

Employment and Consulting Agreements

See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees–B. Compensation–Employment and Consulting Agreements”.

D. Exchange Controls

There are no Israeli government laws, decrees or regulations that restrict or that affect our export or import of capital or the remittance of dividends, interest or other payments to non-resident holders of our securities, including the availability of cash and cash equivalents for use by us and our wholly-owned subsidiary, except or otherwise as set forth under “Item 10. Additional Information–E. Taxation.”

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 ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants or Pre-funded Warrants. 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.

Certain Israeli Tax Considerations

The following is a 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 ordinary shares. This summary does not discuss all the aspects of 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 this kind of investor include residents of Israel or traders in securities who are subject to special tax regimes not covered in this discussion. Because certain parts of this discussion are 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 does not cover all possible tax consequences.

You are urged to consult your own tax advisor as to the Israeli and other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ADSs, including, in particular, the effect of any non-Israeli, state or local taxes.

General Corporate Tax Structure in Israel

Israeli companies are generally subject to corporate tax, which has decreased in recent years, from a rate of 26.5% in 2014 and 2015 to 25% in 2016 and to 24% in 2017 to 23% for 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023. However, the effective corporate tax rate payable by a company that derives income from an Approved Enterprise, a Privileged Enterprise or a Preferred Enterprise (as discussed below) may be considerably less. Capital gains generated by an Israeli company are generally subject to tax at the corporate tax rate.

In 2006, transfer pricing regulations came into force, following the introduction of Section 85A of the Israeli Tax Ordinance under Amendment 132. The transfer pricing rules require that cross-border transactions between related parties (as defined in Section 85A of the Israeli Tax Ordinance) be carried out implementing an arms’ length principle based on a transfer pricing study and reported and taxed accordingly.

Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959:

The Law for Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 (the “Investment 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 January 2011 (which was amended in August 2013). According to the reform, a flat rate tax applies to Preferred Income of 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.

Benefits granted to a Preferred Enterprise include reduced tax rates. As part of the Economic Efficiency Law (Legislative Amendments for Accomplishment of Budgetary Targets for Budget Years 2017-2018), 5777-2016, the tax rate is 16% for all areas other than Development Area A (which was 7.5% from 2017 onward).

Pre-Ruling from the Israeli Income Tax Authorities

In connection with the spin-off, we received a pre-ruling decision from the Israeli Income Tax Authority which confirms: (i) that the grant of the license to Eye-Fite is not liable for tax pursuant to the provisions of section 104a to the Income Tax Ordinance (New Version), 1961, or the Ordinance; (ii) that Ophthalix is considered the receiving company pursuant to section 103c(7)(b) to the Ordinance; (iii) that the sale of Eye-Fite shares to Ophthalix as consideration for Ophthalix shares does not create liability for tax pursuant to the provisions of section 103t to the Ordinance, or change in structure; and (iv) the date for the change in structure was determined. According to the tax pre-ruling, the date of change in structure shall also be the date of exchange of shares with respect to the spin-off and notification to the tax assessor. We and Eye-Fite presented to the tax assessor and the merger and spin-off department of the tax assessor the forms required by the Ordinance and the regulations thereunder. The tax pre-ruling further provides that the grant of a license to Eye-Fite as consideration for the issuance of Eye-Fite shares to us does not create liability for tax pursuant to the provisions of section 104a to the Ordinance.

According to the pre-ruling, we must not sell more than 10% of our common stock holdings in Ophthalix issued in connection with the change in structure for at least two years from the date of the change (i.e., November 21, 2011), Ophthalix must not sell more than 10% of its ordinary share holdings in Eye-Fite received in connection with the change in structure for at least two years from the date of the change and Eye-Fite must retain the assets received from us in connection with the change in structure for at least two years from the date of the change.

The shares of Eye-Fite which were transferred to Ophthalix in connection with the change in structure will be held in escrow. The sale of these shares will be deemed as a sale by an Israeli company and will be taxed accordingly. The trustee will withhold tax at the source.

The shares of Ophthalix which were transferred to us in connection with the change in structure will be held in escrow. The sale of these shares will be deemed as a sale by an Israeli company and will be taxed accordingly. The trustee will withhold tax at the source.

Any dividend distributed by Eye-Fite to Ophthalix will be taxed in Israel in accordance with paragraph 125b(5) of the Israeli Tax Ordinance.

A description of the terms of the pre-ruling is also included in the notes to the financial statements.

Tax Benefits and Grants for Research and Development

According to section 20A of the Israeli tax Ordinance, under certain conditions, a tax deduction for research and development expenditures, including capital expenditures, for the year in which they are incurred. These expenses must relate to scientific research and development projects in the fields of industry, agriculture, transportation or energy and must be approved by the Office of the Chief Scientist, or the OCS, of the relevant Israeli government ministry, determined by the field of research. Furthermore, the research and development must be for the promotion of the company and 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 funding of the scientific research and development projects. No deduction under these research and development deduction rules is allowed if such deduction is related to an expense invested in an asset depreciable under the general depreciation rules of the Tax Ordinance. Expenditures not so approved are deductible in equal amounts over three years.

On a yearly basis, we evaluate the applicability of the above tax deduction for research and development expenditures and, based on our evaluation, determine whether to apply to the OCS for approval of a tax deduction. There can be no assurance that any application for a tax deduction will be accepted.

Taxation of our Shareholders

Capital Gains Taxes Applicable to Non-Israeli Resident Shareholders. Shareholders that are not Israeli residents are generally exempt from Israeli capital gains tax on any gains derived from the sale, exchange or disposition of our ordinary shares, provided that such shareholders did not acquire their shares prior to our initial public offering on the TASE and such gains were not derived from a permanent establishment or business activity of such shareholders in Israel. However, non-Israeli corporations will not be entitled to the foregoing exemptions if they are managed and controlled from Israel (then they are deemed as Israeli Resident).

In addition, under the U.S.-Israel Income Tax Treaty, 1995, or the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, the sale, exchange or disposition of our ordinary shares by a shareholder who is a U.S. resident (for purposes of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty) holding the shares as a capital asset is exempt from Israeli capital gains tax unless either (i) the shareholder holds, directly or indirectly, shares representing 10% or more of our voting capital during any part of the 12-month period preceding such sale, exchange or disposition or (ii) the capital gains arising from such sale are attributable to a 'permanent establishment' of the shareholder located in Israel. In either case, the sale, exchange or disposition of the shares would be subject to Israeli tax, at the applicable rate; however, under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, the U.S. resident would be permitted to claim tax credit IL tax paid with respect to the sale, exchange or disposition, subject to the limitations in U.S. laws applicable to foreign tax credits. The U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty does not relate to U.S. state or local taxes.

Shareholders 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.

Taxation of Non-Israeli Shareholders on Receipt of Dividends. Non-residents of Israel are generally subject to Israeli income tax on the receipt of dividends paid on our ordinary shares at the rate of 25%, which tax will be withheld at the source, unless a different rate is provided in a tax treaty between Israel and the shareholder's country of residence. With respect to a person who is a "substantial shareholder" at the time receiving the dividend or on any date in the 12 months preceding such date, the applicable tax rate is 30%. A "substantial shareholder" is generally a person who alone, or together with his relative or another person who collaborates with him 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 officer, receive assets upon liquidation, or order someone who holds any of the aforesaid rights how to act, and all regardless of the source of such right.

Under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, the maximum rate of tax withheld in Israel on dividends paid to a holder of our ordinary shares who is a U.S. resident (for purposes of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty) is 25%. However, generally, the maximum rate of withholding tax on dividends paid shall be 12.5% in the event that the U.S. corporation holding 10% or more of our outstanding voting capital throughout the tax year in which the dividend is distributed as well as the previous tax year, and no more than 25% of the gross income of our income in such prior taxable year (if any) consists of interest or dividends (excluding interest derived from the conduct of a banking, insurance, or financing business or interest received from subsidiary corporations, 50 percent or more of the outstanding shares of the voting stock of which is owned us at the time such dividends or interest is received). Note that 12.5% tax on dividend shall not apply in the event the dividend derives from income that is entitled to the reduced tax rate applicable to an approved enterprise under Israel's Encouragement of Capital Investments Law (1959) (In such case, 15% tax rate shall apply).

A non-resident of Israel who receives dividends from which tax was withheld is generally exempt from the duty to file tax returns in Israel in respect of such income, provided such income was not derived from a business conducted in Israel by the taxpayer, and the taxpayer has no other taxable sources of income in Israel.

Taxation of Israeli Shareholders on Receipt of Dividends

Residents of Israel are generally subject to Israeli income tax on the receipt of dividends paid on our ordinary shares at the rate of 25%, which tax will be withheld at the source. With respect to a person who is a "substantial shareholder" at the time of receiving the dividend or on any date within the 12 months preceding such date, the applicable tax rate is 30%.

Additional taxation of high income

Section 121B of the Israeli Tax ordinance applies additional tax at a rate of 3% on individuals who produced annual income (of all sources) surpasses 698,280 ILS (for 2023).

Certain Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is a general summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, and Pre-funded Warrants by U.S. Holders (as defined below) that hold such ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants as capital assets (generally, property held for investment). This summary is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, the regulations of the U.S. Department of the Treasury issued pursuant to the Code, or the Treasury Regulations, administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, and the U.S.-Israel Income Tax Treaty, all as in effect on the date hereof and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, or to different interpretation. No ruling has been sought from the IRS, with respect to any United States federal income tax consequences described below, and there can be no assurance that the IRS or a court will not take a contrary position. This summary does not address all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to specific U.S. Holders in light of their particular circumstances or to U.S. Holders subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law, including but not limited to, (1) a bank, insurance company, regulated investment company, or other financial institution or "financial services entity"; (2) a broker or dealer in securities or foreign currency; (3) a person who acquired our ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants in connection with employment or other performance of services; (4) a U.S. Holder that is subject to the U.S. alternative minimum tax; (5) a U.S. Holder that holds our ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants as a hedge or as part of a hedging, straddle, conversion or constructive sale transaction or other risk-reduction transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes; (6) a retirement plan or tax-exempt entity; (7) real estate investment trusts or grantor trusts; (8) a U.S. Holder that expatriates out of the United States or a former long-term resident of the United States; or (9) a U.S. Holder having a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar. This discussion does not address the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a U.S. Holder that owns, directly or constructively, at any time, ordinary shares or ADSs representing 10% or more of our voting power or value (including by treating U.S. Holders of Warrants, Pre-funded Warrants, or other options to acquire our ordinary shares or ADSs as owning such ordinary shares or ADSs). Additionally, this summary does not address any U.S. state or local or non-U.S. tax considerations or any U.S. federal estate, gift or alternative minimum tax considerations or any U.S. federal tax consequences other than U.S. federal income tax consequences. In addition, this discussion assumes that a U.S. Holder will not be entitled to a fractional share upon the exercise of a Warrant or Pre-funded Warrant.

As used in this summary, the term "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of our ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (i) an individual citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) 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, any state thereof, or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source or (iv) a trust with respect to which a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions, or that has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a "United States person."

If an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds our ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants, the tax treatment of such partnership and each person or entity treated as a partner thereof will generally depend upon the status and activities of the partnership and such partner. A holder that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes should consult its own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to it and its partners of the purchase, ownership and disposition of its ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants.

The discussions under "– Distributions" and under "– Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Ordinary Shares, ADSs, Warrants, and Pre-funded Warrants" below assume that we will not be treated as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Based on our analysis of our income, assets, and operations, we believe that we were not a PFIC for 2023. Because the PFIC determination is highly fact intensive, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC for 2024 or for any other taxable year. For a discussion of the rules that would apply if we are treated as a PFIC, see the discussion under "– Passive Foreign Investment Company."

This summary is not intended to be, and should not be considered to be, legal or tax advice. Investors should be aware that this summary does not address the tax consequences to investors who are not U.S. Holders. Investors should consult their own tax advisors as to the particular tax considerations applicable to them relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of their ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants, including the applicability of U.S. federal, state and local tax laws and non-U.S. tax laws.

Tax Characterization of Pre-funded Warrants.

Although the appropriate characterization of Pre-funded Warrants under the tax law is unsettled, it is likely that the Pre-funded Warrants will be treated as a class of our ordinary shares for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, it is possible that the IRS could treat the Pre-funded Warrants as warrants to acquire our ADSs. If the Pre-funded Warrants are not treated as a class of our ordinary shares for U.S. federal income tax purposes and are instead treated as warrants to acquire our ADSs, then the U.S. federal income tax treatment of Pre-Funded Warrants generally should be the same as the treatment of Warrants as described below and the holding period of an ADS acquired pursuant to the exercise of a Pre-funded Warrant would not include the period during which the Pre-funded Warrant was held. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in our Pre-funded Warrants.

Ownership of ADSs

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, we expect that a holder of ADSs generally should be treated as the owner of the ordinary shares represented by such ADSs. As a result, gain or loss is generally not expected to be recognized on account of exchanges of ordinary shares for ADSs, or of ADSs for ordinary shares.

Distributions.

We have no current plans to pay dividends. To the extent we pay any dividends, a U.S. Holder will be required to include in gross income as a taxable dividend the amount of any distributions made on the ordinary shares or ADSs, including the amount of any Israeli taxes withheld, to the extent that those distributions are paid out of our current and/or accumulated earnings and profits as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Any distributions in excess of our earnings and profits will be applied against and will reduce the U.S. Holder's tax basis in its ordinary shares or ADSs and to the extent they exceed that tax basis, will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of those ordinary shares or ADSs. If we were to pay dividends, we expect to pay such dividends in NIS with respect to the ordinary shares and in U.S. dollars with respect to ADSs. A dividend paid in NIS, including the amount of any Israeli taxes withheld, will be includible in a U.S. Holder's income as a U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date such dividend is received, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. If the dividend is converted to U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. Holder generally will not recognize a foreign currency gain or loss. However, if the U.S. Holder converts the NIS into U.S. dollars on a later date, the U.S. Holder must include, in computing its income, any gain or loss resulting from any exchange rate fluctuations. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between (i) the U.S. dollar value of the amount included in income when the dividend was received and (ii) the amount received on the conversion of the NIS into U.S. dollars. Such gain or loss will generally be ordinary income or loss and United States source for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences to them if we pay dividends in NIS or any other non-U.S. currency.

Subject to certain significant conditions and limitations, including potential limitations under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, any Israeli taxes paid on or withheld from distributions from us and not refundable to a U.S. Holder may be credited against the investor's U.S. federal income tax liability or, alternatively, may be deducted from the investor's taxable income. The election to credit or deduct foreign taxes is made on a year-by-year basis and applies to all foreign taxes paid by a U.S. Holder or withheld from a U.S. Holder that year. Dividends paid on the ordinary shares generally will constitute income from sources outside the United States and be categorized as "passive category income" or, in the case of some U.S. Holders, as "general category income" for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

As a result of recent changes to the U.S. foreign tax credit rules, a withholding tax may need to satisfy certain additional requirements in order to be considered a creditable tax for a U.S. Holder. We have not determined whether these requirements have been met and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any withholding tax on dividends paid by us will be creditable. Because the rules governing foreign tax credits are complex, U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisor regarding the availability of foreign tax credits in their particular circumstances.

Dividends paid on the ordinary shares and ADSs will not be eligible for the “dividends-received” deduction generally allowed to corporate U.S. Holders with respect to dividends received from U.S. corporations.

Certain distributions treated as dividends that are received by an individual U.S. Holder from “qualified foreign corporations” generally qualify for a 20% tax rate so long as certain holding period and other requirements are met. A non-U.S. corporation (other than a corporation that is treated as a PFIC for the taxable year in which the dividend is paid or the preceding taxable year) generally will be considered to be a qualified foreign corporation (i) if it is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive tax treaty with the United States which the Secretary of Treasury of the United States determines is satisfactory for purposes of this provision and which includes an exchange of information program, or (ii) with respect to any dividend it pays on stock (or ADSs in respect of such stock) which is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Dividends paid by us in a taxable year in which we are not a PFIC and with respect to which we were not a PFIC in the preceding taxable year are expected to be eligible for the 20% tax rate, although we can offer no assurances in this regard. However, any dividend paid by us in a taxable year in which we are a PFIC or were a PFIC in the preceding taxable year will be subject to tax at regular ordinary income rates. Because the PFIC determination is highly fact intensive, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC in 2024 or in any other taxable year. The additional 3.8% “net investment income tax” (described below) may apply to dividends received by certain U.S. Holders who meet certain modified adjusted gross income thresholds.

Adjustments with respect to Warrants and Pre-funded Warrants.

The terms of the Warrants and Pre-funded Warrants provide for an adjustment to the number of ordinary shares for which the warrant may be exercised or to the exercise price of the warrant in certain events. An adjustment that has the effect of preventing dilution generally is not taxable. However, the U.S. Holders of the Warrants or Pre-funded Warrants would be treated as receiving a constructive distribution from us if, for example, the adjustment increases the warrant holders’ proportionate interest in our assets or earnings and profits (e.g., through a decrease in the exercise price of the Warrants or Pre-funded Warrants) as a result of a distribution of cash to the holders of our ordinary shares or ADSs, which is taxable to the U.S. Holders of such ordinary shares or ADSs as described under “Distributions” above. Such constructive distribution would be subject to tax as described under that section in the same manner as if the U.S. Holders of the Warrants or Pre-funded Warrants received a cash distribution from us equal to the fair market value of such increased interest. U.S. Holders of Warrants and Pre-funded Warrants are urged to consult their own tax advisors on these issues.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Ordinary Shares, ADSs, Warrants, and Pre-funded Warrants.

Subject to the discussion under “Passive Foreign Investment Company” below, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of our ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition and the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in such securities. This capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder’s holding period in our securities exceeds one year. Preferential tax rates for long-term capital gain (currently, with a maximum rate of 20%) will apply to individual U.S. Holders. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. The gain or loss will generally be income or loss from sources within the United States for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes, subject to certain exceptions in the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty. The additional 3.8% “net investment income tax” (described below) may apply to gains recognized upon the sale, exchange, or other taxable disposition of our securities by certain U.S. Holders who meet certain modified adjusted gross income thresholds.

U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of receiving currency other than U.S. dollars upon the disposition of their ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants.

Exercise or Lapse of a Warrant and Pre-funded Warrants.

Subject to the discussion under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company” below, a U.S. Holder generally will not recognize gain or loss upon the exercise of a Warrant or Pre-funded Warrant for cash. An ADS acquired pursuant to the exercise of a Warrant or Pre-funded Warrant for cash generally will have a tax basis equal to the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the Warrant or Pre-funded Warrant, increased by the amount paid to exercise the Warrant or Pre-funded Warrant. The holding period of an ADS acquired pursuant to the exercise of a Warrant generally would begin on the day after the date of exercise of the Warrant. Subject to the discussion above regarding the tax characterization of the Pre-funded Warrants, the holding period of a Pre-funded Warrant should carry over to an ADS acquired pursuant to the exercise of a Pre-funded Warrant. If a Warrant or Pre-funded Warrant is allowed to lapse unexercised, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize a capital loss equal to such holder’s tax basis in the warrant.

The tax consequences of a cashless exercise of Warrants are unclear and could differ from the consequences described above. It is possible that a cashless exercise could be a taxable event. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the cashless exercise of Warrants, including with respect to whether the exercise is a taxable event, and their holding period and tax basis in the ADSs received.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

In general, a corporation organized outside the United States will be treated as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes in any taxable year in which either (i) at least 75% of its gross income is “passive income” or (ii) on average at least 50% of its assets (by value) produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income. Passive income for this purpose generally includes, among other things, certain dividends, interest, royalties, rents and gains from commodities and securities transactions and from the sale or exchange of property that gives rise to passive income. Passive income also includes amounts derived by reason of the temporary investment of funds, including those raised in the public offering. Assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income may include cash, even if held as working capital or raised in a public offering, as well as marketable securities and other assets that may produce passive income. In determining whether a non-U.S. corporation is a PFIC, a proportionate share of the income and assets of each corporation in which it owns, directly or indirectly, at least a 25% interest (by value) is taken into account.

Under the tests described above, whether or not we are a PFIC will be determined annually based upon the composition of our income and the composition and valuation of our assets, all of which are subject to change.

Based on our analysis of our income, assets, and operations, we believe that we were not a PFIC for 2023. Because the PFIC determination is highly fact intensive, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC in 2024 or in any other taxable year. Even if we determine that we are not a PFIC after the close of a taxable year, there can be no assurance that a court or the IRS will agree with our conclusion.

Default PFIC Rules. If we are a PFIC for any tax year, a U.S. Holder who does not make a timely QEF election or a mark-to-market election, referred to in this disclosure as a “Non-Electing U.S. Holder,” will be subject to special rules with respect to (i) any “excess distribution” (generally, the portion of any distributions received by the Non-Electing U.S. Holder on the ordinary shares or ADSs (or warrants, to the extent applicable) in a taxable year in excess of 125% of the average annual distributions received by the Non-Electing U.S. Holder in the three preceding taxable years, or, if shorter, the Non-Electing U.S. Holder’s holding period for the ordinary shares or ADSs), and (ii) any gain realized on the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants. Under these rules:

- the excess distribution or gain would be allocated ratably over the Non-Electing U.S. Holder’s holding period for such ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants;

- the amount allocated to the current taxable year and any year prior to us becoming a PFIC would be taxed as ordinary income; and
- the amount allocated to each of the other taxable years would be subject to tax at the highest rate of tax in effect for the applicable class of taxpayer for that year, and an interest charge for the deemed deferral benefit would be imposed with respect to the resulting tax attributable to each such other taxable year.

If a Non-Electing U.S. Holder who is an individual dies while owning our ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants, the Non-Electing U.S. Holder's successor would be ineligible to receive a step-up in tax basis of such ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants. Non-Electing U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the "net investment income tax" (described below) to their specific situation.

To the extent a distribution on our ordinary shares or ADSs (or warrants, to the extent applicable) does not constitute an excess distribution to a Non-Electing U.S. Holder, such Non-Electing U.S. Holder generally will be required to include the amount of such distribution in gross income as a dividend to the extent of our current and/or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) that are not allocated to excess distributions. The tax consequences of such distributions are discussed above under "– Taxation of U.S. Holders – Distributions." Each U.S. Holder is encouraged to consult its own tax advisor with respect to the appropriate U.S. federal income tax treatment of any distribution on our ordinary shares or ADSs (or warrants, to the extent applicable).

If we are treated as a PFIC for any taxable year during the holding period of a Non-Electing U.S. Holder, we will continue to be treated as a PFIC for all succeeding years during which the Non-Electing U.S. Holder is treated as a direct or indirect Non-Electing U.S. Holder even if we are not a PFIC for such years. A U.S. Holder is encouraged to consult its tax advisor with respect to any available elections that may be applicable in such a situation, including the "deemed sale" election of Code Section 1298(b)(1) (which will be taxed under the adverse tax rules described above).

We may invest in the equity of foreign corporations that are PFICs or may own subsidiaries that own PFICs. If we are classified as a PFIC, under attribution rules U.S. Holders will be subject to the PFIC rules with respect to their indirect ownership interests in such PFICs, such that a disposition of the shares of the PFIC or receipt by us of a distribution from the PFIC generally will be treated as a deemed disposition of such shares or the deemed receipt of such distribution by the U.S. Holder, subject to taxation under the PFIC rules. There can be no assurance that a U.S. Holder will be able to make a QEF election or a mark-to-market election with respect to PFICs in which we invest. Each U.S. Holder is encouraged to consult its own tax advisor with respect to tax consequences of an investment by us in a corporation that is a PFIC.

QEF Election. Certain adverse consequences of PFIC status can be mitigated for holders of our ordinary shares, ADSs, and Pre-funded Warrants if a U.S. Holder makes a QEF election. A U.S. Holder may not make a QEF election with respect to our Warrants. A U.S. Holder who makes a timely QEF election, referred to in this disclosure as an "Electing U.S. Holder," with respect to us must report for U.S. federal income tax purposes his pro rata share of our ordinary earnings and net capital gain, if any, for our taxable year that ends with or within the taxable year of the Electing U.S. Holder. The "net capital gain" of a PFIC is the excess, if any, of the PFIC's net long-term capital gains over its net short-term capital losses. The amount so included in income generally will be treated as ordinary income to the extent of such Electing U.S. Holder's allocable share of the PFIC's ordinary earnings and as long-term capital gain to the extent of such Electing U.S. Holder's allocable share of the PFIC's net capital gains. Such Electing U.S. Holder generally will be required to translate such income into U.S. dollars based on the average exchange rate for the PFIC's taxable year with respect to the PFIC's functional currency. Such income generally will be treated as income from sources outside the United States for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Amounts previously included in income by such Electing U.S. Holder under the QEF rules generally will not be subject to tax when they are distributed to such Electing U.S. Holder. The Electing U.S. Holder's tax basis in our ordinary shares, ADSs, or Pre-funded Warrants generally will increase by any amounts so included under the QEF rules and decrease by any amounts not included in income when distributed.

An Electing U.S. Holder will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such amounts for each taxable year in which we are a PFIC, regardless of whether such amounts are actually distributed to such Electing U.S. Holder. However, an Electing U.S. Holder may, subject to certain limitations, elect to defer payment of current U.S. federal income tax on such amounts, subject to an interest charge. If an Electing U.S. Holder is an individual, any such interest will be treated as non-deductible "personal interest."

Any net operating losses or net capital losses of a PFIC will not pass through to the Electing U.S. Holder and will not offset any ordinary earnings or net capital gain of a PFIC recognized by Electing U.S. Holder in subsequent years.

So long as an Electing U.S. Holder's QEF election with respect to us is in effect with respect to the entire holding period for our ordinary shares, ADSs, or Pre-funded Warrants, any gain or loss recognized by such Electing U.S. Holder on the sale, exchange or other disposition of such shares, ADSs, or Pre-funded Warrants generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if such Electing U.S. Holder has held such shares, ADSs, or Pre-funded Warrants for more than one year at the time of such sale, exchange or other disposition. Preferential tax rates for long-term capital gain (currently, a maximum rate of 20%) will apply to individual U.S. Holders. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

In general, a U.S. Holder must make a QEF election on or before the due date for filing its income tax return for the first year to which the QEF election is to apply. A U.S. Holder makes a QEF election by completing the relevant portions of and filing IRS Form 8621 in accordance with the instructions thereto. Upon request, we intend to annually furnish U.S. Holders with information needed in order to complete IRS Form 8621 (which form would be required to be filed with the IRS on an annual basis by the U.S. Holder) and to make and maintain a valid QEF election for any year in which we are a PFIC. There is no assurance, however, that we will have timely knowledge of our status as a PFIC, or that the information that we provide will be adequate to allow U.S. Holders to make a QEF election. A QEF election will not apply to any taxable year during which we are not a PFIC, but will remain in effect with respect to any subsequent taxable year in which we become a PFIC.

A U.S. Holder may not make a QEF election with respect to our Warrants. As a result, if a U.S. Holder sells or otherwise disposes of such Warrants (other than upon exercise thereof), any gain recognized generally will be subject to special tax and interest charge rules treating the gain as an excess distribution, as described above, if we were a PFIC at any time during the period the U.S. Holder held the Warrants. If a U.S. Holder that exercises such Warrants properly makes a QEF election with respect to the newly acquired ADSs (or has previously made a QEF election with respect to our ADSs), the QEF election will apply to the newly acquired ADSs, but the adverse tax consequences attributable to the period prior to exercise of the Warrants, adjusted to take into account the current income inclusions resulting from the QEF election, will continue to apply with respect to such newly acquired ADSs, unless the U.S. Holder makes a "purging election" that creates a deemed sale of such ADSs at their fair market value. The gain recognized by the purging election will be subject to the special tax and interest charge rules treating the gain as an excess distribution, as described above.

Each U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisor with respect to the advisability of, the tax consequences of, and the procedures for making a QEF election with respect to us.

Mark-to-Market Election. Alternatively, if our ordinary shares or ADSs are treated as "marketable stock," a U.S. Holder would be allowed to make a "mark-to-market" election with respect to our ordinary shares or ADSs, provided the U.S. Holder completes and files IRS Form 8621 in accordance with the relevant instructions and related Treasury Regulations. If the election is made, the U.S. Holder generally would include as ordinary income in each taxable year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of our ordinary shares or ADSs at the end of the taxable year over such holder's adjusted tax basis in such shares or ADSs. The U.S. Holder would also be permitted an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in our ordinary shares or ADSs over their fair market value at the end of the taxable year, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. A U.S. Holder's tax basis in our ordinary shares or ADSs would be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amount. Gain realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our ordinary shares or ADSs would be treated as ordinary income, and any loss realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our ordinary shares or ADSs would be treated as ordinary loss to the extent that such loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gains previously included in income by the U.S. Holder, and any loss in excess of such amount will be treated as capital loss. Amounts treated as ordinary income will not be eligible for the favorable tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income or long-term capital gains.

Generally, stock will be considered marketable stock if it is “regularly traded” on a “qualified exchange” within the meaning of applicable Treasury Regulations. A class of stock is regularly traded on an exchange during any calendar year during which such class of stock is traded, other than in *de minimis* quantities, on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter. To be marketable stock, our ordinary shares and ADSs must be regularly traded on a qualifying exchange (i) in the United States that is registered with the SEC or a national market system established pursuant to the Exchange Act or (ii) outside the United States that is properly regulated and meets certain trading, listing, financial disclosure and other requirements. Our ordinary shares should constitute “marketable stock” as long as they remain listed on the TASE and are regularly traded. Our ADSs will be listed on the OTC and/or the NYSE American. While we believe that our ordinary shares and ADSs may be treated as marketable stock for purposes of the PFIC rules so long as they are listed on the TASE and the OTC and/or the NYSE American, as applicable, and are regularly traded, the IRS has not provided a list of the exchanges that meet the foregoing requirements and thus no assurance can be provided that our ordinary shares and/or ADSs will be (or will remain) treated as marketable stock for purposes of the PFIC rules.

A mark-to-market election will not apply to our ordinary shares or ADSs held by a U.S. Holder for any taxable year during which we are not a PFIC, but will remain in effect with respect to any subsequent taxable year in which we become a PFIC. Such election will not apply to any PFIC subsidiary that we own. Each U.S. Holder is encouraged to consult its own tax advisor with respect to the availability and tax consequences of a mark-to-market election with respect to our ordinary shares and ADSs.

In addition, U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the IRS information reporting and filing obligations that may arise as a result of the ownership of ordinary shares in a PFIC, including IRS Form 8621, Information Return by a Shareholder of a Passive Foreign Investment Company or Qualified Electing Fund.

The U.S. federal income tax rules relating to PFICs, QEF elections, and mark-to market elections are complex. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants, any elections available with respect to such shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants, and the IRS information reporting obligations with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants.

Certain Reporting Requirements

Certain U.S. Holders may be required to file IRS Form 926, Return by U.S. Transferor of Property to a Foreign Corporation, and IRS Form 5471, Information Return of U.S. Persons With Respect to Certain Foreign Corporations, reporting transfers of cash or other property to us and information relating to the U.S. Holder and us. Substantial penalties may be imposed upon a U.S. Holder that fails to comply. See also the discussion regarding Form 8621, Information Return by a Shareholder of a Passive Foreign Investment Company or Qualified Electing Fund, above.

In addition, certain U.S. Holders must report information on IRS Form 8938, Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets, with respect to their investments in certain “specified foreign financial assets,” which would include an investment in our securities, if the aggregate value of all of those assets exceeds \$50,000 on the last day of the taxable year (and in some circumstances, a higher threshold). This reporting requirement applies to individuals and certain U.S. entities.

U.S. Holders who fail to report required information could become subject to substantial penalties. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of these reporting requirements arising from their investment in our securities.

Backup Withholding Tax and Information Reporting Requirements

Generally, information reporting requirements will apply to distributions on our ordinary shares or ADSs (or warrants, to the extent applicable) or proceeds on the disposition of our securities paid within the United States (and, in certain cases, outside the United States) to U.S. Holders other than certain exempt recipients, such as corporations. Furthermore, backup withholding (currently at 24%) may apply to such amounts if the U.S. Holder fails to (i) provide a correct taxpayer identification number, (ii) report interest and dividends required to be shown on its U.S. federal income tax return, or (iii) make other appropriate certifications in the required manner. U.S. Holders who are required to establish their exempt status generally must provide such certification on IRS Form W-9.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld as backup withholding from a payment may be credited against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and such U.S. Holder may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by filing the appropriate claim for refund with the IRS and furnishing any required information in a timely manner.

Tax on Net Investment Income

Certain U.S. persons, including individuals, estates and trusts are generally subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax. For individuals, the additional Medicare tax applies to the lesser of (i) "net investment income" or (ii) the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" over \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly or \$125,000 if married and filing separately). "Net investment income" generally equals the taxpayer's gross investment income reduced by the deductions that are allocable to such income. Investment income generally includes passive income such as interest, dividends, annuities, royalties, rents, and capital gains. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from their ownership and disposition of our securities.

Tax Consequences for Non-U.S. Holders of Ordinary Shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants

Except as provided below, an individual, corporation, estate or trust that is not a U.S. Holder, referred to below as a non-U.S. Holder, generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on the payment of dividends on, and the proceeds from the disposition of, our ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants.

A non-U.S. Holder may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a dividend paid on our ordinary shares or ADSs (or warrants, to the extent applicable) or gain from the disposition of our ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants if: (1) such item is effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the United States and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty is attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed place of business in the United States; or (2) in the case of a disposition of our ordinary shares, ADSs, Warrants, or Pre-funded Warrants, the individual non-U.S. Holder is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the disposition and other specified conditions are met.

In general, non-U.S. Holders will not be subject to backup withholding with respect to the payment of dividends on our ordinary shares or ADSs (or warrants, to the extent applicable) if payment is made through a paying agent, or office of a foreign broker outside the United States. However, if payment is made in the United States or by a U.S. related person, non-U.S. Holders may be subject to backup withholding, unless the non-U.S. Holder provides an applicable IRS Form W-8 (or a substantially similar form) certifying its foreign status, or otherwise establishes an exemption.

The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a non-U.S. Holder will be allowed as a credit against such holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle such holder to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.