

## Exchange Controls

Holders of ADSs are able to convert dividends and liquidation distributions into freely repatriable non-Israeli currencies at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of repatriation, pursuant to regulations issued under the Currency Control Law, 5738-1978, provided that Israeli income tax has been withheld by us with respect to amounts that are being repatriated to the extent applicable or an exemption has been obtained.

Our ADSs may be freely held and traded pursuant to the General Permit and the Currency Control Law. The ownership or voting of ADSs by non-residents of Israel are not restricted in any way by our memorandum of association or articles of association or by the laws of the State of Israel, except subjects of a country deemed an "enemy country" under Israeli legislation or persons or individuals on weapon of mass destruction or terror sanctions lists.

## Taxation

The following is a discussion of Israeli and United States tax consequences material to our shareholders. The discussion is not intended, and should not be construed, as legal or professional tax advice and does not exhaust all possible tax considerations.

Holders of our ADSs should consult their own tax advisors as to the United States, Israeli or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ADSs, including, in particular, the effect of any foreign, state or local taxes.

### *Israeli Tax Considerations*

The following is a summary of both the general corporate tax laws applicable to companies in Israel, with special reference to their effect on us, and a discussion of the material tax consequences to holders of our ordinary shares or ADSs related to our domicile in Israel. This summary does not discuss all the aspects of Israeli tax law that may be relevant to a particular holder in light of his or her personal circumstances or to some types of holders subject to special treatment under Israeli law. To the extent that the discussion is based on new tax legislation which has not been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, we cannot assure that the views expressed in the discussion will be accepted by the appropriate tax authorities or the courts. The discussion is not intended, and should not be construed, as a legal or professional tax advice and is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations.

#### *General Corporate Taxation in Israel*

Generally, Israeli companies are subject to corporate tax on taxable income, including capital gains, at the rate of 23% for 2021 and 2022. However, the effective tax rate payable by a company that is eligible for tax benefits under the Israeli Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments-1959 (the "Investments Law"), and in particular the 12% rate under the Preferred Technology Enterprise regime (as discussed below), may be considerably less.

We are permitted to measure our Israeli taxable income in U.S. dollars pursuant to regulations published by the Israeli Minister of Finance, which provide the conditions for doing so. We believe that we meet, and will continue to meet, the necessary conditions and as such, we measure our results for tax purposes based on the U.S. dollar/NIS exchange rate on December 31 of the relevant tax year.

#### *Tax Benefits under the Israeli Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, as amended.*

Pursuant to Investments Law and its various amendments, under which both the Company and its Israeli subsidiary have been granted "Approved Enterprise" status, we have derived and expect to continue to derive significant tax benefits relating to our "Approved, Privileged, and Preferred Enterprise" programs for which we were eligible up to and including the 2016 tax year, and relating to Preferred Technological Enterprise program for the 2017 and subsequent tax years. To be eligible for these tax benefits, a beneficiary must continue to meet certain conditions. In the event we are considered to have failed to comply with these conditions, in whole or in part, the eligibility for the benefits may be canceled and we may be required to refund the relevant amount, including interest and inflation adjustments. As of December 31, 2022, we believe that we are in compliance with all the conditions required by the Investments Law.

In December 2016, the Israeli Knesset passed a number of changes to the Investments Law. These changes became effective beginning January 1, 2017, following promulgation of Regulations by the Finance Ministry in May 2017 to

implement the “Nexus Principles” based on OECD guidelines published as part of the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) project. The Regulations provide rules for implementation of the tax regime, that applies to both the Company and its Israeli subsidiary, effective from the 2017 tax year and onwards.

Benefits under the “Preferred Technology Enterprise” regime include:

- A reduced 12% corporate tax rate (or 7.5% for entities located in Development Area A) on qualifying income deriving from eligible intellectual property (“Preferred Technology Income”), subject to a number of base conditions being fulfilled, including a minimal amount or ratio of annual R&D expenditures and R&D employees, as well as having at least 25% of annual income derived from export;
- A 12% capital gains tax rate on the sale of a preferred intangible asset to a foreign affiliated enterprise, provided that the asset was initially purchased from a foreign resident at an amount of NIS 200 million or more; and
- A withholding tax rate of 20% for dividends paid from Preferred Technology Income (with an exemption from such withholding tax applying to dividends paid to an Israeli company). Such rate may be reduced to 4% on dividends paid to a foreign resident company, subject to certain conditions regarding percentage of foreign ownership of the distributing entity.

The above rates may be reduced by an applicable double tax treaty, subject to the receipt in advance of a valid certificate from the Israel Tax Authority allowing for a reduced tax rate.

The effective tax rate applying to our Preferred Technology Enterprise is calculated based on the Nexus Principles, taking into account eligible and ineligible R&D expenses incurred by us, as prescribed in the Regulations.

Income from sources other than the Preferred Technology Income are taxable at regular corporate tax rates of 23% for 2021 and 2022.

Full details regarding our Preferred and Preferred Technology Enterprises may be found in Note 13(a)(1) of our consolidated financial statements.

#### *Tax Benefits and Grants for Research and Development*

Israeli tax law allows, under specified conditions, a tax deduction for expenditures, including capital expenditures, for the year in which they are incurred. These expenses must relate to scientific research and development projects and must be approved by the relevant Israeli government ministry, determined by the field of research, and the research and development must be conducted for the promotion of the company and carried out by or on behalf of the company seeking such deduction. However, the amount of such deductible expenses is reduced by the sum of any funds received through government grants for the financing of such scientific research and development projects. No deduction is allowed if it is related to an expense invested in an asset depreciable under the general depreciation rules of the Tax Ordinance. Expenditures not so approved, but otherwise qualifying for deduction, are deductible over a three-year period.

#### *Tax Benefits under the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969*

Under the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969 (the “Industry Encouragement Law”), Industrial Companies (as defined below) are entitled to the following tax benefits, among others:

- deductions over an eight-year period for purchases of know-how and patents;
- deductions over a three-year period of expenses involved with the issuance and listing of shares on a stock market; and
- the right to elect, under specified conditions, to file a consolidated tax return with other related Israeli Industrial Companies.

Eligibility for benefits under the Industry Encouragement Law is not subject to receipt of prior approval from any governmental authority. Under the Industry Encouragement Law, an “Industrial Company” is defined as a company that is an Israeli resident for tax purposes and at least 90% of the income of which (other than income from certain government loans), in any tax year, is derived from an “Industrial Enterprise” that is located in Israel and owned by such company.

An “Industrial Enterprise” is defined as an enterprise whose major activity in a given tax year is industrial production activity. We believe that we currently qualify as an Industrial Company within the definition of the Industry Encouragement Law. No assurance can be given that we will continue to qualify as an Industrial Company or that the benefits described above will be available in the future.

#### *Taxation of Holders of Ordinary Shares*

The following discussion refers to the tax consequences to holders of our ordinary shares. However, the same tax treatment would apply to holders of our ADSs.

#### *Capital Gains Tax on Sales of Our Ordinary Shares*

Israeli law generally imposes a capital gains tax on the sale of any capital assets by residents of Israel, as defined for Israeli tax purposes, and on the sale of assets located in Israel, including shares in Israeli companies, by both residents and non-residents of Israel, unless a specific exemption is available or unless a tax treaty between Israel and the shareholder’s country of residence provides otherwise. The Tax Ordinance distinguishes between real gain and inflationary surplus. The inflationary surplus is a portion of the total capital gain equivalent to the increase of the relevant asset’s purchase price attributable to an increase in the Israeli consumer price index, or, under certain circumstances, a foreign currency exchange rate, between the date of purchase and the date of sale. The real gain is the excess of the total capital gain over the inflationary surplus.

#### *Taxation of Israeli Residents*

Israeli individuals are generally subject to a tax rate of 25% on capital gains derived from the sale of shares, whether listed on a stock market or not unless such shareholder claims a deduction for financing expenses in connection with such shares, in which case the gain is generally taxed at a rate of 30%. In addition, if such shareholder is considered a “significant shareholder” at any time during the 12-month period preceding such sale (i.e., such shareholder holds directly or indirectly, including jointly with others, at least 10% of any means of control in the company), in the tax rate will be 30%. Individuals who are subject to tax in Israel are also subject to an additional income surtax at a rate of 3% on annual taxable income exceeding a certain threshold (NIS 663,240 for 2022, linked to the annual change in the Israeli Consumer Price Index). For this purpose, taxable income will include taxable capital gains from the sale of our shares and taxable income from dividend distributions. Certain Israeli institutions that are exempt from tax under Section 9(2) or Section 129C(a)(1) of the Tax Ordinance (such as exempt trust funds and pension funds) may be exempt from capital gains tax on the sale of the shares.

Israeli companies are subject to the corporate tax rate on capital gains derived from the sale of listed shares.

Different tax rates may apply to dealers in securities and shareholders who acquired their shares prior to an initial public offering.

#### *Taxation of Non-Israeli Residents*

Both individual and corporate non-Israeli residents are generally exempt from Israeli capital gains tax on any gains derived from the sale of shares publicly traded on the TASE provided that (among other things) such gains did not derive from a permanent establishment of such shareholders in Israel. Non-Israeli residents are also exempt from Israeli capital gains tax on any gains derived from the sale of shares of Israeli companies publicly traded on a recognized stock market outside of Israel, provided that (among other things) such shareholders did not acquire their shares prior to the issuer’s initial public offering and that the gains did not derive from a permanent establishment of such shareholders in Israel. However, non-Israeli corporations will not be entitled to such exemption if Israeli residents (i) have a controlling interest of more than 25% in 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, the sale, exchange or disposition of our ordinary shares by a U.S. resident individual or corporate shareholder (for purposes of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty), and who holds ordinary shares as a capital asset, is also exempt from Israeli capital gains tax under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty unless either (i) the U.S. resident shareholder holds, directly or indirectly, shares representing 10% or more of our voting power during any part of the 12-month period preceding such sale; (ii) the capital gains arising from such sale, exchange or disposition are attributable to either real estate located in Israel, a permanent establishment of the shareholder located in Israel, or royalties; or (iii) such U.S. resident shareholder is an individual and was present in Israel for 183 days or more during the relevant taxable year. If the above conditions are not met, the U.S. resident would be subject to Israeli tax, to the extent applicable. However, under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, the gain would be treated as foreign source income for United States foreign tax credit purposes and such U.S. resident would be permitted to claim a credit for such taxes against the United States federal income tax imposed on such sale, exchange or disposition, subject to the limitations under the United States federal income tax laws applicable to foreign tax credits.

#### *Taxation of Dividends Paid on our Ordinary Shares*

#### *Taxation of Israeli Residents*

Israeli resident individuals are generally subject to Israeli income tax on the receipt of dividends paid on our ordinary shares, other than bonus shares (share dividends) or stock dividends. The tax rate applicable to such dividends is 25% or 30% for a shareholder that is considered a significant shareholder at any time during the 12-month period preceding such distribution. Dividends paid out of profits sourced from ordinary income are subject to withholding tax at the rate of 25% if the shares are registered with a nominee company (whether the recipient is a significant shareholder or not). Dividends paid from income derived from our Approved and Privileged Enterprises are subject to withholding tax at the rate of 15%, and dividends paid from income derived from our Preferred Enterprise and Preferred Technology Enterprise are subject to withholding tax at the rate of 20%. We cannot assure that we will designate the profits that are being distributed in a way that will reduce shareholders' tax liability. For information with respect to the applicability of Income Surtax on distribution of dividends, please see "Capital Gains Tax on Sales of Our Ordinary Shares" and "Taxation of Israeli Residents" above in this Item 10.

Dividend distributions to Israeli resident corporations are generally not subject to a withholding tax.

#### *Taxation of Non-Israeli Residents*

Non-residents of Israel, both companies and individuals, are generally subject to Israeli income tax on the receipt of dividends paid on our ordinary shares, at the aforementioned rates applicable to Israeli residents, which tax will be withheld at source, unless a different rate is provided in a treaty between Israel and the shareholder's country of residence.

Under the U.S.-Israel Treaty, the maximum Israeli withholding tax on dividends paid by us is 25%. The U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty further provides for a 12.5% Israeli dividend withholding tax rate on dividends paid by an Israeli company to a U.S. corporation owning at least 10% or more of such Israeli company's issued voting power for, in general, the part of the tax year which precedes the date of payment of the dividend and the entire preceding tax year. The 12.5% rate applies only to dividends paid from regular income (and not derived from an Approved, Privileged Preferred Enterprise or Preferred Technological Enterprise) in the applicable period and does not apply if the company has more than 25% of its gross income derived from certain types of passive income. If the conditions mentioned above are met, dividends from income of an Approved, Privileged Preferred Enterprise or Preferred Technological Enterprise are subject to a 15% withholding tax rate under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty. Residents of the United States generally will have withholding tax in Israel deducted at source. They may be entitled to a credit or deduction for United States federal income tax purposes in the amount of the taxes withheld, subject to detailed rules contained in United States tax statutes, rules and regulations.

An individual or corporate non-resident of Israel who has dividend income derived from or accrued in Israel, from which tax was withheld at source, is generally exempt from the duty to file tax returns in Israel with respect to such income, provided that (i) such income was not derived from a business conducted in Israel by the taxpayer, (ii) the taxpayer has no other taxable sources of income in Israel with respect to which a tax return is required to be filed in Israel; and (iii) the taxpayer is not obligated to pay income surtax in Israel.

## **U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations**

The following is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences that apply to U.S. holders (defined below) who hold ADSs as capital assets for tax purposes. This summary is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), existing final, temporary and proposed regulations thereunder, judicial decisions and published positions of the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") and the U.S.-Israel income tax treaty in effect as of the date of this annual report, all of which are subject to change at any time (including changes in interpretation), possibly with retroactive effect, in a manner that could adversely affect a U.S. holder.

This summary does not address all U.S. federal income tax matters that may be relevant to a particular prospective holder or all tax considerations that may be relevant with respect to an investment in ADSs, including the U.S. federal estate, gift, or alternative minimum tax consequences, or any state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences, of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of ADSs. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences to them with respect to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of ADSs in light of their particular circumstances.

This summary does not address tax considerations applicable to a holder of an ADS that may be subject to special tax rules including, without limitation, the following:

- dealers or traders in securities, currencies or notional principal contracts;
- financial institutions, banks and financial services entities;;
- insurance companies;
- real estate investment trusts;
- persons subject to special tax accounting rules under Section 451(b) of the Code;
- investors subject to the alternative minimum tax;
- tax-exempt organizations;
- regulated investment companies;
- investors that actually or constructively own 10 percent or more of our shares and/or other equity by vote or value;
- investors that will hold the ADSs as part of a hedging or conversion transaction or as a position in a straddle or a part of a synthetic security or other integrated transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- investors that are treated as partnerships or other pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes and persons who hold the ADSs through partnerships or other pass-through entities;
- investors whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar; and
- expatriates or former long-term residents of the United States.

**You are urged to consult your own tax advisor regarding the foreign and U.S. federal, state and local and other tax consequences of an investment in ADSs.**

For purposes of this summary, a "U.S. holder" is a beneficial owner of ADSs that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is a citizen or a resident of the United States;

- a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof;
- an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or
- a trust if:
  - (a) the trust has validly elected to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes; or
  - (b) (i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust; and (ii) one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust

If an entity that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes holds ADSs, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of its partners will generally depend upon the status of the partners and the activities of the partnership. Entities that are classified as partnerships for U.S. federal tax purposes and persons holding ADSs through such entities should consult their own tax advisors.

In general, if you hold ADSs, you will be treated as the holder of the underlying shares represented by those ADSs for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, no gain or loss will be recognized if you exchange ADSs for the underlying shares represented by those ADSs.

#### *U.S. Taxation of ADSs*

##### *Distributions*

Subject to the discussion under "Passive Foreign Investment Companies" below, the gross amount of any distribution, including the amount of any Israeli taxes withheld from these distributions (see "Israeli Tax Considerations"), actually or constructively received by a U.S. holder with respect to ADSs will be taxable to the U.S. holder as a dividend to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. Distributions in excess of earnings and profits will be non-taxable to the U.S. holder to the extent of, and will be applied against and reduce, the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in the ADSs. Distributions in excess of earnings and profits and such adjusted tax basis will generally be taxable to the U.S. holder as a capital gain from the sale or exchange of property. We do not maintain calculations of our earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles. If we do not report to a U.S. holder the portion of a distribution that exceeds earnings and profits, the distribution will generally be taxable as a dividend even if that distribution would otherwise be treated as a non-taxable return of capital or as a capital gain under the rules described above. A U.S. holder that is a corporation will not be eligible for any dividends received deduction, except as provided by Sections 245 and 245A of the Code.

Under the Code, certain dividends received by non-corporate U.S. holders may be "qualified dividend income," which is taxed at the lower capital gains rate, currently 20%. This reduced income tax rate is only applicable to dividends paid by a "qualified foreign corporation" that is not a "passive foreign investment company" and only with respect to shares held by a qualified U.S. holder (i.e., a non-corporate holder) for a minimum holding period (generally 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date). We should be considered a qualified foreign corporation because (i) we are eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive tax treaty between Israel and the U.S., which includes an exchange of information program; and (ii) the ADSs are readily tradable on an established securities market in the U.S. In addition, based on our current business plans, we do not expect to be classified as a "passive foreign investment company" (see "Passive Foreign Investment Companies" below). Accordingly, dividends paid by us to individual U.S. holders on shares held for the minimum holding period should be eligible for the reduced income tax rate. In addition to the income tax on dividends discussed above, certain non-corporate U.S. holders will also be subject to the 3.8% Medicare tax on dividends as discussed below under "Medicare Tax on Unearned Income".

The amount of any distribution paid in a currency other than U.S. dollars (a "foreign currency") including the amount of any withholding tax thereon, will be included in the gross income of a U.S. holder in an amount equal to the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currencies calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt, regardless of whether the foreign currencies are converted into U.S. dollars. If the foreign currencies are converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. holder generally should not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the

dividend. If the foreign currencies received in the distribution are not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. holder will have a basis in the foreign currencies equal to its U.S. dollar value on the date of receipt. Any gain or loss on a subsequent conversion or other disposition of the foreign currencies will be treated as ordinary income or loss.

Generally, dividends received by a U.S. holder with respect to ADSs will be treated as foreign source income for the purposes of calculating that holder's foreign tax credit limitation. Subject to certain conditions and limitations, any Israeli taxes withheld on dividends at the rate provided by the U.S.-Israel tax treaty may be deducted from taxable income or credited against a U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability. The limitation on foreign taxes eligible for the U.S. foreign tax credit is calculated separately with respect to various categories of income, including "passive" income and "general" income. The rules relating to foreign tax credits and the timing thereof are complex. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of a foreign tax credit under their particular situation.

#### *Sale or Other Disposition of ADSs*

If a U.S. holder sells or otherwise disposes of its ADSs, gain or loss will be recognized for U.S. federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or other disposition and such holder's adjusted tax basis in the ADSs. Subject to the discussion below under the heading "Passive Foreign Investment Companies," such gain or loss generally will be a capital gain or loss and will be a long-term capital gain or loss if the holder had held the ADSs for more than one year at the time of the sale or other disposition. Long-term capital gains realized by individual U.S. holders generally are subject to a lower marginal U.S. federal income tax rate (currently up to 20%) than the marginal tax rate on ordinary income. In addition to the income tax on gains discussed above, certain non-corporate U.S. holders will also be subject to the 3.8% Medicare tax on net gains as discussed below under "Medicare Tax on Unearned Income". Under most circumstances, any gain that a holder recognizes on the sale or other disposition of ADSs will be U.S. sourced for purposes of the foreign tax credit limitation and any recognized losses will be allocated against U.S. source income.

If a U.S. holder receives foreign currency upon a sale or exchange of ADSs, gain or loss, if any, recognized on the subsequent sale, conversion or disposition of such foreign currency will be ordinary income or loss, and will generally be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. However, if such foreign currency is converted into U.S. dollars on the date received by the U.S. holder, the U.S. holder generally should not be required to recognize any gain or loss on such conversion.

A U.S. holder who holds shares through an Israeli stockbroker or other Israeli intermediary may be subject to Israeli withholding tax on any capital gain recognized if the U.S. holder does not obtain approval of an exemption from the Israeli Tax Authorities or claim any allowable refunds or reductions. U.S. holders are advised that any Israeli tax paid under circumstances in which an exemption from (or a refund of or a reduction in) such tax was available will not give rise to a deduction or credit for foreign taxes paid for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If applicable, U.S. holders are advised to consult their Israeli stockbroker or intermediary regarding the procedures for obtaining an exemption or reduction.

#### *Medicare Tax on Unearned Income*

Certain U.S. holders that are individuals, estates or trusts are required to pay an additional 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes dividends and net gains from the sale or other dispositions of ADSs (other than ADSs held in a trade or business).

#### *Passive Foreign Investment Companies*

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, we will be considered a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") for any taxable year in which either (i) 75% or more of our gross income is "passive income", as defined in the relevant provisions of the Internal Revenue Code; or (ii) on average, at least 50% of our assets (generally determined on a quarterly basis) produce or are held for the production of passive income. For this purpose, passive income includes dividend, interest, royalty, rent, and annuity income and the excess of gains over losses from the disposition of assets which produce passive income. If we were determined to be a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, highly complex rules would apply to U.S. holders owning ADSs.

Based on our estimated gross income, the average value of our gross assets and the nature of our business, we do not believe that we will be classified as a PFIC in the current taxable year. Our status in any taxable year will depend on our assets and activities in each year and because this is a factual determination made annually at the end of each taxable year,

there can be no assurance that we will not be considered a PFIC for any future taxable year. If we were treated as a PFIC in any year during which a U.S. holder owns ADSs, such U.S. holder may be subject to materially adverse tax consequences, including additional U.S. federal income tax liability and tax filing obligations. Given our current business plans, however, we do not expect that we will be classified as a PFIC in future years.

**You are urged to consult your own tax advisor regarding the possibility of us being classified as a PFIC and the potential tax consequences arising from the ownership and disposition (directly or indirectly) of an interest in a PFIC.**

#### *Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "U.S. Tax Reform" or "TCJA")*

On December 22, 2017, the United States enacted the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "U.S. Tax Reform" or "TCJA"), a comprehensive tax legislation that includes several key tax changes to the taxation of business entities, among which is the change to IRS Section 174, that went into effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021, requiring research and development expenses to be capitalized and amortized over a period of either five or fifteen years. Prior to this change, the research and development expenses could be fully expensed, as incurred, for tax purposes.

The final impact of the TCJA may differ due to, among other things, possible changes in the interpretations and assumptions made by the Company as a result of additional information, additional guidance or finalization of law and regulations that will be issued by the U.S. Department of Treasury, the IRS or other standard-setting bodies, and which may impact our future financial statements, and will be accounted for when such guidance is issued.

#### **Backup Withholding and Information Reporting**

Payments of dividends with respect to ADSs and the proceeds from the sale, retirement, or other disposition of ADSs made by a U.S. paying agent or other U.S. intermediary will be reported to the IRS and to the U.S. holder as may be required under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations. We, or an agent, a broker, or any paying agent, as the case may be, may be required to withhold tax (backup withholding), currently at the rate of 24%, if a non-corporate U.S. holder that is not otherwise exempt fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number and comply with other IRS requirements concerning information reporting. Certain U.S. holders (including, among others, corporations and tax-exempt organizations) are not subject to backup withholding. Any amount of backup withholding withheld may be used as a credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors as to their qualification for exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for obtaining an exemption.

#### **Foreign Asset Reporting**

Certain U.S. holders who are specified individuals or specified domestic entities are required to report information relating to an interest in our ADSs on IRS Form 8938 (Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets), subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for shares held in accounts maintained by financial institutions). U.S. holders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding their information reporting obligations, if any, with respect to their ownership and disposition of our ADSs.

#### **Documents on Display**

We are subject to certain of the information reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. As a foreign private issuer we are exempt from the rules and regulations under the Securities Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and "short-swing" profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act, with respect to their purchase and sale of our shares. In addition, we are not required to file reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Securities Exchange Act. NASDAQ rules generally require that companies send an annual report to shareholders prior to the annual general meeting, however we rely upon an exception under the NASDAQ rules and follow the generally accepted business practice for companies in Israel. Specifically, we file annual reports on Form 20-F, which contain financial statements audited by an independent accounting firm, electronically with the SEC and post a copy on our website. We also furnish to the SEC quarterly reports on Form 6-K containing unaudited financial information after the end of each of the first three quarters.