

10.C. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Summaries of the following material contracts and amendments to these contracts are included in this Annual Report in the places indicated.

Material Contract	Location in This Annual Report
Global Share Incentive Plan (2011)	Item 6.B. <i>Directors, Senior Management and Employees – Compensation Equity Incentive Plans.</i>
2017 Equity Incentive Plan	Item 6.B. <i>Directors, Senior Management and Employees – Compensation Equity Incentive Plans.</i>
Compensation Policy	Item 6.C. <i>Directors, Senior Management and Employees Board Practices – Compensation Policy under the Companies Law.</i>
Form of Indemnification Agreement	Item 6.C. <i>Directors, Senior Management and Employees –Board Practices – Exculpation, Insurance and Indemnification of Office Holders.</i>
Credit Agreement	Item 5.B. <i>Liquidity and Capital Resources</i>
Amobee Share and Asset Purchase Agreement	On July 25, 2022, the Company and its subsidiaries entered into a Share and Asset Purchase Agreement with Amobee Group Pte. Ltd to acquire Amobee, Inc., Amobee Group Pte. Ltd. and Amobee ANZ Pty Ltd. The acquisition was completed on September 12, 2022.

10.D. EXCHANGE CONTROLS

There are currently no Israeli currency control restrictions on remittances of dividends on our ordinary shares, proceeds from the sale of the ordinary shares or ADSs or interest or other payments to non-residents of Israel, except for shareholders who are subjects of countries that are, have been, or will be, in a state of war with Israel.

10.E. TAXATION

The following description is not intended to constitute a complete analysis of all tax consequences relating to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our ADSs. You should consult your own tax advisor concerning the tax consequences of your particular situation, as well as any tax consequences that may arise under the laws of any state, local, foreign or other taxing jurisdiction.

Tax Considerations

The following is a brief summary of the material Israeli tax laws applicable to us. This section also contains a discussion of material Israeli tax consequences concerning the ownership and disposition of our ADSs. This summary does not discuss all aspects of the Israeli tax law that may be relevant to a particular investor in light of his or her personal investment circumstances or to some types of investors subject to special treatment under Israeli law. Examples of such investors include residents of Israel or traders in securities who are subject to special tax regimes not covered in this discussion. To the extent that the discussion is based on new tax legislation that has not yet been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, we cannot assure you that the appropriate tax authorities or the courts will accept the views expressed in this discussion. The discussion below is subject to change, including due to amendments under Israeli law or changes to the applicable judicial or administrative interpretations of Israeli law, which change could affect the tax consequences described below. The discussion should not be construed as legal or professional tax advice and does not cover all possible tax considerations.

General Corporate Tax Structure in Israel

Israeli companies are generally subject to Corporate Income Tax (CIT). The current CIT rate is 23%. Capital gains derived by an Israeli company are generally subject to the prevailing CIT rate. Nevertheless, as elaborated below, the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments provides tax benefits for Israeli enterprises meeting certain requirements and criteria. In our context, the Company's enterprise may be eligible to the "preferred technological enterprise" and a "special preferred technological enterprise" that provides a reduced CIT rate of 12%. Additionally, the taxable income of the company outside the Company's enterprise will be subject to CIT as mentioned above.

Tax Benefits and Grants for Research and Development

Israeli tax law allows, under certain conditions, a tax deduction for expenditures, including capital expenditures, related to scientific research and development for the year in which they are incurred. Expenditures are deemed related to scientific research and development projects, if:

- the expenditures are approved by the relevant Israeli government ministry, determined by the field of research;

- the research and development must be for the promotion of the company; and
- the research and development are carried out by or on behalf of the company seeking such tax deduction.

The amount of such deductible expenses is reduced by the sum of any funds received through government grants for the finance of such scientific research and development projects. Under these research and development deduction rules, no deduction is allowed for any expense invested in an asset depreciable under the general depreciation rules of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance (New Version), 5721-1961. Expenditures that do not qualify for this special deduction are deductible in equal amounts over three years.

From time to time, we may apply to the Israel Innovation Authority for approval to allow a tax deduction for all research and development expenses during the year incurred. There can be no assurance that such request will be granted. If we will not be able to deduct research and development expenses during the year of the payment, we will be able to deduct research and development expenses during a period of three years commencing in the year of the payment of such expenses.

Digital Services Tax

The Company constantly examines the potential applicability of the digital services tax legislation on its activities in the various jurisdictions. In addition, the Company studies the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Pillar I and Pillar II publications and their effect on the Company.

Taxation of Non-Israeli Resident Shareholders

Capital Gains Taxes

Israeli capital gains tax is imposed on the disposition of capital assets by a non-Israeli resident if those assets (i) are located in Israel, (ii) are shares or a right to shares in an Israeli resident corporation or (iii) represent, directly or indirectly, rights to assets located in Israel, unless a tax treaty between Israel and the seller's country of residence provides otherwise. The Israeli tax law distinguishes between "Real Capital Gain" and "Inflationary Surplus." Inflationary Surplus is a portion of the total capital gain which is equivalent to the increase in the relevant asset's price that is attributable to the increase in the Israeli Consumer Price Index or, in certain circumstances, a foreign currency exchange rate, between the date of purchase and the date of disposition. Inflationary Surplus is currently not subject to tax in Israel. Real Capital Gain is the excess of the total capital gain over the Inflationary Surplus. Generally, Real Capital Gain accrued by individuals on the sale of our ADSs will be taxed at the rate of 25%. However, if the shareholder is a "substantial shareholder" at the time of sale or at any time during the preceding 12-month period, such gain will be taxed at the rate of 30%. A "substantial shareholder" is generally a person who alone or together with such person's relative or another person who collaborates with such person on a permanent basis, holds, directly or indirectly, at least 10% of any of the "means of control" of the corporation. "Means of control" generally include the right to vote, receive profits, nominate a director or an executive officer, receive assets upon liquidation, or order someone who holds any of the aforesaid rights how to act, regardless of the source of such right. Real Capital Gain derived by corporations will be generally subject to a corporate tax rate of 23% (in 2023).

A non-Israeli resident who derives capital gains from the sale of shares of an Israeli resident company that were purchased after the company was listed for trading on a stock exchange outside of Israel will be exempt from Israeli capital gains tax so long as the shares were not held through a permanent establishment that the non-Israeli resident maintains in Israel. However, non-Israeli corporations will not be entitled to the foregoing exemption if Israeli residents (i) have a controlling interest of more than 25% in any of the means of control of such non-Israeli corporation or (ii) are the beneficiaries of, or are entitled to, 25% or more of the revenues or profits of such non-Israeli corporation, whether directly or indirectly.

In addition, such exemption is not applicable to a person whose gains from selling or disposing the shares are deemed to be business income.

Additionally, a sale of securities by a non-Israeli resident may be exempt from Israeli capital gains tax under the provisions of an applicable tax treaty. For example, under the tax treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the State of Israel with respect to Taxes on Income, as amended (the "United States-Israel Tax Treaty"), the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares by a shareholder who is a United States resident (for purposes of the treaty) holding the shares as a capital asset and is entitled to claim the benefits afforded to such a resident by the United States-Israel Tax Treaty (a "Treaty U.S. Resident") is generally exempt from Israeli capital gains tax unless: (i) the capital gain arising from such sale, exchange or disposition is attributed to real estate located in Israel; (ii) the capital gain arising from such sale, exchange or disposition is attributed to royalties; (iii) the capital gain arising from the such sale, exchange or disposition is attributed to a permanent establishment in Israel, under certain terms; (iv) such Treaty U.S. Resident holds, directly or indirectly, shares representing 10% or more of the voting capital during any part of the 12-month period preceding the disposition, subject to certain conditions; or (v) such Treaty U.S. Resident is an individual and was present in Israel for 183 days or more during the relevant taxable year. In any such case, the sale, exchange or disposition of such shares would be subject to Israeli tax, to the extent applicable. However, under the United States-Israel Tax Treaty, a Treaty U.S. Resident may be permitted to claim a credit for the Israeli tax against the U.S. federal income tax imposed with respect to the sale, exchange or disposition of the shares, subject to the limitations under U.S. laws applicable to foreign tax credits. The United States-Israel Tax Treaty does not provide such credit against any U.S. state or local taxes.

Regardless of whether non-Israeli shareholders may be liable for Israeli capital gains tax on the sale of our ADSs, the payment of the consideration for such sale may be subject to withholding of Israeli tax at source and holders of our ADSs may be required to demonstrate that they are exempt from tax on their capital gains in order to avoid withholding at source at the time of sale. Specifically, the Israel Tax Authority may require shareholders who are not liable for Israeli capital gains tax on such a sale to sign declarations in forms specified by the Israel Tax Authority, provide documents (including, for example, a certificate of residency) or obtain a specific exemption from the Israel Tax Authority to confirm their status as non-Israeli residents (and, in the absence of such declarations or exemptions, the Israel Tax Authority may require the purchaser of the shares to withhold tax at source).

Capital gains taxes applicable to Israeli resident shareholders.

An Israeli resident corporation that derives capital gains from the sale of shares in an Israeli resident company that were purchased after the company was listed for trading on a stock exchange outside of Israel will generally be subject to tax on the real capital gains generated on such sale at the corporate tax rate of 23%. An Israeli resident individual will generally be subject to capital gain tax at the rate of 25%. However, if the individual shareholder claims deduction of interest expenditures or is a "substantial shareholder" at the time of the sale or at any time during the preceding 12-months period, such gain will be taxed at the rate of 30%. A "substantial shareholder" is generally a person who alone or together with such person's relative or another person who collaborates with such person on a permanent basis, holds, directly or indirectly, at least 10% of any of the "means of control" of the corporation. "Means of control" generally include the right to vote, receive profits, nominate a director or an executive officer, receive assets upon liquidation, or order someone who holds any of the aforesaid rights how to act, regardless of the source of such right. Individual holders dealing in securities in Israel for whom the income from the sale of securities is considered "business income" as defined in section 2(1) of the Ordinance are taxed at the marginal tax rates applicable to business income (up to 47% in 2023). Certain Israeli institutions who are exempt from tax under section 9(2) or section 129(a)(1) of the Ordinance (such as exempt trust fund, pension fund) may be exempt from capital gains tax from the sale of the shares.

Taxation on Receipt of Dividends. Non-Israeli residents (whether individuals or corporations) are generally subject to Israeli income tax on the receipt of dividends paid on our ADSs at the rate of 25% or 20% if the dividend is distributed from income attributed to a Preferred Enterprise or a Preferred Technological Enterprise (see more details below). which tax will be withheld at source, unless relief is provided in an applicable tax treaty between Israel and the shareholder's country of residence. However, if the shareholder who is a "substantial shareholder" at the time of receiving the dividend or at any time during the preceding 12-month period, the applicable tax rate will be 30%. Such dividends are generally subject to Israeli withholding tax at a rate of 25% so long as the shares are registered with a nominee company (whether the recipient is a substantial shareholder or not).

However, a reduced tax rate may be provided under an applicable tax treaty. For example, under the United States-Israel Tax Treaty, the maximum rate of tax withheld at source in Israel on dividends paid to a holder of our ADSs who is a Treaty U.S. Resident is 25%. However, generally, the maximum rate of withholding tax on dividends that are paid to a United States corporation holding 10% or more of the outstanding voting capital throughout the tax year in which the dividend is distributed as well as during the previous tax year, is 12.5%, provided that not more than 25% of the gross income for such preceding year consists of certain types of dividends and interest.

An Israeli resident individual is generally subject to Israeli income tax on the receipt of dividends at the rate of 25%. With respect to a person who is a "substantial shareholder" at the time of receiving the dividend or on any time during the preceding 12-months period, the applicable tax rate is 30%. Such dividends are generally subject to Israeli withholding tax at a rate of 25% if the shares are registered with a nominee company (whether the recipient is a substantial shareholder or not), and 20% if the dividend is distributed from income attributed to a Preferred Enterprise or a Preferred Technological Enterprise (see more details below). If the recipient of the dividend is an Israeli resident corporation such dividend income will be exempt from tax provided the income from which such dividend is distributed was derived or accrued within Israel and was received directly or indirectly from another corporation that is liable to Israeli corporate tax. An exempt trust fund, pension fund or other entity that is exempt from tax under section 9(2) or section 129C(a)(1) of the Israeli Tax Ordinance is exempt from tax on dividend.

Surat. Subject to the provisions of an applicable tax treaty, individuals who are subject to income tax in Israel (whether any such individual is an Israeli resident or non-Israeli resident) are also subject to an additional tax at a rate of 3% on annual income (including, but not limited to, income derived from dividends, interest and capital gains) exceeding NIS 698,280 for 2023, which amount is linked to the annual change in the Israeli consumer price index.

Estate and Gift Tax. Israeli law presently does not impose estate taxes. Gift tax may be applicable in certain cases.

Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969

The Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969, generally referred to as the Industry Encouragement Law, provides several tax benefits for “Industry Companies.” We currently qualify as an Industrial Company within the meaning of the Industry Encouragement Law. The Industry Encouragement Law defines an “Industrial Company” as a company resident in Israel, of which 90% or more of its income in any tax year, other than income from defense loans, is derived from an “Industrial Enterprise” owned by it and located in Israel. An “Industrial Enterprise” is defined as an enterprise whose principal activity in a given tax year is industrial production. The following corporate tax benefits, among others, are available to Industrial Companies:

- Amortization over an eight-year period of the cost of purchased know-how and patents and rights to use a patent and know-how which are used for the development or advancement of the company;
- Under limited conditions, an election to file consolidated tax returns with related Israeli Industrial Companies; and
- Expenses related to a public offering are deductible in equal amounts over a three-year period.

Eligibility for benefits under the Industry Encouragement Law is not contingent upon the approval of any governmental authority. The Israeli tax authorities may determine that we do not qualify as an Industrial Company, which could entail our loss of the benefits that relate to this status. There can be no assurance that we will continue to qualify as an Industrial Company or that the benefits described above will be available in the future.

Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959

The Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments (the “Investments Law”) provides tax benefits for Israeli companies meeting certain requirements and criteria. The Investment Law has undergone certain amendments and reforms in recent years.

The Israeli parliament enacted a reform to the Investment Law, effective as of January 2011. According to the reform, a flat rate tax applies to companies eligible for the “Preferred Enterprise” status. In order to be eligible for Preferred Enterprise status, a company must meet minimum requirements to establish that it contributes to the country’s economic growth and is a competitive factor for the gross domestic product.

On December 22, 2016, an Amendment to the Investments Law was enacted and added new tax benefit tracks for a “preferred technological enterprise” and a “special preferred technological enterprise” that awards reduced tax rates to a technological industrial enterprise for the purpose of encouraging activity relating to the development of qualifying intangible assets.

Preferred technological income that meets the conditions required by law, will be subject to a reduced corporate tax rate of 12%, and if the preferred technological enterprise is located in Development Area A to a tax rate of 7.5%. The Amendment is effective as of January 1, 2017.

The Amendment also provides that no tax will apply to a dividend distributed out of preferred income of preferred technological enterprise to a shareholder that is an Israeli resident company. In addition, a tax rate of 20% shall apply to a dividend distributed out of preferred income preferred technological enterprise to an individual shareholder or foreign resident, in addition 4% dividend withholding tax would apply in case at least 90% of the company’s shares are held directly by, one or more, foreign entities.

Effective until December 31, 2022, the Company has a tax ruling which was obtained from the Israeli Tax Authorities and determines that the company owns an industrial enterprise and Preferred Technological Enterprise as defined in the Investments Law. The Company applied to the Israeli Tax Authorities for an extension of the approval.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following summary describes certain United States federal income tax considerations generally applicable to United States Holders (as defined below) of our ADSs. This summary deals only with our ADSs held as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (the “Internal Revenue Code”). This summary also does not address the tax consequences that may be relevant to holders in special tax situations including, without limitation, dealers in securities, traders that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting, holders that own our ADSs as part of a “straddle,” “hedge,” “conversion transaction,” or other integrated investment, banks or other financial institutions, individual retirement accounts and other tax-deferred accounts, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, United States expatriates, holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, holders that are real estate investment trusts or regulated investment companies, grantor trusts, holders subject to special tax accounting rules as a result of any item of gross income with respect to our ADSs being taken into account in an applicable financial statement, holders which are entities or arrangements treated as partnerships, S-corporations or other pass-through entities for United States federal income tax purposes, holders who acquired ADSs pursuant to the exercise of any employee share option or otherwise as compensation or holders that directly, indirectly, or constructively own 10% or more of the total voting power or value of our outstanding stock.

This summary is based upon the Internal Revenue Code, applicable United States Treasury regulations, administrative pronouncements and judicial decisions, in each case as in effect on the date hereof, all of which are subject to change (possibly with retroactive effect). No ruling will be requested from the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, regarding the tax consequences described herein, and there can be no assurance that the IRS will agree with the discussion set out below. This summary does not address any United States federal tax consequences other than United States federal income tax consequences (such as the alternative minimum tax, estate and gift tax or the Medicare tax on net investment income).

As used herein, the term "United States Holder" means a beneficial owner of our ADSs that is, for United States federal income tax purposes, (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation created or organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or therein or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust (a) that is subject to the supervision of a court within the United States and the control of one or more "United States persons" as defined in Internal Revenue Code Section 7701(a)(30), or (b) that has a valid election in effect under applicable United States Treasury regulations to be treated as a "United States person."

If an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes acquires our ADSs, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners of a partnership considering an investment in our ADSs should consult their tax advisors regarding the United States federal income tax consequences of acquiring, owning, and disposing of our ADSs.

The discussion below assumes that the representations contained in the deposit agreement are true and that the obligations in the deposit agreement and any related agreement will be complied with in accordance with their terms. Generally, a holder of an ADS should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as holding the ordinary shares represented by the ADS. Accordingly, no gain or loss will generally be recognized upon an exchange of ADSs for ordinary shares.

THE SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES SET OUT BELOW IS FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY. ALL CURRENT OR PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF OWNING AND DISPOSING OF OUR ADSS, INCLUDING THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECT OF STATE, LOCAL AND NON-U.S. TAX LAWS AND POSSIBLE CHANGES IN TAX LAW.

Dividends

Subject to the discussion below under "*Passive Foreign Investment Company*," the amount of dividends paid to a United States Holder with respect to our ADSs before reduction for any Israeli taxes withheld therefrom generally will be included in the United States Holder's gross income as dividend income from foreign sources to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for United States federal income tax purposes). Distributions in excess of earnings and profits are generally treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of the United States Holder's adjusted tax basis in those ADSs and thereafter as capital gain. However, we do not intend to calculate our earnings and profits under United States federal income tax principles. Therefore, United States Holders should expect that a distribution will generally be treated as a dividend even if that distribution would otherwise be treated as a non-taxable return of capital or as capital gain under the rules described above. The dividends will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction available to corporations in respect of dividends received from other United States corporations. The amount of any distribution paid in foreign currency will be equal to the U.S. dollar value of such currency, translated at the spot rate of exchange on the date such distribution is included in the United States Holder's income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars at that time.

Dividends paid on our ADSs generally will constitute "foreign source income" for purposes of the foreign tax credit. Foreign withholding tax (if any) paid on dividends on our ADSs at the rate applicable to a United States Holder (taking into account any applicable income tax treaty) may, subject to limitations and conditions, be treated as foreign income tax eligible for credit against such holder's United States federal income tax liability or, at such holder's election, eligible for deduction in computing such holder's United States federal taxable income. If a refund of the tax withheld is available under the laws of the state of Israel or under the applicable income tax treaty, the amount of tax withheld that is refundable will not be eligible for such credit against a United States Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability (and will not be eligible for the deduction against U.S. federal taxable income). If the dividends are taxed as "qualified dividend income," as discussed below, the amount of the dividend taken into account for purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit limitation will generally be limited to the gross amount of the dividend, multiplied by the reduced rate applicable to the qualified dividend income, divided by the highest rate of tax normally applicable to dividends. The limitation on foreign taxes eligible for credit is calculated separately with respect to specific classes of income. For this purpose, any dividends distributed by us with respect to ADSs will generally constitute "passive category income."

The rules governing the treatment of foreign taxes imposed on a United States Holder and foreign tax credits are complex, and United States Holders should consult their tax advisors about the impact of these rules in their particular situations.

Dividends received by certain non-corporate United States Holders (including individuals) may be “qualified dividend income,” which is taxed at the lower capital gain rate, provided that (i) either our ADSs are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States or we are eligible for benefits under a comprehensive United States income tax treaty that includes an exchange of information program and which the United States Treasury Department has determined is satisfactory for these purposes, (ii) we are neither a PFIC (as discussed below) nor treated as such with respect to the United States Holder for either our taxable year in which the dividend is paid or our preceding taxable year, (iii) the United States Holder satisfies certain holding period and other requirements and (iv) the United States Holder is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. In this regard, shares generally are considered to be readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States if they are listed on the Nasdaq, as is the case with our ADSs. United States Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced tax rate on dividends paid with respect to our ADSs.

Disposition of ADSs

Subject to the discussion below under “*Passive Foreign Investment Company*,” a United States Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes on the sale or other taxable disposition of our ADSs equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized and the United States Holder’s adjusted tax basis in those ADSs. A United States Holder’s initial tax basis in shares generally will equal the cost of such shares. If any foreign tax is imposed on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our ADSs, a United States Holder’s amount realized will include the gross amount of the proceeds of the disposition before deduction of the tax. In general, capital gains recognized by a non-corporate United States Holder, including an individual, are treated as long term capital gain and thus subject to a lower rate under current law if such United States Holder’s holding period in our ADSs exceeds one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Any such gain or loss generally will be treated as United States source income or loss for purposes of the foreign tax credit. Because gain for the sale or other taxable disposition of our ADSs will be treated as United States source income, and you may use foreign tax credits against only the portion of United States federal income tax liability that is attributed to foreign source income in the same category, your ability to utilize a foreign tax credit with respect to any foreign tax imposed on any such sale or other taxable disposition, if any, may be significantly limited. In addition, if you are eligible for the benefit of the income tax convention between the United States and the State of Israel and pay Israeli tax in excess of the amount applicable to you under such convention or if the Israeli tax paid is refundable, you will not be able to claim any foreign tax credit or deduction with respect to such Israeli tax. You should consult your tax advisor as to whether the Israeli tax on gains may be creditable or deductible in light of your particular circumstances and your ability to apply the provisions of an applicable treaty.

If the consideration received upon the sale or other taxable disposition of our ADSs is paid in foreign currency, the amount realized will be the U.S. dollar value of the payment received, translated at the spot rate of exchange on the date of taxable disposition. If our ADSs are treated as traded on an established securities market, a cash basis United States Holder and an accrual basis United States Holder who has made a special election (which must be applied consistently from year to year and cannot be changed without the consent of the IRS) will determine the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized in foreign currency by translating the amount received at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the taxable disposition. An accrual basis United States Holder that does not make the special election will recognize exchange gain or loss to the extent attributable to the difference between the exchange rates on the date of the taxable disposition and the settlement date, and such exchange gain or loss generally will constitute ordinary income or loss.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

We would be a PFIC for any taxable year if, after the application of certain look-through rules, either: (i) 75% or more of our gross income for such year is “passive income” (as defined in the relevant provisions of the Internal Revenue Code), or (ii) 50% or more of the value of our assets (determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income. Passive income generally includes, among other things, rents, dividends, interest, royalties, gains from the disposition of passive assets and gains from commodities and securities transactions. For purposes of this test, we will be treated as owning a proportionate share of the assets and earning a proportionate share of the income of any other corporation of which we own, directly or indirectly, 25% or more (by value) of the stock.

Based on the current and anticipated composition of our income, assets and operations we do not expect to be treated as a PFIC for the current taxable year or in the foreseeable future. However, whether we are a PFIC is a factual determination that must be made annually after the close of each taxable year. This determination will depend on, among other things, the composition of the Company’s income and assets, as well as the market value of our ADSs and assets, which may fluctuate significantly. In addition, it is possible that the IRS may take a contrary position with respect to our determination in any particular year. Therefore, there can be no assurance that we will not be classified as a PFIC for the current taxable year or any future taxable year.