switch. As a result, we anticipate that 169 different financial institutions will join the payment system. The Central Bank of Ghana has also ordered a further 2.5 million smart cards, 5,484 terminals, 1,338 registration workstations, 324 wage payment workstations and have asked us to upgrade all existing ATMs in Ghana to be UEPS-compatible. We commenced delivery of the additional terminals during fiscal 2008 and anticipate delivery of the additional requirements during the first two quarters of fiscal 2009.

Namibia

We own 50% of SmartSwitch Namibia (Pty) Limited, or SmartSwitch Namibia, and the other 50% is owned by Namibia Post Limited, or NamPost, a government entity which provides post office and banking services across Namibia. SmartSwitch Namibia operates a national UEPS smart card-based switching and settlement system in Namibia and provided NamPost with a UEPS banking platform. The UEPS system will also be offered to employers, retailers, medical insurance companies and other government institutions. SmartSwitch Namibia has been granted a permanent license by the Central Bank of Namibia to operate as a multilateral payment system service provider in Namibia.

The system, the first of its kind in Namibia, is intended to improve the banking system in the country. NamPost, as the first customer of the switch, is expected to increase its market share in the financial services arena and position itself as the leading service provider for the un-banked and under-banked citizens of Namibia. NamPost has informed us that as of June 30, 2008, it had acquired 125,586 new clients as a direct result of the implementation of the UEPS technology.

As of June 30, 2008, SmartSwitch Namibia has activated 231,703 UEPS smart cards and has signed up 180 merchants to accept the UEPS smart cards. SmartSwitch Namibia has launched our UEPS-based prepaid electricity system with Payzone, a Namibian-based company that distributes pre-paid electricity vouchers on behalf of the Windhoek Town Council. This solution will facilitate the sale of prepaid electricity in rural and urban areas using the UEPS system to secure, authenticate and collect payments on behalf of the participating municipalities.

Negotiations are currently underway with other financial institutions and companies that wish to participate as customers of SmartSwitch Namibia. SmartSwitch Namibia is currently expanding its offering to include medical identification and life insurance sales and premium collection. Negotiations with the service providers are at an advanced stage. We expect the suite of smart card applications to include banking, retail, money transfers, third party bill payments, wages and social security grants.

During fiscal 2008 we completed the development of NamPost's investment products including "Save as you Earn", "Saving Certificates" and Fixed Term Deposits which are now being used by local and foreign depositors.

SmartSwitch Namibia officially commenced operations during February 2006. During the year ended June 30, 2006, software and hardware were made available for collection to SmartSwitch Namibia. We have recognized net income related to 50% of these software and hardware sales during the year ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 as we were required to defer this income until such time as SmartSwitch Namibia used or sold this software and hardware, as the case may be.

Botswana

We own 50% of SmartSwitch Botswana (Pty) Ltd, or SmartSwitch Botswana, and the other 50% is owned by Capricorn Investment Holdings (Botswana) Proprietary Limited, or Capricorn, which owns 100% of Botswana-based Bank Gaborone Limited and the majority holding in a number of financial services companies operating in Botswana. SmartSwitch Botswana is the first system of its kind in Botswana and we expect that it will have a substantial impact on the financial industry in Botswana.

In February 2007, SmartSwitch Botswana entered into a Micro Lender Deductions Service Level Agreement with Lesaka Information Technology Services (Proprietary) Limited, or LITS. LITS has been contracted by the Government of Botswana in the capacity of a Central Loan Registry to facilitate the following functions:

- receiving loan approval requests from accredited micro financiers that are LITS-accredited micro financiers that provide loans to employees of the Government of Botswana, or Micro Financiers, and have procured the services of LITS and/or SmartSwitch Botswana;
- screening and vetting of loan applications in terms of established loan criteria and onward transmission of approvals or repudiations to the Micro Financiers;
- receiving monthly loan deduction requests from Micro Financiers;
- testing monthly deduction files to ensure compliance with the rules by the Micro Financiers;
- onward transmission of monthly deduction files to the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, or MFDP;
- receiving payment of the monthly deductions from the MFDP; and
- reconciling the monthly deduction payment from MFDP for onward payment to the respective Micro Financiers.

SmartSwitch Botswana has been appointed by LITS as its technology service provider to provide the technology needed to perform these functions. During fiscal 2007, SmartSwitch Botswana concluded a successful pilot to perform the required functions. The monthly deduction file was used to run deductions against the Government of Botswana's pay file from April 2007. During the month of June 2008, SmartSwitch Botswana ran 28,651 deductions against the Government of Botswana's pay file.

SmartSwitch Botswana commenced pilot UEPS-based transactions with merchants, employers and card holders, and these transactions are underwritten by Bank Gaborone. The preliminary phases of the pilot were completed successfully during fiscal 2008.

Towards the end of fiscal 2008 SmartSwitch Botswana was selected as the preferred distribution channel of government grants from the Botswana Department of Social Services. The Botswana tender required a system to provide a monthly delivery of food coupons for about 100,000 destitute persons, orphans and community home based care patients, such that the integrity of the awards was not undermined or compromised.

The Botswana Department of Social Services called for the tender after a review analysis showed a need to upgrade the existing distribution system, which had been using traditional paper based coupon systems for the distribution of food parcels. As described under "Item 1. Business—Our Technology—multiple and restricted wallets", our UEPS system allows for the restriction of wallets on our UEPS system, thus, restricted wallets allow transactions to be performed only at specific merchants. We believe that this functionality was the key determinant in the tender award. We expect that SmartSwitch Botswana will receive a monthly per user fee for the provision of these services and we expect launch of this initiative during the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

We believe that this tender award in Botswana will demonstrate to potential customers in Botswana the merit of our system. SmartSwitch Botswana currently uses the UEPS-based technology to perform the deduction of loan repayments from borrower's salaries on behalf of Micro Financiers in Botswana.

Nigeria

We consolidate SmartSwitch Nigeria Limited, or SmartSwitch Nigeria, for financial accounting purposes as we own 80% of the equity. This differs from the equity accounting treatment of our investments in SmartSwitch Namibia and SmartSwitch Botswana. SmartSwitch Nigeria acquired UEPS hardware and software valued at approximately \$14.0 million from us. The revenue and profit arising from these transactions between us and SmartSwitch Nigeria have been eliminated upon consolidation and we have fully consolidated the start-up losses incurred during fiscal 2008 and 2007 by SmartSwitch Nigeria. We estimate to incur total start-up losses of approximately \$2.0 million during the implementation period.

One of SmartSwitch Nigeria's initial objectives is to have an impact on the financial industry in Nigeria, where approximately 90% of the population of 140 million people is un-banked and transacts in cash. SmartSwitch Nigeria's other objectives will be to deploy the UEPS technology through several applications, including banking, health care, money transfers, pre-paid utilities and telephony and voting.

We have delivered 50,000 smart cards to Diamond Bank, one of Nigeria's largest banking institutions, for its initial deployment into village community banks. SmartSwitch Nigeria has received approval from the Central Bank of Nigeria to:

- conduct a multi-lateral clearing and settlement system that will allow other financial institutions to participate in the switch; and
- utilize the UEPS smart card as a payment system in Nigeria.

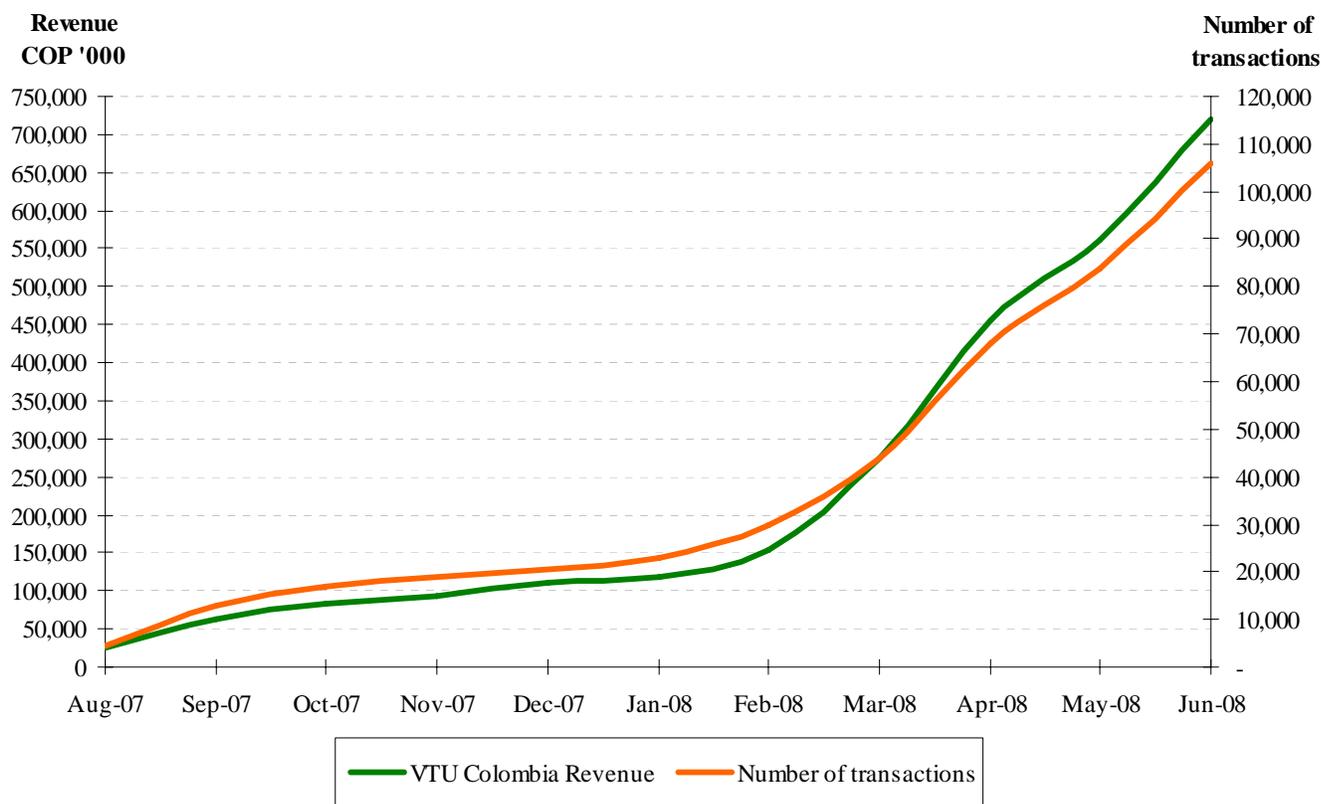
We expect SmartSwitch Nigeria to become operative during the first half of fiscal 2009.

Colombia

We own 50% of VTU De Colombia SA, or VTU Colombia, and have fully installed and integrated the VTU system in Colombia. The VTU system in Colombia is now active with Colombia's first and third largest mobile operators. VTU Colombia currently operates in Bogotá, Baranquilla and Cartagena and VTU Colombia is expected to further expand the VTU system nationally in the next four quarters. In addition, agreements have been entered into with VTU Colombia's initial and primary distribution partner to deploy VTU enabled handsets through its national distribution and sales force.

VTU Colombia commenced VTU operations in August 2007 and generates revenues from mobile phone users when they purchase airtime using the VTU system. The following chart presents the growth in VTU Colombia revenue, in Colombia Peso's, or COP, and the number of transactions during the eleven month period ended June 30, 2008:

VTU Colombia revenue and number of transactions



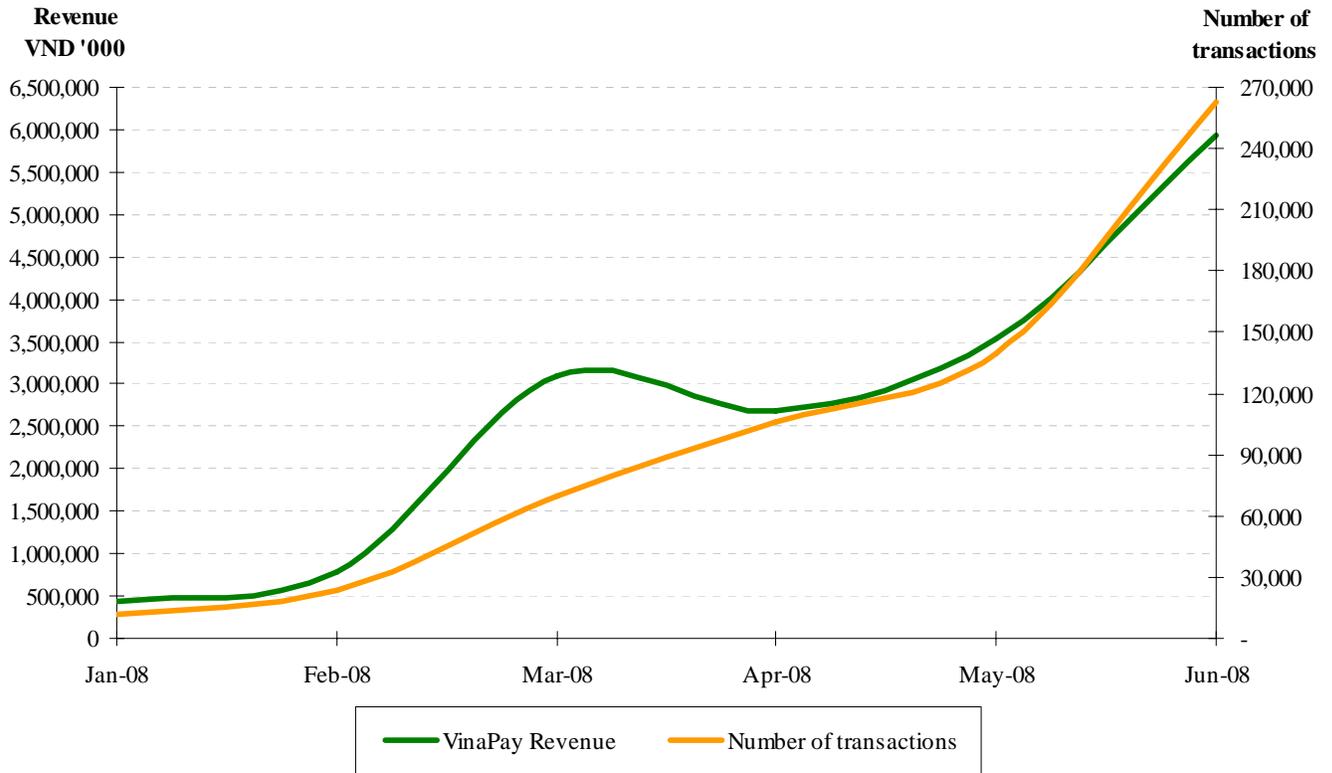
The average exchange rate during the eleven months ended June 30, 2008 was US\$ 1: COP 1,958.

Vietnam

We own 30% of Vietnam Payment Technologies Joint Stock Company, or VinaPay, which was authorized and licensed to commence business activities at the end of May 2007. The VTU system became fully operational and the first commercial transactions were performed by customers in late December 2007. VinaPay experienced strong revenue growth during the third quarter of fiscal 2008. In addition, we continue preliminary discussions with two of Vietnam's other mobile operators to utilize the VTU system.

VinaPay commenced VTU operations in late December 2007 and generates revenues from mobile phone users when they purchase airtime using the VTU system. The following chart presents the growth in VinaPay revenue, in Vietnamese Dong, or VND, and the number of transactions during the six month period ended June 30, 2008:

VinaPay revenue and number of transactions



The average exchange rate during the six months ended June 30, 2008 was US\$ 1: VND 16,329.

Other Countries

We have also implemented UEPS systems in Rwanda, Burundi, Malawi and Mozambique, some of which are considered among the poorest countries in the world. In Malawi, our system has been implemented by the Reserve Bank of Malawi as a national payment system.

In addition, our relationship with MTN Group (Africa/Middle East’s largest mobile operator group) regarding VTU continues to progress. Both MTN Ivory Coast and MTN Rwanda have purchased VTU systems, bringing the number of MTN operators using VTU for electronic pre-paid airtime top-up to six.

Progress of wage payment implementation

The implementation of our wage payment initiative in South Africa requires us to be registered as a bank in South Africa, or to have access to an existing deposit taking license. Our approach to obtaining our own license, or gain access to one was via one of the following channels:

- applying for a new banking license;
- purchasing an existing banking license; and
- entering into a joint venture arrangement with an existing banking institution to gain access to its banking license.

In January 2007, we signed a co-operation agreement with Grindrod Bank, a fully registered bank in South Africa, for the establishment of a retail banking division within Grindrod Bank that will focus on deploying our wage payment solution in South Africa. Under the agreement, Grindrod Bank is responsible for the human resources, administration, compliance, risk management and financial affairs of the division. Net1 is responsible for the supply and maintenance of all UEPS hardware and software required to implement and run its wage payment system, for which it will charge a monthly fee per smart card account at Net1's cost price, and will receive ongoing fee payments based on the amount of business transacted by the division utilizing the UEPS technology. Net1 will assist Grindrod Bank with the implementation of the business plan and operational activities and both parties initially contributed \$0.7 million (ZAR 5.0 million) to assist with the set-up costs of the division. The division will report to an executive committee consisting of two Net1 and two Grindrod representatives.

Since the establishment of the division during the third quarter of fiscal 2007, all the relevant technological platforms have been installed, where required, or integrated between Net1 and Grindrod. Grindrod Bank, with Net1's assistance, has successfully joined the South African National Payment System and the various payment clearing houses in South Africa.

The target markets for the wage payment system are the un-banked and under-banked wage earners in South Africa, estimated at five million people. These wage earners are typically paid in cash on a weekly, bi-weekly or monthly basis and have all the risks associated with cash payments, but none of the benefits associated with having a formal bank account. Net1 and Grindrod Bank plan to offer these wage earners a UEPS smart card that will allow the card holder to receive payment, transact and access other financial services in a secure, cost-effective way.

In parallel, Net1 and Grindrod Bank have defined the products, pricing and marketing strategy for the wage payment system. We officially launched the wage payment system in the KwaZulu-Natal province on May 12, 2008 and we have successfully implemented several systems with smaller employers in the area, mainly in the agricultural sector. We are currently negotiating agreements with larger employers and with established agents who will act as originators of bank accounts in the communities and industries where they have established relationships. We have concluded agreements with the relevant financial services providers to ensure that we offer our customer base a complete suite of financial solutions.

Proposed Abolishment of Secondary Taxation on Companies

On February 21, 2007, the South African Minister of Finance announced in his National Budget speech that the National Government intends to phase out Secondary Taxation on Companies, or STC, and introduce a dividend tax at a shareholder level. Currently, South African companies are required to pay STC at a rate of 10.00% on dividends distributed, subject to certain exemptions. If a dividend tax is introduced South African companies will no longer be liable to pay STC and the shareholder will be liable to pay the dividend tax. Treaty relief would be available for foreign shareholders.

The reform is being implemented in two phases. The first phase entailed a reduction of the STC rate, effective October 1, 2007, to 10.00% and the second phase, now expected in calendar 2010 will result in a total conversion to a dividend tax. It is likely that South African companies will be required to withhold the dividend tax on all dividends paid. On January 8, 2008, the Revenue Laws Second Amendment Act (Act 36 of 2007), or the Revenue Laws Act, was promulgated. The Revenue Laws Act included the enabling legislation to reduce the rate of STC from 12.50% to 10.00%, effective October 1, 2007. As a result our fully distributed tax rate was reduced to 35.45% from 36.89% during fiscal 2008.

We can not reasonably determine whether the second phase will be enacted as proposed and we will comply with that new tax legislation once it has been enacted. If the announcements made by the South African Minister of Finance in his National Budget speeches regarding the second phase are enacted, under current enacted tax legislation, we expect the proposed replacement of STC with a dividend tax to reduce our current fully distributed rate of 35.45% to 29%. Under US GAAP, we apply the fully distributed tax rate of 35.45% to our deferred taxation assets and liabilities. We have not yet determined whether we would qualify for the treaty relief available to foreign shareholders.

Included in our earnings for the fiscal 2008, is deferred income tax expense of approximately \$4.3 million (ZAR 31.1 million) related to the application of the fully distributed rate of 35.45% compared with the South African statutory rate of 29% to our Income before income taxes. The following table illustrates the effect on our June 30, 2008, income tax expense, earnings per share and net deferred tax liability as if the second phase described above had been enacted on July 1, 2007:

Table 2

	Year ended June 30, 2008	
	Actual \$ '000 except percent and earnings per share	Illustrative effect ⁽¹⁾ \$ '000 except percent and earnings per share
Fully distributed tax rate.....	35.45%	29.00%
Income tax expense before change in fully distributed tax rate	\$44,589	\$34,932
Reduction in income tax expense resulting from change in fully distributed rate during fiscal 2008	(5,397)	-
Income tax expense.....	<u>\$39,192</u>	<u>\$34,932</u>
Net deferred tax liability reversal to net income ⁽²⁾	-	\$27,857
Basic earnings per share, in \$.....	1.52	1.69
Net deferred tax liability as at June 30, 2008	\$27,877	\$20

(1) Illustrates the abolishment of STC had this been enacted on July 1, 2007. Accordingly, the fully distributed rate decreases from 36.89% (effective as at July 1, 2007) to 29%. All South African deferred tax assets and liabilities would then be measured at 29% which would result in a reversal of a portion of the net deferred tax liabilities recognized.

(2) The net deferred tax liability reversal to net income represents the portion of the net deferred tax liability rate adjustment as of June 30, 2008 translated at rates applicable as of June 30, 2008 assuming the fully distributed tax rate is 29%.

As discussed above, we can not reasonably determine whether, or when, the phase two amendments will be enacted as proposed and what the ultimate effect on our reported earnings will be.

Seasonality of Transaction-Based Activities

We experience seasonality in our transaction-based activities operating segment. Our beneficiaries are able to load their grants onto their cards as soon as the grant payment file is activated, which typically happens during the week preceding the commencement of a calendar month. We recognize the fee revenue related to the distribution of welfare grants when the beneficiaries load the grants to their cards. The general exception to this rule is the January payment cycle, when the activation of the payment file is done on a limited basis at merchant locations only. As a result, the revenue recognized in the second quarter of our fiscal year is generally lower than the other three quarters due to the limited number of grants distributed during the last week of December. The activation of the payment file for any month also depends on whether the first calendar day of a month is a weekday, or a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday.

Description of Our Business and Operating Segments

We analyze our business and operations in terms of four inter-related but independent operating segments: (1) transaction-based activities, (2) smart card accounts, (3) financial services, and (4) hardware, software and related technology sales. In addition, corporate and corporate office activities that are impracticable to ascribe directly to any of the other operating segments, as well as any inter-segment eliminations are included in corporate/ eliminations.

Transaction-Based Activities

The transaction-based activities operating segment consists primarily of our contracts to distribute social welfare payments in South Africa through our subsidiary Cash Paymaster Services (Proprietary) Limited, or CPS, and its operating subsidiaries and our EasyPay operation. CPS's operating subsidiaries utilize the UEPS technology to administer and distribute social welfare grants in five of South Africa's nine provinces. Revenues from transaction-based activities include all fees that we earn from provincial governments and participating retail merchants from recurring UEPS transactions that we process through our back-end system, such as the payment of social welfare grants, debit orders, payment of wages, point of sale spending, distribution of medicine, money transfers and prepayment of utility bills and transaction fees from customers of EasyPay. The expenses associated with our provincial contracts transaction-based activities are primarily variable expenses such as security and guarding expenses we incur to help insure the security of the cash we transport and the safety of our employees who transport the cash, banking fees we incur when we withdraw and redeposit cash, insurance and fixed expenses such as salaries and property rental. The expenses associated with our EasyPay transaction-based activities are primarily variable expenses such as data communication charges in order to switch transactions and fixed expenses such as salaries, depreciation of switch fixed assets and property rental.

Historically, a substantial majority of the revenues we derive from transaction-based activities has consisted of the service delivery component of the fee we charge to the provincial governments with whom we contract for the distribution of social welfare grants. The portion of the fee that relates to the provision of the smart card account is included in the smart card accounts segment. We earn further transaction fees from participating merchants as a result of social welfare beneficiaries electing to receive and spend their grants at a POS installed at participating merchants, instead of visiting a pay-site.

South African social welfare grants consist of eight different grant types, including social security, child support and disability grants. A smart card-based biometric, or fingerprint, identification system is used to verify beneficiaries and effect payments of social welfare grants onto individual smart cards, with each card acting as an account for the beneficiary. The beneficiary then has the choice of either converting the electronic value to cash using automated cash dispensers or effecting electronic payments through the smart card for a range of services such as the purchase of goods, loan repayments and insurance premium payments. The system's biometric verification and audit capabilities help to reduce the risks of fraud and theft traditionally associated with the use and storage of cash.

Historically, due to the limited number of services available, almost all of the beneficiaries have downloaded the value of their grant payments onto their smart cards and then immediately accessed the full amount as cash. Our revenue has therefore been limited to fees we earn on the loading and redemption of value on the cards as well as the registration of beneficiaries rather than the provision of other services. We are, however, expanding the services available to beneficiaries to include debit orders, point of service spending and money transfers. We believe that by making these services available to beneficiaries, we have the potential to earn additional revenues in the future.

Our merchant acquiring system deployed into merchant stores throughout the Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and North West provinces of South Africa allows all our card holders to load their social welfare grants or salaries onto their smart cards at any participating merchant. Once their smart cards have been loaded, card holders have the flexibility to either purchase goods or receive cash offline.

We believe that the support from South African merchants has been highly favorable and we have signed contracts with merchants in rural, semi-urban and urban areas, including large chain stores. Potential benefits to merchants from participation in the system include increased sales from a growing smart card client base, reduced banking charges, reduced communications and reconciliation costs and a reduction of the risks associated with fraud and theft.

Participating merchants can also generate new income streams for themselves by selling a range of financial products that we offer.

Our operations through EasyPay focus on the provision of high-volume, secure and convenient payment, prepayment and value-added services to the South African market. We charge our customers a transaction fee for these services. EasyPay's infrastructure connects into all major South African banks and switches both debit and credit card EFT transactions for some of South Africa's leading retailers and petroleum companies.

Smart Card Accounts

Our smart card accounts operating segment derives revenue from the provision of smart card accounts to our card holders, which currently primarily consist of social welfare grant beneficiaries. As described under “Transaction-Based Activities” above, we provide a smart card account to all social welfare beneficiaries to whom we distribute payments. A portion of the fee we earn for the delivery of the service is for the provision of the smart card account and is therefore included in the smart card accounts operating segment. The fixed costs included in this operating segment are primarily computer equipment-related and personnel costs associated with the operation of the smart card accounts.

Financial Services

Our financial services operating segment derives revenues from providing financial services to card holders through our smart card delivery channel. These financial services consist primarily of short-term loans and life insurance products. We provide the loans ourselves and generate revenue from the service fees charged and interest earned on these loans. We sell life insurance products on behalf of registered underwriters and earn revenue through the commissions we receive on the sale of policies. The fees we earn for the collection of insurance policy premiums through our debit order system is included in the transaction-based activities operating segment. The fixed expenses associated with the financial services operating segment consist primarily of costs of administrative personnel and depreciation of computer equipment.

We also operate a traditional microlending business with approximately 71 branches located throughout South Africa. These branches extend short-term loans for periods ranging from 30 days up to four months, with the majority of loans being 30-day loans. The fixed costs associated with the provision of these accounts are primarily the leasing of office premises and salaries associated with the extension of microlending loans.

Hardware, Software and Related Technology Sales

We have developed a range of technological competencies to service our own internal needs and to provide links with our client enterprises. We derive revenues from the hardware, software and related technology sales operating segment by providing to customers the hardware and software required to implement our UEPS system. Typical components for a UEPS system installation are:

- hardware for the back-end switching and settlement system;
- customization of the UEPS software to suit local conditions, including UEPS management system, automated teller machine, or ATM, integration and POS device integration;
- customization of an applications suite to client’s specific requirements, such as banking, retail or wage payments;
- ongoing software and hardware support/maintenance; and
- license fees.

Two of our largest customers in this segment are the Central Bank of Ghana and Nedbank Limited, one of South Africa’s largest banks by asset size. Our transactions with the Central Bank of Ghana during fiscal 2008 are discussed above under — International Expansion—Ghana. We have an arrangement with Nedbank relating to the outsourcing of its entire POS device management system, front-end switching Stratus computer platform, development of their software systems, smart cards and POS device maintenance. We also supply hardware to Nedbank in the form of POS devices and card readers on an ad hoc basis.

Included in our hardware, software and related technology sales segment are chip and wireless, payment solutions and transactions solutions businesses.

Description of Income Statement Line Items

Revenue

Revenue includes (1) fees from provincial governments and participating merchants for transactions effected using our smart cards, including payment of social welfare grants and purchasing goods and services and switching fees generated by EasyPay; (2) once-off fixed fees we charge to provincial governments and employers for providing a smart card account to each card holder; (3) interest and service fees we earn on UEPS-based and traditional microlending and commissions from life insurance products that we sell on behalf of registered underwriters and (4) proceeds from the sale of hardware, software (including license fees) and related technology.

Cost of Goods Sold, IT Processing, Servicing and Support

Cost of goods sold, IT processing, servicing and support includes all costs we incur to provide our systems. The most significant elements of these costs include (1) security and guarding expenses which we incur to help protect the security of the cash we transport and the safety of our employees who transport the cash, (2) banking expenses we incur when we withdraw and redeposit cash, (3) transportation expenses we incur, including fuel, maintenance and insurance for the automotive vehicles that travel throughout the provinces to distribute social welfare payments, (4) personnel expenses other than for our executive and administration employees, (5) rental and utilities for the facilities we operate and (6) inventory expenses, which consist primarily of spare parts to perform hardware repairs.

Selling, General and Administration

Selling, general and administration expenses consist primarily of (1) personnel expenses for our executive and administration employees (including stock-based compensation charges), (2) costs associated with our head office facility, (3) costs associated with the compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Sarbanes, particularly Section 404 of Sarbanes, (4) professional fees, such as audit, legal, advisory and tax and (5) marketing, selling and travel expenses.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization consists of depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets.

Interest Income, Net

Interest income, net consists of interest we receive on our surplus cash in our bank accounts, net of the interest we pay on short-term borrowings. Interest paid to tax authorities or interest received from tax authorities is included in interest income, net. Interest income we earn from our business of providing short-term loans is included in revenue and is not included in interest income.

Income Tax Expense

We account for income taxes using the asset and liability method. This approach recognizes the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year, as well as deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequence of events we recognize in the financial statements and tax returns. Deferred income taxes are adjusted to reflect the effects of changes in tax laws or enacted tax rates. See “—Proposed Abolishment of Secondary Taxation on Companies.”

(Loss) Earnings from Equity-Accounted Investments

We use the equity method to account for investments in a company when we have a significant influence, but not control, over the operations of the investee company. Under the equity method, we initially record the investment at cost on our balance sheet. We reflect in our statements of operations our proportionate share of the investee company’s net income or loss and we adjust the carrying value of the investment to reflect this net income or loss. Our interest in equity-accounted investments is summarized as follows:

<u>Entity name</u>	<u>Interest</u>
SmartSwitch Namibia	50.00%
SmartSwitch Botswana	50.00%
VTU Colombia	50.00%
Vinapay	30.00%
Permit Group 2 (Proprietary) Limited, or Permit (sold May 2007)	43.16%

Permit owned 95% of the common stock of New Era Life Insurance Company, a provider of various insurance products to the South African market.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with US GAAP, which requires management to make estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. As future events and their effects cannot be determined with absolute certainty, the determination of estimates requires management's judgment based on a variety of assumptions and other determinants such as historical experience, current and expected market conditions and certain scientific evaluation techniques. Management believes that the following accounting policies are critical due to the degree of estimation required and the impact of these policies on the understanding of the results of our operations.

Revenue Recognition – System Implementation Projects

We undertake smart card system implementation projects. The hardware and software installed in these projects are in the form of customized systems, which ordinarily involve modification to meet the customer's specifications. Software delivered under such arrangements is available to the customer permanently, subject to the payment of annual license fees. Revenue for such arrangements is recognized under the percentage of completion method, save for annual license fees, which are recognized in the period to which they relate. Up-front and interim payments received are recorded as client deposits until customer acceptance. For fiscal 2008 we recognized revenue of approximately \$14.2 million using the percentage of completion method related to a contract with the Central Bank of Ghana. During fiscal 2007 and 2006 we did not recognize any revenue using the percentage of completion method.

Deferred Taxation

We estimate our tax liability through the calculations done for the determination of our current tax liability when tax returns are filed, together with assessing temporary differences resulting from the different treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities which are disclosed on our balance sheet. Management then has to assess the likelihood that deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income. To the extent that we believe recovery is unlikely, we create a valuation reserve. The carrying value of our net deferred tax assets assumes that we will be able to generate sufficient future taxable income, based on estimates and assumptions. Management has considered future taxable income over a five year forecasting period and ongoing feasible tax strategies in determining the need for the valuation allowance, but in the event that we were to determine that we would be able to realize deferred tax assets in the future, a valuation allowance may not be required which would increase net income in the period that such determination is made.

Stock-based Compensation

Effective July 1, 2005, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment*, or FAS 123R. Estimates and assumptions required to be made by FAS 123R require our management's judgment. FAS 123R requires all share-based compensation to employees to be recognized in the statement of operations based on their respective grant date fair values over the requisite service periods and also requires an estimation of forfeitures when calculating compensation expense. We utilize the Cox Ross Rubinstein binomial model to measure the fair value of stock options granted to employees and directors and recognizes compensation cost on a straight line basis. Option-pricing models require estimates of a number of key valuation inputs including expected volatility, expected dividend yield, expected term and risk-free interest rate. Our management has estimated forfeitures based on historic employee behavior under similar compensation plans. Accordingly, the fair value of stock options is affected by the assumptions selected. Stock-based compensation expense from continuing operations was \$4.0 million, \$0.9 million and \$0.2 million for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Intangible Assets Acquired Through the Acquisition of Prism

The fair values of the identifiable intangible assets acquired through the acquisition of Prism were determined by management and guidance provided by FAS 141, *Business Combinations*. During fiscal 2007, Prism and EasyPay intangible assets were valued separately. The relief from royalty method was used to value trademarks, the multi-period excess earnings was used to value customer relationships and the cost approach method was used to software and unpatented technology. Management was required to make assumptions regarding revenue and cost of sales forecasts, applied contributory asset charges, discount rates, exchange rates, cash tax charges and useful lives.

The valuations were based on information at the time of the acquisition and the expectations and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by us. No assurance can be given, however, that the underlying assumptions or events associated with such assets will occur as projected. For these reasons, among others, the actual cash flows may vary from forecasts of future cash flows.

Accounts Receivable and Provision for Doubtful Debts

We maintain a provision for doubtful debts in our microlending business resulting from the inability of certain of our clients to make the required payments. Our policy is to provide for the full outstanding amount for all debts which are outstanding for 150 days and longer. As of June 30, 2008, the full amount of such debt outstanding totaled \$4.3 million (ZAR 34.3 million), which is a 16% decrease, in ZAR terms, over the amount outstanding at June 30, 2007 (\$5.8 million or ZAR 40.7 million). We consider this policy to be appropriate taking into account factors such as historical bad debts, current economic trends and changes in our customer payment patterns. Additional provisions may be required should the ability of our clients to make payments when due deteriorate in the future. A significant amount of judgment is required to assess the ultimate recoverability of these receivables, including on-going evaluation of the creditworthiness of each client.

We also maintain a provision for doubtful debts related to our hardware, software and related technology sales segment as a result of sales or rental of hardware, support and maintenance services provided or sale of licenses to customers. Our policy is to regularly review the aging of outstanding amounts due from customers and adjust the provision based on management's estimate of the recoverability of the amounts outstanding. Management considers factors including period outstanding, creditworthiness of the customers, past payment history and the results of discussions by our credit department with the customer. We consider this policy to be appropriate taking into account factors such as historical bad debts, current economic trends and changes in our customer payment patterns. Additional provisions may be required should the ability of our customers to make payments when due deteriorate in the future. A significant amount of judgment is required to assess the ultimate recoverability of these receivables, including on-going evaluation of the creditworthiness of each customer.

Research and Development

Our business activities and product offerings depend on our proprietary UEPS software. As a result, we have a large group of software engineers and developers who are constantly revising and improving the core UEPS software. We account for the development cost of software intended for sale to licensees in accordance with FAS No. 86, *Accounting for Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed*, or FAS 86. FAS 86 requires product development costs to be charged to expenses as incurred until technological feasibility is attained. Technological feasibility is attained when our software has completed system testing and has been determined viable for its intended use. The time between the attainment of technological feasibility and completion of software development has been short. Accordingly, we did not capitalize any development costs during the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 or 2006, particularly because the main part of our development is the enhancement and upgrading of existing products.

We account for the costs to develop software for our internal use in accordance with Statement of Position 98-1 *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use*, or SOP 98-1, issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. SOP 98-1 requires these costs to be expensed as incurred, except to the extent that these costs are incurred during the application development stage. All other costs including those incurred in the project development and post-implementation stages are expensed as incurred.

A significant amount of judgment is required to separate research costs, new development costs and ongoing development costs based as the transition between these stages. A multitude of factors need to be considered by management, including an assessment of the state of readiness of the software and the existence of markets for the software. The possibility of capitalizing development costs in the future, within the criteria set by FAS 86 or SOP 98-1, may have a material impact on the group's profitability in the period when the costs are capitalized, and in subsequent periods when the capitalized costs are amortized.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recent accounting pronouncements adopted

Refer to Note 2 of our consolidated financial statements included under Item 8 – “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for a full description of recent accounting pronouncements, including the expected dates of adoption and effects on financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Recent accounting pronouncements not yet adopted as of June 30, 2008

Refer to Note 2 of our consolidated financial statements included under Item 8 – “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for a full description of recent accounting pronouncements not yet adopted as of June 30, 2008, including the expected dates of adoption and effects on financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Currency Exchange Rate Information

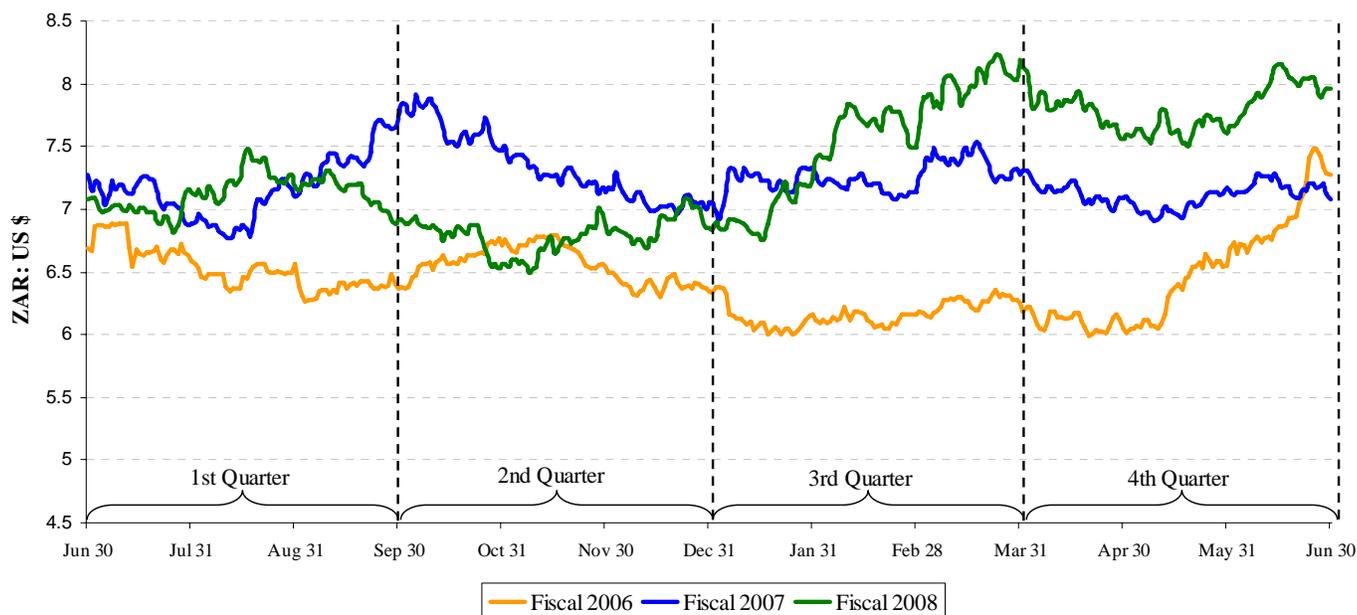
Actual exchange rates

The actual exchange rates for and at the end of the periods presented were as follows:

Table 3

	Year ended June 30,		
	2008	2007	2006
ZAR : \$ average exchange rate	7.3123	7.2188	6.4283
Highest ZAR : \$ rate during period	8.2440	7.9748	7.5323
Lowest ZAR : \$ rate during period	6.4262	6.7193	5.9256
Rate at end of period	7.9645	7.0760	7.2701

ZAR: US \$ Exchange Rates



Translation exchange rates

We are required to translate our results of operations from ZAR to US dollars on a monthly basis. Thus, the average rates used to translate this data for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, vary slightly from the averages shown in the table above. The translation rates we use in presenting our results of operations are the rates shown in the following table:

Table 4

	Year ended June 30,		
	2008	2007	2006
Income and expense items: \$1 = ZAR .	7.2905	7.2100	6.4127
Balance sheet items: \$1 = ZAR.....	7.9645	7.0760	7.2701

Results of Operations

The discussion of our consolidated overall results of operations is based on amounts as reflected in our audited consolidated financial statements which are prepared in accordance with US GAAP. Our discussion analyzes our results of operations both in US dollars, as presented in the consolidated financial statements, and supplementally in ZAR, because ZAR is the functional currency of the entities which contribute the majority of our profits and is the currency in which the majority of our transactions are initially incurred and measured. Due to the significant impact of currency fluctuations between the US dollar and ZAR on our reported results and because we use the US dollar as our reporting currency, we believe that the supplemental presentation of our results of operations in ZAR is useful to investors to understand the changes in the underlying trends of our business. Our results of operations for the year ended June 30, 2006 do not reflect the operations of Prism as we completed that acquisition after the end of the 2006 fiscal year. Prism's operations are included in our consolidated financial statements from July 3, 2006.

Fiscal 2008 Compared to Fiscal 2007

The following factors had a significant influence on our results of operations for the 2008 fiscal year as compared to the 2007 fiscal year:

- weakening of the ZAR, our functional currency, against the US dollar, our reporting currency, which had a negative impact on our revenues and net income in US dollars;
- settlement payment received from SASSA during fiscal 2007 which affects the comparability of revenue and net income between the periods due to the non-recurring nature of a substantial portion of that payment;
- increased revenues from price increases under all of our provincial contracts;
- increased number of grants paid in all provinces, particularly in the North West province;
- commencement of the contract to provide the Central Bank of Ghana with a National Switch and Smart Card Payment System utilizing our UEPS technology;
- increased revenues from continued adoption of our merchant acquiring system by cardholders;
- increased stock-based compensation charges resulting from restricted stock grants in fiscal 2008;
- increased interest income resulting from higher deposit rates and higher overall cash balances; and
- change in our fully distributed tax rate from 36.89% to 35.45%, which had a positive impact on our net income.

Consolidated overall results of operations

This discussion is based on the amounts which were prepared in accordance with US GAAP.

The following tables show the changes in the items comprising our statements of operations, both in US dollars and in ZAR:

	In United States Dollars		
	(US GAAP)		
	Year ended June 30,		
	2008	2007	%
	\$ '000	\$ '000	change
Revenue.....	254,056	223,968	13%
Cost of goods sold, IT processing, servicing and support..	67,486	54,417	24%
Selling, general and administration	65,362	61,625	6%
Depreciation and amortization	10,822	11,050	(2)%
Operating income	110,386	96,876	14%
Interest income, net	15,722	4,401	257%
Income before income taxes.....	126,108	101,277	25%
Income tax expense	39,192	37,574	4%
Income before minority interest and (loss) earnings from equity-accounted investments	86,916	63,703	36%
Minority interest.....	(815)	205	
(Loss) Earnings from equity-accounted investments	(1,036)	181	
Net income	86,695	63,679	36%

Table 6

	In South African Rand (US GAAP)		
	Year ended June 30,		
	2008	2007	
	ZAR	ZAR	%
	'000	'000	change
Revenue.....	1,852,188	1,614,809	15%
Cost of goods sold, IT processing, servicing and support ..	492,005	392,347	25%
Selling, general and administration	476,520	444,316	7%
Depreciation and amortization	78,897	79,670	(1)%
Operating income	804,766	698,476	15%
Interest income, net	114,621	31,731	261%
Income before income taxes.....	919,387	730,207	26%
Income tax expense	285,728	270,908	5%
Income before minority interest and (loss) earnings from equity-accounted investments	633,659	459,299	38%
Minority interest.....	(5,942)	1,478	
(Loss) Earnings from equity-accounted investments	(7,553)	1,305	
Net income	632,048	459,126	38%

Analyzed in ZAR, the increase in revenue and cost of goods sold, IT processing, servicing and support for fiscal 2008, was primarily due to the higher volumes in our transaction-based activities, a greater number of UEPS-based smart card holders and the sale of hardware and the provision of software development and customization services to the Central Bank of Ghana.

Our overall operating income margin remained constant at 43% but varied by operating segment as discussed in further detail in our segment discussion below.

Cost of goods sold, IT processing, servicing and support during fiscal 2008 and 2007 includes a stock-based compensation charge of \$0.2 million (ZAR 1.3 million) and \$0.3 million (ZAR 2.0 million), respectively, related to options granted to employees. These amounts are net of adjustments resulting from forfeitures of \$0.1 million (ZAR 1.1 million) and \$0.2 million (ZAR 1.5 million), respectively.

Selling, general and administration expenses increased during fiscal 2008 from the comparable period in fiscal 2007 primarily due to the stock-based compensation charge related to the restricted stock grants awarded in the first and third quarters of fiscal 2008 and increases in goods and services purchased from third parties, including the effects of the increase in inflation in South Africa. Selling, general and administration expenses during fiscal 2008 and 2007 includes a stock-based compensation charge of \$4.0 million (ZAR 29.2 million) and \$0.6 million (ZAR 4.6 million), respectively, related to options and restricted stock granted to employees, executive officers and directors. These amounts are net of adjustments resulting from forfeitures of \$0.1 million (ZAR 1.0 million) and \$0.2 million (ZAR 4.4 million), respectively.

Our direct costs of maintaining a listing on Nasdaq as well as compliance with Sarbanes includes independent directors' fees, legal fees, fees paid to Nasdaq, our compliance officer's salary, fees paid to consultants who assist with compliance with Sarbanes and fees paid to our independent accountants related to the audit and review process. This has resulted in expenditures of \$1.9 million (ZAR 13.8 million) and \$1.5 million (ZAR 10.8 million) during fiscal 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Depreciation and amortization includes the amortization charge related to the acquisition of Prism of \$5.5 million (ZAR 39.8 million) and \$5.4 million (ZAR 39.0 million), respectively, for fiscal 2008 and 2007. The deferred tax benefit included in our statement of operations related to the intangible amortization charge for fiscal 2008 and 2007 was \$1.9 million (ZAR 13.9 million) and \$2.0 million (ZAR 14.2 million), respectively. Property, plant and equipment acquired to provide administration and distribution services to our customers is depreciated over the shorter of expected useful life and the contract period with the provincial government. We are currently in an extension phase with all our contracts and the majority of our property, plant and equipment related to the administration and distribution of social welfare grants has been written off. Accordingly, depreciation expense related to these activities decreased during fiscal 2008, which was partially offset by the increase in depreciation of our participating merchant POS terminals. We expect our depreciation charge to increase during fiscal 2009 as a result of the acquisition of the latest generation Stratus backend processing computers for current and new operations, improvements to our smart card manufacturing facility, and the replacement of motor vehicles in certain provinces where we provide a social welfare distribution and administration service.

Interest on surplus cash during fiscal 2008 increased to \$27.4 million (ZAR 199.7 million) from \$16.4 million (ZAR 118.2 million) during fiscal 2007. The increase in interest on surplus cash held in South Africa was due to a higher average daily ZAR cash balance during fiscal 2008 compared with fiscal 2007 and the higher deposit rates resulting from the adjustment in the South African prime interest rate from an average of approximately 12.12% per annum during fiscal 2007, to 14.21% per annum during fiscal 2008.

During fiscal 2008, our finance costs decreased due to an increase in available cash for our pre-funding obligation which resulted in less utilization of our short-term facilities which was offset by the increase in the average rates of interest on short-term facilities. Finance costs decreased from \$12.0 million (ZAR 86.5 million) during fiscal 2007 to \$11.7 million (ZAR 85.3 million) during fiscal 2008.

Total tax expense for fiscal 2008 was \$39.0 million (ZAR 284.5 million) compared with \$37.6 million (ZAR 270.9 million) during fiscal 2007. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured utilizing the enacted fully distributed tax rate. Accordingly, a reduction in the fully distributed tax rate from 36.89% to 35.45% results in lower deferred tax assets and liabilities and the net effect of the change in tax rate of \$5.4 million (ZAR 38.5 million) is included in our income tax expense in our audited consolidated statement of operations for fiscal 2008. If the effect of the change in our fully distributed tax rate is ignored, the increase in total tax expense was primarily due to our increased profitability in our transaction-based and hardware, software and related technology sales activities. Our effective tax rate during fiscal 2008 was 31.0%, compared to 37.1% during fiscal 2007. The change in our effective tax rate was primarily due to reduction in our fully distributed tax rate to 35.45% and fewer non-deductible expenses during fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007. The adoption of FIN 48 did not have a significant impact on our effective tax rate during fiscal 2008.

In February 2008, the South African Finance Minister announced a reduction in the corporate rate of taxation for South African companies from 29% to 28%. We only recognize changes in taxation legislation applicable in South Africa in our reported results once it has been promulgated in South Africa. The change in the corporate rate of taxation for South African companies had not been promulgated as of June 30, 2008. The change in the corporate rate of taxation for South African companies was enacted on July 22, 2008, and we will reflect the change in our fully distributed rate during the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

Loss from equity-accounted investments for fiscal 2008, of \$1.0 million (ZAR 7.6 million) does not include equity-accounted earnings attributable to Permit because Permit was sold in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007. Earnings from equity-accounted investments during 2007 of \$0.2 million (ZAR 1.3 million) does not include equity-accounted losses attributable to VinaPay because we had not invested in this entity as of June 30, 2007. During fiscal 2008, we recognized income from license fees, software and hardware sales made to equity-accounted investees in prior periods of approximately \$0.6 million (ZAR 4.2 million). Eliminations of hardware sales and other services and income from license fees, software and hardware sales made in prior periods have been included in (loss) earnings from equity-accounted investments.

Results of operations by operating segment

The composition of revenue and the contributions of our business activities to operating income are illustrated below.

Table 7

Operating Segment	In United States Dollars (US GAAP)				
	Year ended June 30,				
	2008 \$ '000	% of total	2007 \$ '000	% of total	% change
Consolidated revenue:					
Transaction-based activities	153,444	60%	139,006	62%	10%
Smart card accounts	35,914	14%	34,562	15%	4%
Financial services	8,251	3%	11,241	5%	(27)%
Hardware, software and related technology sales	56,447	23%	39,159	18%	44%
Total consolidated revenue.....	254,056	100%	223,968	100%	13%
Consolidated operating income (loss):					
Transaction-based activities	84,229	76%	78,785	81%	7%
Smart card accounts	16,325	15%	15,710	16%	4%
Financial services	1,935	2%	3,351	3%	(42)%
Hardware, software and related technology sales	11,708	11%	6,115	6%	91%
Corporate/ Eliminations	(3,811)	(4)%	(7,085)	(6)%	(46)%
Total consolidated operating income.....	110,386	100%	96,876	100%	14%

Table 8

Operating Segment	In South African Rand (US GAAP)				
	Year ended June 30,				
	2008 ZAR '000	% of total	2007 ZAR '000	% of total	% change
Consolidated revenue:					
Transaction-based activities	1,118,679	60%	1,002,233	62%	12%
Smart card accounts	261,830	14%	249,192	15%	5%
Financial services	60,154	3%	81,048	5%	(26)%
Hardware, software and related technology sales	411,525	23%	282,336	18%	46%
Total consolidated revenue.....	1,852,188	100%	1,614,809	100%	15%
Consolidated operating income (loss):					
Transaction-based activities	614,069	76%	568,040	81%	8%
Smart card accounts	119,017	15%	113,269	16%	5%
Financial services	14,107	2%	24,161	3%	(42)%
Hardware, software and related technology sales	85,357	11%	44,089	6%	94%
Corporate/ Eliminations	(27,784)	(4)%	(51,083)	(6)%	(46)%
Total consolidated operating income.....	804,766	100%	698,476	100%	15%

Transaction-based activities

In US dollars, revenues increased by 10% for the year ended June 30, 2008, from the year ended June 30, 2007. Operating income increased by 7% for the year ended June 30, 2008, from the year ended June 30, 2007.

In ZAR, revenues increased by 12% for the year ended June 30, 2008, from the year ended June 30, 2007. Operating income increased by 8% for the year ended June 30, 2008, from the year ended June 30, 2007.

These increases in revenues were due primarily to the price increases in all provinces, higher number of grants paid under four of our provincial contracts, continued adoption of our merchant acquiring system in the provinces where we distribute welfare grants and increased transacting ability at participating retailers' POS devices in these provinces. These increases in revenues and operating income were partially offset by the fact that a substantial portion of the settlement payments that we received from SASSA during the third quarter of fiscal 2007 was non-recurring. We discuss these factors in more detail below.

Revenues for transaction-based activities include the transaction fees we earn through our merchant acquiring system and reflect the elimination of inter-company transactions.

Operating income margin of our recurring transaction-based activities during fiscal 2008 decreased to 55% from 57% during fiscal 2007. These profit margin decreases were mainly due to:

- inflationary increases in our cost components that were higher than the increases we negotiated with our customers;
- timing differences relating to our annual price increase negotiations, specifically in the Limpopo province where we received a back-dated price increase during fiscal 2007; and
- costs incurred during fiscal 2008 for the registration of 180,000 new beneficiaries in the North West province.

These operating income margin decreases were partially offset by the increased revenues from price increases from all the provinces where we perform welfare distribution and administration services and improved margins from EasyPay.

Settlement payment received from SASSA

During fiscal 2007, we received approximately \$6.9 million (ZAR 49.5 million) from SASSA as a result of the settlement of contract deviations that occurred during the implementation phases in the Eastern Cape province and for annual inflation price increases over the last three years which were not forthcoming. During fiscal 2007, the price charged per beneficiary in the Eastern Cape province was increased as a result of the settlement reached. The settlement amount of approximately \$6.9 million (ZAR 49.5 million) contained elements of a recurring and non-recurring nature. The recurring amount was due to price increases that relate to our third quarter of fiscal 2007 and continued to have a beneficial impact on our operating income until the end of the contract period and amounted to approximately \$0.9 million (ZAR 6.5 million). The non-recurring amount included in our operating income amounted to approximately \$4.0 million (ZAR 28.8 million).

The tables below present the components of our reported transaction-based activities revenue, operating income and operating income margin during fiscal 2008 and 2007:

Table 9

	In United States Dollars (US GAAP)		
	Year ended June 30,		
	2008 \$ '000	2007 \$ '000	% change
Reported revenue	153,444	139,006	10%
Consisting of:			
Recurring transaction-based activities.....	153,444	133,081	15%
Non-recurring portion of settlement payment received from SASSA	-	5,925	
Reported operating income	84,229	78,785	7%
Consisting of:			
Recurring transaction-based activities.....	84,229	74,816	13%
Non-recurring portion of settlement payment received from SASSA	-	3,969	
Operating income margin as reported	55%	57%	(3)%
Consisting of:			
Recurring transaction-based activities.....	55%	56%	(2)%
Non-recurring portion of settlement payment received from SASSA	-	67%	

Table 10

	In South African Rand (US GAAP)		
	Year ended June 30,		
	2008 ZAR '000	2007 ZAR '000	% change
Reported revenue	1,118,790	1,002,233	12%
Consisting of:			
Recurring transaction-based activities.....	1,118,790	959,279	17%
Non-recurring portion of settlement payment received from SASSA	-	42,954	
Reported operating income	614,130	568,040	8%
Consisting of:			
Recurring transaction-based activities.....	614,130	539,264	14%
Non-recurring portion of settlement payment received from SASSA	-	28,776	
Operating income margin as reported	55%	57%	(3)%
Consisting of:			
Recurring transaction-based activities.....	55%	56%	(2)%
Non-recurring portion of settlement payment received from SASSA	-	67%	

Continued adoption of our merchant acquiring system:

We have installed our POS terminals in those merchant locations we deem the most important to service the bulk of our cardholder base. The productivity of the existing terminal base continues to improve, as is evident from the increase in the number of transactions processed per POS terminal installed. We believe that the existing terminal base and number of participating UEPS retail locations has reached or is close to saturation and do not expect significant growth in the future. The acquisition of EasyPay provides us with potential access to an existing terminal base of approximately 50,000 customer-owned terminals, the majority of which are situated in retailers in the urban and semi-urban areas of South Africa. These 50,000 terminals were acquired from Prism in prior periods and are owned by the retailers. In order for these terminals to become UEPS enabled, we will need to equip these terminals with biometric readers and install our UEPS software. We have already successfully demonstrated the integration of the biometric readers to the major retailers and we are currently negotiating the commercial terms and conditions of implementing the biometric solution.

The key statistics and indicators of our merchant acquiring system on a quarterly basis during the last 18 months in each of the South African provinces where we distribute social welfare grants are summarized in the table below:

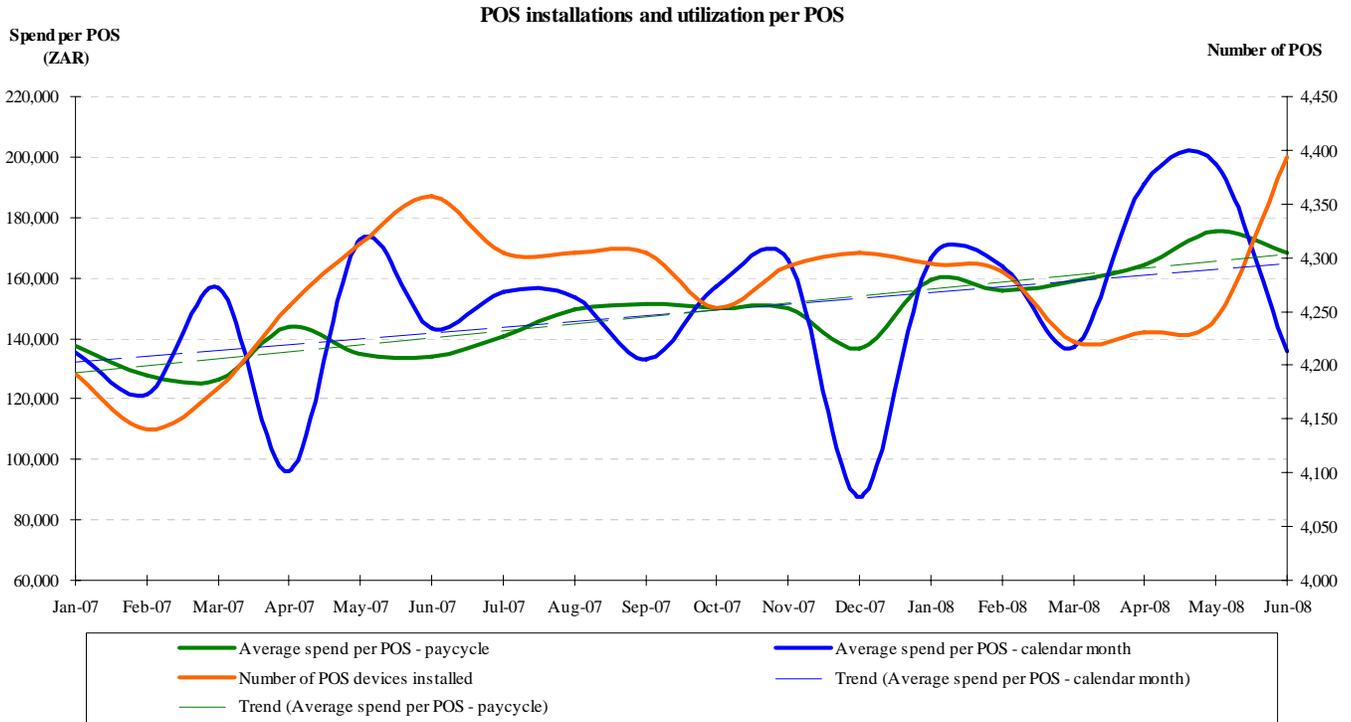
Table 11

	Three months ended					
	Mar. 31, 2007	Jun. 30, 2007	Sept. 30, 2007	Dec. 31, 2007	Mar. 31, 2008	Jun. 30, 2008
Total POS devices installed	4,179	4,357	4,305	4,304	4,222	4,394
Number of participating UEPS retail locations ..	2,511	2,598	2,578	2,532	2,468	2,454
Value of transactions processed through POS devices during the quarter (1) (in \$ '000).....	237,993	249,859	266,934	258,852	264,525	287,725
Value of transactions processed through POS devices during the completed pay cycles for the quarter (2) (in \$ '000).....	225,294	249,902	266,810	275,456	268,085	279,390
Value of transactions processed through POS devices during the quarter (1) (in ZAR '000).....	1,726,532	1,777,436	1,901,570	1,757,836	1,996,072	2,243,592
Value of transactions processed through POS devices during the completed pay cycles for the quarter (2) (in ZAR '000).....	1,634,410	1,777,738	1,900,684	1,870,595	2,022,938	2,178,596
Number of grants paid through POS devices during the quarter (1)	3,517,338	3,460,025	3,716,230	3,439,226	3,910,667	4,158,161
Number of grants paid through POS devices during the completed pay cycles for the quarter (2).....	3,359,772	3,458,035	3,715,383	3,661,101	3,979,363	4,030,571
Average number of grants processed per terminal during the quarter (1)	845	811	858	799	917	965
Average number of grants processed per terminal during the completed pay cycles for the quarter (2).....	807	810	858	851	933	936

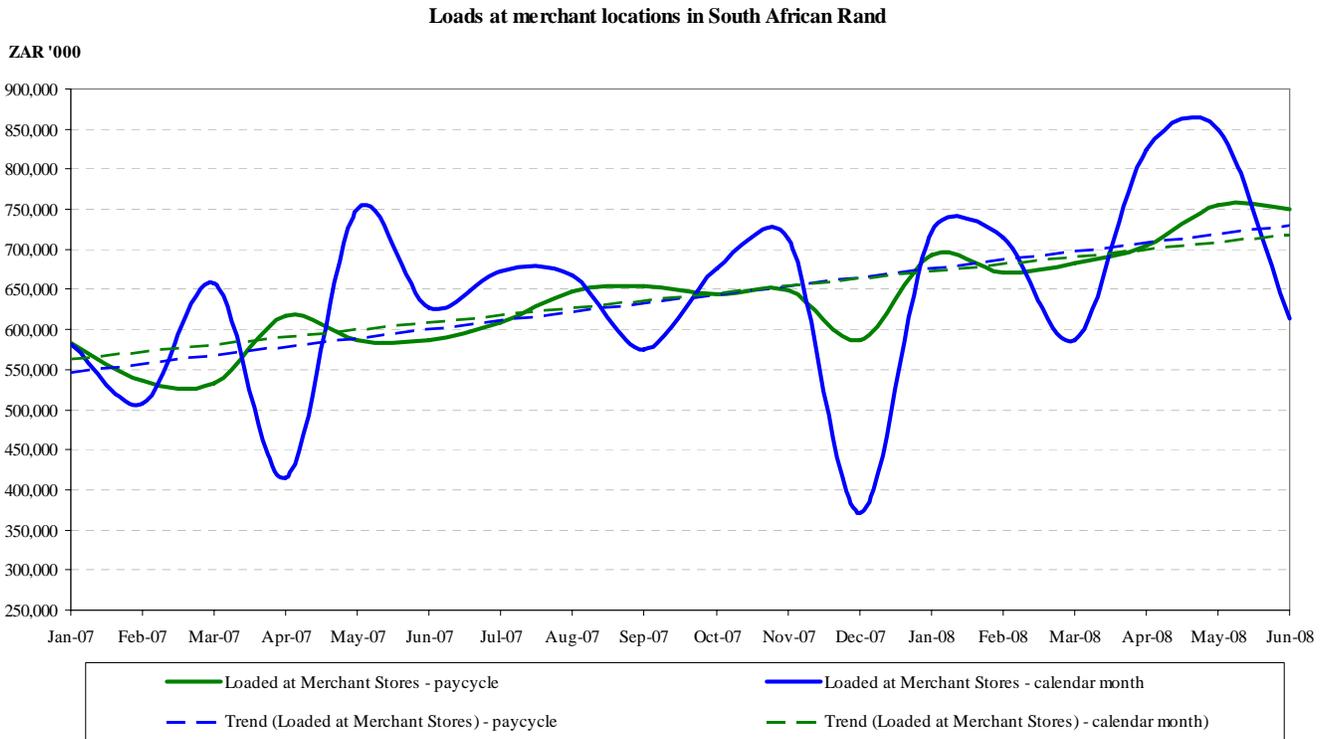
(1) Refers to events occurring during the quarter (i.e., based on three calendar months).

(2) Refers to events occurring during the completed pay cycle.

The following chart presents the number of POS devices installed and the average spend per POS device, *per pay cycle and calendar month*, during the 18 month period ended June 30, 2008:

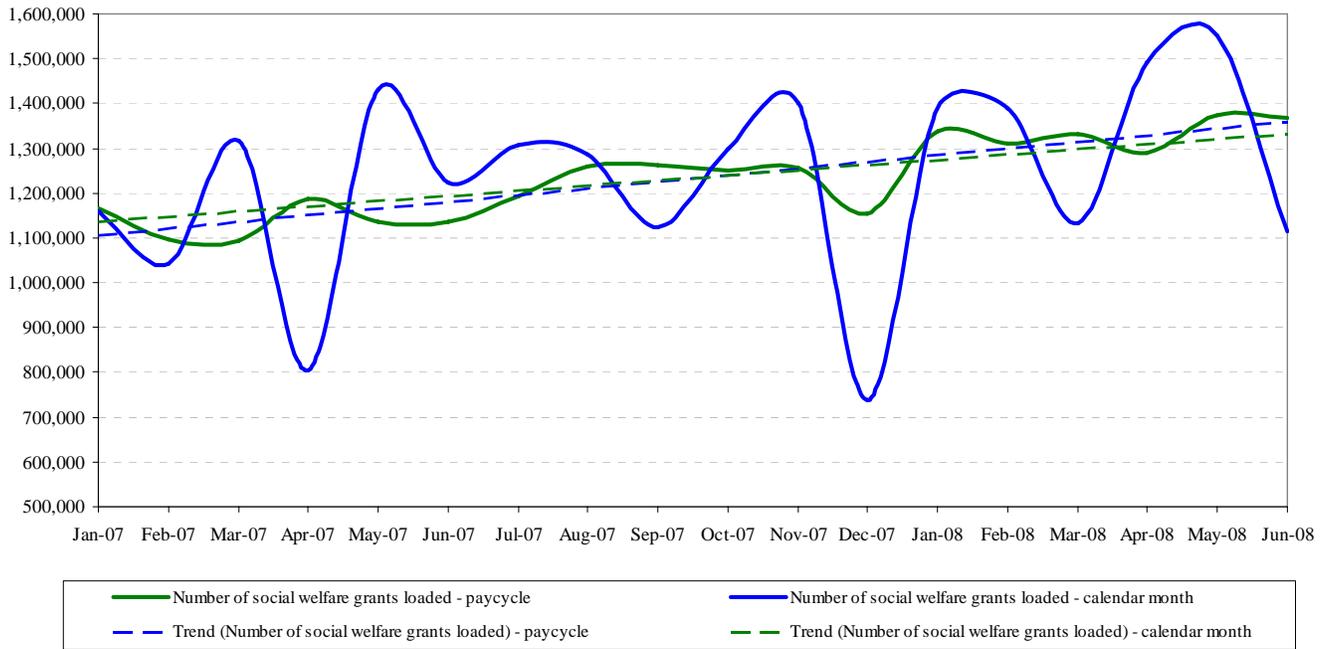


The following chart presents the growth in the value of loads at merchant locations processed through our installed base of POS devices, *per pay cycle and calendar month*, during the 18 month period ended June 30, 2008:



The following graph presents the number of social welfare grants loaded at merchant locations, *per pay cycle and calendar month*, for the 18 month period ended June 30, 2008:

Number of social welfare grants loaded at merchant locations



Higher number of grants paid and pricing increases under our provincial contracts:

During fiscal 2008, we experienced an increase in the number of grants paid in four of the provinces where we administer payments of social welfare grants. This growth was mainly due to an increase in the number of child support grants and disability grants approved by the various provincial governments. In total, the number of payments processed during fiscal 2008 increased 5.0% to 47,591,554 from fiscal 2007.

The higher number of grants paid under existing provincial contracts during the year ended June 30, 2008, as well as average revenue per grant paid, are detailed below:

Table 12

Province	Year ended June 30,					
	Number of Grants Paid		Average Revenue per Grant Paid			
	2008	2007	2008 \$(1)	2007 \$(2)	2008 ZAR(1)	2007 ZAR(2)
KwaZulu-Natal (A)	20,337,526	20,080,685	3.03	2.78	22.19	20.04
Limpopo (B).....	11,791,095	11,662,537	2.43	2.26	17.76	16.32
North West (C).....	4,984,479	3,351,477	2.98	2.87	21.79	20.73
Northern Cape (D)...	1,986,525	1,669,037	2.79	2.59	20.44	18.64
Eastern Cape (E)	8,491,929	8,568,506	2.19	1.79	16.05	12.90
Total	47,591,554	45,332,242				

(1) Average Revenue per Grant Paid excludes \$ 0.75 (ZAR 5.50) related to the provision of smart card accounts.

(2) Average Revenue per Grant Paid excludes \$ 0.76 (ZAR 5.50) related to the provision of smart card accounts.

A - in ZAR, the increase in the Average Revenue per Grant Paid in KwaZulu-Natal was due to price adjustments effective from July 2007.

B - in ZAR, the increase in the Average Revenue per Grant Paid in Limpopo was due to the negotiated annual price adjustment effective from January 2008.

C - in ZAR, the increase in the Average Revenue per Grant Paid in North West was due to the negotiated annual price adjustment approved by the provincial government in September 2007.

D - in ZAR, the increase in the Average Revenue per Grant Paid in Northern Cape was due to the negotiated annual price adjustment effective from January 2008.

E - in ZAR, the increase in the Average Revenue per Grant Paid in Eastern Cape was due to negotiated price increases effective from January 2008.

EasyPay transaction fees:

During fiscal 2008 and 2007, EasyPay processed 516.8 million and 441.4 million transactions with an approximate value of \$15.9 billion (ZAR 115.6 billion) and \$13.8 billion (ZAR 99.4 billion), respectively. The average fee per transaction during each of fiscal 2008 and 2007, was \$0.03 (ZAR 0.21), respectively. We do not expect a significant fluctuation, in ZAR, in the average fee per transaction during the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

Operating income margins generated by EasyPay during fiscal 2008 increased to 34% from 28% in fiscal 2007 primarily due to an increase in the number of transactions processed in fiscal 2008 which was offset by costs incurred related to the implementation of a new integrated switch and restructuring costs. Once the new switch is completed we expect improved operating efficiencies and reduced costs at EasyPay and also expect the new switch to greatly enhance our offering at EasyPay and enable us to take advantage of new business opportunities. We expect the new switch to be full operating capacity during the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

Amortization of EasyPay intangible assets during fiscal 2008 and 2007, of approximately \$1.8 million (ZAR 12.9 million) and \$1.7 million, (ZAR 12.1 million), respectively, is included in the calculation of EasyPay operating margins. Operating income margin before amortization of EasyPay intangible assets during fiscal 2008 and 2007 was 46% and 41%, respectively.

Smart card accounts

In US dollars, revenues and operating income each increased by 4% for the year ended June 30, 2008, from the year ended June 30, 2007.

In ZAR, revenues and operating income each increased by 5% for the year ended June 30, 2008, from the year ended June 30, 2007.

Operating income margin from providing smart card accounts was fairly constant at 45% for each of the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007.

Revenue from the provision of smart card-based accounts grew in proportion to the higher number of beneficiaries serviced through our social welfare payment contracts. A total number of 4,022,193 smart card-based accounts were active at June 30, 2008, compared to 3,812,273 active accounts as at June 30, 2007. The increase in the number of active accounts resulted from an increase in the number of beneficiaries in all provinces qualifying for government grants due to the efforts of the South African government to provide social assistance to the very old and very young.

Financial services

In US dollars, revenues decreased by 27% for the year ended June 30, 2008, from the year ended June 30, 2007. Operating income decreased by 42% for the year ended June 30, 2008 from the year ended June 30, 2007.

In ZAR, revenues decreased by 26% for the year ended June 30, 2008, from the year ended June 30, 2007. Operating income decreased by 42% for the year ended June 30, 2008 from the year ended June 30, 2007.

Revenues from UEPS-based lending decreased during fiscal 2008 compared with fiscal 2007 primarily due to the lower number of loans granted during fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007. In addition, on average, the return on these UEPS-based loans was lower during fiscal 2008 compared with fiscal 2007 due to the implementation of the provisions of the National Credit Act, or NCA. We offer the UEPS-based loans to our beneficiaries with the primary purpose of assisting them to repay expensive loans with other loan providers and to escape the debt spiral that they are trapped in. Once our UEPS-based loans are repaid, we believe that the beneficiaries have an enhanced ability to remain debt-free, or take loans in amounts smaller than the original refinancing facility we offered to them. We believe that once cardholders escape the debt spiral they will have more disposable income to spend, including through our merchant acquiring system.

Revenues from our traditional microlending business decreased during fiscal 2008, due to increased competition, stringent lending requirements introduced by the South African National Credit Regulator through the NCA, and our strategic decision not to grow this business. The loan portfolio of the traditional microlending businesses has declined as a result of our strategic decision not to grow this business.

Our current UEPS-based lending portfolio comprises loans made to elderly pensioners in some of the provinces where we distribute social welfare grants. We insure the UEPS-based lending book against default and thus no allowance is required. We consider UEPS-based lending less risky than traditional microfinance loans because the grants are distributed to these lenders by us and these loans are insured. We establish an allowance for doubtful traditional microlending loans in respect of which we consider it likely that all or a portion of the principal amount of the loan or interest thereon will not be repaid by the borrower. We consider default likely after a specified period of non-payment, which is generally not more than 150 days. We assess this allowance based on a review by management of the aging of outstanding amounts, the payment history in relation to those specific accounts and the overall default history.

Some of the key indicators of these businesses are illustrated below:

Table 13

	As at June 30,					
	2008	2007	\$ % change	2008	2007	ZAR % change
	\$ '000	\$ '000		ZAR '000	ZAR '000	
Traditional microlending:.....						
Finance loans receivable – gross	2,864	5,263	(46)%	22,814	37,244	(39)%
Allowance for doubtful finance loans receivable.....	<u>(1,007)</u>	<u>(2,773)</u>	(64)%	<u>(8,020)</u>	<u>(19,622)</u>	(59)%
Finance loans receivable – net.....	1,857	2,490	(25)%	14,794	17,622	(16)%
UEPS-based lending:						
Finance loans receivable –net and gross (i.e., no allowance).....	2,444	3,265	(25)%	19,464	23,103	(16)%
Total finance loans receivable, net.....	<u>4,301</u>	<u>5,755</u>		<u>34,258</u>	<u>40,725</u>	

Operating income margin for the financial services segment decreased to 23% during fiscal 2008 from 30% during fiscal 2007, primarily due to lower interest rates offered on our UEPS-based lending products and continued difficult operating conditions in our traditional micro-lending operations,.

Hardware, software and related technology sales

In US dollars, revenues increased by \$17.3 million for the year ended June 30, 2008, from the year ended June 30, 2007. Operating income increased by \$5.6 million for the year ended June 30, 2008, from the year ended June 30, 2007.

In ZAR, revenues increased by ZAR 129.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2008, from the year ended June 30, 2007. Operating income increased by ZAR 41.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2008, from the year ended June 30, 2007.

Revenue and operating income for fiscal 2008 comprises:

- software development and customization related to our Ghana contract;
- sales of terminals under our Ghana contract and to retailers and other customers;
- sales of smart cards under our Ghana contract;
- sales of SIM cards to customers;
- sales of cryptographic solutions to customers;
- rental of terminals to merchants participating in our merchant acquiring system; and
- repairs and maintenance services to customers.

Segment revenues include approximately \$14.2 million (ZAR 102.8 million) from software development and customization activities and hardware under our Ghana contract. These are high margin activities for us and contributed to the increase in operating income for the segment during fiscal 2008.

Initially we expected to generate revenues of approximately \$19.0 million, excluding travel related expenditures, from our Ghana contract during fiscal 2008. However, we allowed the client to procure approximately \$1.6 million (ZAR 4.4 million) of low margin hardware for its data room from local Ghanaian suppliers and we agreed that the bank will not be required to reimburse us for any loss of margin. We believe that this concession will improve the already strong working relationship we have with the client. In addition, at present we believe that the client will not require us to deliver items with a value of \$0.6 million (ZAR 4.4 million) as they no longer require them. As a result, under the Ghana contract, we are still required to deliver software and hardware with a value of approximately \$2.6 million (ZAR 19.0 million), which we expect to deliver during the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

As of June 30, 2008, we had received additional hardware orders from the bank to the value of approximately \$9.9 million (ZAR 72.2 million) of which we have recognized revenue of approximately \$1.6 million (ZAR 11.6 million) during fiscal 2008. We expect to deliver the remaining additional hardware order during the first two quarters of fiscal 2009.

Our revenues for fiscal 2008 and 2007, includes approximately \$3.2 million (ZAR 23.6 million) and \$4.4 million (ZAR 32.0 million), respectively, from sales to Nedbank. Sales of hardware to Nedbank occur on an ad hoc basis.

Amortization of Prism intangible assets during fiscal 2008 and 2007, respectively, was approximately \$3.7 million (ZAR 26.9 million) and reduced our operating income.

Revenues from sales of hardware to SmartSwitch Botswana during fiscal 2007, totaled approximately \$2.1 million (ZAR 14.9 million) of which approximately \$0.4 million (ZAR 3.2 million), after taxation, was eliminated and will be recognized in future periods. The elimination has been included in the Corporate/Eliminations. Our operating margin on these sales was significantly higher than other items included within the hardware, software and related technology sales segment.

As we expand internationally, whether through traditional selling arrangements to provide products and services (such as in Ghana and Iraq) or through joint ventures (such as in Namibia, Botswana, Colombia and Vietnam), we expect to receive revenues from sales of hardware and from software customization and licensing to establish the infrastructure of POS terminals and smart cards necessary to enable utilization of the UEPS technology in a particular country. To the extent that we enter into joint ventures and account for the investment as an equity investment, we are required to eliminate the sale of hardware, software and licenses to the investees. The sale of hardware, software and licenses under these arrangements occur on an ad hoc basis as new arrangements are established, which can materially affect our revenues and operating income in this segment from period to period.

Corporate/ Eliminations

In US dollars, operating loss decreased by \$3.3 million for the year ended June 30, 2008, from the year ended June 30, 2007.

In ZAR, operating loss decreased by ZAR 23.3 million for the year ended June 30, 2008, from the year ended June 30, 2007.

The decrease in our operating losses was mainly due to higher administration fees charged by our corporate head offices to operating segments.

Corporate/eliminations during fiscal 2007 includes the non-recurring charges of approximately \$1.6 million (ZAR 11.7 million) related to an acquisition we ultimately decided not to pursue.

Our operating losses include expenditure related to compliance with Sarbanes, non-executive directors' fees; employee and executive salaries and bonuses; stock-based compensation; legal and auditor fees; directors and officer's insurance premiums; telecommunications expenses; property-related expenditures including utilities, rental, security and maintenance; and elimination entries. Ignoring the effects of exchange rates, we expect inflationary increases to these and other expenses during fiscal 2009.

Fiscal 2007 Compared to Fiscal 2006

The following factors had a significant influence on our results of operations during fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006:

- significant weakening of the South African rand, or ZAR, our functional currency, against the US dollar, our reporting currency, which had a negative impact on our reported revenues and net income in US dollars;
- impact of the Prism acquisition, which has increased our reporting revenues and net income but had a negative impact on our operating margin;
- amortization of Prism-related intangibles, which had a negative impact on our net income;
- revenues from hardware and software sales to SmartSwitch Botswana, which increased our revenue and net income;
- continued decrease in margins in our traditional micro-lending operations;
- reduced interest income, net resulting from the utilization of cash resources for the acquisition of Prism at the beginning of the year;
- receipt of a settlement payment from SASSA related to contract variation fees and price increases; and
- increased use by grant recipients of their smartcards at participating retailers to receive and spend their grants, which resulted in higher volumes in our transaction-based activities.

Consolidated overall results of operations

This discussion is based on the amounts which were prepared in accordance with US GAAP.

The following tables show the changes in the items comprising our statements of operations, both in US dollars and in ZAR:

	In United States Dollars		
	(US GAAP)		
	Year ended June 30,		
	2007	2006	%
	\$ '000	\$ '000	change
Revenue.....	\$223,968	\$196,098	14%
Cost of goods sold, IT processing, servicing and support..	54,417	50,619	8%
Selling, general and administration	61,625	48,627	27%
Depreciation and amortization	11,050	5,710	94%
Costs related to public offering and Nasdaq listing.....	-	1,529	
Operating income	96,876	89,613	8%
Interest income, net	4,401	5,889	(25)%
Income before income taxes.....	101,277	95,502	6%
Income tax expense	37,574	36,653	3%
Income before minority interest and earnings from equity-accounted investments	63,703	58,849	8%
Minority interest.....	205	-	
Earnings from equity-accounted investments	181	383	(53)%
Net income	\$63,679	\$59,232	8%

Table 15

	In South African Rand (US GAAP)		
	Year ended June 30,		
	2007	2006	
	ZAR	ZAR	%
	'000	'000	change
Revenue.....	1,614,809	1,257,525	28%
Cost of goods sold, IT processing, servicing and support ..	392,347	324,607	21%
Selling, general and administration.....	444,316	311,833	42%
Depreciation and amortization.....	79,670	36,616	118%
Costs related to public offering and Nasdaq listing.....	-	9,805	
Operating income.....	698,476	574,664	22%
Interest income, net.....	31,731	37,765	(16)%
Income before income taxes.....	730,207	612,429	19%
Income tax expense.....	270,908	235,046	15%
Income before minority interest and earnings from equity-accounted investments.....	459,299	377,383	22%
Minority interest.....	1,478	-	
Earnings from equity-accounted investments.....	1,305	2,456	(47)%
Net income.....	459,126	379,839	21%

Analyzed in ZAR, the increase in revenue and cost of goods sold, IT processing, servicing and support for the year ended June 30, 2007, was primarily due to the higher volumes in our transaction-based activities, a greater number of UEPS-based smart card holders, a contract variation fee settlement payment received from SASSA and the inclusion of the operations of Prism from July 3, 2006.

Our operating income margin for fiscal 2007, decreased to 43% compared with 46% for fiscal 2006. The inclusion of Prism operations during fiscal 2007 has reduced our overall operating margin as Prism operations generate a lower operating margin than our historical operations. In addition, our margin during fiscal 2007 was further reduced by intangible amortization charges related to Prism intangible assets acquired. This reduction was partially offset by the continued adoption of our merchant acquiring system, increased volumes and pricing in our pension and welfare business and the SASSA settlement payment.

Cost of goods sold, IT processing, servicing and support includes a stock-based compensation charge of \$0.3 million (ZAR 2.0 million) related to options granted to Prism employees. Selling, general and administration expenses includes a stock-based compensation charge of \$0.6 million (ZAR 4.6 million) related to options granted to employees. The stock-based compensation charges included in cost of goods sold, IT processing, servicing and support and selling, general and administration are net of adjustments as a result of forfeitures of \$0.2 million (ZAR 1.5 million) and \$0.4 million (ZAR 3.0 million), respectively.

Selling, general and administration expenses increased during fiscal 2007 from the comparable period in 2006 primarily due to the inclusion of Prism's operations and increases in goods and services purchased from third parties, including the effects of the increase in inflation in South Africa and expenses of \$1.6 million (ZAR 11.7 million) relating to a potential acquisition which we ultimately determined not to pursue. Selling, general and administration also includes the stock-based compensation charge of \$0.07 million (ZAR 0.5 million) related to options granted to an employee in January 2006. The employee resigned before any of the options vested and accordingly the stock-based compensation charge of \$0.2 million (ZAR 1.4 million) recorded from January to September 2006 has been reversed. The reversal has been included in selling, general and administration.

Our total costs of maintaining a listing on Nasdaq as well as compliance with Sarbanes, particularly Section 404 of Sarbanes, resulted in expenditures of \$1.5 million (ZAR 10.8 million) and \$3.0 million (ZAR 19.5 million) during fiscal 2007 and 2006, respectively. We completed our public offering and Nasdaq listing in August 2005. We incurred approximately \$1.5 million (ZAR 9.8 million) during fiscal 2006 related to legal fees, printing costs, registration and filing and accounting fees.

The increase in depreciation and amortization during fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006 was mainly due to the amortization of intangible assets acquired related to the Prism acquisition and acquisition of the remaining 25.1% of EasyPay. The total amortization of these intangible assets during fiscal 2007 was approximately \$5.4 million (ZAR 39.0 million). The deferred tax benefit included in our statement of operations related to the intangible amortization charge for fiscal 2007 was \$2.0 million (ZAR 14.2 million). Property, plant and equipment acquired to provide administration and distribution services to our customers is depreciated over the shorter of expected useful life and the contract period with the provincial government. We are currently in an extension phase with all of our contracts and the majority of our property, plant and equipment related to the administration and distribution of social welfare grants has been written off. Accordingly, depreciation expense related to these activities decreased fiscal 2007 compared with fiscal 2006. This reduction was partially offset by the increase in depreciation of our participating merchant POS terminals and Prism property, plant and equipment acquired.

Interest on surplus cash for fiscal 2007 increased to \$16.4 million (ZAR 118.2 million) from \$14.6 million (ZAR 93.6 million) for fiscal 2006. The increase in interest on surplus cash held in South Africa was due to a higher deposit rates resulting from the adjustment in the South African prime interest rate from an average of approximately 10.50% per annum for fiscal 2006, to 12.12% per annum for fiscal 2007. The increase in South African prism interest rate was offset by lower surplus cash balances as a result of the \$95.2 million paid in cash for the acquisition of Prism.

During fiscal 2007, our finance costs increased due to an increase in our pre-funding obligation. Finance costs increased to \$12.0 million (ZAR 86.5 million) for fiscal 2007, from \$8.7 million (ZAR 55.8 million) for fiscal 2006.

Total tax expense for fiscal 2007 was \$37.6 million (ZAR 270.9 million) compared with \$36.7 million (ZAR 235.0 million) during the same period in the comparable prior fiscal year. The increase was due to our increased profitability in our transaction-based activities and the settlement payment received.

Our effective tax rate for fiscal June 30, 2007 was 37.10%, compared to 38.38% for fiscal 2006. Our effective tax rate for fiscal 2007 was lower than the statutory tax rate due to foreign tax credits and fewer non-deductible expenses incurred during fiscal 2007. The effect of the change in tax rate during fiscal 2006 is included in our tax expense and was approximately \$0.2 million (ZAR 1.0 million).

For fiscal 2007 and 2006, earnings from Permit totaled approximately \$1.3 million and \$1.0 million (ZAR 9.4 million and ZAR 6.4 million), respectively. In May 2007 we sold our 43.16% interest in the outstanding share capital of Permit and incurred a loss of approximately \$0.6 million (ZAR 4.1 million).

Included in earnings from equity-accounted investments are losses from equity accounted investment of approximately \$0.3 million (ZAR 2.5 million) and \$0.07 million (ZAR 0.4 million), before the realization of income from prior periods, related to SmartSwitch Namibia for fiscal 2007 and 2006, respectively. During fiscal 2007 we realized income from license fees, software and hardware sales made to SmartSwitch Namibia in prior periods of approximately \$0.09 million (ZAR 0.6 million). This income has been included in earnings from equity-accounted investments. During fiscal 2006 we eliminated hardware sales and other services made to SmartSwitch Namibia of approximately \$0.5 million (ZAR 3.2 million).

Earnings from equity-accounted investments included a loss of \$0.2 million (ZAR 1.8 million) for fiscal 2007 related to SmartSwitch Botswana. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007 SmartSwitch Botswana commenced operations and we do not expect it to generate net income during its first year of operations.

Results of operations by operating segment

The composition of revenue and the contributions of our business activities to operating income are illustrated below.

Table 16

Operating Segment	In United States Dollars (US GAAP)				
	Year ended June 30,				
	2007 \$ '000	% of total	2006 \$ '000	% of total	% change
Consolidated revenue:					
Transaction-based activities	139,006	62%	117,186	60%	19%
Smart card accounts	34,562	15%	36,220	18%	(5)%
Financial services	11,241	5%	16,129	8%	(30)%
Hardware, software and related technology sales	39,159	18%	26,563	14%	47%
Total consolidated revenue	223,968	100%	196,098	100%	14%
Consolidated operating income (loss):					
Transaction-based activities	78,785	81%	60,653	68%	30%
Smart card accounts	15,710	16%	16,464	18%	(5)%
Financial services	3,351	3%	6,929	8%	(52)%
Hardware, software and related technology sales	6,115	6%	16,721	19%	(63)%
Corporate/ Eliminations	(7,085)	(6)%	(11,154)	(13)%	(36)%
Total consolidated operating income	96,876	100%	89,613	100%	8%

Table 17

Operating Segment	In South African Rand (US GAAP)				
	Year ended June 30,				
	2007 ZAR '000	% of total	2006 ZAR '000	% of total	% change
Consolidated revenue:					
Transaction-based activities	1,002,233	62%	751,483	60%	33%
Smart card accounts	249,192	15%	232,269	18%	7%
Financial services	81,048	5%	103,431	8%	(22)%
Hardware, software and related technology sales	282,336	18%	170,342	14%	66%
Total consolidated revenue	1,614,809	100%	1,257,525	100%	28%
Consolidated operating income (loss):					
Transaction-based activities	568,040	81%	388,952	68%	46%
Smart card accounts	113,269	16%	105,579	18%	7%
Financial services	24,161	3%	44,434	8%	(46)%
Hardware, software and related technology sales	44,089	6%	107,227	19%	(59)%
Corporate/ Eliminations	(51,083)	(6)%	(71,528)	(13)%	(29)%
Total consolidated operating income	698,476	100%	574,664	100%	22%

Transaction-based activities

In US dollars, revenues increased by 19% for the year ended June 30, 2007, from the year ended June 30, 2006. Operating income increased by 30% for the year ended June 30, 2007, from the year ended June 30, 2006.

In ZAR, revenues increased by 33% for the year ended June 30, 2007, from the year ended June 30, 2006. Operating income increased by 46% for the year ended June 30, 2007, from the year ended June 30, 2006.

These increases in revenues and operating income were due primarily to the continued adoption of our merchant acquiring system in the provinces where we distribute welfare grants, increased transacting ability at participating retailers' POS devices in these provinces, higher number of grants paid under all of our provincial contracts, the settlement payment received from SASSA and the inclusion of transaction fees generated by EasyPay. We discuss these factors in more detail below.

Revenues for transaction-based activities include the transaction fees we earn through our merchant acquiring system and reflect the elimination of inter-company transactions.

Operating income margin for fiscal 2007 increased to 57% from 52% for fiscal 2006. These profit margin improvements were mainly due to:

- the increased volumes as detailed in the table below;
- the inflation adjustment to the price charged in the Limpopo, North West and Eastern Cape provinces;
- the increase in the number of social grant beneficiaries paid through our POS device infrastructure at participating retailers, instead of payment using more costly automated cash dispensers; and
- the settlement payment received.

Continued adoption of our merchant acquiring system:

Refer to discussion under “—Fiscal 2008 Compared to Fiscal 2007—Results of Operations—Results of Operations by Operating Segment—Transaction-based Activities—Continued Adoption of Our Merchant Acquiring System.”

Higher number of grants paid under our provincial contracts:

During fiscal 2007 we experienced an increase in the number of grants paid in all of the provinces where we administer payments of social welfare grants. This growth was mainly due to an increase in the number of child support grants and disability grants approved by the various provincial governments. In total, the number of payments processed during fiscal 2007 increased 7.3% to 45,332,242 from fiscal 2006.

The higher number of grants paid under existing provincial contracts during the year ended June 30, 2007, as well as average revenue per grant paid, are detailed below:

Table 18

Province	Year ended June 30,					
	Number of Grants Paid		Average Revenue per Grant Paid			
	2007	2006	2007 \$(1)	2006 \$(2)	2007 ZAR(1)	2006 ZAR(2)
KwaZulu-Natal (A) .	20,080,685	18,117,676	2.78	3.13	20.04	20.14
Limpopo (B).....	11,662,537	11,154,040	2.26	2.43	16.32	15.59
North West (C).....	3,351,477	3,181,242	2.87	2.82	20.73	18.10
Northern Cape (D)...	1,669,037	1,585,846	2.58	3.00	18.64	19.30
Eastern Cape (E)	8,568,506	8,204,977	1.79	1.87	12.90	12.04
Total	45,332,242	42,243,781				

(1) Average Revenue per Grant Paid excludes \$ 0.76 (ZAR 5.50) related to the provision of smart card accounts.

(2) Average Revenue per Grant Paid excludes \$ 0.86 (ZAR 5.50) related to the provision of smart card accounts.

A - in ZAR, the decrease in the Average Revenue per Grant Paid in KwaZulu-Natal was primarily due to a lower average grant paid per beneficiary as more child support grant recipients are registered on the system. Child Support grants are significantly less than other grant types. Our fee in this province is based on a percentage of the amount paid to beneficiaries.

B - in ZAR, the increase in the Average Revenue per Grant Paid in Limpopo is due to the annual inflation price adjustment effective from December 2005.

C - in ZAR, the increase in the Average Revenue per Grant Paid in North West is due to the annual inflation price adjustment approved by the provincial government in October 2006. The annual inflation price increase is effective from July 1, 2006 and resulted in higher Average Revenue per Grant Paid for fiscal 2007, compared with fiscal 2006.

D - in ZAR, the decrease in the Average Revenue per Grant Paid in Northern Cape is primarily due to fewer registrations.

E - in ZAR, the increase in the Average Revenue per Grant Paid in Eastern Cape was due to inflation price increases effective January 1, 2007.

Settlement payment received from SASSA

Refer to discussion under “—Fiscal 2008 Compared to Fiscal 2007—Results of operations by operating segment—Transaction-based activities—Settlement payment received from SASSA.”

EasyPay transaction fees:

During the fiscal 2007 EasyPay processed 441.4 million transactions with an approximate value of \$13.8 billion, (ZAR 99.4 billion). The average fee per transaction during fiscal 2007 was \$0.03 (ZAR 0.21). EasyPay transaction fees are not included in our results for fiscal 2006 as we acquired EasyPay on July 3, 2006.

Operating income margins generated by EasyPay, before amortization of EasyPay intangibles, during fiscal 2007 were 41% (28% operating income margin after amortization of EasyPay intangibles), which was lower than those generated by our pension and welfare business and reduced the operating income margins within our transaction-based activities segment. Amortization of EasyPay intangible assets during fiscal 2007 of approximately \$1.7 million (ZAR 12.1 million) is included in the calculation of EasyPay operating margins.

Smart card accounts

In US dollars, revenues and operating income each decreased by 5% for the year ended June 30, 2007, from the year ended June 30, 2006.

In ZAR, revenues and operating income each increased by 7% for the year ended June 30, 2007, from the year ended June 30, 2006.

Operating income margin from providing smart card accounts was fairly constant at 45% for each of the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006.

Revenue from the provision of smart card-based accounts grew in proportion to the higher number of beneficiaries serviced through our social welfare payment contracts. A total number of 3,812,273 smart card-based accounts were active at June 30, 2007, compared to 3,653,696 active accounts as at June 30, 2006. The increase in the number of active accounts resulted from an increase in the number of beneficiaries in all provinces qualifying for government grants due to the efforts of the South African government to provide social assistance to the very old and very young.

Financial services

In US dollars, revenues decreased by 30% for the year ended June 30, 2007, from the year ended June 30, 2006. Operating income decreased by 52% for the year ended June 30, 2007 from the year ended June 30, 2006.

In ZAR, revenues decreased by 22% for the year ended June 30, 2007, from the year ended June 30, 2006. Operating income decreased by 46% for the year ended June 30, 2007 from the year ended June 30, 2006.

Revenues from UEPS-based lending decreased during fiscal 2007 compared with fiscal 2006 primarily due to the lower number of loans granted during fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006. In addition, on average, the rate of interest charged on these UEPS-based loans was lower during fiscal 2007 compared with fiscal 2006. We offer the UEPS-based loans to our beneficiaries with the primary purpose of assisting them to repay expensive loans with other loan providers and to escape the debt spiral that they are trapped in. Once our UEPS-based loans are repaid, we believe that the beneficiaries have an enhanced ability to remain debt-free, or take loans in amounts smaller than the original refinancing facility we offered to them. In addition, we continuously revise the interest rates charged on our UEPS-based loans, as part of our ongoing commitment to the South African government to provide affordable financial services to the unbanked population of that country. We believe that once cardholders escape the debt spiral they will have more disposable income to spend, including through our merchant acquiring system.

Revenues from our traditional microlending business decreased during fiscal 2007, due to increased competition, the implementation of the NCA and our strategic decision not to grow this business and lower interest rates charged on traditional microlending loans. The loan portfolio of the traditional microlending businesses declined as a result of our strategic decision not to grow this business.

Our current UEPS-based lending portfolio comprises loans made to elderly pensioners in some of the provinces where we distribute social welfare grants. We insure the UEPS-based lending book against default and thus no allowance is required. We consider UEPS-based lending less risky than traditional microfinance loans because the grants are distributed to these lenders by us and these loans are insured. We establish an allowance for doubtful traditional microlending loans in respect of which we consider it likely that all or a portion of the principal amount of the loan or interest thereon will not be repaid by the borrower. We consider default likely after a specified period of non-payment, which is generally not more than 150 days. We assess this allowance based on a review by management of the ageing of outstanding amounts, the payment history in relation to those specific accounts and the overall default history.

Some of the key indicators of these businesses are illustrated below:

Table 19

	As at June 30,					
	2007	2006	\$ % change	2007	2006	ZAR % change
	\$ '000	\$ '000		ZAR '000	ZAR '000	
Traditional microlending:.....						
Finance loans receivable – gross	5,263	7,169	(27)%	37,244	52,117	(29)%
Allowance for doubtful finance loans receivable.....	<u>(2,773)</u>	<u>(3,448)</u>	(20)%	<u>(19,622)</u>	<u>(25,061)</u>	(22)%
Finance loans receivable – net.....	2,490	3,721	(33)%	17,622	27,056	(35)%
UEPS-based lending:						
Finance loans receivable –net and gross (i.e., no allowance).....	<u>3,265</u>	<u>2,992</u>	9%	<u>23,103</u>	<u>21,750</u>	6%
Total finance loans receivable, net.....	<u><u>5,755</u></u>	<u><u>6,713</u></u>		<u><u>40,725</u></u>	<u><u>48,806</u></u>	

Operating income margin for the financial services segment decreased to 30% for fiscal 2007 from 43% for fiscal 2006, primarily due to lower interest rates offered on our UEPS-based lending products and continued difficult operating conditions in our traditional micro-lending operations, as well as the effect of implementing the NCA.

Hardware, software and related technology sales

In US dollars, revenues increased by \$12.6 million for the year ended June 30, 2007, from the year ended June 30, 2006. Operating income decreased by \$10.6 million for the year ended June 30, 2007, from the year ended June 30, 2006.

In ZAR, revenues increased by ZAR 112.0 million for the year ended June 30, 2007, from the year ended June 30, 2006. Operating income decreased by ZAR 63.1 million for the year ended June 30, 2007, from the year ended June 30, 2006.

All activities related to Prism’s products and services, other than EasyPay, have been included in our hardware, software and related technology sales segment.

Revenue and operating income for fiscal 2007 comprises:

- sales of terminals to retailers and other customers;
- sales of SIM cards to customers;
- sales of cryptographic solutions to customers;
- rental of terminals to merchants participating in our merchant acquiring system; and
- repairs and maintenance services to customers.

The SIM card market is currently in a state of flux. Sales prices for SIM cards continue to decline due to price competition from manufacturers located in countries with lower production costs, global over-supply and global surplus manufacturing capacity. We expect this trend to continue into the foreseeable future. As a result we incurred a loss related to the sale of SIM cards during the year ended June 30, 2007.

Revenues from sales of hardware to SmartSwitch Botswana during fiscal 2007, totaled approximately \$2.1 million (ZAR 14.9 million) of which approximately \$0.4 million (ZAR 3.2 million), after taxation, was eliminated and will be recognized in future periods. The elimination has been included in the Corporate/Eliminations. Our operating margin on these sales was significantly higher than other items, including Prism products and services, included within the hardware, software and related technology sales segment.

During fiscal 2007 sales of hardware to Nedbank was approximately \$4.4 million (ZAR 32.0 million). There were less sales of hardware to Nedbank during fiscal 2007, compared with fiscal 2006, due to Nedbank replacing its terminal base in order to make it EMV compliant.

Amortization of Prism intangible assets during fiscal 2007 was approximately \$3.7 million (ZAR 26.9 million) and reduced our operating income.

Total revenues from the Nedbank orders during fiscal 2006, were approximately \$13.3 million (approximately ZAR 85.3 million). Revenues from sales of hardware, software and licenses to SmartSwitch Namibia during fiscal 2006, totaled approximately \$3.9 million (ZAR 24.9 million) of which approximately \$0.5 million (ZAR 3.3 million), after taxation, has been eliminated and will be recognized in future periods. The elimination has been included in the Corporate/ Eliminations segment.

Corporate/ Eliminations

In US dollars, operating loss decreased by \$4.1 million for the year ended June 30, 2007, from the year ended June 30, 2006.

In ZAR, operating loss decreased by ZAR 20.4 million for the year ended June 30, 2007, from the year ended June 30, 2006.

The decrease in our operating losses for fiscal 2007 compared with fiscal 2006 was mainly due to reduction in legal fees and other regulatory fees and higher administration fees charged by our corporate head offices to operating segments. These reductions were partially offset by the inclusion of Prism's corporate head office charges, inflationary increases in goods and services purchased from third parties and stock compensation charges. Operating losses for fiscal 2007 include all corporate activities of Prism.

In addition, Corporate/ Eliminations for fiscal 2006 included the non-recurring charges related to our public offering and Nasdaq listing of \$1.5 million (ZAR 9.6 million) incurred primarily in the three months ended September 30, 2005.

Our operating losses also include expenditure related to compliance with Sarbanes, non-executive directors' fees resulting from the election of independent directors to our board, employee and executives salaries and bonuses, legal and auditor fees, directors and officer's insurance premiums, telecommunications and property related expenditures including utilities, rental, security and maintenance.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our business has historically generated and continues to generate high levels of cash. At June 30, 2008, our cash balances were \$272.5 million, which comprised mainly ZAR-denominated balances of ZAR 1,766.9 million (\$221.8 million) and US dollar-denominated balances of \$37.1 million. Our cash balances increased from June 30, 2007 levels mainly as a result of cash generated by operating activities. On August 27, 2008, we pledged \$25 million of our \$37.1 million US dollar-denominated balances as partial security for the bank finance required to complete the BGS acquisition. We expect to repay the amount obtained from the bank from internally generated funds within six months from the date of draw down and to be released from the pledge after the repayment.

Surplus cash held by our South African operations is invested in overnight call accounts that we maintain at South African banking institutions, and surplus cash held by our non-South African companies is invested in the US and European money markets.

Historically, we have financed all operations, research and development, working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions through our internally generated cash. We have aggregate credit facilities of \$62.8 million (ZAR 500.0 million). We take the following factors into account when considering whether to borrow under our financing facilities:

- cost of capital;
- cost of financing;
- opportunity cost of utilizing surplus cash; and
- availability of tax efficient structures to moderate financing costs.

We have a unique cash flow cycle due to our obligations to pre-fund the payments of social welfare grants in the KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape provinces. We provide the funds required for the grant payments on behalf of these provincial governments from our own cash resources and are reimbursed within two weeks by the KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape governments, thus exposing ourselves to these provinces' credit risk. These obligations result in a peak funding requirement, on a monthly basis, of approximately \$48.9 million (ZAR 340 million) for each of the KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape contracts. The funding requirements are at peak levels for the first three weeks of every month during the year.

The amount disbursed through merchants during June 2008 was reimbursed to us by the provincial governments during the first two weeks of July 2008. We settle our obligation to merchants within 48 hours of the distribution of the grant by the merchant to the social welfare beneficiaries, however, the provincial governments reimburse the amount due to us within two weeks after the distribution date. This practice results in a significant net cash outflow at the end of a month, and a quarter, however, the situation is typically reversed within a week.

We currently believe that our cash and credit facilities are sufficient to fund our current operations for at least the next four quarters. However, if we are awarded additional provinces in the SASSA tender, we will likely need additional funding to pre-fund the payment of social welfare grants for these additional provinces. In anticipation of this need, we have sought and received a letter of intent from a major South African banking institution to increase the amount of our credit facilities. In addition, we may seek to access the global debt capital markets for this purpose. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to increase our credit facilities or raise other debt capital on satisfactory terms, or at all.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities for fiscal 2008 increased to \$118.8 million (ZAR 865.9 million) from \$65.5 million (ZAR 472.3 million) for fiscal 2007. The increase is largely due to the factors described under “—Results of Operations” that contributed to the increase in revenues and operating income in our transaction-based activities and hardware, software and related technology sales segments and to better working capital management. Another contributing factor was that the July 2008 pay cycle was opened at merchants on June 30, 2008 and the merchants were reimbursed in the first two days of July 2008.

During fiscal 2008 we paid provisional taxes of approximately \$12.5 million (ZAR 90.9 million) related to the tax year ended June 30, 2007 and provisional taxes of approximately \$23.4 million (ZAR 170.7 million) related to the tax year ended June 30, 2008. During fiscal 2007, we paid provisional taxes of approximately \$10.6 million (ZAR 78.0 million) related to the tax year ended June 30, 2006 and provisional taxes of approximately \$18.8 million (ZAR 134.2 million) related to the tax year ended June 30, 2007.

Taxes paid during fiscal 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

Table 20

	Year ended June 30,			
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	\$	\$	ZAR	ZAR
	'000	'000	'000	'000
First provisional payments	13,641	12,228	95,278	86,835
Second provisional payments.....	9,776	6,600	77,677	47,368
Third provisional payments.....	3,861	2,571	26,526	18,212
Taxation paid related to prior years.....	8,358	9,027	60,471	66,837
Taxation refunds received.....	(252)	(976)	(1,911)	(7,017)
Secondary taxation on companies	-	70	-	502
Total tax paid.....	<u>35,384</u>	<u>29,520</u>	<u>258,041</u>	<u>212,737</u>

The South African Revenue Service has increased our second provisional payments for certain of our South African subsidiaries and has requested that we pay approximately \$7.2 million (based on the year end exchange rate of \$1: ZAR 7.96) (ZAR 57.0 million). We expect that these payments will have a negative impact on our cash flows from operating activities for the first quarter of 2009.

Cash flows from operating activities for fiscal 2007 decreased to \$65.5 million (ZAR 472.3 million) from \$75.8 million (ZAR 486.6 million) in fiscal June 30, 2006. The decrease was largely due to the July 2007 pay cycle which was opened at merchants in the last five days of June 2007 and merchants are traditionally reimbursed within 48 hours of distributing the grant to the beneficiary. The provincial governments typically repay us between seven and 14 days of distributing the grant.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash used in investing activities for fiscal 2008 includes capital expenditures of \$3.6 million (ZAR 26.0 million), of which \$0.5 million (ZAR 3.5 million) relates to renovations of the transaction-based activities segment head office and data room, \$0.4 million (ZAR 2.8 million) relates to hardware and software acquired, including hardware to perform switching activities and software to interface with customers and perform database management, \$0.3 million (ZAR 2.4 million) relates to vehicles acquired to distribute social welfare grants, \$0.5 million (ZAR 3.7 million) relates to capital expenditure to maintain and expand our EasyPay operations, and \$0.6 million (ZAR 4.4 million) relates the acquisition of POS terminals for our merchant acquiring system.

Cash used in investing activities for fiscal 2007 includes capital expenditures of \$3.7 million (ZAR 26.8 million), of which \$0.4 million (ZAR 2.9 million) relates to the purchase of enrollment equipment and vehicles for the North West province, \$0.5 million (ZAR 3.5 million) relates to the purchase of equipment and furniture for SmartSwitch Nigeria's data room in Nigeria and \$0.8 million (ZAR 5.6 million) related to the purchase of equipment and other property plant and equipment by EasyPay in order to maintain operations.

During fiscal 2007, we lent an additional \$0.3 million (ZAR 2.2 million) to SmartSwitch Botswana.

During fiscal 2007, we paid \$82.1 million (ZAR 591.1 million), net of cash received, for the entire issued and outstanding ordinary capital of Prism and approximately \$9.7 million (ZAR 70 million) in cash as consideration for the remaining 25.1% of EasyPay. In addition, we sold our 43.16% interest in the outstanding ordinary share capital of Permit for \$2.3 million (ZAR 16.6 million) and the outstanding loans of \$1.6 million (ZAR 11.5 million) were repaid to us by Permit and its 56.74% shareholder.

Cash used in investing activities for fiscal 2006 includes capital expenditures of \$1.8 million (ZAR 11.5 million), of which \$0.6 million (ZAR 3.7 million) related to the purchase of POS and pin-pad devices for use at retailers participating in our merchant acquiring project. During fiscal 2006, we invested \$0.6 million (ZAR 4.0 million) in equity and lent \$2.0 million (ZAR 12.5 million) to SmartSwitch Namibia. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006 we invested \$0.7 million (ZAR 4.5 million) in equity and lent \$0.7 million (ZAR 4.5 million) to SmartSwitch Botswana, a UEPS based switching system established in Botswana.

Cash flows from financing activities

During fiscal 2008 we received approximately \$0.6 million (ZAR 4.0 million) from employees to repay loans associated with stock options granted to them as well as the interest thereon. In addition, we received approximately \$2.9 million (ZAR 21.3 million) from the proceeds of stock options exercises.

During fiscal 2007 we were required to utilize our ZAR based-credit facilities in order to meet our obligations to distribute social welfare grants to beneficiaries. As our reporting currency is the US dollar and our functional currency is the ZAR the exchange rate fluctuations during fiscal 2007 resulted in reporting discrepancies between the proceeds from bank overdrafts and the repayment of bank overdrafts presented in our audited consolidated statement of cash flow for fiscal 2007. The result of these exchange rate fluctuations is included in "Effect of exchange rate changes on cash" in our audited consolidated statement of cash flow for fiscal 2007.

During fiscal 2007 we also received approximately \$0.6 million (ZAR 4.3 million) from employees to repay loans associated with stock options granted to them as well as the interest thereon. In addition, we received approximately \$3.7 million (ZAR 26.7 million) from the proceeds of stock options exercises. During fiscal 2007 the other shareholders of SmartSwitch Nigeria lent \$3.5 million (ZAR 25.6 million) to the entity under the terms of the shareholders' agreement.

During fiscal 2007 we used approximately \$1.0 million (ZAR 7.21 million) to repurchase 40,100 shares of our common stock under our stock repurchase program.

During fiscal 2006 we received approximately \$31.5 million (ZAR 202.0 million), net of share issue costs of approximately \$2.4 million (ZAR 15.6 million), from the underwriters of our public offering exercising their option to acquire 1,538,794 shares of our common stock. We also received approximately \$1.1 million (ZAR 7.1 million) from employees to repay loans associated with stock options granted to them as well as the interest thereon. In addition, we received approximately \$1.0 million (ZAR 6.4 million) from the proceeds of stock options exercises by directors and executive officers.

During fiscal 2006, we paid \$4.0 million (ZAR 25.7 million) to repurchase 147,973 shares of our common stock.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

Table 21

Operating Segment	Year ended June 30,					
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000	2008 ZAR '000	2007 ZAR '000	2006 ZAR '000
Transaction-based activities	2,774	3,093	1,372	20,222	22,301	8,798
Smart card accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial services	562	279	449	4,097	2,012	2,879
Hardware, software and related technology sales	227	373	-	1,655	2,689	-
Corporate / Eliminations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consolidated total.....	3,563	3,745	1,821	25,974	27,002	11,677

We operate in an environment where our contracts for the payment of social welfare grants require substantial capital investment to establish our operational infrastructure when a contract commences. Further capital investment is required when the number of beneficiaries increases to the point where the maximum capacity of the original infrastructure is exceeded.

As mentioned above, our capital expenditures for fiscal 2008 related mainly to the acquisition of:

- hardware and software, including hardware to perform switching activities and software to interface with customers and perform database management;
- hardware and software acquired;
- vehicles acquired to distribute social welfare grants; and
- POS terminals for our merchant acquiring system.

In addition, during fiscal 2008 we renovated our transaction-based activities segment head office and data room and incurred expenditures to maintain and expand our EasyPay operations.

Our capital expenditures for fiscal 2007 related mainly to the acquisition of:

- enrollment equipment and vehicles to service the North West province;
- equipment and furniture by SmartSwitch Nigeria to set up its data room; and
- equipment by EasyPay in order to maintain operations.

Our capital expenditures for fiscal 2006 related mainly to the acquisition of POS and pin-pad devices that we lease to participating retailers.

All of our capital expenditures for the past three fiscal years were funded through internally generated funds. We had outstanding capital commitments as of June 30, 2008 related mainly to computer equipment ordered in order to maintain and expand activities. We anticipate that capital spending for the first quarter of fiscal 2009 will relate primarily to on-going replacement of equipment used to administer and distribute social welfare grants and provide a switching service through EasyPay. We expect to fund these expenditures through internally generated funds.

Contingent Liabilities, Commitments and Contractual Obligations

We lease various premises under operating leases. Our minimum future commitments for lease premises as well as other commitments are as follows:

Table 22 **Payments due by Period, as of June 30, 2008 (in \$ '000s)**

	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Interest bearing liabilities.....	3,766	-	-	-	3,766
Operating lease obligations.....	5,573	1,771	2,943	859	-
Purchase obligations.....	6,929	6,929	-	-	-
Capital commitments ...	1,338	1,338	-	-	-
Total	17,606	10,038	2,943	859	3,766

Employee Benefits

We do not provide retirement benefits to any of our employees. We provide our South African employees with a choice of two health care service providers for which we pay the monthly contribution. We do not provide any post-retirement health care benefits.

Insurance

We annually assess our risk exposure. At June 30, 2008, we believe that all risks were adequately covered by third party insurers, except where we considered the cost of insurance coverage to be excessive in relation to the probability and extent of loss or we were unable to find any insurance underwriters willing to accept the risks associated with certain aspects of our business. We have confronted the latter with respect to insurance for losses or theft of cash from our delivery vehicles.

The main categories of our insurance are: directors and officers liability; loss or damage to vehicles, electronic equipment and other assets; business interruption; motor vehicle third party claims; group personal accident; and employment practices liability.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We seek to reduce our exposure to currencies other than the South African rand through a policy of matching, to the extent possible, assets and liabilities denominated in those currencies. In addition, we use financial instruments to economically hedge our exposure to exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations arising from our operations. We are also exposed to credit risks.

Currency Exchange Risk

We are subject to currency exchange risk because we purchase inventories that we are required to settle in other currencies, primarily the euro and US dollar. We have used forward contracts to limit our exposure in these transactions to fluctuations in exchange rates between the South African rand, on the one hand, and the US dollar and the euro, on the other hand. As of June 30, 2008 and 2007, our outstanding foreign exchange contracts were as follows:

As of June 30, 2008

Notional amount	Strike price	Fair market value price	Maturity
EUR 1,995	ZAR 12.3688	ZAR 12.4508	July 7, 2008
EUR 6,000	ZAR 12.0701	ZAR 12.4508	July 7, 2008
EUR 2,400	ZAR 12.5100	ZAR 12.4618	July 11, 2008
EUR 689,200	ZAR 12.1065	ZAR 12.4782	July 17, 2008
EUR 1,995	ZAR 12.1772	ZAR 12.5085	July 28, 2008
EUR 32,331	ZAR 12.4862	ZAR 12.5167	July 31, 2008
EUR 140,000	ZAR 12.4730	ZAR 12.5167	July 31, 2008
EUR 140,000	ZAR 11.9793	ZAR 12.5167	July 31, 2008
EUR (140,000)	ZAR 12.3395	ZAR 12.4319	July 31, 2008
EUR 8,750	ZAR 12.0207	ZAR 12.5167	July 31, 2008
EUR 245,250	ZAR 12.1800	ZAR 12.5573	August 15, 2008
EUR 4,550	ZAR 12.6757	ZAR 12.5842	August 25, 2008
USD 542,500	ZAR 7.9100	ZAR 7.9484	August 28, 2008
EUR 86,178	ZAR 12.6631	ZAR 12.6057	September 2, 2008
EUR 1,470	ZAR 12.7000	ZAR 12.6277	September 10, 2008
USD 24,600	ZAR 8.0090	ZAR 8.0405	October 10, 2008
EUR 82,400	ZAR 12.2199	ZAR 12.7685	October 31, 2008
EUR (82,400)	ZAR 12.5773	ZAR 12.6764	October 31, 2008
EUR 82,400	ZAR 12.7820	ZAR 12.8456	November 28, 2008

As of June 30, 2007

Notional amount	Strike price	Fair market value price	Maturity
USD 102,000	ZAR 7.1600	ZAR 7.1180	August 31, 2007
EUR 572,900	ZAR 9.7360	ZAR 9.6639	September 14, 2007

Translation Risk

Translation risk relates to the risk that our results of operations will vary significantly as the US dollar is our reporting currency, but we earn most of our revenues and incur most of our expenses in ZAR. The US dollar to ZAR exchange rate has fluctuated significantly over the past three years. As exchange rates are outside our control, there can be no assurance that future fluctuations will not adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Interest Rate Risk

As a result of our normal borrowing and leasing activities, our operating results are exposed to fluctuations in interest rates, which we manage primarily through our regular financing activities. We generally maintain limited investment in cash equivalents and have occasionally invested in marketable securities. Typically, for every 1% increase in SARB's repurchase, or repo, rate, our interest expense on pre-funding social welfare grants in the KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape provinces increases by \$20,633 per month, while interest earned per month on any surplus cash increases by \$11,274 per \$12.6 million (ZAR 100 million).

Credit Risk

Credit risk relates to the risk of loss that we would incur as a result of non-performance by counterparties. We maintain credit risk policies with regard to our counterparties to minimize overall credit risk. These policies include an evaluation of a potential counterparty's financial condition, credit rating, and other credit criteria and risk mitigation tools as our management deems appropriate.

With respect to credit risk on financial instruments, we maintain a policy of entering into such transactions only with South African and European financial institutions that have a credit rating of BBB or better, as determined by credit rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Ratings.

Micro-lending Credit Risk

We are exposed to credit risk in our microlending activities, which provides unsecured short-term loans to qualifying customers. We manage this risk by assigning each prospective customer a "creditworthiness score," which takes into account a variety of factors such as employment status, salary earned, other debts and total expenditures on normal household and lifestyle expenses.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Our consolidated financial statements, together with the report of our independent registered public accounting firm, appear on pages F-1 through F-47 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Based on this evaluation, the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2008.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision, of the company's chief executive officer (CEO) and chief financial officer (CFO), or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Inherent Limitations in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting. Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on the Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of June 30, 2008.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our general computer controls were enhanced and subsequently tested for operating effectiveness during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. There were no other changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the most recent fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2008, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To The Shareholders of Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc.

We have audited the internal controls over financial reporting of Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of June 30, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying report in the Form 10-K. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2008, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008 of the Company and our report dated August 28, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche (South Africa)

Chartered Accountants (SA)

Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa

August 28, 2008

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information about our executive officers is set out in Part I, Item 1 under the caption “Executive Officers and Significant Employees of the Registrant.” The other information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the sections of our definitive proxy statement for our annual meeting of shareholders to be held in 2008, entitled “Board of Directors and Corporate Governance” and “Additional Information”, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the sections of our definitive proxy statement for our annual meeting of shareholders to be held in 2008, entitled “Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” “Summary Compensation Table,” “Grants of Plan-Based Awards,” “Outstanding Equity Awards at 2008 Fiscal Year-End,” “Options Exercised and Stock Vested,” “Compensation of Directors,” “Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control” and “Remuneration Committee Report” to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED SHAREHOLDERS MATTERS

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the sections of our definitive proxy statement for our annual meeting of shareholders to be held in 2008, entitled “Outstanding Equity Awards at 2008 Fiscal Year-End” and “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners”, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the sections of our definitive proxy statement for our annual meeting of shareholders to be held in 2008, entitled “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions” and “Board of Directors and Corporate Governance”, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the sections of our definitive proxy statement for our annual meeting of shareholders to be held in 2008, entitled “Audit and Non-Audit Fees”, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS and FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

a) The following documents are filed as part of this report

1. Financial Statements

The following financial statements are included on pages F-1 through F-47

Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm – Deloitte & Touche (South Africa)	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets – as of June 30, 2008 and 2007	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Operations – for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Movements in Shareholders' Equity – for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows – for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006	F-6
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	F-7

2. Financial Statement Schedules

Financial statement schedules have been omitted since they are either not required, not applicable, or the information is otherwise included.

(b) Exhibits

Exhibit Number

Description

2.1	Sale Agreement, dated October 31, 2003 between Net 1 Applied Technology Holdings Limited, Net 1 Investment Holdings (Proprietary) Limited, Net 1 Support Services (Proprietary) Limited and Newshelf 713 (Proprietary) Limited. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed February 3, 2004 (Commission File No. 333-112463))
2.2	Subscription Agreement, dated as of October 31, 2003, between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and Newshelf 713 (Proprietary) Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed February 3, 2004 (Commission File No. 333-112463))
2.3	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of January 30, 2004, between Net 1 Holdings S.a.r.l. and Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.3 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed February 3, 2004 (Commission File No. 333-112463))
2.4	Common Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of January 30, 2004, between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc and SAPEF III International G.P. Limited (or its nominees). (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.4 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed February 3, 2004 (Commission File No. 333-112463))
2.5	Subscription Agreement, dated November 10, 2003, between the Trustees for the time being of the New Aplitec Participation Trust and Newshelf 713 (Proprietary) Limited. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.5 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed February 3, 2004 (Commission File No. 333-112463))
2.6	Trust Deed for the Aplitec Holding Participation Trust, dated October 31, 2003, entered into between Newshelf 713 (Proprietary) Limited and Brait Capital Partners Trustees (Proprietary) Limited. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.6 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed February 3, 2004 (Commission File No. 333-112463))
2.7	Trust Deed for the Aplitec Holdings Participation Trust, dated January 30, 2004, between Walker SPV, SAPEF III International G.P. Limited (in its capacity as original enforcer), Brait Capital Partners Trustees (Proprietary) Limited (in its capacity as trustee of the New Aplitec Participation Trust) and Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.7 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed February 3, 2004 (Commission File No. 333-112463))
2.8	Umbrella Agreement, dated November 10, 2003, South African Private Equity Trust III and South African Private Equity Fund III L.P. and Newshelf 713 (Proprietary) Limited. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.8 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed February 3, 2004 (Commission File No. 333-112463))

- 2.9 Underwriting Agreement, dated November 10, 2003, between South African Private Equity Trust III and South African Private Equity Fund III, L.P. and Newshelf 713 (Proprietary) Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.9 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed February 3, 2004 (Commission File No. 333-112463))
- 2.10 Agreement, dated as of March 3, 2006, between Net 1 Applied Technologies South Africa Limited and Prism Holdings Limited, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to our Form 8-K/A (SEC File No. 000-31203)), filed on April 7, 2006
- 2.11 Second Addendum, dated as of August 29, 2006 to the Implementation Agreement, dated as of March 3, 2006, between Net 1 Applied Technologies South Africa Limited and Prism Holdings Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Net 1 UEPS Technologies' Form 8-K filed on August 31, 2006 (SEC File No. 000-31203))
- 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc., as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2005 (SEC File No. 000-31203)) filed on September 13, 2005.
- 3.2 Amended and Restated By-Laws of Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to our Form 8-K filed on August 30, 2007 (SEC File No. 000-31203)).
- 4.1 Form of common stock certificate (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed June 17, 2005)
- 10.1 Distribution Agreement, dated July 1, 2002, between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and Net 1 Investment Holdings (Pty) Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed February 3, 2004 (Commission File No. 333-112463))
- 10.2 Patent and Technology Agreement, dated June 19, 2000, by and between Net 1 Holdings S.a.r.l. and Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed February 3, 2004 (Commission File No. 333-112463))
- 10.3 Technology License Agreement between Net 1 Investment Holdings (Proprietary) Limited and Visa International Service Association (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed August 1, 2005 (Commission File No. 333-125273))
- 10.4 Product License Agreement between Net 1 Holdings S.a.r.l. and Net 1 Operations S.a.r.l. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Amendment No. 2 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4/A, filed on April 21, 2004 (Commission File No. 333-112463))
- 10.5 Procurement and Commissioning Agreement between Net 1 Investment Holdings (Proprietary) Limited and Reserve Bank of Malawi (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Amendment No. 2 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4/A, filed on April 21, 2004 (Commission File No. 333-112463))
- 10.6 Non Exclusive UEPS License Agreement between Net 1 Investment Holdings (Proprietary) Limited and SIA Netcards (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Amendment No. 2 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4/A, filed on April 21, 2004 (Commission File No. 333-112463))
- 10.7 Assignment of Copyright and License of Patents and Trade Marks between MetroLink (Proprietary) Limited and Net 1 Products (Proprietary) Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed August 1, 2005 (Commission File No. 333-125273))
- 10.8 Agreement between Nedcor Bank Limited and Net 1 Products (Proprietary) Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed August 1, 2005 (Commission File No. 333-125273))
- 10.9 Patent and Technology Agreement by and between Net 1 Investment Holdings (Proprietary) Limited and Nedcor Bank Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed August 1, 2005 (Commission File No. 333-125273))
- 10.10 Patent and Technology Agreement by and between Net 1 Holdings S.a.r.l. and Net 1 Applied Technology Holdings Limited and Nedcor Bank Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed August 1, 2005 (Commission File No. 333-125273))
- 10.11 Agreement between Nedbank Limited and Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and Net 1 Applied Technologies South Africa Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed August 1, 2005 (Commission File No. 333-125273))
- 10.12 Stock Purchase Agreement dated July 18, 2005, by and among CI Law Trustees Limited for the San Roque Trust, Dr. Serge C.P. Belamant, South African Private Equity Fund III, L.P., South African Private Equity Trust III, Brenthurst Private Equity II Limited, Brenthurst Private Equity South Africa I Limited, General Atlantic Partners 80, L.P., GapStar, LLC, GAP Coinvestments III, Brait International Limited, LLC, GAP Coinvestments IV, LLC, GAPCO GmbH & Co. KG and Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed August 1, 2005 (Commission File No. 333-125273))
- 10.13 Amendment No. 1 to the Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of August 11, 2005
- 10.14 Banking Facility between Nedbank Limited and Net 1 Applied Technology Holdings Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed August 1, 2005 (Commission File No. 333-125273))

- 10.15 Facility between Cash Paymaster Services Eastern Cape and Nedbank Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed August 1, 2005 (Commission File No. 333-125273))
- 10.16 Addendum to Facility Letter – Approval of Increase Bridging Loan Facilities between Nedbank Limited and Net 1 Applied Technology Holdings Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed August 1, 2005 (Commission File No. 333-125273))
- 10.17 Service Level Agreement between the Department of Social Welfare and Population Development, Kwa-Zulu Natal and Cash Paymaster Services KwaZulu-Natal (Pty) Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed February 3, 2004 (Commission File No. 333-112463))
- 10.18 Addendum to service level agreement dated as of April 14, 2006, entered into by and between the Kwa-Zulu Natal Provincial Government, in its Department of Welfare and Population Development and Cash Paymaster Services (KwaZulu-Natal) (Pty) (Ltd) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed August 29, 2006 (Commission File No. 000-31203))
- 10.19 Letter agreement effective January 31, 2007 between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and the South African Social Security Agency extending Net1’s service level agreement in the Kwa-Zulu Natal province (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to Net 1 UEPS Technologies’ Form 10-Q filed on February 7, 2007 (SEC File No. 000-31203))
- 10.20** Letter agreement effective March 7, 2008 between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and the South African Social Security Agency extending Net1’s service level agreement in the Kwa-Zulu Natal province
- 10.21 Service Level Agreement between the Province of Eastern Cape Department of Social Development and CPS Eastern Cape (Proprietary) Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed August 1, 2005 (Commission File No. 333-125273))
- 10.22 Letter agreement effective January 31, 2007 between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and the South African Social Security Agency extending Net1’s service level agreement in the Eastern Cape province (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to Net 1 UEPS Technologies’ Form 10-Q filed on February 7, 2007 (SEC File No. 000-31203))
- 10.23** Letter agreement effective March 7, 2008 between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and the South African Social Security Agency extending Net1’s service level agreement in the Eastern Cape province
- 10.24 Service level agreement dated March 31, 2006, between the Limpopo Provincial Government in its Department of Health and Social Development and Cash Paymaster Services (Northern) (Pty) Ltd (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed May 9, 2006 (Commission File No. 000-31203))
- 10.25 Letter agreement effective January 31, 2007 between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and the South African Social Security Agency extending Net1’s service level agreement in the Limpopo (formerly Northern) province (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to Net 1 UEPS Technologies’ Form 10-Q filed on February 7, 2007 (SEC File No. 000-31203))
- 10.26** Letter agreement effective March 7, 2008 between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and the South African Social Security Agency extending Net1’s service level agreement in the Limpopo province
- 10.27 Letter agreement effective January 31, 2007 between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and the South African Social Security Agency extending Net1’s service level agreement in the North West province (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to Net 1 UEPS Technologies’ Form 10-Q filed on February 7, 2007 (SEC File No. 000-31203))
- 10.28** Letter agreement effective March 7, 2008 between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and the South African Social Security Agency extending Net1’s service level agreement in the North West province
- 10.29 Letter agreement effective January 31, 2007 between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and the South African Social Security Agency extending Net1’s service level agreement in the Northern Cape province (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 to Net 1 UEPS Technologies’ Form 10-Q filed on February 7, 2007 (SEC File No. 000-31203))
- 10.30** Letter agreement effective March 7, 2008 between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and the South African Social Security Agency extending Net1’s service level agreement in the Northern Cape province
- 10.31* Amended and Restated 2004 Stock Incentive Plan of Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to Proxy Statement filed on October 27, 2006)
- 10.32* Form of Stock Option Agreement dated as of August 24, 2006, by and between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and employees of Prism Holdings Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to Net 1 UEPS Technologies’ Form 10-Q filed on November 8, 2006 (SEC File No. 000-31203))

10.33*	Form of Stock Option Agreement, by and between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and recipients of stock options under the Amended and Restated 2004 Stock Option Incentive Plan of Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to Form S-8 filed on January 17, 2007 (SEC File No. 000-31203))
10.34*	Restricted Stock Agreement by and between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and Serge Christian Pierre Belamant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 to Net 1 UEPS Technologies' Form 10-K filed on August 29, 2007 (SEC File No. 000-31203))
10.35*	Restricted Stock Agreement by and between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and Herman Gideon Kotze (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 to Net 1 UEPS Technologies' Form 10-K filed on August 29, 2007 (SEC File No. 000-31203))
10.36*	Restricted Stock Agreement by and between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and Brenda Lynn Stewart (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 to Net 1 UEPS Technologies' Form 10-K filed on August 29, 2007 (SEC File No. 000-31203))
10.37*	Restricted Stock Agreement by and between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and Nitin Soma (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.39 to Net 1 UEPS Technologies' Form 10-K filed on August 29, 2007 (SEC File No. 000-31203))
10.38*	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement by and between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and employees of Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 to Net 1 UEPS Technologies' Form 10-K filed on August 29, 2007 (SEC File No. 000-31203))
10.39*	Restricted Stock Agreement by and between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and Christopher Stefan Seabrooke dated February 11, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 to Net 1 UEPS Technologies' Form 10-Q filed on May 8, 2008 (SEC File No. 000-31203))
10.40*	Restricted Stock Agreement by and between Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and Paul Edwards dated February 12, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 to Net 1 UEPS Technologies' Form 10-Q filed on May 8, 2008 (SEC File No. 000-31203))
14	Amended and Restated Code of Ethics (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14.1 to our Form 8-K filed June 7, 2005)
21	Subsidiaries of Registrant
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
32	Certification pursuant to 18 USC. Section 1350

* Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

** Filed herewith

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

By: /s/ Serge C.P. Belamant

Serge C.P. Belamant
Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board and Director

Date: August 28, 2008

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>
<u>/s/ Serge C.P. Belamant</u> Serge C.P. Belamant	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	August 28, 2008
<u>/s/ Herman Gideon Kotze</u> Herman Gideon Kotze	Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary and Director (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	August 28, 2008
<u>/s/ Antony Charles Ball</u> Antony Charles Ball	Director	August 28, 2008
<u>/s/ Christopher Stefan Seabrooke</u> Christopher Stefan Seabrooke	Director	August 28, 2008
<u>/s/ Alasdair Jonathan Kemsley Pein</u> Alasdair Jonathan Kemsley Pein	Director	August 28, 2008
<u>/s/ Paul Edwards</u> Paul Edwards	Director	August 28, 2008
<u>/s/ Florian P. Wendelstadt</u> Florian P. Wendelstadt	Director	August 28, 2008

FORM 10-K — ITEM 8

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

LIST OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm – Deloitte & Touche (South Africa)	F-2
Consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2008 and 2007	F-3
Consolidated statements of operations for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006	F-4
Consolidated statements of movements in shareholders' equity for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006	F-5
Consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006	F-6
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	F-7

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To The Shareholders of Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of June 30, 2008 and 2007 and the related consolidated statements of operations, of movements in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2008. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements, referred to above, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. and subsidiaries at June 30, 2008 and 2007, the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2008 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2008, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated August 28, 2008, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche (South Africa)

**Chartered Accountants (SA)
Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa
August 28, 2008**

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
as of June 30, 2008 and 2007

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	(In thousands, except share data)	
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 272,475	\$ 171,727
Pre-funded social welfare grants receivable	35,434	26,817
Accounts receivable, net	21,797	30,503
Finance loans receivable, net	4,301	5,755
Deferred expenditure on smart cards	78	507
Inventory	6,052	5,645
Deferred income taxes	5,597	7,028
Total current assets	<u>345,734</u>	<u>247,982</u>
LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES	207	54
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net	6,291	7,582
EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTMENTS	2,685	2,992
GOODWILL	76,938	85,871
INTANGIBLE ASSETS, net	22,216	31,609
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>454,071</u>	<u>376,090</u>
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Bank overdraft	-	16
Accounts payable	4,909	5,879
Other payables	57,432	34,457
Income taxes payable	14,162	14,346
Total current liabilities	<u>76,503</u>	<u>54,698</u>
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	33,474	36,219
INTEREST BEARING LIABILITIES – outside shareholders loans	3,766	4,100
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>113,743</u>	<u>95,017</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
COMMON STOCK		
Authorized shares: 83,333,333 with \$0.001 par value;		
Issued and outstanding shares: 2008: 53,423,552; 2007: 51,730,547	52	52
SPECIAL CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK		
Authorized shares: 50,000,000 with \$0.001 par value;		
Issued and outstanding shares: 2008: 4,882,429; 2007: 5,656,110	5	5
B CLASS PREFERENCE SHARES		
Authorized shares: 330,000,000 with \$0.001 par value;		
Issued and outstanding shares (net of shares held by the Company): 2008: 35,975,818; 2007: 41,676,625	6	7
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	119,283	112,167
TREASURY SHARES, AT COST: 2008: 306,269; 2007: 299,821	(7,950)	(7,795)
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	(37,820)	(3,915)
RETAINED EARNINGS	<u>266,752</u>	<u>180,552</u>
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u>340,328</u>	<u>281,073</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u>\$ 454,071</u>	<u>\$ 376,090</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
REVENUE	\$ 254,056	\$ 223,968	\$ 196,098
Sale of goods	39,021	27,716	17,867
Loan-based interest and fees received	8,585	11,460	15,017
Services rendered	206,450	184,792	163,214
EXPENSE			
Cost of goods sold, IT processing, servicing and support	67,486	54,417	50,619
Selling, general and administration	65,362	61,625	48,627
Depreciation and amortization	10,822	11,050	5,710
Costs related to public offering and Nasdaq listing	-	-	1,529
OPERATING INCOME	110,386	96,876	89,613
INTEREST INCOME, net	15,722	4,401	5,889
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	126,108	101,277	95,502
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	39,192	37,574	36,653
NET INCOME BEFORE MINORITY INTEREST AND (LOSS) EARNINGS FROM EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTMENTS	86,916	63,703	58,849
MINORITY INTEREST	(815)	205	-
(LOSS) EARNINGS FROM EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTMENTS	(1,036)	181	383
NET INCOME	\$ 86,695	\$ 63,679	\$ 59,232
Net income per share			
Basic earnings – common stock and linked units, in \$	1.52	1.12	1.05
Diluted earnings – common stock and linked units, in \$	1.50	1.11	1.03

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NET 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

	Common Stock				Special Convertible Preferred Stock		B Class Preference Shares		Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	Total	Comprehensive Income (loss)
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of treasury shares	Treasury shares	Additional Paid-in Capital	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares				
Balance - July 1, 2005	28,548,269	\$29	-	-	\$71,960	26,733,521	\$27	196,983,841	\$31	\$57,641	\$7,314	\$137,002
Net Income									59,232			\$59,232
Issue of shares in public offering	1,538,794	1			33,852							33,853
Share issue costs					(2,370)							(2,370)
Exercise of options by holders	239,367				1,605							1,605
Settlement of loan note consideration for stock issued in accordance with 2004 Stock Incentive Plan					1,130							1,130
Loan note consideration for stock issued in accordance with 2004 Stock Incentive Plan					(557)							(557)
Stock compensation charge					150							150
Conversion from special convertible preferred stock to common stock and cession of B class preference shares and B class loans to Net 1 as a result of trigger events	19,418,422	20			22	(19,418,422)	(20)	(143,083,089)	(22)			-
Acquisition of treasury shares at market value			(147,973)	\$(3,958)								(3,958)
Movement in Foreign Currency Translation Reserve										(17,077)	(17,077)	(17,077)
Balance - June 30, 2006	49,744,852	50	(147,973)	\$(3,958)	105,792	7,315,099	7	53,900,752	9	116,873	(9,763)	209,010
Net Income									63,679			63,679
Exercise of options by holders	326,706				3,723							3,723
Shares withheld by the Company on automatic exercise of employee stock options			(111,748)	(2,837)								(2,837)
Settlement of loan note consideration for stock issued in accordance with 2004 Stock Incentive Plan					551							551
Loan note consideration for stock issued in accordance with 2004 Stock Incentive Plan					(528)							(528)
Stock compensation charge					1,126							1,126
Reversal of stock compensation charge					(216)							(216)
Income tax benefits from options sold by employees					1,717							1,717
Conversion from special convertible preferred stock to common stock and cession of B class preference shares and B class loans to Net 1 as a result of trigger events	1,658,989	2			2	(1,658,989)	(2)	(12,224,127)	(2)			-
Acquisition of treasury shares at market value			(40,100)	(1,000)								(1,000)
Movement in Foreign Currency Translation Reserve										5,848	5,848	5,848
Balance - June 30, 2007	51,730,547	52	(299,821)	(7,795)	112,167	5,656,110	5	41,676,625	7	180,552	(3,915)	281,073
Adoption of FIN 48 - adjustment to opening retained earnings										(495)	(495)	(495)
Net Income									86,695			86,695
Restricted stock granted	594,782											
Exercise of options by holders	324,542				2,919							2,919
Shares withheld by the Company on automatic exercise of employee stock options			(6,448)	(155)								(155)
Settlement of loan note consideration for stock issued in accordance with 2004 Stock Incentive Plan					544							544
Loan note consideration for stock issued in accordance with 2004 Stock Incentive Plan					(463)							(463)
Stock compensation charge					4,257							4,257
Reversal of stock compensation charge					(286)							(286)
Income tax benefits from options sold by employees					144							144
Conversion from special convertible preferred stock to common stock and cession of B class preference shares and B class loans to Net 1 as a result of trigger events	773,681				1	(773,681)		(5,700,807)	(1)			-
Movement in Foreign Currency Translation Reserve										(33,905)	(33,905)	(33,905)
Balance - June 30, 2008	53,423,552	\$52	(306,269)	\$(7,950)	\$119,283	4,882,429	\$5	35,975,818	\$6	\$266,752	\$(37,820)	\$340,328

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
		(In thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$ 86,695	\$ 63,679	\$ 59,232
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provide by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	10,822	11,050	5,710
Loss (earnings) from equity-accounted investments	1,036	(181)	(383)
Fair value adjustment related to financial liabilities	(197)	161	6
Fair value adjustments of FAS 133 derivative instruments	(72)	25	(90)
Interest payable	434	234	-
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(110)	(286)	(210)
Loss on disposal of equity-accounted investment – Permit Group 2 (Pty) Ltd	-	586	-
Profit on disposal of business	-	-	(10)
Minority interest	(815)	205	-
Stock compensation charge, net of forfeitures	3,971	910	150
Write down of property, plant and equipment	-	-	314
Increase in accounts receivable, pre-funded social welfare grants receivable and finance loans receivable	(9,983)	(9,469)	(13,870)
Decrease in deferred expenditure on smart cards	416	155	3,199
Increase in inventory	(1,138)	(2,203)	(109)
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable and other payables	24,353	(1,470)	13,183
Increase (Decrease) in taxes payable	1,369	268	(471)
Increase in deferred taxes	1,979	1,802	9,126
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>118,760</u>	<u>65,466</u>	<u>75,777</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Capital expenditures	(3,563)	(3,745)	(1,821)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	160	685	336
Proceeds from disposal of business	-	-	10
Proceeds from disposal of equity-accounted investment			
- Permit Group 2 (Pty) Ltd	-	2,301	-
Long-term receivables and loan to equity-accounted investment repaid	-	1,622	-
Acquisition of and advance of loans to equity-accounted investments	(500)	(360)	(4,030)
Acquisition of Prism Holdings Limited and remaining 25.1% of EasyPay, net of cash acquired	-	(92,043)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(3,903)</u>	<u>(91,540)</u>	<u>(5,505)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of common stock	2,845	909	33,661
Acquisition of treasury stock	-	(1,000)	(3,958)
Proceeds from bank overdraft	1,462	84,657	20
Repayment of bank overdraft	(1,443)	(84,854)	-
Proceeds from interest bearing liabilities	-	3,513	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>2,864</u>	<u>3,225</u>	<u>29,723</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(16,973)	4,841	(18,009)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>100,748</u>	<u>(18,008)</u>	<u>81,986</u>
Cash and cash equivalents – beginning of year	171,727	189,735	107,749
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 272,475</u>	<u>\$ 171,727</u>	<u>\$ 189,735</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Description of Business

Net 1 UEPS Technologies, Inc. (“Net1”) was incorporated in the State of Florida on May 8, 1997, and was, prior to the transaction described below, engaged in the business of commercializing the smart card technology based on the Universal Electronic Payment System (“UEPS”) and Funds Transfer System (“FTS”) through the development of strategic alliances with national and international bank and card service organizations.

Net 1 Applied Technology Holdings Limited (“Aplitec”) was a holding company established and existing under the laws of Republic of South Africa. Aplitec’s subsidiaries employed specialized smart card technologies to add efficiency to commercial activities requiring money transfers, payment systems, and other electronic data applications. Through its subsidiaries, Aplitec was involved in the administration, management and payment of social welfare grants and handled the payment of pensions on behalf of the government in five of the nine provinces of South Africa. Aplitec also operated micro-lending businesses with more than 100 branches throughout South Africa and developed, marketed and licensed administrative and payment solutions for the micro-lending industry. In addition, Aplitec provided financial services to its customers through its proprietary smart card platform and provided technical, operational, business solutions and outsourcing services to companies.

As a result of the transaction described below, the shareholders of Aplitec obtained a majority voting interest in Net1 on June 7, 2004. Generally accepted accounting principles require that the company whose shareholders retain a majority interest in a combined business be treated as the acquirer for accounting purposes. Consequently, this transaction has been accounted for as a reverse acquisition with Net1 as the acquired entity. We refer to the continuing combined entity of Net1 and Aplitec and their consolidated subsidiaries as the “Company”. We refer to the historic Aplitec business before the transaction as “Aplitec”, and the subsidiary that legally acquired the business of Aplitec as “New Aplitec”. “Net1” refers solely to the Florida corporation and the business of Net1 prior to the Aplitec transaction.

Although Aplitec is deemed to be the acquiring company for financial and reporting purposes, the legal status of Net1 as the surviving corporation has not changed.

The Aplitec transaction had the following elements:

- On June 7, 2004, Net1 Applied Technologies South Africa Limited (“New Aplitec”), a holding company established and existing under the laws of South Africa, completed a transaction whereby it acquired substantially all of the assets and liabilities of Aplitec for \$127.53 million (or ZAR825,641,638) (the “net purchase price”). The net purchase price together with the cash retained in Aplitec was distributed as an advance distribution to Aplitec shareholders.
- The New Aplitec Participation Trust (the “South African Trust”) is a South African bewind trust established and existing under the laws of South Africa.
- The Aplitec Holdings Participation Trust (the “Cayman Trust”) is a purpose trust created under Part VIII of the Trust Law (2001 Revision) of the Cayman Islands.
- The Aplitec shareholders had the option of either electing to receive 190 South African cents per share and an investment in New Aplitec in the form of a nil paid renounceable letter of allocation representing an interest in a New Aplitec B class preference share (“B class preference shares”) and B class loans held by the South African Trust (collectively the “reinvestment option”) or cash of 500 South African cents per share. Shareholders who elected to receive the reinvestment option are described as “reinvesting shareholders”. In addition to the liquidation dividend, reinvesting shareholders were granted, units in the South African Trust with the right to receive, for no additional consideration, special convertible preferred stock of Net1, which are held by the Cayman Trust. These shares may be converted, upon the occurrence of a trigger event, to Net1 common stock on a one-for-one basis. A trigger event can occur when a unit holder gives notice to the South African Trust in writing of its intention to convert some or all of its B class preference shares and B class loans. A trigger event also includes the abolition or relaxation of Exchange Controls by the South African Reserve Bank to permit reinvesting shareholders to hold Net1 common stock directly or the winding up or placing under judicial management of New Aplitec or Net1.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

Description of Business (continued)

- Upon receipt of notice of a trigger event, the trustee of the South African Trust will request delivery from the Cayman Trust of the number of shares of Net1's special convertible preferred stock attributable to the units being converted. Upon delivery by the Cayman Trust, the South African Trust will transfer these shares of special convertible preferred stock, along with a proportionate number of B class preference shares and loan accounts to Net1 in exchange for shares of Net1's common stock.
- On June 25, 2004, shareholders holding 1,849,119 of Aplitec's issued shares elected the cash option. The remaining shareholders holding 235,128,068 shares elected the reinvestment option. Aplitec entered into an underwriting agreement with South African Private Equity Trust III ("SAPET") and South African Private Equity Fund III L.P. ("SAPEF" and, together with SAPET, the "Underwriters"). In terms of this arrangement the Underwriters agreed to take up all of the rights in the South African Trust of the reinvestment option not taken up by Aplitec's shareholders, up to the maximum of \$70 million (or ZAR437 million), which was equivalent to 64.7% of the reinvestment option, at a price of \$0.45 (or ZAR2.85) per Aplitec share not involved in the reinvestment. The Underwriters paid \$0.84 million (or ZAR5,269,989) for 1,849,119 units in the South African Trust in terms of the underwriting agreement.
- On May 27, 2004, Net1 issued the equivalent of 32,161,190 of its special convertible preferred stock to the Cayman Trust, to be held for the benefit of Aplitec's shareholders that elected the reinvestment option and the Underwriters.
- The combination of instruments issued to the reinvesting shareholders (B class preference shares and B Class loans in New Aplitec as well as rights to receive special convertible preferred stock in Net1) are referred to as "linked units" and the reinvesting shareholders that hold these instruments are referred to as "linked unit holders". Both the Net1 common stock and the linked units have been reflected as shareholders' equity. Refer to Note 11 – Capital Structure and Creditor Rights Attached to the B Class Loans for a detailed explanation of this treatment.

On July 3, 2006, the Company acquired the entire outstanding ordinary share capital of Prism Holdings Limited ("Prism"), a South Africa company listed on the JSE Limited until June 30, 2006, for approximately \$95.2 million in cash. This transaction is discussed in more detail in Note 23.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include subsidiaries over which Net1 exercises control and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Principles of consolidation

The financial statements of entities which are controlled by Net1, referred to as subsidiaries, are consolidated. Inter-company accounts and transactions are eliminated upon consolidation.

Financial Account Standards Interpretation Note No. 46R, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB 51, Revised December 2003* ("FIN 46R"), clarifies the application of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, *Consolidated Financial Statements* to certain entities in which equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. As required by FIN 46R the Company, if it is the primary beneficiary, consolidates entities which are considered to be Variable Interest Entities ("VIE"). FIN 46R considers the primary beneficiary to be the entity that will absorb a majority of the entity's expected losses, receive a majority of the entity's expected residual returns, or both. No entities were required to be consolidated in terms of the requirements of FIN 46R during the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are shown at cost less accumulated depreciation. Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis at rates which are estimated to amortize the assets to their anticipated residual values over their useful lives. Within the following asset classifications, the expected economic lives are approximately:

Computer equipment	3 years
Office equipment	3 to 6 years
Vehicles	4 to 5 years
Furniture and fittings	5 to 10 years
Plant and equipment	5 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in income.

Leasehold improvement costs

Costs incurred in the adaptation of leased properties to serve the requirements of the Company are capitalized and amortized over the shorter of the term of the lease and the contract for which the lease has been entered into.

Sales taxes

Revenue and expenses are presented net of sales, use and value added taxes, as the case may be.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income taxes

The Company provides for income taxes using the asset and liability method. This approach recognizes the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year, as well as deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequence of events recognized in the financial statements and tax returns. Deferred income taxes are adjusted to reflect the effects of changes in tax laws or enacted tax rates.

The tax rate in South Africa varies depending on whether income is distributed. Accordingly, the income tax rate is currently 29%, but upon distribution an additional tax (STC) of 10.0% is due based on the amount of dividends declared net of dividends received during a dividend cycle. The Company therefore measures its income taxes and deferred income taxes using a combined rate of 35.45%. The income tax rate during the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 was 29%, and the STC rate was 12.5%, which resulted in a combined rate of 36.89% for those years.

In establishing the appropriate income tax valuation allowances, the Company assesses the realizability of its net deferred tax assets, and based on all available evidence, both positive and negative, determines whether it is more likely than not that the net deferred tax assets or a portion thereof will be realized.

On July 1, 2007, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* ("FIN 48"), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in tax positions. Uncertain tax positions are recognized in the financial statements for positions which are considered more likely than not of being sustained based on the technical merits of the position on audit by the tax authorities. The measurement of the tax benefit recognized in the financial statements is based upon the largest amount of tax benefit that, in management's judgement, is greater than 50% likely of being realized based on a cumulative probability assessment of the possible outcomes. See note 14 - Income taxes for a discussion of the impact that the adoption of FIN 48 has had on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The Company's policy is to include interest related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest income, net and penalties in selling, general and administration in the consolidated statements of operations.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price of an acquired enterprise over the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The Company tests for impairment of goodwill on an annual basis and at any other time if events or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit goodwill below its carrying amount.

Circumstances that could trigger an impairment test include but are not limited to: a significant adverse change in the business climate or legal factors; an adverse action or assessment by a regulator; unanticipated competition; loss of key personnel; the likelihood that a reporting unit or significant portion of a reporting unit will be sold or otherwise disposed; and, results of testing for recoverability of a significant asset group within a reporting unit.

If the carrying amount of the reporting unit goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recorded in net income. Measurement of the fair value of a reporting unit is based on one or more of the following fair value measures: the amount at which the unit as a whole could be bought or sold in a current transaction between willing parties; present value techniques of estimated future cash flows; or valuation techniques based on multiples of earnings or revenue, or a similar performance measure.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are shown at cost less accumulated amortization and are amortized over their useful lives, which vary between three and 20 years. Intangible assets are periodically evaluated for recoverability, and those evaluations take into account events or circumstances that warrant revised estimates of useful lives or that indicate that impairment exists.

Equity-accounted investments

The Company uses the equity method to account for investments in companies when it has a significant influence but not control over the operations of the equity-accounted company. Under the equity method, the Company initially records the investment at cost and then adjusts the carrying value of the investment to recognize the proportional share of the equity-accounted company's net income (loss). In addition, dividends received from the equity-accounted company reduce the carrying value of the Company's investment.

Inventory

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost and market value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis and includes transport and handling costs.

Translation of foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Company is the South African rand and its reporting currency is the US dollar. The current rate method is used to translate the financial statements of the Company to US dollars. This method is also used to translate the results of operations whose functional currency is not the South African Rand. Under the current rate method, assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at average rates for the period. Translation gains and losses are reported in accumulated other comprehensive loss in shareholders' equity.

Foreign exchange transactions are translated at the spot rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary items are translated at the closing spot rate at the balance sheet date. Transactional gains and losses are recognized in income for the period

Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when:

- there is persuasive evidence of an agreement or arrangement;
- delivery of products has occurred or services have been rendered;
- the seller's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable;
- collectibility is reasonably assured.

The Company's principal revenue streams and their respective accounting treatments are discussed below:

Fees and commissions

The Company provides a state welfare benefit distribution service to provincial governments in South Africa. Fees are computed based on the number of beneficiaries included in the government payfile. Fee income received for these services is recognized in the statement of operations when distributions have been made to the beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries are able to load their welfare grants at merchants enrolled in the Company's participating retailer program in certain provinces. There is no charge to the beneficiary to load the grant onto a smart card at the merchant location, however, a fee is charged to the merchant for purchases made at the merchant using the smart card. A fee is charged to the merchant when the beneficiary makes a cash withdrawal. Fee income received for these services is recognized in the statement of operations when the transaction occurs.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Fees and commissions (continued)

The Company provides an automated payment collection service to third parties, for which it charges monthly fees. These fees are recognized in the statement of operations as the underlying services are performed.

Contract variations fees

The Company records additional revenue from variations to contracts for the provision of state welfare benefits, if:

- there is persuasive evidence of an agreement; and
- collectibility is reasonably assumed; and
- all material terms and conditions of the agreement have been adhered to.

Hardware sales

Revenue from hardware sales is recognized when risk of loss has transferred to the customer and there are no unfulfilled company obligations that affect the customer's final acceptance of the arrangement. Any cost of warranties and remaining obligations that are inconsequential or perfunctory are accrued when the corresponding revenue is recognized.

To the extent that sales of hardware are made in an arrangement that includes software that is more than incidental, the Company applies the guidance in American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 97-2, *Software Revenue Recognition, as amended* ("SOP 97-2"). This requires consideration of post contract maintenance and technical support or other future obligations which could impact the timing and amount of revenue recognized.

Software

Revenue from licensed software is recognized on a subscription basis over the period that the client is entitled to use the license. Revenue from the sale of software is recognized if all revenue recognition criteria have been met. Post contract maintenance and technical support in respect of software is generally negotiated and sold as a separate service and is recognized over the period such items are delivered.

Interest income

Interest income earned from micro-lending activities is recognized in the statement of operations as it falls due, using the effective interest rate method by reference to the constant interest rate stated in each loan agreement. Fees earned for establishing loans are recognized over the period of the loan as interest income.

Capital and interest that is in arrears and determined to be doubtful is provided for in full if the capital outstanding has not been insured. The Company insures against losses of capital related to certain loans. For these loans, provision is made for the amount of interest previously recognized in the statement of operations if it is determined that the interest outstanding will not be collected.

Systems implementation projects

The Company undertakes smart card system implementation projects. The hardware and software installed in these projects are in the form of customized systems, which ordinarily involve modification to meet the customer's specifications. Software delivered under such arrangements is available to the customer permanently, subject to the payment of annual license fees. Revenue for such arrangements is recognized under the percentage of completion method, save for annual license fees, which are recognized in the period to which they relate. Up-front and interim payments received are recorded as client deposits until customer acceptance.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Systems implementation projects (continued)

The Company's customer arrangements may have multiple deliverables. Generally, the Company's multiple element arrangements fall within the scope of specific accounting standards that provide guidance regarding the separation of elements in multiple-deliverable arrangements and the allocation of consideration among those elements in terms of SOP 97-2. If not, the Company applies the separation provisions of the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") consensus on Issue No. 00-21, *Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables* ("EITF 00-21"). The provisions of EITF 00-21 require the Company to unbundle multiple element arrangements into separate units of accounting when the delivered element(s) has stand-alone value and fair value of the undelivered element(s) exists.

Terminal rental income

The Company leases terminals to merchants enrolled in its merchant retail application. Operating rental income is recognized monthly on a straight-line basis in accordance with the lease agreement.

Other income

Revenue from service and maintenance activities is charged to customers on a time-and-materials basis and is recognized in the statement of operations as services are delivered to customers.

Research and development expenditure

Research and development expenditures is charged to net income in the period in which it is incurred. During the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, the Company incurred research and development expenditures of \$5.7 million, \$4.9 million and \$0.6 million, respectively.

Computer software development

Costs in respect of the development of software intended for sale to licensees is accounted for in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Statement ("SFAS") No. 86, *Accounting for Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed* ("FAS 86"). FAS 86 requires product development costs to be charged to expenses as incurred until technological feasibility is attained. Technological feasibility is attained when the Company's software has completed system testing and has been determined viable for its intended use. The time between the attainment of technological feasibility and completion of software development is generally short with immaterial amounts of development costs incurred during this period.

Costs in respect of the development of software for the Company's internal use are accounted for in accordance with Statement of Position 98-1 *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use* ("SOP 98-1"), issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. SOP 98-1 requires these costs to be expensed as incurred, except to the extent that these costs are incurred during the application development stage. All other costs including those incurred in the project development and post-implementation stages are expensed as incurred.

Loan provisions and allowance for doubtful debts

Traditional microlending

A specific provision is established for all loans where it is considered likely that all or a portion of the principal amount of the loan or interest thereon will not be repaid by the borrower. Default is considered likely after a specified period of repayment default, which is generally not more than 150 days. The provision is assessed based on a review by management of the ageing of outstanding amounts, the payment history in relation to those specific accounts and the overall default history.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Loan provisions and allowance for doubtful debts (continued)

UEPS-based lending

No provision is required for UEPS-based lending. The principal amount of the loan is insured and the amount due to be recovered from the insurer is recorded as a receivable once the amount is deemed unrecoverable. Default is considered when the beneficiary dies or can not be found. Once the loan is deemed unrecoverable, deferred interest or service fees related to the unrecoverable insured loan is not recognized.

Allowance for doubtful debts

A specific provision is established where it is considered likely that all or a portion of the amount due from customers renting point of sale ("POS") equipment, receiving support and maintenance services or purchasing licenses from the Company will not be recovered. Non-recoverability is assessed based on a review by management of the ageing of outstanding amounts, the location of the customer and the payment history in relation to those specific amounts.

Stock-based compensation

Stock-based compensation represents the cost related to stock-based awards granted to employees. The Company measures stock-based compensation cost at the grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award, and recognizes the cost as an expense on a straight-line basis (net of estimated forfeitures) over the employee requisite service period. In respect of awards with only service conditions that have a graded vesting schedule, the Company recognizes compensation cost on a straight line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award. The forfeiture rate is estimated using historical trends of the number of awards forfeited prior to vesting. The expense is recorded in the statement of operations based on the employees' respective functions.

The Company records deferred tax assets for awards that result in deductions on the Company's income tax returns, based on the amount of compensation cost recognized and the Company's statutory tax rate in the jurisdiction in which it will receive a deduction. Differences between the deferred tax assets recognized for financial reporting purposes and the actual tax deduction reported on the Company's income tax return are recorded in additional paid-in capital (if the tax deduction exceeds the deferred tax asset) or in the statement of operations (if the deferred tax asset exceeds the tax deduction and no additional paid-in capital exists from previous awards).

Recent accounting pronouncements not yet adopted as of June 30, 2008

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* ("FAS 157"). FAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. FAS 157 does not require any new fair value measurements, but provides guidance on how to measure fair value by providing a fair value hierarchy used to classify the source of the information. FAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing FAS 157 and has not yet determined the impact that the adoption of this standard will have on its financial position or results of operations.

In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Statement of Position ("FSP") FAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157* ("FSP FAS 157-2") which delays the effective date of FAS 157 for all nonrecurring fair value measurements of nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. Entities are encouraged to adopt FAS 157 for measurements of nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities in its entirety as long as they have not yet issued financial statements during that year. An entity that chooses to adopt FAS 157 in its entirety must do so for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities within its scope. The Company is currently assessing FSP FAS 157-2 and has not yet determined the impact that its adoption will have on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Recent accounting pronouncements not yet adopted as of June 30, 2008(continued)

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* ("FAS 159"). FAS 159 permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected will be reported in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The fair value option: (a) may be applied instrument by instrument, with a few exceptions, such as investments otherwise accounted for by the equity method; (b) is irrevocable (unless a new election date occurs); and (c) is applied only to entire instruments and not to portions of instruments. FAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently assessing FAS 159 and has not yet determined the impact that the adoption of this standard will have on its financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(revised 2007), *Business Combinations* ("FAS 141R"). FAS 141R replaces SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations* ("FAS 141"). FAS 141R retains the fundamental requirements in FAS 141 that the acquisition method of accounting (defined in FAS 141 as the purchase method) be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. FAS 141R requires the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. FAS 141R also requires acquisition-related costs to be recognized separately from the business combination. FAS 141R applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company is currently assessing FAS 141R and has not yet determined the impact that the adoption of this standard will have on its financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements* ("FAS 160"). FAS 160 establishes a single method of accounting for changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that does not result in deconsolidation. FAS 160 clarifies that all of those transactions are equity transactions if the parent retains its controlling financial interest in the subsidiary. FAS 160 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. However, FAS 160 shall be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which it is initially applied, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements. The presentation and disclosure requirements shall be applied retrospectively for all periods presented. The Company is currently assessing FAS 160 and has not yet determined the impact that the adoption of this standard will have on its financial position or results of operations.

In March 2008 the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - an amendment of FASB No. 133* ("FAS 161"). FAS 161 requires enhanced disclosures about an entity's derivative and hedging activities and thereby improves the transparency of financial reporting. FAS 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008 with early application encouraged. FAS 161 encourages, but does not require, comparative disclosures for earlier periods at initial adoption. The Company is currently assessing FAS 161 and has not yet determined the impact that the adoption of this standard will have on its financial position or results of operations.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* ("FAS 162"). FAS 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements under US GAAP. FAS 162 is effective 60 days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board amendments to AU Section 411, *The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. The adoption of FAS 162 is not expected to change current practice.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets* ("FSP 142-3"). FSP 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* ("FAS 142"). The intent of FSP 142-3 is to improve the consistency between the useful life of an intangible asset determined under FAS 142 and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under FAS 141. FSP 142-3 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is prohibited. The Company is currently assessing FSP FAS 157-2 and has not yet determined the impact that its adoption will have on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

3. PRE-FUNDED SOCIAL WELFARE GRANTS RECEIVABLE

The pre-funded social welfare grants receivable represents the amounts due from provincial governments, as the Company pre-funds social welfare grant payments on behalf of the government in these provinces. The pre-funded amounts are typically reimbursed to the Company within two weeks after the disbursement of the grants. The grant payment service normally commences during the week before the start of a calendar month at government pay points and merchant locations. The July 2008 payment service commenced on June 30, 2008 and was offered at merchant locations only.

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND FINANCE LOANS RECEIVABLE

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Accounts receivable, trade, net.....	\$13,693	\$24,026
Accounts receivable, trade, gross.....	13,953	24,581
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, end of year.....	260	555
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, beginning of year re-measured at year end rates	496	163
Allowance (reversed) charged to statement of operations, re- measured at year end rates	(172)	558
Amount utilized, re-measured at year end rates	(64)	(166)
Prepaid establishment costs related to Grindrod opportunity	568	707
Other receivables	7,536	5,770
Total accounts receivable, net.....	<u>21,797</u>	<u>30,503</u>
Finance loans receivable, net		
UEPS-based lending	2,444	3,265
Traditional microlending – net	1,857	2,490
Traditional microlending – gross	2,864	5,263
Allowance for doubtful microlending loans, end of year.....	1,007	2,773
Allowance for doubtful microlending loans, beginning of year re-measured at year end rates	2,464	3,542
Allowances charged to the statement of operations, re- measured at year end rates	371	1,426
Amounts utilized, re-measured at year end rates	(1,828)	(2,195)
Total finance loans receivable, net	<u>\$4,301</u>	<u>\$5,755</u>

Receivables from customers renting POS equipment from the Company are included in accounts receivable, trade, and are stated net of an allowance for certain amounts that the Company's management has identified may be unrecoverable. During the year ended June 30, 2008, the Company reversed approximately \$0.3 million from the allowance for doubtful accounts receivable to the consolidated statement of operations as a result of amounts recovered from customers which the Company's management previously considered unrecoverable as of June 30, 2007.

Accounts receivable, trade, also includes amounts due by customers from the sale of hardware and SIM cards.

In January 2007, the Company entered into a co-operation agreement with Grindrod Bank Limited ("Grindrod") for the establishment of a retail banking division within Grindrod that will focus on deploying its wage payment solution in South Africa. Under the co-operation agreement, the Company was required to initially invest \$0.7 million to facilitate the establishment of this retail banking decision. The Company opened a bank account with Grindrod and transferred the funds and these funds are drawn down as and when required by the retail banking division. A portion of these funds have been utilized as of June 30, 2008 and the remaining portion of these funds is \$0.6 million.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

5. DEFERRED EXPENDITURE ON SMART CARDS

The deferred expenditure on smart cards represents amounts paid for smart cards used in the administration and distribution of grants to beneficiaries. These expenditures are deferred and written off over the period of the contract, including mutually-agreed extension periods, with the provincial government.

6. INVENTORY

The Company's inventory comprised of the following categories as of June 30, 2008 and 2007.

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Raw materials.....	\$111	\$588
Finished goods.....	5,941	5,057
	<u>\$6,052</u>	<u>\$5,645</u>

Inventories as of June 30, 2008, are stated net of provisions of \$1.2 million (June 30, 2007: \$0). The Company created the allowance for slow moving inventories during the year ended June 30, 2008, for identified items of inventory that the Company believes will not be sold in the foreseeable future.

7. EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTMENTS AND LONG-TERM RECEIVABLE

SmartSwitch Namibia (Proprietary) Limited ("SmartSwitch Namibia")

In September 2005, the Company obtained a 50% interest in the issued and outstanding ordinary share capital and loans of SmartSwitch Namibia. The Company determined that SmartSwitch Namibia is a VIE, as the loan to SmartSwitch Namibia represents a variable interest but that the Company is not the primary beneficiary. Therefore, the Company has not consolidated SmartSwitch Namibia, and has accounted for this investment using the equity method. The interest earned on the loan to SmartSwitch Namibia has been eliminated.

SmartSwitch Botswana (Proprietary) Limited ("SmartSwitch Botswana")

In May 2006, the Company obtained a 50% interest in the issued and outstanding ordinary share capital and loans of SmartSwitch Botswana. The Company determined that SmartSwitch Botswana is a VIE, as the loan to SmartSwitch Botswana represents a variable interest but that the Company is not the primary beneficiary. Therefore, the Company has not consolidated SmartSwitch Botswana, and has accounted for this investment using the equity method. The interest earned on the loan to SmartSwitch Botswana has been eliminated.

VTU De Colombia S.A. ("VTU Colombia")

In January 2007, the Company acquired a 50% interest in the issued and outstanding ordinary share capital and loans of VTU Colombia. The Company determined that VTU Colombia is a VIE, as the loan to VTU Colombia represents a variable interest but that the Company is not the primary beneficiary. Therefore, the Company has not consolidated VTU Colombia, and has accounted for this investment using the equity method.

Vietnam Payment Technologies Joint Stock Company ("VinaPay")

In June 2007, the Company acquired a 30% interest in the issued and outstanding ordinary share capital of VinaPay.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

7. EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTMENTS AND LONG-TERM RECEIVABLE (continued)

Permit Group 2 (Proprietary) Limited ("Permit")

In May 2007, the Company agreed to dispose of its 43% interest in Permit to Imvume for \$2.3 million and incurred a loss of approximately \$0.6 million on the sale of the equity-accounted investment. On April 1, 2004, the Company had granted a loan of approximately \$1 million to Imvume, for the purpose of enabling Imvume to make a loan to Permit. The loan to Imvume, together with the required interest thereon, was repaid in full in May 2007.

The Company has sold hardware, software and/or licenses to SmartSwitch Namibia, SmartSwitch Botswana and VTU Colombia and defers recognition of 50% of the net income after tax related to these sales until SmartSwitch Namibia, SmartSwitch Botswana and VTU Colombia has used the purchased asset or has sold it to a third party. The deferral of the net income after tax is shown in the Elimination column in the table below.

The functional currency of the Company's equity-accounted investments is not the US dollar and thus the investments are restated at the period end US dollar/foreign currency exchange rate with an entry against accumulated other comprehensive loss. The functional currency of SmartSwitch Namibia is the Namibian dollar, the functional currency of SmartSwitch Botswana is the Botswana pula, the functional currency of VTU Colombia is the Colombian peso, the functional currency of Vinapay is the Vietnamese dong, and the functional currency of Permit is the South African rand.

Summarized below is the Company's interest in equity-accounted investments as of June 30, 2007 and 2008:

	<u>Equity</u>	<u>Loans</u>	<u>Earnings (Loss)</u>	<u>Elimination</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance as of June 30, 2006	\$1,125	\$2,987	\$1,099	\$(225)	\$4,986
Share capital acquired/ loans extended	50	1,202	-	-	1,252
Share capital acquired/ loans extended – VTU Colombia	50	892	-	-	942
Loans extended – SmartSwitch Botswana	-	310	-	-	310
Earnings (Loss) from equity- accounted investments	-	-	609	(428)	181
(Loss) Earnings from equity- accounted investment – SmartSwitch Namibia ⁽¹⁾	-	-	(347)	85	(262)
(Loss) Earnings from equity- accounted investment – SmartSwitch Botswana ⁽¹⁾	-	-	(245)	(348)	(593)
Loss from equity-accounted investment – VTU Colombia ⁽¹⁾	-	-	(113)	(266)	(379)
Earnings from equity-accounted investment – Permit ⁽¹⁾	-	-	1,314	101	1,415
Sale of Permit	-	(677)	(2,481)	(324)	(3,482)
Foreign currency adjustment ⁽²⁾	14	65	(18)	(6)	55
Balance as of June 30, 2007	1,189	3,577	(791)	(983)	2,992

(1) – includes the recognition of realized net income as described below.

(2) – the foreign currency adjustment represents the effects of the combined net fluctuations between the functional currency of the equity-accounted investments and the US dollar.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

7. EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTMENTS AND LONG-TERM RECEIVABLE (continued)

	<u>Equity</u>	<u>Loans</u>	<u>Earnings (Loss)</u>	<u>Elimination</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance as of June 30, 2007	1,189	3,577	(791)	(983)	2,992
Share capital acquired/ loans extended	928	-	-	-	928
Share capital acquired – VinaPay ...	428	-	-	-	428
Share capital acquired – VTU Colombia	500	-	-	-	500
(Loss) Earnings from equity- accounted investments	-	-	(1,608)	572	(1,036)
(Loss) Earnings from equity- accounted investment – SmartSwitch Namibia ⁽¹⁾	-	-	(289)	304	15
(Loss) Earnings from equity- accounted investment – SmartSwitch Botswana ⁽¹⁾	-	-	(365)	268	(97)
Loss from equity-accounted investment – VTU Colombia	-	-	(792)	-	(792)
Loss from equity-accounted investment – VinaPay	-	-	(162)	-	(162)
Foreign currency adjustment ⁽²⁾	(133)	(265)	104	95	(199)
Balance as of June 30, 2008	<u>\$1,984</u>	<u>\$3,312</u>	<u>\$(2,295)</u>	<u>\$(316)</u>	<u>\$2,685</u>

(1) – includes the recognition of realized net income as described below.

(2) – the foreign currency adjustment represents the effects of the combined net fluctuations between the functional currency of the equity-accounted investments and the US dollar.

There were no significant sales during the year ended June 30, 2008. During the year ended June 30, 2007 the Company sold a license to VTU Colombia. During the year ended June 30, 2007, the Company sold hardware and software to SmartSwitch Botswana. The Company will recognize this net income from these hardware and software sales during the period in which the hardware and software it has sold to SmartSwitch Namibia, SmartSwitch Botswana and VTU Colombia are utilized in its operations, or has been sold to third party customers, as the case may be.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Cost:		
Computer equipment	\$15,912	\$16,289
Furniture and office equipment.....	5,275	4,827
Motor vehicles	7,640	8,470
Plant and equipment	<u>2,217</u>	<u>2,402</u>
	31,044	31,988
Accumulated depreciation:		
Computer equipment	13,162	12,834
Furniture and office equipment.....	3,169	2,763
Motor vehicles	6,761	7,449
Plant and equipment	<u>1,661</u>	<u>1,360</u>
	24,753	24,406
Carrying amount:		
Computer equipment	2,750	3,455
Furniture and office equipment.....	2,106	2,064
Motor vehicles	879	1,021
Plant and equipment	<u>556</u>	<u>1,042</u>
	<u>\$6,291</u>	<u>\$7,582</u>

9. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS, net

Goodwill

Summarized below is the movement in the carrying value of goodwill for the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007:

	<u>Carrying value</u>
Balance as of July 1, 2006.....	\$13,923
Goodwill associated with the acquisition of Prism (see note 23)	64,255
Goodwill associated with the acquisition of EasyPay (see note 23)	5,586
Foreign currency adjustment ⁽¹⁾	<u>2,107</u>
Balance as of June 30, 2007	85,871
Foreign currency adjustment ⁽¹⁾	<u>(8,933)</u>
Balance as of June 30, 2008	<u>\$76,938</u>

(1) – the foreign currency adjustment represents the effects of the fluctuations between the South African rand and the US dollar on the carrying value.

As required by FAS 141 goodwill has been allocated to the Company's reportable segments as follows:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Transaction-based activities.....	\$34,997	\$39,391
Smart card accounts	-	-
Financial services.....	4,455	5,014
Hardware, software and related technology sales	<u>37,486</u>	<u>41,466</u>
Total.....	<u>\$76,938</u>	<u>\$85,871</u>

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

9. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS, net (continued)

Intangible assets, net

Summarized below is the carrying value and accumulated amortization of the intangible assets as of June 30, 2008 and 2007:

	As of June 30, 2008			As of June 30, 2007		
	Gross carrying value	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying value	Gross carrying value	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying value
Finite-lived intangible assets:						
Customer relationships	\$15,679	\$(2,581)	13,098	\$17,649	\$(1,419)	\$16,230
Software and unpatented technology	9,974	(6,638)	3,336	11,227	(3,717)	7,510
FTS patent.....	4,811	(3,850)	961	5,415	(3,792)	1,623
Exclusive licenses	4,506	(2,645)	1,861	4,506	(1,997)	2,509
Trademarks	3,618	(674)	2,944	4,072	(375)	3,697
Customer contracts.....	114	(98)	16	114	(74)	40
Total finite-lived intangible assets	<u>\$38,702</u>	<u>\$(16,486)</u>	<u>\$22,216</u>	<u>\$42,983</u>	<u>\$(11,374)</u>	<u>\$31,609</u>

The Company obtained its customer relationships intangible asset on the acquisition of Prism and the remaining 25.1% of EasyPay on July 3, 2006 and October 1, 2006, respectively. On acquisition, the customer relationships intangible asset represented the fair value of relationships developed with customers of Prism and EasyPay in the information and communications technology and financial services industries as valued by the Company's management. The customer relationships are amortized over three to 15 years. Aggregate amortization expense on the customer relationships for each of the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, was approximately \$1.4 million.

The Company obtained its software and unpatented technology intangible asset on the acquisition of Prism and the remaining 25.1% of EasyPay on July 3, 2006 and October 1, 2006, respectively. The software and unpatented technology was valued by Prism's technical team and includes the development of software across all divisions within Prism and EasyPay. The software and unpatented technology is amortized over three years. Aggregate amortization expense on the software and unpatented technology for each of the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, was approximately \$3.6 million.

The Company obtained its FTS patent on its acquisition of Net 1 Investment Holdings (Proprietary) Limited ("Net 1 Holdings") on July 12, 2000. 100% of Net 1 Holdings' issued share capital was acquired for a historical cost of approximately \$3.2 million (or \$3.2 million at the year end exchange rate of \$1: ZAR7.97), which was satisfied through the issuance of 9,750,000 shares of the Company's common stock. In addition, a deferred taxation adjustment was required to increase the historical carrying value to \$1.6 million (or \$1.6 million at the year end exchange rate of \$1:ZAR7.97). Net 1 Holdings was a holding company that did not generate significant revenues or expenses and did not have significant assets or liabilities other than the FTS patent rights for South Africa and surrounding territories, on which the Company's smart card applications are based. The FTS patent is amortized over ten years. Aggregate amortization expense on the FTS patent for the year ended June 30, 2008 was approximately \$0.5 million (2007: \$0.5 million, 2006: \$0.6 million).

The Company obtained its trademarks on the acquisition of Prism and the remaining 25.1% of EasyPay on July 3, 2006 and October 1, 2006, respectively. These trademarks represent registered trademarks of Prism and EasyPay that were valued by the Company's management. The trademarks are amortized over five to 20 years. Aggregate amortization expense on the trademarks for each of the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, was approximately \$0.4 million.

As a result of the accounting for the Aplitec transaction as a reverse acquisition, the assets and liabilities of the Company were valued in accordance with the requirements of FAS 141. The customer contracts and exclusive licenses were valued at approximately \$0.1 million and \$4.5 million, respectively, with estimated useful lives of five and seven years respectively. Amortization expense for the customer contracts and exclusive licenses for the year ended June 30, 2008, was \$0.02 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, (2007: \$0.02 million and \$0.6 million, respectively 2006: \$0.02 million and \$0.6 million, respectively).

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

9. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS, net (continued)

Intangible assets, net (continued)

Future annual amortization expense is estimated at \$6.7 million per annum. Actual annual amortization expense to be reported in future periods could differ from this estimate as a result of new intangible asset acquisitions, changes in useful lives, exchange rate fluctuations and other relevant factors.

10. OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Participating merchants settlement obligation.....	\$29,597	\$11,241
Payroll-related payables	1,759	1,308
Accruals.....	7,364	6,725
Value-added tax payable	1,539	1,968
Other.....	9,713	6,825
Provisions.....	7,460	6,390
	<u>\$57,432</u>	<u>\$34,457</u>

11. CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CREDITOR RIGHTS ATTACHED TO THE B CLASS LOANS

The Company's balance sheet reflects two classes of equity - common stock and linked units.

The linked units comprise the following instruments which are linked and cannot be traded separately:

- a right to special convertible preferred stock,
- B Class preference shares in New Aplitec and
- B Class loans issued by New Aplitec.

Although the linked units include certain instruments (the B Class preference shares and the B Class loans) that are legally equity of a subsidiary of Net1, they have been treated as equity of Net1 and recorded as part of shareholders' equity in these consolidated financial statements, in recognition of their substance, which is economically equivalent to that of common stock.

The B Class loans referred to above are not considered to be a liability in accordance with FAS 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Equity and Liability*, as New Aplitec does not have an obligation to transfer assets to its shareholders in respect of the loans. In addition, any distributions relating to the loans are solely at the discretion of New Aplitec.

Voting rights – Holders of shares of special convertible preferred stock have the same voting rights as holders of common stock. Therefore, a linked unit-holder is able to vote on the same matters as a holder of common stock, including the selection of directors, corporate decisions submitted to shareholder vote, and decisions regarding distribution of earnings. In addition, the special convertible preferred stock does not provide any additional rights with respect to control of Net1 not shared by holders of common stock.

Dividend rights – Holders of common stock and linked units have similar rights to the distribution of Net1's earnings.

Liquidation rights – In the event of a liquidation of Net1 or New Aplitec, the linked units are automatically convertible into common stock of Net1, thereby allowing a linked unit holder to have identical liquidation rights to a holder of common stock in the event of liquidation.

Sale rights – A linked unit holder can only dispose of its interest in Net1 by 1) converting the linked units into common stock and 2) selling the common stock on the open market. Therefore, a holder of the linked units receives the same risk and rewards in market price fluctuation as a common stockholder of Net1.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

11. CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CREDITOR RIGHTS ATTACHED TO THE B CLASS LOANS (continued)

Common stock

Holders of shares of Net1's common stock are entitled to receive dividends and other distributions when declared by Net1's board of directors out of funds available. Payment of dividends and distributions is subject to certain restrictions under the Florida Business Corporation Act, including the requirement that after making any distribution Net1 must be able to meet its debts as they become due in the usual course of its business.

Upon voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Net1, holders of common stock share ratably in the assets remaining after payments to creditors and provision for the preference of any preferred stock according to its terms. There are no pre-emptive or other subscription rights, conversion rights or redemption or scheduled installment payment provisions relating to shares of common stock. All of the outstanding shares of common stock are fully paid and non-assessable.

Each holder of common stock is entitled to one vote per share for the election of directors and for all other matters to be voted on by shareholders. Holders of common stock may not cumulate their votes in the election of directors, and are entitled to share equally and ratably in the dividends that may be declared by the board of directors, but only after payment of dividends required to be paid on outstanding shares of preferred stock according to its terms. The shares of Company common stock are not subject to redemption.

Special convertible preferred stock

The special convertible preferred stock ranks, on parity, without preference and priority, with Net1's common stock with respect to dividend rights (except as described below) or rights upon liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Net1. The special convertible preferred stock is junior in preference and priority to each other class or series of preferred stock or other equity security of Net1 under terms which may be determined by the board of directors to expressly provide that such other security rank senior in preference or priority to the special convertible preferred stock with respect to dividend rights or rights upon liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Net1.

So long as any shares of special convertible preferred stock are outstanding, Net1's board will determine immediately prior to the declaration of any dividend or distribution (i) the portion, if any, of Net1's assets available for such dividend or distribution that are attributable to funds or assets from New Aplitec, regardless of the manner received (the "South African Amount") and (ii) the portion of such funds or assets that is not from New Aplitec (the "Non-South African Amount"). The South African Amount will not include amounts received from New Aplitec due to its liquidation, distribution or dividend after insolvency or winding up.

So long as any shares of special convertible preferred stock are outstanding, (i) any dividends or distributions by Net1's board of Non-South African Amounts must be paid *pro rata* to all holders of common stock and special convertible preferred stock and (ii) and dividends or distributions by Net1's board of South African Amounts can be paid only to holders of common stock. Net1's board has complete discretion to declare a dividend or distribution with respect to South African Amounts or Non-South African Amounts.

In the event of the voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution, distribution of assets or winding-up of Net1, all outstanding shares of special convertible preferred stock will automatically convert and holders of such stock will be entitled to receive *pari passu* with holders of common stock, any assets of Net1 distributed for the benefit of its shareholders.

Holders of special convertible preferred stock have the right to receive notice of, attend, speak and vote at meetings of Net1's shareholders, and are entitled to vote on all matters on which holders of common stock are entitled to vote. Each holder of special convertible preferred stock present in person, or the person representing such holder, is entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of shares of common stock that would be issued upon conversion of the special convertible preferred stock held by such holder on the record date.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

11. CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CREDITOR RIGHTS ATTACHED TO THE B CLASS LOANS (continued)

B class preference shares

Net1 owns 100% of the A class common stock and A class loans in issue of New Aplitec. The B class preference shares rank *pari passu* with the New Aplitec A class stock in respect of participation in dividends and return of capital prior to winding-up of New Aplitec. The B class preference shares shall not, however, participate in dividends or a return of capital on a winding-up of New Aplitec for any reason. However, the unit holders will participate, as the B class preference stock will automatically convert into Company common stock on a winding-up of New Aplitec. The B class preference shares cannot be sold or transferred other than to Net1 pursuant to the occurrence of a trigger event. Therefore, the B class preference shares, the B class loans and the rights to receive Company special convertible preferred stock are linked together and cannot be traded separately.

The holders of B class preference shares will only be entitled to vote on matters which directly affect the rights attaching to the B class preference shares. At every general meeting of New Aplitec at which more than one class of shareholders are present and entitled to vote, unit holders of the South African Trust which in turn holds the B class preference shares, shall be entitled, upon a poll, to that proportion of the total votes in New Aplitec which the aggregate number of B class preference shares held bears to the aggregate number of all shares entitled to be voted at such meeting (provided that no resolution for the declaration of a dividend or for the disposal of any intellectual property of New Aplitec shall be passed unless unit holders representing 50.1% of the B class preference shares present at the meeting in person or represented by proxy vote in favor of such resolution).

B class loans

The B class loans are unsecured and repayable as and when directed by the board of directors of New Aplitec provided that no capital may be repaid until at least 30 days have lapsed from the date of drawdown of the loans, and subject to South African Exchange Control approval. The loans will bear interest at such rates as may be determined by the board of directors of New Aplitec at the beginning of each year, but shall not be more than the prime rate as quoted by Standard Bank of South Africa Limited from time to time. Interest, if so declared by the board of directors of New Aplitec, will be payable by New Aplitec semi-annually in arrears.

Conversion of special convertible preferred stock to common stock

Special convertible preferred stock is convertible into shares of common stock on a one-for-one basis upon the occurrence of a trigger event. With each converted share of special convertible preferred stock that is converted, Net1 receives:

- 7.368421056 B class preference shares; and
- such holder's interest in the New Aplitec B loan accounts.

Upon conversion, all rights with respect to shares for special convertible preferred stock will cease. Converted shares are cancelled and have the status of authorized but unissued preferred stock, without designation as to series until such shares are once more designated as part of a particular series by the board of directors.

During the year ended June 30, 2008, 773,681 shares of special convertible preferred stock were converted to common stock. The trigger events that gave rise to these conversions were requests by linked unit-holders to sell and/or convert 5,700,807 linked units during year ended June 30, 2008. The net result of these conversions was that 5,700,807 B class preference shares and B class loans were ceded to Net1 during the year ended June 30, 2008, which converted 773,681 shares of special convertible preferred stock to 773,681 common stock in return for the ownership of the 5,700,807 B class preferred shares and B class loans. As a result of the conversion, the number of outstanding shares of common stock has increased by 773,681 and the number of outstanding shares of special convertible preferred stock has decreased by 773,681. In addition, as a consequence of the conversion, at June 30, 2008, Net1 owned 201,001,369 B class preferred shares and B class loans. The reduction in the B class preference shares from \$0.007 million to \$0.006 million is due to the cession to Net1 of the B class preference shares as a result of the trigger events.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

11. CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CREDITOR RIGHTS ATTACHED TO THE B CLASS LOANS (continued)

Conversion of special convertible preferred stock to common stock (continued)

During the year ended June 30, 2007, 1,658,989 shares of special convertible preferred stock were converted to common stock. The trigger events that gave rise to these conversions were requests by linked unit-holders to sell and/or convert 12,224,127 linked units during year ended June 30, 2007. The net result of these conversions was that 12,224,127 B class preference shares and B class loans were ceded to Net1 during the year ended June 30, 2007, which converted 1,658,989 shares of special convertible preferred stock to 1,658,989 common stock in return for the ownership of the 12,224,127 B class preferred shares and B class loans. As a result of the conversion, the number of outstanding shares of common stock has increased by 1,658,989 and the number of outstanding shares of special convertible preferred stock has decreased by 1,658,989. In addition, as a consequence of the conversion, at June 30, 2007, Net1 owned 195,300,562 B class preferred shares and B class loans. The reduction in the B class preference shares from \$0.009 million to \$0.007 million is due to the cession to Net1 of the B class preference shares as a result of the trigger events.

12. REVENUE

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Sale of goods – comprising mainly hardware and software sales	\$39,021	\$27,716	\$17,867
Loan-based interest and fees received	8,585	11,460	15,017
Services rendered – comprising mainly fees and commissions and contract variation fees	206,450	184,792	163,214
	<u>\$254,056</u>	<u>\$223,968</u>	<u>\$196,098</u>

System implementation revenue, arising from the contract with the Central Bank of Ghana amounted \$14.2 million for the year ended June, 2008. System implementation revenue is recognized using the percentage of completion method. Sale of goods – comprising mainly hardware and software sales includes approximately \$7.2 million related to hardware sales. Services rendered – comprising mainly fees and commissions and contract variation fees includes approximately \$7.0 million related to services rendered which is primarily software customization services performed. During the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 the Company had no revenue that it may have recognized using the percentage of completion method.

13. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Amended and Restated 2004 Stock Incentive Plan

The shareholders of Net1 originally approved the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (the “Plan”) on May 27, 2004. On December 1, 2006, the shareholders of the Company approved the amendment and restatement of the Plan to increase the number of shares issuable under the Plan and to make other administrative revisions. The Plan permits Net1 to grant to its employees, directors and consultants incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, performance-based awards and other awards based on its common stock. The Remuneration Committee of Net1’s board of directors administers the Plan.

Term

No awards may be granted under the Plan after the tenth anniversary of the effective date of the Plan, but awards granted before such tenth anniversary may extend beyond that date.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

13. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

Shares Reserved for Awards and Limits on Awards

The total number of shares of common stock available under the Plan is 5,752,580. The maximum number of shares for which stock options and stock appreciation rights, or for which other stock-based awards may be granted during a calendar year to any participant is 569,120.

Options Granted under 2004 Stock Incentive Plan

In 2004, all stock options then available for grant under the Plan were granted to the Company's directors, officers, other employees and other eligible participants as non-qualified stock options. Of these options, 20% became exercisable on the date of grant, and 20% of the remaining options become exercisable on first, second, third and fourth anniversaries of the date of grant. The options expire ten years from date of grant. Under the rules governing the stock options, those stock options held by persons other than directors and executive officers are automatically exercised on the date they first become exercisable, with payment upon exercise provided by a loan from the Company to the option holder. Such loans are on a recourse basis and bear interest at market rates. Stock options held by directors and executive officers are not automatically exercised when they first become exercisable and no loan is extended for the payment for the exercise price upon exercise. All shares acquired upon exercise, whether held by directors, executive officers or others, may only be sold eleven months after they become exercisable, except as otherwise permitted by the Company's Remuneration Committee.

On August 24, 2006, the Company granted 569,120 options at an exercise price of \$22.51 to employees of the Company, subject to the approval of the increase in the number of shares issuable under the Plan which was approved on December 1, 2006. These options become exercisable over a period of four and three quarter years commencing May 8, 2007. The period during which the options become exercisable are presented in the table below. The Company believes that it is reasonably likely that the employees will exercise the options as they become exercisable. Any unexercised options granted to the employee expire on August 24, 2016. The options were valued using the Cox Ross Rubinstein binomial model using the following assumptions:

Option exercisable	Market and Exercise Price (\$)	Expected life (in days)	Dividend yield	Risk free rate of return	Estimated expected volatility
On or after May 8, 2007 and prior to May 8, 2008	22.51	257	0%	4.8745%	25%
On or after May 8, 2008 and prior to May 8, 2009	22.51	622	0%	4.8053%	26%
On or after May 8, 2009 and prior to May 8, 2010	22.51	987	0%	4.7572%	30%
On or after May 8, 2010 and prior to May 8, 2011	22.51	1,352	0%	4.7664%	33%
On or after May 8, 2011	22.51	1,717	0%	4.7905%	35%

The estimated expected volatility was calculated based on the volatilities of similar listed companies within the payment processing industry. Using the Cox Ross Rubinstein binomial model, the fair value of these options on the grant date was approximately \$3.0 million. There are no tax consequences related to options granted to employees of Company subsidiaries incorporated in South Africa. As of June 30, 2008, the Company has recorded a deferred tax asset of approximately \$0.1 million related to the stock-based compensation charge recognized related to employees of Net1 as it is able to deduct the difference between the market value on date of sale by the option recipient and the exercise price from income subject to taxation in the United States.

Awards that expire or are cancelled without delivery of shares generally become available for issuance under the Plan.

Stock Appreciation Rights

The Remuneration Committee also may grant stock appreciation rights, either singly or in tandem with underlying stock options. Stock appreciation rights entitle the holder upon exercise to receive an amount in any combination of cash or shares of our common stock (as determined by the Remuneration Committee) equal in value to the excess of the fair market value of the shares covered by the right over the grant price. No stock appreciation rights have been granted.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

13. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

Other Stock-Based Awards granted under 2004 Stock Incentive Plan

In 2004, as a condition precedent to the Aplitec transaction, other stock-based awards available for grant under the Plan were granted to directors, officers and other persons. These grants were valued at \$3.00 per other stock-based award, vest immediately and can be exercised ratably, on an annual basis, over a period of five years, commencing with the grant date. Market value for the shares was determined to be the price that the private equity funds that funded the Aplitec transaction paid for their shares in Net1. The Plan permits the Remuneration Committee to grant awards that are valued by reference to, or otherwise based on the fair market value of, our common stock. These awards will be in such form and subject to such conditions, as the Remuneration Committee may determine, including the satisfaction of performance goals, the completion of periods of service or the occurrence of events.

In August 2007, the Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company approved an award of 591,500 restricted shares of the Company's common stock to executive officers and other employees of the Company. These restricted shares are referred to as non-vested equity shares in terms of FAS 123R and the Company has accounted for the restricted shares awarded in terms of the guidance provided in FAS 123R.

One-third of the award shares will vest on each of September 1, 2009, 2010 and 2011. Vesting of the award shares is conditioned upon each recipient's continuous service through the applicable vesting date and the Company achieving the financial performance target set for that vesting date. Specifically, the financial performance targets shall be set based on a 20% increase, compounded annually, in fundamental diluted earnings per share (expressed in South African rand) ("Fundamental EPS") above the Fundamental EPS for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007; provided, however, that in the case of Dr. Belamant and Mr. Kotze, the annual required increase shall be 25% rather than 20%. For this purpose, Fundamental EPS are calculated by adjusting GAAP diluted earnings per share (as reflected in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements) to exclude the effects related to the amortization of intangible assets, stock-based compensation charges, one-time, large, unusual expenses as determined in the discretion of the Remuneration Committee, and assuming a constant tax rate of 30%. If the Fundamental EPS for the specified fiscal year do not equal or exceed the Fundamental EPS target for such year, no award shares will become vested or nonforfeitable on the corresponding vesting date. Any award shares that do not become vested and nonforfeitable because the Fundamental EPS target is not met for the specified fiscal year remain outstanding and are available to become vested and nonforfeitable as of a subsequent vesting date if the Fundamental EPS target for a subsequent fiscal year is met; provided that the recipient's service continues through such subsequent vesting date. Any outstanding award shares that have not become vested and nonforfeitable as of September 1, 2011, will be forfeited by the recipient on September 1, 2011 and transferred to the Company for no consideration.

The grant date fair value of the 591,500 restricted shares was based on the closing price of the Company's stock quoted on The Nasdaq Global Select Market on the date of grant. The stock-based compensation charge for this award is recognized over the service period of four years. There are no tax consequences related to restricted shares granted to employees of Company subsidiaries incorporated in South Africa.

On February 6, 2008, the Remuneration Committee approved an award of 3,282 restricted shares of the Company's common stock to two directors of the Company. One-third of the restricted shares will vest on each of February 6, 2009, 2010 and 2011. Vesting of the restricted shares is conditioned upon each recipient's continuous service with the Company as a member of its Board of Directors through the applicable vesting dates. If either recipient ceases to be a member of the Board of Directors for any reason, all of his restricted shares that are not then vested and nonforfeitable will be immediately forfeited and transferred to the Company upon such cessation for no consideration. Until 11 months after the restricted shares becomes vested and nonforfeitable, it may not be sold, assigned, transferred, pledged, hypothecated, exchanged, or disposed of in any way (whether by operation of law or otherwise).

The grant date fair value of the 3,282 restricted shares was based on the closing price of the Company's stock quoted on The Nasdaq Global Select Market on the date of grant. The stock-based compensation charge for this award is recognized over the service period of three years. Once vested a tax deduction for the 3,282 restricted shares granted is allowed.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

13. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

Other stock options

In January 2006, 200,000 non-qualified stock options were issued at an exercise price of \$30.71 per option to a new employee of the Company. These options were scheduled to become exercisable ratably over a period of five years commencing January 9, 2007. The employee resigned on September 13, 2006. Because none of these options had become exercisable prior to the resignation date, the compensation charge of approximately \$0.2 million included in additional paid in capital and retained earnings has been reversed. In addition, the deferred tax asset and associated valuation allowance related to the 200,000 stock options has been reversed. The reversal of the stock compensation charge has been allocated to selling, general and administration and the reversal of the deferred tax charge and associated valuation allowance has been allocated to income tax expense.

Options granted to employees of Prism

In August 2006, 904,674 non-qualified stock options were issued at an exercise price of \$22.51 per option to employees of Prism. These options become exercisable over a period of four and three quarter years commencing May 8, 2007. The period during which the options become exercisable are presented in the table below. The Company believes that it is reasonably likely that the Prism employees will exercise the options one year after the option becomes exercisable. Any unexercised options granted to the employee expire on August 24, 2016. The options were valued using the Cox Ross Rubinstein binomial model using the following assumptions:

<u>Option exercisable</u>	<u>Market and Exercise Price (\$)</u>	<u>Expected life (in days)</u>	<u>Dividend yield</u>	<u>Risk free rate of return</u>	<u>Estimated expected volatility</u>
On or after May 8, 2007 and prior to May 8, 2008	22.51	730	0%	4.8745%	25%
On or after May 8, 2008 and prior to May 8, 2009	22.51	1,095	0%	4.8053%	26%
On or after May 8, 2009 and prior to May 8, 2010	22.51	1,460	0%	4.7572%	30%
On or after May 8, 2010 and prior to May 8, 2011	22.51	1,825	0%	4.7664%	33%
On or after May 8, 2011	22.51	2,190	0%	4.7905%	35%

The estimated expected volatility was calculated based on the volatilities of similar listed companies within the payment processing industry. Using the Cox Ross Rubinstein binomial model, the fair value of these options on the grant date was approximately \$5.7 million. Management has estimated forfeitures based on historic employee behavior under similar compensation plans. There are no tax consequences related to these options.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

13. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

Activity under the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan, other stock options and options granted to employees of Prism

Activity under the Plan, the options granted to the new employee in January 2006 and options granted to Prism employees for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006 is summarized as follows:

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (\$'000)
Balance outstanding – July 1, 2005.....	872,094	3.00	9.00	14,302
Granted to new employee	200,000	30.71	10.00	
Exercised.....	(239,367)	3.00	-	6,331
Balance outstanding – June 30, 2006.....	832,727	9.66	8.36	22,775
Options granted to Prism employees.....	904,674	22.51	10	-
Options granted under Plan on August 24, 2006	569,120	22.51	10	-
Exercised.....	(326,706)	-	-	4,565
Forfeitures.....	(605,272)	-	-	-
Balance outstanding – June 30, 2007.....	1,374,543	\$16.3	8.2	\$10,840
Exercised.....	(324,542)	-	-	7,320
Forfeitures.....	(96,623)	-	-	-
Balance outstanding – June 30, 2008.....	953,378	\$18.20	7.4	\$5,813

During the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, Prism employee resignations and terminations resulted in forfeitures of approximately 96,623 and 405,000 options, respectively.

Exercisable.....	344,897	\$13.08	6.9	\$3,869
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During each of the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, approximately 430,000, 537,000 and 300,000, respectively, stock options became exercisable.

Options granted to certain employees on August 24, 2006, were automatically exercised on May 8, 2008 and 2007, as the employees did not provide the Company with an automatic exercise waiver notice. In accordance with the terms of the option agreements, 6,448 and 111,748 shares were withheld from these employees to settle the exercise price. These 6,448 and 111,748 shares are reflected as treasury shares and 1,951 of these shares are available to the Company for issue under the Plan.

During the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively, the Company received approximately \$2.3 million and \$3.7 million from employees exercising stock options and approximately \$0.5 million and \$0.6 million from employees repaying loans granted.

The Company issues new shares to satisfy stock option exercises.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

13. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

Stock-based compensation charge and unrecognized compensation cost

The Company has recorded a net stock compensation charge of \$4.0 million, \$0.9 million and \$0.2 million for the year ended June, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, which comprised:

	<u>Total charge (reversal)</u>	<u>Allocated to cost of goods sold, IT processing, servicing and support</u>	<u>Allocated to selling, general and administration</u>
Year ended June 30, 2008			
Stock-based compensation charge	\$4,257	\$319	\$3,938
Benefit of stock compensation charge related to options forfeited.....	(286)	(147)	(139)
Total – year ended June 30, 2008	<u>\$3,971</u>	<u>\$172</u>	<u>\$3,799</u>
Year ended June 30, 2007			
Stock-based compensation charge	\$1,126	\$272	\$854
Benefit of stock compensation charge related to options granted in January 2006.....	(216)	-	(216)
Total – year ended June 30, 2007	<u>\$910</u>	<u>\$272</u>	<u>\$638</u>
Year ended June 30, 2006			
Stock-based compensation charge	\$216	\$-	\$216
Total – year ended June 30, 2006	<u>\$216</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$216</u>

The stock compensation charge and benefit have been allocated to cost of goods sold, IT processing, servicing and support and selling, general and administration based on the allocation of the cash compensation paid to the employees.

As of June 30, 2008, the total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options was approximately \$3.1 million, which the Company expects to recognize over approximately three years. As of June 30, 2008, the total unrecognized compensation cost related to restricted stock awards was approximately \$10.6 million, which the Company expects to recognize over approximately three years. As of June 30, 2008, interest due from employees related to loans extended to fund stock option exercises was approximately \$0.01 million.

The Company has recognized a deferred tax asset of approximately \$0.4 million and \$0.05 million, respectively, for the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, related to its stock compensation charge under FAS 123R.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

14. INCOME TAXES

Presented below is the analysis of the income tax provision for each of the years ended June 30, and the reconciliation of income taxes, calculated at the fully distributed South African income tax rate, to the income tax provision included in the accompanying statements of operations for each of the years ended June 30:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Income tax provision			
Current income tax provision.....	\$45,520	\$40,778	\$35,027
Change in tax rate.....	(5,397)	-	(155)
Deferred taxation charge (benefit)	(931)	(3,204)	1,781
Income tax provision	<u>\$39,192</u>	<u>\$37,574</u>	<u>\$36,653</u>
Income tax rate reconciliation			
Income taxes at fully distributed South African tax rates.....	35.45%	36.89%	36.89%
Permanent items	0.02%	0.40%	0.63%
Foreign tax credits	-%	(2.57)%	-%
Movement in valuation allowance.....	(0.11)%	2.38%	1.02%
Change in tax rate.....	<u>(4.28)%</u>	<u>-%</u>	<u>(0.16)%</u>
Income tax provision	31.08%	37.10%	38.38%
Current	36.10%	40.26%	36.68%
Change in tax rate.....	(4.28)%	-%	(0.16)%
Deferred	<u>(0.74)%</u>	<u>(3.16)%</u>	<u>1.86%</u>

On January 8, 2008, the Revenue Laws Second Amendment Act (Act 36 of 2007) ("Revenue Laws Act"), was promulgated in South Africa. The Revenue Laws Act included the legislation to reduce the rate of STC from 12.50% to 10.00%, effective October 1, 2007 which resulted in an enacted tax rate of 35.45% for the year ended June 30, 2008.

In February 2008, the South African Finance Minister announced a reduction in the corporate rate of taxation for South African companies from 29% to 28%. The Company only recognizes changes in taxation legislation in its reported results once it has been promulgated in South Africa. The change in the corporate rate of taxation for South African companies had not been promulgated as of June 30, 2008. The change in the corporate rate of taxation for South African companies was enacted on July 22, 2008, and the Company will reflect the change in its fully distributed rate during the three months ended September 30, 2008.

There were no changes to the enacted tax rate in the year ended June 30, 2007.

The enacted tax rate in South Africa changed from 37.78% to 36.89% during the year ended June 30, 2006.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

14. INCOME TAXES (continued)

The following table shows the significant components included in deferred income taxes as at June 30:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Deferred tax assets		
Assessed losses	\$2,502	\$4,623
Provisions and accruals	2,453	2,093
FTS patent	1,987	2,472
Stock-based compensation	364	-
Deferred income	264	189
Intangible assets	682	540
Foreign tax credits	2,399	2,399
Other	1,801	1,694
Total deferred tax assets before valuation allowance	<u>12,452</u>	<u>14,010</u>
Valuation allowances	(4,872)	(5,284)
Total deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	<u>7,580</u>	<u>8,726</u>
Total deferred tax liabilities:		
Intangible assets	7,769	10,709
Prepaid expenses	69	252
STC liability, net of STC credits	26,820	26,235
FIN 48 related adjustments	426	-
Other	373	721
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>35,457</u>	<u>37,917</u>
Reported as		
Current deferred tax assets	5,597	7,028
Long term deferred tax liabilities	33,474	36,219
Net deferred income tax liabilities	<u>\$27,877</u>	<u>\$29,191</u>

Net1 - Movement in valuation allowance

The utilization of deferred tax assets is dependent on the Company's future operating profits. Management is not aware of any trends, events, or transactions that are expected to affect future levels of taxable income. Management is of the opinion that based on the weight of available positive and negative evidence it is more likely than not that the results of future operations will generate sufficient taxable income to realize the deferred tax assets above, except for certain tax losses discussed below.

Management has provided a valuation allowance for the Net1 net operating loss carry forward incurred in periods prior to June 2004 as a result of limitations imposed by current United States tax legislation on net operating loss carry forwards available to a company when there is a change in ownership.

Net1 management believes that Net1 will be able to utilize some of its net operating loss carry forward during the year ended June 30, 2009. Accordingly, a valuation allowance has been provided for the net operating loss carry forward which management believes it is more likely than not that there will not be sufficient taxable income to utilize the net operating loss carry forward. As of June 30, 2008, Net1 has provided a valuation allowance of \$1.8 million. During the year ended June 30, 2008, Net1 utilized approximate \$2.1 million of its net operating loss carry forward against taxable income. No new net operating loss deferred tax assets were created for Net1 during the year ended June 30, 2008.

During the year ended June 30, 2007, Net1 utilized approximately \$1.1 million of its net operating loss carry forward against taxable income and reversed approximately \$0.1 million of its 2006 net operating loss carry forward deferred tax asset.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

14. INCOME TAXES (continued)

Net1 - Movement in valuation allowance (continued)

Net1's management has been advised that a deferred tax asset is required for the difference between the accounting basis of its equity-accounted investments and its tax base. Accordingly, the Company has recognized a deferred tax asset of approximately \$1.0 million related losses incurred by its equity-accounted investments. Management has provided a valuation allowance for the full amount of the equity-accounted investments deferred tax asset as it does not believe it will have taxable income to utilize these deferred tax assets. Accumulated other comprehensive loss includes these entries related to the deferred tax assets and valuation allowance recognized.

Net1 has incurred net operating losses as detailed in the following table:

Year of loss	Amount	Year of Expiration
2001.....	\$555	2016
2002.....	166	2017
2003.....	282	2018
2004.....	4,532	2019
	<u>\$5,535</u>	

Net1 - Foreign tax credits

Net1 has unused foreign tax credits as of June 30, 2008 and 2007, which its management believes will be utilized in future periods. The unused foreign tax credits expire after ten years and accordingly \$0.9 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, expire in 2016 and 2017.

South African subsidiaries – movement in valuation allowance

Net operating losses

Net operating losses incurred in South Africa generally expire if a company does not trade during the year. In South Africa, the subsidiary companies that incurred the losses are currently trading and will continue to trade for the foreseeable future. The South African subsidiary companies net operating losses are presented in the following table:

Year of loss	Amount
2007 (at June 30, 2008 rate of \$1: ZAR 7.96)	\$2,746
2008.....	-
	<u>\$2,746</u>

During the year ended June 30, 2008, subsidiary companies in South Africa utilized \$4.4 million of its net operating losses carried forward from prior years against taxable income generated during the current year.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

14. INCOME TAXES (continued)

South African subsidiaries – movement in valuation allowance (continued)

Intangible assets

At the end of the 2005 fiscal year it was determined that certain intangible assets and the FTS patent had new tax bases as a result of certain reorganizations that occurred in connection with the Aplitec transaction. Consequently a gross deferred tax asset of \$6.9 million was recognized in respect of these deductible temporary differences and the other side of the entry was recorded directly in equity in accordance with the requirements of EITF Issue No. 94-10, *Accounting by a Company for the Income Tax Effects of Transactions Among or With Its Shareholders Under FASB Statement No. 109*. The tax deduction for the intangible asset is claimable in two equal amounts beginning in the tax year ended June 30, 2005. The tax deduction for the FTS patent is claimable over a 20 year period beginning in the tax year ended June 30, 2005. Management has considered all available evidence, both positive and negative, including forecasts of taxable income over its five-year forecasting period, and determined based on the weight of that evidence, that as at 30 June 2008, a valuation allowance is needed for approximately 69% (2007: 71%) of the deduction claimable related to the FTS patent as there may not be sufficient taxable income in the future to offset this deduction. The valuation allowance of \$2.3 million recognized on initial recognition of the deferred tax asset has also been charged directly against equity resulting in a net credit to equity of \$4.6 million. There was no significant movement in the valuation allowance during the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 and the valuation allowance as of June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively, is approximately \$1.4 million and \$1.7 million.

Adoption of Fin 48 during fiscal 2008

The adoption of FIN 48 on July 1, 2007, has resulted in the recognition of gross unrecognized tax benefits for uncertain tax positions of \$0.2 million and a reduction in deferred tax assets of \$0.3 million. There was no cumulative effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings arising as a result of the adoption of FIN 48 and the adjustment on adoption of FIN48 was recorded directly to retained earnings for the year ended June 30, 2008. This adjustment is presented in our consolidated statements of movements in shareholders' equity. FIN 48 requires adoption on a prospective basis and prior periods have not been restated to account for any uncertain tax positions that may or may not have been in existence in those fiscal periods or at the close of such fiscal period.

On adoption, the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would impact the Company's effective tax rate was \$0.5 million, which was included as a reduction to the beginning balance of retained earnings on the balance sheet. As of July 1, 2007, the Company had accrued interest related to uncertain tax positions of approximately \$0.1 million on its balance sheet. The Company files income tax returns mainly in South Africa and in the US federal jurisdiction. As of July 1, 2007, the Company is no longer subject to income tax examination by the South African Revenue Service for years before July 1, 2003. The Company is subject to income tax in other jurisdictions outside South Africa, none of which are individually material to its financial position, statement of cash flows, or results of operations.

The Company increased its unrecognized tax benefits by \$0.2 million and reduced its deferred tax assets by approximately \$0.1 million during the year ended June 30, 2008.

The following is a reconciliation of the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits for the year ended June 30, 2008:

	<u>2008</u>
Unrecognized tax benefits recognized on adoption of FIN 48	\$496
Gross increases - tax positions in current period	417
Foreign currency adjustment	<u>(100)</u>
Unrecognized tax benefits - closing balance	<u>\$813</u>

As of June 30, 2008, the Company had accrued interest related to uncertain tax positions of approximately \$0.1 million on its balance sheet.

During the year ended June 30, 2008, the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would impact the Company's effective tax rate was \$0.4 million.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

14. INCOME TAXES (continued)

Adoption of Fin 48 during fiscal 2008 (continued)

The Company does not expect the change related to unrecognized tax benefits will have a significant impact on its results of operations or financial position in the next 12 months.

As of June 30, 2008, the Company is no longer subject to income tax examination by the South African Revenue Service for years before June 30, 2004.

15. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The entire consolidated net income of the Company is attributable to the shareholders of the Company comprising both the holders of Net1 common stock and the holders of linked units. As described in Note 11, the linked units have the same rights and entitlements as those attached to common stock.

As the linked units owned by holders are exchangeable for special convertible preferred stock at the ratio of 7.37:1, which is then converted to common stock at the ratio of 1:1, the basic earnings per share for the year ended June 30, 2007, for the common stock and linked units are the same and is calculated by dividing the net income by the combined number (57.2 million) of weighted average common stock (52.3 million) and special convertible preferred stock (4.9 million) in issue. Diluted earnings per share has been calculated to give effect to the number of additional common stock/ linked units that would have been outstanding if the potential dilutive instruments had been issued in each period. The calculation of diluted earnings per share for the year ended June 30, 2008, includes the dilutive effect of a portion of the restricted stock awards granted to employees in August 2007 as these restricted stock awards are considered contingently issuable shares for the purposes of the diluted earnings per share calculation and as of June 30, 2008, the vesting conditions in respect of a portion of the awards had been satisfied. The vesting conditions are discussed in note 13 – Stock-based compensation.

The basic earnings per share for the year ended June 30, 2007, for the common stock and linked units are the same and is calculated by dividing the net income by the combined number (56.9 million) of common stock (51.3 million) and special convertible preferred stock (5.6 million) in issue.

The basic earnings per share for the year ended June 30, 2006, for the common stock and linked units are the same and is calculated by dividing the net income by the combined number (56.5 million) of common stock (49.2 million) and special convertible preferred stock (7.3 million) in issue. Included in the weighted average number of shares in issue to calculate earnings and diluted earnings per share were 1,538,794 shares of the Company's common stock issued in connection with the Company's August 2005 public offering.

The weighted average number of outstanding shares presented below includes the common stock as well as the special convertible preferred stock, as the holders of special convertible preferred stock have the same rights and entitlements as those attached to the common stock.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

15. EARNINGS PER SHARE (continued)

The following tables detail the weighted average number of outstanding shares used for the calculation of earnings per share as of June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	<u>'000</u>	<u>'000</u>	<u>'000</u>
Weighted average number of outstanding shares of common stock – basic	52,355	51,280	49,198
Weighted average effect of dilutive securities: employee stock options	343	453	712
Weighted average number of outstanding shares of common stock – diluted	<u>52,698</u>	<u>51,733</u>	<u>49,910</u>
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	<u>'000</u>	<u>'000</u>	<u>'000</u>
Weighted average number of outstanding linked units – basic	4,882	5,656	7,315
Weighted average effect of dilutive securities: employee stock options	32	50	106
Weighted average number of outstanding linked units – diluted	<u>4,914</u>	<u>5,706</u>	<u>7,421</u>
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	<u>'000</u>	<u>'000</u>	<u>'000</u>
Total weighted average number of outstanding shares used to calculated earnings per share – basic	<u>57,237</u>	<u>56,936</u>	<u>56,513</u>
Total weighted average number of outstanding shares used to calculated earnings per share – diluted	<u>57,612</u>	<u>57,439</u>	<u>57,331</u>

16. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The Company's comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income and foreign currency translation gains and losses which, under GAAP, are excluded from net income. Total comprehensive income (loss) for each of the three years ended June 30, 2008 was:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Net income	\$86,695	\$63,679	\$59,232
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(33,905)	5,848	(17,077)
	<u>\$52,790</u>	<u>\$69,527</u>	<u>\$42,155</u>

17. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Supplemental cash flow information:

The following table presents the supplemental cash flow disclosures for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Cash received from interest	\$27,366	\$16,139	\$14,496
Cash paid for interest	\$11,255	\$11,462	\$8,741
Cash paid for income taxes	<u>\$35,384</u>	<u>\$29,520</u>	<u>\$27,857</u>

Supplemental non-cash financing activities:

Financing activities

As discussed in Note 13, during the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, the Company acquired 6,448 and 111,748 of the Company's common stock at \$24.00 and \$25.39 per share, respectively, from employees exercising stock options as a result of net share exercises under the terms of the option agreements. These shares are included in the share count and amount reflected as treasury shares issued on the consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2008 and 2007.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

18. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Company discloses segment information in accordance with FAS No. 131, *Disclosure About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information* ("FAS 131"), which requires companies to determine and review their segments as reflected in the management information systems reports that their managers use in making decisions and to report certain entity-wide disclosures about products and services, major customers, and the material countries in which the entity holds assets and reports revenues.

The Company currently has four reportable segments which each operate mainly within South Africa: Transaction-based activities, Smart card accounts, Financial services and Hardware, software and related technology sales. The Company's reportable segments offer different products and services and require different resources and marketing strategies and share the Company's assets.

The Transaction-based activities segment currently consists mainly of a state welfare benefit distribution service provided to provincial governments in South Africa and transaction processing for retailers, utilities and banks. Fee income is earned based on the number of beneficiaries included in the government pay-file as well as from merchants and card holders using the Company's merchant retail application. In addition, utility providers and bankers are charged a fee for transaction processing services performed on their behalf at retailers. This segment has individually significant customers that each provides more than 10% of the total revenue of the Company. For the year ended June 30, 2008, there were three such customers, providing 31%, 16% and 10% of total revenue (2007: three such customers, providing 31%, 17% and 11% of total revenue; 2006: three such customers, providing 38%, 19% and 12% of total revenue).

The Smart card accounts segment derives revenue from the provision of smart card accounts, as a fixed monthly fee per card is charged for the maintenance of these accounts.

The Financial services segment provides short-term loans as a principal and life insurance products on an agency basis and generates interest income and initiation and services fees. Interest income is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations as it falls due, using the interest method by reference to the constant interest rate stated in each loan agreement.

The Hardware, software-related and technology sales segment markets, sells and implements the UEPS as well as develops and provides Prism secure transaction technology, solutions and services. The segment undertakes smart card system implementation projects, delivering hardware, software and business solutions in the form of customized systems. Sales of hardware, SIM cards, cryptography services, and SIM card licenses are recorded within this segment. This segment also generates rental income from hardware provided to merchants enrolled in the Company's merchant retail application. Sales to SmartSwitch Nigeria Limited and the related taxation implications are not reflected in revenue to external customers, operating income, income taxation expense or net income after taxation presented in the tables below.

Corporate/Eliminations includes the Company's head office cost centers in addition to the elimination of inter-segment transactions.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

18. OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

The Company evaluates segment performance based on operating income. The following tables summarize segment information which is prepared in accordance with GAAP:

	June 30,		
	2008	2007	2006
Revenues			
Transaction-based activities	\$153,444	\$139,006	\$117,186
Smart card accounts	35,914	34,562	36,220
Financial services	8,251	11,241	16,129
Hardware, software and related technology sales	56,447	39,159	26,563
Total	<u>254,056</u>	<u>223,968</u>	<u>196,098</u>
Inter-company Revenues			
Transaction-based activities	4,243	4,087	4,257
Smart card accounts	-	-	-
Financial services	-	-	-
Hardware, software and related technology sales	1,107	1,618	-
Total	<u>5,350</u>	<u>5,705</u>	<u>4,257</u>
Operating income			
Transaction-based activities	84,229	78,785	60,653
Smart card accounts	16,325	15,710	16,464
Financial services	1,935	3,351	6,929
Hardware, software and related technology sales	11,708	6,115	16,721
Corporate/ Eliminations	(3,811)	(7,085)	(11,154)
Total	<u>110,386</u>	<u>96,876</u>	<u>89,613</u>
Interest earned			
Transaction-based activities	-	-	-
Smart card accounts	-	-	-
Financial services	-	-	-
Hardware, software and related technology sales	-	-	-
Corporate/ Eliminations	27,411	16,413	14,638
Total	<u>27,411</u>	<u>16,413</u>	<u>14,638</u>
Interest expense			
Transaction-based activities	11,590	11,823	8,700
Smart card accounts	-	-	-
Financial services	-	1	11
Hardware, software and related technology sales	79	16	38
Corporate/ Eliminations	20	172	-
Total	<u>11,689</u>	<u>12,012</u>	<u>8,749</u>
Depreciation and amortization			
Transaction-based activities	4,755	4,959	4,046
Smart card accounts	-	-	-
Financial services	434	392	470
Hardware, software and related technology sales	4,312	4,343	-
Corporate/ Eliminations	1,321	1,356	1,194
Total	<u>\$10,822</u>	<u>\$11,050</u>	<u>\$5,710</u>

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

18. OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

	June 30,		
	2008	2007	2006
Income taxation expense			
Transaction-based activities	\$21,512	\$19,544	\$15,032
Smart card accounts	4,735	4,556	4,774
Financial services	559	971	2,005
Hardware, software and related technology sales	3,809	5,777	4,838
Corporate/ Eliminations	8,577	6,726	10,004
Total	<u>39,192</u>	<u>37,574</u>	<u>36,653</u>
Net income			
Transaction-based activities	51,942	47,418	36,919
Smart card accounts	11,592	11,154	11,690
Financial services	1,371	2,376	4,913
Hardware, software and related technology sales	7,797	273	11,847
Corporate/ Eliminations	13,993	2,458	(6,137)
Total	<u>86,695</u>	<u>63,679</u>	<u>59,232</u>
Expenditures for long-lived assets			
Transaction-based activities	2,774	3,093	1,372
Smart card accounts	-	-	-
Financial services	562	279	449
Hardware, software and related technology sales	227	373	-
Corporate/ Eliminations	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$3,563</u>	<u>\$3,745</u>	<u>\$1,821</u>

The segment information as reviewed by the chief operating decision maker does not include a measure of segment assets per segment as all of the significant assets are used in the operations of all, rather than any one, of the segments. The Company does not have dedicated assets assigned to a particular operating segment. Accordingly, it is not meaningful to attempt an arbitrary allocation and segment asset allocation is therefore not presented.

It is impractical to disclose revenues from external customers for each product and service or each group of similar products and services.

19. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the transaction. Initial measurements are at cost, which includes transaction costs subsequent to initial recognition. These instruments are measured as set out below:

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables originated by the Company are stated at cost less allowance for doubtful debts. The fair value of trade and other receivables approximate their carrying value due to their short-term nature.

Trade and other payables

The fair values of trade and other payables approximates their carrying amounts, due to their short-term nature.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

19. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Risk management

The Company seeks to reduce its exposure to currencies other than the South African rand through a policy of matching, to the extent possible, assets and liabilities denominated in those currencies. In addition, the Company uses financial instruments in order to economically hedge its exposure to exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations arising from our operations. The Company is also exposed to credit risks.

Currency exchange risk

The Company is subject to currency exchange risk because it purchases inventories that it is required to settle in other currencies, primarily the euro and US dollar. The Company has used forward contracts in order to limit its exposure in these transactions to fluctuations in exchange rates between the South African rand, on the one hand, and the US dollar and the euro, on the other hand.

As of June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, the outstanding foreign exchange contracts are as follows:

As of June 30, 2008

Notional amount	Strike price	Fair market value price	Maturity
EUR 1,995	ZAR 12.3688	ZAR 12.4508	July 7, 2008
EUR 6,000	ZAR 12.0701	ZAR 12.4508	July 7, 2008
EUR 2,400	ZAR 12.5100	ZAR 12.4618	July 11, 2008
EUR 689,200	ZAR 12.1065	ZAR 12.4782	July 17, 2008
EUR 1,995	ZAR 12.1772	ZAR 12.5085	July 28, 2008
EUR 32,331	ZAR 12.4862	ZAR 12.5167	July 31, 2008
EUR 140,000	ZAR 12.4730	ZAR 12.5167	July 31, 2008
EUR 140,000	ZAR 11.9793	ZAR 12.5167	July 31, 2008
EUR (140,000)	ZAR 12.3395	ZAR 12.4319	July 31, 2008
EUR 8,750	ZAR 12.0207	ZAR 12.5167	July 31, 2008
EUR 245,250	ZAR 12.1800	ZAR 12.5573	August 15, 2008
EUR 4,550	ZAR 12.6757	ZAR 12.5842	August 25, 2008
USD 542,500	ZAR 7.9100	ZAR 7.9484	August 28, 2008
EUR 86,178	ZAR 12.6631	ZAR 12.6057	September 2, 2008
EUR 1,470	ZAR 12.7000	ZAR 12.6277	September 10, 2008
USD 24,600	ZAR 8.0090	ZAR 8.0405	October 10, 2008
EUR 82,400	ZAR 12.2199	ZAR 12.7685	October 31, 2008
EUR (82,400)	ZAR 12.5773	ZAR 12.6764	October 31, 2008
EUR 82,400	ZAR 12.7820	ZAR 12.8456	November 28, 2008

As of June 30, 2007

Notional amount	Strike price	Fair market value price	Maturity
USD 102,000	ZAR 7.1600	ZAR 7.1180	August 31, 2007
EUR 572,900	ZAR 9.7360	ZAR 9.6639	September 14, 2007

As of June 30, 2006

Notional amount	Strike price	Fair market value price	Maturity
EUR 627,372	ZAR 8.0529	ZAR 9.3259	November 30, 2006
EUR 17,091	ZAR 8.5339	ZAR 9.1744	August 1, 2006
EUR (627,372)	ZAR 8.2625	ZAR 9.3259	November 30, 2006

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

19. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Translation risk

Translation risk relates to the risk that the Company's results of operations will vary significantly as the US dollar is its reporting currency, but it earns most of its revenues and incurs most of its expenses in ZAR. The US dollar to ZAR exchange rate has fluctuated significantly over the past two years. As exchange rates are outside the Company's control, there can be no assurance that future fluctuations will not adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Interest rate risk

As a result of our normal borrowing and leasing activities, the Company's operating results are exposed to fluctuations in interest rates, which it manages primarily through our regular financing activities. The Company generally maintains limited investment in cash equivalents and has occasionally invested in marketable securities.

Credit risk

Credit risk relates to the risk of loss that the Company would incur as a result of non-performance by counterparties. The Company maintains credit risk policies with regard to its counterparties to minimize overall credit risk. These policies include an evaluation of a potential counterparty's financial condition, credit rating, and other credit criteria and risk mitigation tools as the Company's management deems appropriate.

With respect to credit risk on financial instruments, the Company maintains a policy of entering into such transactions only with South African and European financial institutions that have a credit rating of BBB or better, as determined by credit rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Ratings.

Microlending credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk in its microlending activities, which provides unsecured short-term loans to qualifying customers. The Company manages this risk by assigning each prospective customer a "creditworthiness score," which takes into account a variety of factors such as employment status, salary earned, other debts and total expenditures on normal household and lifestyle expenses.

20. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating lease commitments

The Company leases certain premises. At June 30, 2008, the future minimum payments under operating leases consist of:

Due within 1 year	\$1,771
Due within 2 years.....	1,586
Due within 3 years.....	1,357
Due within 4 years.....	668
Due within 5 years.....	\$191

Operating lease payments related to the premises and equipment were \$4.2 million, \$4.0 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, for the years ended June 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Capital commitments

As of June 30, 2008 and 2007, the Company had outstanding capital commitments of approximately \$1.3 million and \$0.07 million, respectively which had been approved by the directors.

Purchase obligations

As of June 30, 2008 and 2007, the Company has purchase obligations totaling \$6.9 million and \$5.8 million, respectively.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

20. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Guarantees

In 2001, Aplitec issued a guarantee of \$3.2 million (R20 million) to Nedbank Limited (“Nedbank”), regarding the guarantee provided by Nedbank to the Eastern Cape provincial government. The guarantee was required by the provincial government that Cash Paymaster Services (Proprietary) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Aplitec, would perform under the contract for the provision of welfare grants to beneficiaries in the province. The maximum potential amount that Aplitec could pay is \$2.5 million (R20 million), re-measured at the year end exchange rate of \$1:ZAR7.96. This bank guarantee is in respect of the Company’s own performance of the contract and the Company is not guaranteeing the performance of any other party.

Contingencies

The Company is subject to a variety of insignificant claims and suits that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of our business.

Management of the Company currently believes that the resolution of these matters, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse impact on our financial position or our results of operations.

21. SHORT-TERM FACILITIES

As of June 30, 2008, the Company had short-term facilities in South African Rand of approximately \$62.8 million, translated at exchange rates applicable as of June 30, 2008. The interest rate applicable to these short-term facilities is the South African prime overdraft rate (15.50% per annum at June 30, 2008) less 225 basis points. As of June 30, 2008, the Company had not utilized its short-term facilities. The Company’s management believes its current short-term facilities are adequate in order to meet its future obligations to distribute social welfare grants.

On August 27, 2008, the Company pledged \$25 million of its US dollar-denominated balances as partial security for the bank finance required to complete the BGS acquisition. The Company expects to repay the amount obtained from the bank from internally generated funds within six months from the date of draw down and to be released from the pledge after the repayment.

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company provides Nedbank with POS terminals and other pay processing hardware. In addition, the Company has a technology service and maintenance contract with Nedbank and provides other sundry services. During the year ended June 30, 2006, the Company earned \$1.8 million under the technology service and maintenance contract and \$13.3 million in hardware sales from Nedbank. Nedbank was a related party until the public offering and Nasdaq listing. Prior to the public offering and Nasdaq listing, Nedbank beneficially owned 23% of the Company’s common stock.

The South African Trust was created as a result of the Aplitec transaction to hold the units of reinvesting shareholders. The Company does not have any interests in the trust nor does it have any involvement in the day-to-day operations of the trust. The Company pays the expenses of the trust which comprise mainly the administrative costs related to the conversion by unit holders to Net1 common stock. During the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, the Company incurred expenses of approximately \$0.1 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, related to these administrative costs. As of June 30, 2008, \$0.02 million is included in accounts payable and should be paid by September 2008.

23. ACQUISITIONS

2007 Acquisitions

Prism

On July 3, 2006, the Company acquired the entire issued and outstanding share capital of Prism for ZAR1.16 per share (approximately \$0.16, at the USD:ZAR exchange rate as of July 3, 2006) for a total consideration of \$95.2 million which was paid in cash. The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase business combination in accordance with FAS 141.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

23. ACQUISITIONS (continued)

2007 Acquisitions (continued)

Prism (continued)

Prism is a company focused on the development and provision of secure transaction technology, solutions and services. Prism's core competencies around secure online transaction processing, cryptography and integrated circuit card (chip/smart card) technologies are principally applied to electronic commerce transactions in the telecommunications, banking, retail, petroleum and utilities market sectors. These technologies form the cornerstones of what Prism calls the "trusted transactions" environment and provide Prism with the building blocks for developing secure end-to-end payment solutions.

The Company acquired Prism because it fits in well with the Company's strategy, particularly in South Africa. On July 3, 2006, Prism owned a 74.9% interest in EasyPay (Proprietary) Limited ("EasyPay"), the largest bank-independent financial switch, or transaction processor, in South Africa. Effective October 1, 2006, Prism acquired the remaining 25.1% interest in EasyPay. This transaction is discussed in more detail below.

During fiscal 2007 and 2006, EasyPay processed approximately 441 million and 358 million, respectively, transactions on behalf of retailers, bill issuers and financial institutions. The bulk of these transactions were acquired through a base of approximately 50,000 customer-owned terminals, the majority of which are installed at all the retail locations of South Africa's two largest retailers, who have approximately 65% of the South African retail market share between them. Prism has also developed a core competency in mobile communications and licenses its intellectual property to manufacturers of Global System for Mobile Communication ("GSM") Subscriber Identity Module ("SIM") cards and mobile operators.

Prism has developed a number of innovative payment technologies for mobile phones including Virtual Top-up ("VTU") that enables individuals to purchase any amount of mobile airtime and resell this airtime from their phones to other mobile phones without the need for additional authorization codes or physical vouchers. The addition of customers that engage Prism to provide switching services may extend the Company's merchant acquiring footprint in South Africa from the deep rural areas, where it is active today, to the urban environment. The Company intends to upgrade the 50,000 terminals that form part of Prism's network to accommodate its biometric-based UEPS technology, which will significantly enhance its wage payment program once it launches that service. The Company will also be able to capitalize on the convergence of technologies such as the mobile phone, UEPS and banking whereby it will be able to provide transacting and financial services to all segments of the population, regardless of their financial status or place of residence. In addition, the Company will continue with its strategy as a significant participant in the switching and settlement of formal credit and debit card transactions on behalf of formal banks and large retailers.

The following table sets forth the amount paid for Prism using exchange rates applicable as of July 3, 2006:

Acquisition of the entire issued and outstanding share capital of Prism for cash.....	\$95,178
Costs directly related to the acquisition.....	2,342
Total purchase price	<u>\$97,520</u>

The following table sets forth the final allocation of the purchase price using exchange rates applicable as of July 3, 2006:

Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$15,090
Accounts receivable, net.....	7,756
Inventory	1,497
Property, plant and equipment.....	4,211
Intangible assets	27,900
Trade and other payables.....	(13,842)
Income taxes payable	(1,223)
Deferred tax assets	2,993
Deferred tax liabilities.....	(10,366)
Minority interests	(751)
Goodwill (see Note 9)	64,255
Total purchase price	<u>\$97,520</u>

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

23. ACQUISITIONS (continued)

2007 Acquisitions (continued)

Prism (continued)

The purchase price allocation was performed by the Company's management as of June 30, 2007.

The results of Prism's operations, including 74.9% of EasyPay, are reflected in the Company's financial statements from July 3, 2006.

The following pro forma consolidated results of operations have been prepared as if the acquisition of Prism had occurred at July 1, 2005:

	Pro forma results for the year ended June 30, 2006
Revenue.....	\$249,948
Net income before minority interest and earnings from equity-accounted investments.....	\$54,675
Net income	\$54,185
Earnings per share – basic (in cents).....	0.96
Earnings per share – diluted (in cents).....	0.95
Weighted-average number of outstanding shares of common stock and linked units used to calculate basic earnings per share.....	56,513,568
Weighted-average number of outstanding shares of common stock and linked units used to calculate diluted earnings per share.....	57,331,281

The pro forma financial information above reflects the following pro forma adjustments applied using the principles of Article 11 of Regulation S-X under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934:

a) An adjustment to increase operating expenses by \$1.1 million for the cost of stock-based compensation charges related to options granted to Prism employees to purchase 904,674 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$22.51 per share. These options vest and become exercisable ratably over a period of approximately five years.;

b) An adjustment to increase amortization expense based on the estimated fair value of identifiable intangible assets from the purchase price allocation, which are being amortized over their estimated useful lives over a range of three to 20 years, of approximately \$5.7 million for the year ended June 30, 2006 as well as the related adjustment to deferred tax of \$2.1 million.;

c) an adjustment to decrease interest income by \$8.2 million to reflect the interest foregone on the Company's cash resources used to finance the acquisition of Prism. The adjustment has been tax-effected using a fully distributed rate of 36.89%.

The pro forma consolidated results of operations for the year ended June 30, 2006 presented in the table above include non-recurring expenses of approximately \$0.6 million for transaction-related services performed by external advisors.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

23. ACQUISITIONS (continued)

2007 Acquisitions (continued)

EasyPay

The remaining 25.1% interest in EasyPay was acquired by Prism effective October 1, 2006 for \$8.8 million, at the USD:ZAR exchange rate as of October 1, 2006. The Company's management believes the acquisition of the remaining 25.1% of EasyPay will enable the Company to pursue its strategy related to the Prism acquisition as it eliminates the consideration of minority interest.

The following table sets forth the amount paid for EasyPay using exchange rates applicable as of October 1, 2006:

Acquisition of the remaining 25.1% of EasyPay from minority shareholder.....	\$8,773
Costs directly related to the acquisition.....	22
Total purchase price	<u>\$8,795</u>

FAS 141 requires the acquisition of some or all of the noncontrolling equity interests in a subsidiary, whether acquired by the parent, the subsidiary itself, or another affiliate, to be accounted for using the purchase method. Accordingly the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired were determined by management as of October 1, 2006. The following table sets forth the final allocation of the purchase price using exchange rates applicable as of October 1, 2006:

Property, plant and equipment.....	\$1,848
Trade and other receivables.....	1,202
Cash and cash equivalents	2,477
Trade and other payables.....	(3,864)
Amounts owing to group companies	(158)
Taxation.....	(324)
Intangible assets	16,155
Deferred tax assets	132
Deferred tax liabilities.....	(4,685)
Total value of EasyPay.....	<u>12,783</u>
Fair value of remaining 25.1% of EasyPay acquired	<u>3,209</u>
Purchase price	8,795
Goodwill acquired (see Note 9)	<u>\$5,586</u>

The results of the remaining 25.1% of EasyPay's operations acquired effective October 1, 2006 are reflected in the Company's financial statements from October 1, 2006.

The purchase price of \$8.8 million, translated at exchange rates prevailing on October 1, 2006, was paid in January 2007.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

23. ACQUISITIONS (continued)

2007 Acquisitions (continued)

SmartSwitch Nigeria

During the year ended June 30, 2007, the Company established SmartSwitch Nigeria Limited (“SmartSwitch Nigeria”) and owns 80% of the 1,000,000 shares of SmartSwitch Nigeria. In addition, as of June 30, 2008, the Company has provided loan funding totaling approximately \$1.2 million to SmartSwitch Nigeria. This loan funding was set off against amounts due by SmartSwitch Nigeria to the Company related to sales of hardware and services provided to SmartSwitch Nigeria by the Company.

In addition, shareholders owning 20% of SmartSwitch Nigeria has provided loan funding of \$3.5 million to SmartSwitch Nigeria. This loan funding is presented as interest bearing liabilities – outside shareholders loans on the consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2008 and 2007.

The Company established SmartSwitch Nigeria in order to have an impact on the financial industry in Nigeria, where approximately 90% of the population of 140 million people is un-banked and transacts in cash. Through SmartSwitch Nigeria the Company intends to deploy its UEPS technology through several applications, including banking, health care, money transfers, pre-paid utilities and telephony and voting.

24. COSTS RELATED TO PUBLIC OFFERING AND NASDAQ LISTING

Net1 completed a public offering and Nasdaq listing in August 2005. The Company incurred the following costs in connection with this transaction during the year ended June 30, 2006:

	Year ended June 30, 2006
Legal fees	\$1,007
Printing	243
Accounting fees	25
Regulatory and filing fees	165
Other	89
Total costs related to public offering and Nasdaq listing	<u>\$1,529</u>

The Other category includes costs related to venue hire, travel, bank charges and other miscellaneous expenses related to the public offering and Nasdaq listing. All costs related to the public offering are non-deductible for taxation purposes.

Share issue costs of \$2.4 million were incurred relating to the underwriters exercising their over allotment option. The share issue costs have been charged directly to additional paid-in capital.

NET 1 UEPS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(All amounts stated in thousands of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

25. UNAUDITED QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following tables contain selected unaudited consolidated statements of income for each quarter of fiscal 2008 and 2007:

	Three months ended				
	Jun 30, 2008	Mar 31, 2008	Dec 31, 2007	Sep 30, 2007	Total YTD
	(In thousands except per share data)				
Revenue.....	\$62,231	\$63,066	\$68,500	\$60,259	\$254,056
Operating income	27,604	28,650	28,226	25,906	110,386
Net income	21,482	26,967	20,318	17,928	86,695
Earnings per share (common stock and linked units)					
Basic earnings per share, in \$.....	0.38	0.47	0.36	0.31	1.52
Diluted earnings per share, in \$	\$0.38	\$0.47	\$0.35	\$0.31	\$1.50

	Three months ended				
	Jun 30, 2007	Mar 31, 2007	Dec 31, 2006	Sep 30, 2006	Total YTD
	(In thousands except per share data)				
Revenue.....	\$60,196	\$61,275	\$49,571	\$52,926	\$223,968
Operating income	24,491	29,068	20,142	23,175	96,876
Net income	17,531	18,253	12,823	15,072	63,679
Earnings per share (common stock and linked units)					
Basic earnings per share, in \$.....	0.31	0.32	0.23	0.27	1.12
Diluted earnings per share, in \$	\$0.31	\$0.32	\$0.22	\$0.26	\$1.11

26. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Acquisition of BGS

On August 27, 2008, the Company acquired 80.10% of BGS Smartcard Systems AG, ("BGS"), an Austrian private company that provides smart card-based payment systems to banks, enterprises and government authorities in Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, India and Oman. BGS's system, Dual Universal Electronic Transactions, ("DUET"), was developed by BGS as a derivative of the first version of the Company's UEPS technology that it licensed to BGS in 1993. BGS' largest customer is Sberbank, the largest financial institution in Russia, which owns the remaining 19.90% of the company. In the acquisition, the Company paid the selling shareholders approximately €71.5 million, approximately \$112.9 million at the year end exchange rate of \$1: €0.6334, in cash and issued certain shareholders an aggregate of 40,134 shares of the Company's common stock. The Company financed the cash portion of the purchase price with the proceeds of bank financing. The Company expects to repay the bank financing from internally generated funds in the next six months.

Listing on JSE and trigger event

The Company has initiated the process of obtaining an inward listing of its common stock on the Johannesburg Securities Exchange Limited ("JSE"), in South Africa. The listing in South Africa will require regulatory approval from the South African Reserve Bank ("SARB"), who considers exchange control applications, and the JSE. The Company has received approval from SARB that its inward listing on the JSE would constitute a trigger event which would result in the winding up of the New Aplitec Participation Trust. As a result of this trigger event all the special convertible preferred stock would be converted into common stock and the B class shares and B class loans attached to the special convertible preferred stock would be ceded to Net1. If the JSE listing and therefore the trigger event occurs, the Company will no longer present special convertible preferred stock or B class preference shares related to the Aplitec transaction completed in 2004 in its consolidated balance sheet.
