Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)
Registration No. 333-195124

3,045,266 Ordinary Shares represented by 1,522,633 American Depositary Shares

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This prospectus relates to the resale, by the selling shareholders identified in this prospectus, of up to an aggregate of up to 3,045,266 ordinary shares, par value NIS 0.25 per share of Can-Fite Biopharma Ltd., represented by 1,522,633 American Depository Shares, or ADSs, consisting of (i) 1,964,688 ordinary shares represented by 982,344 ADSs sold to the selling shareholders in a private placement which closed on March 10, 2014, or the private placement (ii) 982,344 ordinary shares represented by 491,172 ADSs issuable upon exercise of warrants we issued in connection with the private placement, and (iii) 98,324 ordinary shares represented by 49,117 ADSs issuable upon exercise of placement agent warrants we issued in connection with the private placement. The selling shareholders are identified in the table commencing on page 93. Each ADS represents 2 ordinary shares. No ADSs are being registered hereunder for sale by us. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the ADSs by the selling shareholders. All net proceeds from the sale of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs covered by this prospectus will go to the selling shareholders. However, we may receive the proceeds from any exercise of warrants if the holders do not exercise the warrants on a cashless basis. See "Use of Proceeds."

The selling shareholders may sell all or a portion of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs from time to time in market transactions through any market on which our ADSs are then traded, in negotiated transactions or otherwise, and at prices and on terms that will be determined by the then prevailing market price or at negotiated prices directly or through a broker or brokers, who may act as agent or as principal or by a combination of such methods of sale. See "Plan of Distribution".

Our ADSs are listed on the NYSE MKT under the symbol "CANF." On April 23, 2014, the closing price of our ADSs on the NYSE MKT was US$5.58 per ADS. Our ordinary shares also trade on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, or TASE, under the symbol "CFBI" On April 24, 2014, the last reported sale price of our ordinary shares on the TASE was NIS 9.512, or $2.736 per share (based on the exchange rate reported by the Bank of Israel on April 24, 2014).

The securities offered in this prospectus involve a high degree of risk. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 9 of this prospectus to read about factors you should consider before purchasing any of our securities.

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the Israel Securities Authority nor any state or other foreign securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is April 24, 2014

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus and any free writing prospectus prepared by or on our behalf. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information different from that contained in this prospectus. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not offering to sell or solicit any security other than the ordinary shares represented by ADSs offered by this prospectus. In addition, we are not offering to sell or solicit any securities to or from any person in any jurisdiction where it is unlawful to make this offer to or solicit an offer from a person in that jurisdiction. The information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of the date on the front of this prospectus only, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or of any sale of our ordinary shares. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Market data and certain industry data and forecasts used throughout this prospectus were obtained from market research, publicly available information, reports of governmental agencies and industry publications and surveys. Industry surveys, publications, and forecasts generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but that the accuracy and completeness of such information is not guaranteed. We have not independently verified any of the data from third-party sources, nor have we ascertained the underlying economic assumptions relied upon therein. Similarly, industry forecasts and market research, which we believe to be reliable based upon our management's knowledge of the industry, have not been independently verified. Forecasts are particularly likely to be inaccurate, especially over long periods of time. In addition, we do not necessarily know what assumptions regarding general economic growth were used in preparing the forecasts we cite. Statements as to our market position are based on the most currently available data. While we are not aware of any misstatements regarding the industry data presented in this prospectus, our estimates involve risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in this prospectus.

We effected a 1-for-25 reverse share split with respect to our ordinary shares, options and warrants on May 12, 2013. Unless indicated otherwise by the context, all ordinary share, option, warrant and per share amounts as well as stock prices appearing in this prospectus have been adjusted to give retroactive effect to the share split for all periods presented.

GLOSSARY OF CERTAIN TERMS

In this prospectus, unless the context otherwise requires:

- references to "ADSs" refer to the Registrant's American Depositary Shares;
- references to "A3AR" refer to the A3 adenosine receptor;
- references to the "Company," "we," "our" and "Can-fite" refer to Can-fite BioPharma Ltd. (the "Registrant") and its consolidated subsidiaries;
- references to the "Companies Law" or "Israeli Companies Law" are to Israel's Companies Law, 5759-1999, as amended;
- references to "dollars," "U.S. dollars" and "$" are to United States Dollars;
- references to "HCC" refer to hepatocellular carcinoma, also known as primary liver cancer;
- references to "HCV" refer to hepatitis C virus;
- references to "ordinary shares," "our shares" and similar expressions refer to the Registrant's Ordinary Shares, NIS 0.25 nominal (par) value per share;
- references to "OA" refer to osteoarthritis;
- references to "PBMC" refer to peripheral blood mononuclear cells;
- references to "RA" refer to rheumatoid arthritis;
- references to "Securities Law" or "Israeli Securities Law" are to Israel Securities Law, 5728-1968, as amended;
- references to "shekels" and "NIS" are to New Israeli Shekels, the Israeli currency; and
- references to the "SEC" are to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information contained elsewhere in this prospectus that we consider important. This summary does not contain all of the information you should consider before investing in our securities. You should read this summary together with the entire prospectus, including the risks related to our business, our industry, investing in our ordinary shares and our location in Israel, that we describe under "Risk Factors" and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included at the end of this prospectus before making an investment in our securities.

Overview

We are a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company focused on developing orally bioavailable small molecule therapeutic products for the treatment of autoimmune-inflammatory, oncological and ophthalmic diseases. Our platform technology utilizes the Gi protein associated A3AR as a therapeutic target. A3AR is highly expressed in inflammatory and cancer cells, and not significantly expressed in normal cells, suggesting that the receptor could be a unique target for pharmacological intervention. Our pipeline of drug candidates are synthetic, highly specific agonists and allosteric modulators, or ligands or molecules that initiate molecular events when binding with target proteins, targeting the A3AR.

Our product pipeline is based on the research of Dr. Pnina Fishman, who investigated a clinical observation that tumor metastasis can be found in most body tissues, but are rarely found in muscle tissue, which constitutes approximately 60% of human body weight. Dr. Fishman's research revealed that one reason that striated muscle tissue is resistant to tumor metastasis is that muscle cells release small molecules which bind with high selectivity to the A3AR. As part of her research, Dr. Fishman also discovered that A3ARs have significant expression in tumor and inflammatory cells, whereas normal cells have low or no expression of this receptor. The A3AR agonists and allosteric modulators, currently our pipeline of drug candidates, bind with high selectivity and affinity to the A3ARs and upon binding to the receptor initiate down-stream signal transduction pathways resulting in apoptosis, or programmed cell death, of tumors and inflammatory cells and to the inhibition of inflammatory cytokines. Cytokines are proteins produced by cells that interact with cells of the immune system in order to regulate the body's response to disease and infection. Overproduction or inappropriate production of certain cytokines by the body can result in disease. We have in-licensed certain patents and patent applications protecting three different A3AR ligands which represent our current pipeline of drug candidates under development and include two synthetic A3AR agonists, CF101 (known generically as IB-MECA) and CF102 (known generically as CI-IB-MECA) from the NIH, and an allosteric modulator at the A3AR, CF602 from Leiden University. In addition, we have out-licensed CF101 for (i) the treatment of autoimmune diseases to Seikagaku Corporation, a Japanese public corporation, or SKK, for the Japanese market, (ii) for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, or RA to Kwang Dong Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., a South Korean limited company, or KD, for the Korean market and (iii) for the treatment of ophthalmic diseases to Eye-Fite, a wholly-owned subsidiary of OphthaliX for the global market.

Our product candidates, CF101, CF102 and CF602 are being developed to treat several autoimmune-inflammatory, oncological and ophthalmic indications. CF101 is in various stages of clinical development for the treatment of autoimmune-inflammatory diseases, including RA; psoriasis and osteoarthritis, or OA. CF101 is also being developed by OphthaliX for the treatment of ophthalmic indications, including keratoconjunctivitis sicca, also known as dry eye syndrome, or DES, glaucoma and uveitis. CF602 is our second generation allosteric drug candidate for the treatment of inflammatory diseases, which has shown proof of concept in in vitro and in vivo studies. The CF102 drug candidate is being developed for the treatment of HCC, and for the treatment of HCV. In addition, we recently announced that we are planning to develop CF602 to treat sexual dysfunction. Preclinical studies revealed that our drug candidates have potential to treat additional inflammatory diseases, such as Crohn's disease, oncological diseases and viral diseases, such as the JC virus, a virus that causes a potentially fatal brain disease in persons with an immunodeficiency.

We believe our pipeline of drug candidates represent a significant market opportunity. For instance, according to Visiongain, the world RA market size is predicted to generate revenues of $38.5 billion in 2017. According to GlobalData, the psoriasis drug market is forecasted to grow from $3.6 billion in 2010 to $6.7 billion by 2018. Transparency Market Research estimated the global osteoporosis market to be $7.3 billion in 2010 and expected it to reach $11.4 billion in 2015. GlobalData estimated the DES global market at approximately $1.6 billion in 2012, and expected it to grow to approximately $5.5 billion by 2022 while it expected the glaucoma market to exceed $3 billion by 2018.

We believe that our drug candidates have certain unique characteristics and advantages over drugs currently available on the market and under development to treat these indications. To date, we have generated our pipeline by in-licensing, researching and developing two synthetic A3AR agonists, CF101 and CF102, and an allosteric modulator, CF602. For example, our technology platform is based on the finding that the A3AR is highly expressed in pathological cells, such as various tumor cell types and inflammatory cells. High A3AR expression levels are also found in peripheral blood mononuclear cells, or PBMCs, of patients with cancer, inflammatory and viral diseases. PBMCs are a critical part of the immune system required to fight infection. We believe that targeting the A3AR with synthetic and highly selective A3AR agonists, such as CF101 and CF102, and allosteric modulators, such as CF602, induces anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory effects. In addition, our human clinical data suggests that the A3AR is a biological marker and that high A3AR expression prior to treatment may be predictive of good patient response to our drug treatment. In fact, as a result of our research we have developed a simple blood assay to test for A3AR expression as a predictive biological marker. We have been granted a U.S. patent with respect to the intellectual property related to such assay and utilized this assay in our Phase IIb study of CF101 tor the treatment of RA.

Moreover, we believe characteristics of CF101, as exhibited in our clinical studies to date, including its good safety profile, clinical activity, simple and less frequent delivery through oral administration and its low cost of production, position it well against the competition in the autoimmune-inflammatory markets, including the RA and psoriasis markets, where treatments, when available, often include injectable drugs, many of which can be highly toxic, expensive and not always effective. Furthermore, pre-clinical pharmacology studies in different experimental animal models of arthritis revealed that CF101 acts as a disease modifying anti-rheumatic drug, or a DMARD, which, when coupled with its good safety profile, make it competitive in the psoriasis, RA and OA markets. Our recent findings also demonstrate that a biological predictive marker can be utilized prior to treatment with CF101, which may allow it to be used as a personalized medicine therapeutic approach for the treatment of RA. We also believe CF101 is well-positioned against some of the competition in the ophthalmic markets, in particular, glaucoma, where treatments, when available, often include frequent self-administered eye drops, which may be more difficult than taking pills and may result in less than the full dose of the drug actually entering the eye, have undesirable side effects and do not simultaneously treat the underlying cause and relieve the symptoms associated with the indication. Like CF101, CF102 has a good safety profile, is orally administered and has a low cost of production, which we believe positions it well in the HCC market, where only one drug, Nexavar, has been approved by the FDA.

Nevertheless, other drugs on the market, new drugs under development (including drugs that are in more advanced stages of development in comparison to our drug candidates) and additional drugs that were originally intended for other purposes, but were found effective for purposes targeted by us, may all be competitive to the current drugs in our pipeline. In fact, some of these drugs are well established and accepted among patients and physicians in their respective markets, are orally bioavailable, can be efficiently produced and marketed, and are relatively safe. None of our product candidates have been approved for sale or marketing and, to date, there have been no commercial sales of any of our product candidates.

Our research further suggests that A3AR affects pathological and normal cells differently. While specific A3AR agonists, such as CF101 and CF102, and allosteric modulators, such as CF602, appear to inhibit growth and induce apoptosis of cancer and inflammatory cells, normal cells are refractory, or unresponsive to the effects of these drugs. To date, the A3AR agonists have had a positive safety profile as a result of this differential effect.

We also seek to obtain technologies that complement and expand our existing technology base by entering into license agreements with academic institutions and biotechnology companies. To date, we have in-licensed intellectual property which protects certain small molecules, such as CF101 and CF102, from the NIH, and CF602 from Leiden University. Under our license agreements we are generally obligated to diligently pursue product development, make development milestone payments, pay royalties on any product sale and make payments upon the grant of sublicense rights. The scope of payments we are required to make under our in-licensing agreements is comprised of various components that are paid commensurate with the progressive development and commercialization of our drug products. See "Business—In-Licensing Agreements."

In addition to in-licensing, we have also out-licensed one of our molecules to third-parties to capitalize on the experience, capabilities and location of such third-parties. Similar to our obligations under any in-license agreements, pursuant to these out-licensing agreements, our licensees are generally obligated to diligently pursue product development, make up-front payments, make development milestone payments and pay royalties on sales. Accordingly, we expect to fund certain of our future operations through out-licensing arrangements with respect to our product candidates. To date, we have out-licensed CF101 for the treatment of autoimmune diseases for the Japanese market to SKK, and CF101 for the treatment of RA for the Korean market to KD and CF101 for ophthalmic diseases for the global market to OphthaliX. See "Business—Out-Licensing Agreements."

We are currently: (i) conducting a Phase II/III trial with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of psoriasis; (ii) preparing for a Phase III trial with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of RA; (iii) preparing for a Phase II study with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of OA; (iv) preparing for a Phase II study with respect to the development of CF102 for the treatment of HCC (and as part of this study, we will also test CF102 in patients with both HCC and HCV); and (v) preparing for further preclinical work with respect to the development of CF602. OphthaliX is currently: (i) conducting a retrospective analysis of its Phase III DES study data to determine if there is a correlation between the A3AR biomarker and patients' response to CF101; (ii) conducting a Phase II trial with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of glaucoma or related syndromes of ocular hypertension; and (iii) initiating a Phase II study of CF101 for the treatment of uveitis.

Our Strategy

Our strategy is to build a fully integrated biotechnology company that discovers, in-licenses and develops an innovative and effective small molecule drug portfolio of ligands that bind to a specific therapeutic target for the treatment of autoimmune-inflammatory, oncological, ophthalmic diseases and more. We continue to develop and test our existing pipeline, while also testing other indications for our existing drugs and examining, from time to time, the potential of other small molecules that may fit our platform technology of utilizing small molecules to target the A3AR. We generally focus on drugs with global market potential and we seek to create global partnerships to effectively assist us in developing our portfolio and to market our products. Our approach allows us to:

- continue to advance our clinical and preclinical pipeline;

- test our products for additional indications which fit our molecules' mechanism of action;
- identify other small molecule drugs or ligands;
- focus on our product candidates closest to realizing their potential; and
- avoid dependency on a small number of small molecules and indications.

Using this approach, we have successfully advanced our product candidates for a number of indications into various stages of clinical development. Specific elements of our current strategy include the following:

Successful development of our existing portfolio of small molecule orally bioavailable drugs for the treatment of various diseases. We intend to continue to develop our existing portfolio of small molecule orally bioavailable drugs, both for existing targeted diseases, as well as other potential indications. Our drug development will continue to focus on inflammatory, oncological and ophthalmic diseases. We will focus most prominently on advancing our product candidates that are in the most advanced stages, i.e., plaque psoriasis and RA (and later posterior uveitis and glaucoma) with respect to CF101, and HCC with respect to CF102. Following the recent announcement of top-line results that CF101 did not meet the DES Phase III primary and secondary efficacy end-points, Ophthalix is currently evaluating the results of this study and we intend to provide an update on its plans for the DES indication at a later date.

Use our expertise with our platform technology to evaluate in-licensing opportunities. We continuously seek attractive product candidates and innovative technologies to in-license or acquire. We intend to focus on product candidates that would be synergistic with our A3AR expertise. We believe that by pursuing selective acquisitions of technologies in businesses that complement our own, we will be able to enhance our competitiveness and strengthen our market position. We intend to utilize our expertise in A3AR and our pharmacological expertise to validate new classes of small molecule orally bioavailable drugs. We will then seek to grow our product candidate portfolio by attempting to in-license those various candidates and to develop them for a variety of indications.

Primarily develop products that target major global markets. Our existing product candidates are almost all directed at diseases that have major global markets. Our intent is to continue to develop products that target diseases that affect significant populations using our platform technology. We believe these arrangements will allow us to share the high development cost, minimize the risk of failure and enjoy our partners' marketing capabilities, while also enabling us to treat a more significant number of persons. We believe further that this strategy will increase the likelihood of advancing clinical development and potential commercialization of our product candidates.

Commercialize our product candidates through out-licensing arrangements. We have entered into two out-licensing arrangements with major pharmaceutical companies in the Far East. We intend to continue to commercialize our product candidates through out-licensing arrangements with third parties who may perform any or all of the following tasks: completing development, securing regulatory approvals, manufacturing, marketing and sales. We do not intend to develop our own manufacturing facilities or sales forces. If appropriate, we may enter into co-development and similar arrangements with respect to any product candidate with third parties or commercialize a product candidate ourselves. We believe these arrangements will allow us to share the high development cost, minimize the risk of failure and enjoy our partners' marketing capabilities. We believe further that this strategy will increase the likelihood of advancing clinical development and potential commercialization of our product candidates.

Our Product Pipeline

The table below sets forth our current pipeline of product candidates, including the target indication and status of each.

Clinical Application/Drug	Pre-Clinical	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
Autoimmune-Inflammatory				
Psoriasis – CF101[(1)]				
Rheumatoid Arthritis – CF101[(2)]				
Osteoarthritis – CF101[(3)]				
Inflammation and Sexual Dysfunction – CF602[(4)]				
Oncology				
HCC – CF102[(5)]				
Ophthalmology[(6)]				
Glaucoma – CF101[(7)]				

Uveitis – CF101[8]	

Completed

On-going

Preparatory work

(1) We are conducting a Phase II/III trial with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of psoriasis.
(2) We are preparing for a Phase III trial with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of RA.
(3) We are preparing for a Phase II study with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of OA.
(4) We are preparing for further preclinical work with respect to the development of CF602.
(5) We are preparing for a Phase II study with respect to the development of CF102 for the treatment of HCC (and as part of this study, we will also test CF102 in patients with both HCC and HCV).
(6) OphthaliX, an 82% owned subsidiary of ours, develops CF101 for ophthalmic indications.
(7) OphthaliX is conducting a Phase II trial with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of glaucoma or related syndromes of ocular hypertension.
(8) OpthlaliX is initiating a Phase II study of CF101 for the treatment of uveitis.

Private Placement of ADSs and Warrants

On March 10, 2014, we sold to institutional and accredited investors 982,344 ADSs, at a purchase price of $5.15 per ADS, and warrants to purchase 491,172 additional ADSs in a private placement. The warrants may be exercised at any time after September 10, 2014 for a period of four years from the date of issuance and have an exercise price of $6.43 per ADS, subject to adjustment as set forth therein. The warrants may be exercised on a cashless basis if after September 10, 2014 there is no effective registration statement registering the ADSs underlying the warrants. The warrants are classified as a liability. Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liablities at fair value through profit or loss.

In connection with the private placement, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the investors. Pursuant to the terms of the registration rights agreement, we agreed to prepare and file a registration with the SEC registering the resale of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs issued to the investors together with the ordinary shares represented by ADSs underlying warrants issued to the investors and the placement agent on or prior to 30 days following the closing date and to use our reasonable best efforts to cause the registration statement to be declared effective within 60 days following the closing date (or 90 days in the event of a full review by the SEC). The registration rights agreement provides for the payment of monthly registration delay payments of 1% of the purchase price paid by the investors up to an aggregate of 9% upon the occurrence of certain events outlined in the registration rights agreement, including, our failure to timely file the registration statement, have the registration statement timely declared effective as required by the registration rights agreement or maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement subject to certain allowable grace periods.

In connection with the private placement, our officers and directors entered into lock-up agreements pursuant to which they may not, among other things, offer or sell ADSs or ADS equivalents until 30 days after the effectiveness of the registration statement, subject to certain exceptions. In addition, for a period of 60 days following closing, we may not offer or sell any of its securities, subject to certain exceptions.

Roth Capital Partners, LLC, or Roth, acted as exclusive placement agent for the private placement and at closing were entitled to a placement fee of $303,545 and placement agent warrants to purchase 49,117 ADSs exercisable at $6.43 per ADS for four years. The placement agent warrants may be exercised on a cashless basis at any time after September 10, 2014 and contain registration rights covering the resale of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs underlying the placement agent warrants.

The Offering

ADSs Offered	Up to an aggregate of up to 3,045,266 ordinary shares, par value NIS 0.25 per share of Can-Fite Biopharma Ltd., represented by 1,522,633 American Depository Shares, or ADSs, consisting of (i) 1,964,688 ordinary shares represented by 982,344 ADSs sold to the selling shareholders in a private placement which closed on March 10, 2014, or the private placement (ii) 982,344 ordinary shares represented by 491,172 ADSs issuable upon exercise of warrants we issued in connection with the private placement, and (iii) 98,324 ordinary shares represented by 49,117 ADSs issuable upon exercise of placement agent warrants we issued in connection with the private placement. Each ADS represents 2 ordinary shares.

	The warrants may be exercised at any time after September 10, 2014 for a period of four years from the date of issuance and have an exercise price of $6.43 per ADS, subject to adjustment as set forth therein. The warrants may be exercised on a cashless basis if after September 10, 2014 there is no effective registration statement registering the ADSs underlying the warrants. The placement agent warrants may be exercised at any time after September 10, 2014 for a period of four years from the date of issuance and have an exercise price of $6.43 per ADS, subject to adjustment as set forth therein. The placement agent warrants may be exercised on a cashless basis at any time after September 10, 2014 and contain registration rights covering the resale of the ADSs underlying the placement agent warrants.
Ordinary Shares Outstanding at April 23, 2014	17,667,938 ordinary shares (which excludes 446,827 ordinary shares held in treasury).
Use of Proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs by the selling shareholders. All net proceeds from the sale of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs covered by this prospectus will go to the selling shareholders. However, we may receive the proceeds from any exercise of warrants if the holders do not exercise the warrants on a cashless basis. See "Use of Proceeds." Any net proceeds we receive from the selling shareholders through the exercise of warrants will be used for research and development, general and administrative expenses, and for working capital purposes.
NYSE MKT Symbol for ADS	CANF
Risk Factors	Before investing in our securities, you should carefully read and consider the "Risk Factors" beginning on page 9 of this prospectus.
Depositary	Bank of New York Mellon

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth our selected consolidated financial data for the periods ended and as of the dates indicated. The following selected consolidated financial data for our company should be read in conjunction with the financial information and other information provided elsewhere in this prospectus and our consolidated financial statements and related notes. The selected consolidated financial data in this section is not intended to replace the consolidated financial statements and is qualified in its entirety thereby.

The selected consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements set forth elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this prospectus.

Our consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and reported in Israeli New Shekels, or NIS.

Consolidated Statements Of	**Year Ended December 31,**					
Operations Data:	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2013**
	(in thousands, except share and per share data)					
	NIS					Convenience translation to US $
Revenues	3,299	2,644	1,785	-	-	-
Operating expenses:						
Research and development, expenses net	13,841	9,993	12,969	13,160	15,390	4,434
General and administrative expenses	5,994	6,005	6,934	9,272	15,922	4,587
Operating loss	16,536	13,354	18,118	22,432	31,312	9,021
Other expense – due to M&A	-	-	11,496	-	-	-
Financial expenses	36	356	232	27	241	69
Financial income	(847)	(897)	(1,669)	(541)	(750)	(216)
Taxes on income	263	235	191	11	9	3
Net loss	15,988	13,048	28,368	21,929	30,812	8,877
Adjustments arising from translating financial statements of foreign operations	-	-	(92)	(7)	206	59
Remeasurments of defined benefit plan	-	-	59	(42)	49	14
Comprehensive loss	15,988	13,048	28,335	21,880	31,067	8,950
Net loss per ordinary share	2.00	1.50	2.72	2.08	2.12	0.61

Number of ordinary shares used in computing loss per ordinary share	8,130,135	8,687,311	9,352,99	10,050,927	13,712,521	13,712,521

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:	As of December 31,					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013
	(in thousands NIS)	(in thousands NIS)	(in thousands NIS)	(in thousands NIS)	(in thousands NIS)	(in US $ thousands)
Cash and cash equivalents	18,991	17,506	14,622	4,278	20,767	5,983
Other receivables and lease deposit	448	550	3,760	1,672	2,195	632
Fixed assets	662	490	278	159	143	41
Total assets	20,101	18,546	18,660	6,109	23,105	6,656
Total liabilities	6,615	5,474	6,133	8,754	7,580	2,183
Total shareholders' equity	13,486	13,072	12,527	(2,645)	15,525	4,473

We report our financial statements in NIS. This prospectus contains conversions of NIS amounts into U.S. dollars at specific rates solely for the convenience of the reader. Unless otherwise noted, for the purposes of annual financial data, all conversions from NIS to U.S. dollars and from U.S. dollars to NIS were made at a rate of 3.471 NIS to $1.00 U.S. dollar, the daily representative rates in effect as of December 31, 2013. No representation is made that the NIS amounts referred to in this prospectus could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at any particular rate or at all.

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks we describe below, in addition to the other information set forth elsewhere in this prospectus, including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes beginning on page F-1, before deciding to invest in our ordinary shares and ADSs. These material risks could adversely impact our results of operations, possibly causing the trading price of our ordinary shares and ADSs to decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Financial Position and Capital Requirements

We have incurred operating losses since our inception and anticipate that we will continue to incur substantial operating losses for the foreseeable future.

We are a clinical stage biopharmaceutical company that develops orally bioavailable small molecule therapeutic products for the treatment of autoimmune-inflammatory, oncological and ophthalmic diseases. Since our incorporation in 1994, we have been focused on research and development activities with a view to developing our product candidates, CF101, CF102 and CF602. We have financed our operations primarily through the sale of equity securities (both in private placements and in public offerings on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, or TASE) and payments received under out- licensing agreements and have incurred losses in each year since our inception in 1994. We have historically incurred substantial net losses, including net losses of approximately NIS 30.8 million in 2013, NIS 21.9 million in 2012 and NIS 28.4 million in 2011. At December 31, 2013, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately NIS 280.4 million. We do not know whether or when we will become profitable. To date, we have not commercialized any products or generated any revenues from product sales and accordingly we do not have a revenue stream to support our cost structure. Our losses have resulted principally from costs incurred in development and discovery activities. We expect to continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future, and these losses will likely increase as we:

- initiate and manage pre-clinical development and clinical trials for our current and new product candidates;
- seek regulatory approvals for our product candidates;
- implement internal systems and infrastructures;

- seek to license additional technologies to develop;
- hire management and other personnel; and
- move towards commercialization.

If our product candidates fail in clinical trials or do not gain regulatory clearance or approval, or if our product candidates do not achieve market acceptance, we may never become profitable. Even if we do achieve profitability, we may not be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis. Our inability to achieve and then maintain profitability would negatively affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Moreover, our prospects must be considered in light of the risks and uncertainties encountered by an early-stage company and in highly regulated and competitive markets, such as the biopharmaceutical market, where regulatory approval and market acceptance of our products are uncertain. There can be no assurance that our efforts will ultimately be successful or result in revenues or profits.

We will need to raise additional capital to meet our business requirements in the future, and such capital raising may be costly or difficult to obtain and will dilute current shareholders' ownership interests.

As of December 31, 2013, we had cash and cash equivalents of approximately $6 million. In March 2014, we closed a private placement of our ADSs for gross proceeds of approximately $5 million. We believe that our existing financial resources will be sufficient to meet our requirements for the next twelve months. We have expended and believe that we will continue to expend substantial resources for the foreseeable future developing our product candidates. These expenditures will include costs associated with research and development, manufacturing, conducting preclinical experiments and clinical trials and obtaining regulatory approvals, as well as commercializing any products approved for sale. Because the outcome of our planned and anticipated clinical trials is highly uncertain, we cannot reasonably estimate the actual amounts necessary to successfully complete the development and commercialization of our product candidates. In addition, other unanticipated costs may arise. As a result of these and other factors currently unknown to us, we will require additional funds, through public or private equity or debt financings or other sources, such as strategic partnerships and alliances and licensing arrangements. In addition, we may seek additional capital due to favorable market conditions or strategic considerations even if we believe we have sufficient funds for our current or future operating plans.

Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including the progress and results of our clinical trials, the duration and cost of discovery and preclinical development, and laboratory testing and clinical trials for our product candidates, the timing and outcome of regulatory review of our product candidates, the number and development requirements of other product candidates that we pursue, and the costs of activities, such as product marketing, sales, and distribution. Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with the development and commercialization of our product candidates, we are unable to estimate the amounts of increased capital outlays and operating expenditures associated with our anticipated clinical trials.

Our future capital requirements depend on many factors, including:

- the failure to obtain regulatory approval or achieve commercial success of our product candidates, including CF101, CF102 and CF602;
- the results of our preclinical studies and clinical trials for our earlier stage product candidates, and any decisions to initiate clinical trials if supported by the preclinical results;
- the costs, timing and outcome of regulatory review of our product candidates that progress to clinical trials;
- the costs of preparing, filing and prosecuting patent applications, maintaining and enforcing our issued patents and defending intellectual property-related claims;
- the cost of commercialization activities if any of our product candidates are approved for sale, including marketing, sales and distribution costs;
- the cost of manufacturing our product candidates and any products we successfully commercialize;
- the timing, receipt and amount of sales of, or royalties on, our future products, if any;
- the expenses needed to attract and retain skilled personnel;
- any product liability or other lawsuits related to our products;
- the extent to which we acquire or invest in businesses, products or technologies and other strategic relationships; and
- the costs of financing unanticipated working capital requirements and responding to competitive pressures.

Additional funds may not be available when we need them, on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all. If adequate funds are not available to us on a timely basis, we may be required to delay, limit, reduce or terminate preclinical studies, clinical trials or other research and development activities for one or more of our product candidates or delay, limit, reduce or terminate our establishment of sales and marketing capabilities or other activities that may be necessary to commercialize our product candidates.

We may incur substantial costs in pursuing future capital financing, including investment banking fees, legal fees, accounting fees, securities law compliance fees, printing and distribution expenses and other costs. We may also be required to recognize non-cash expenses in connection with certain securities we issue, such as convertible notes and warrants, which may adversely impact our financial condition.

Raising additional capital may cause dilution to our existing stockholders, restrict our operations or require us to relinquish rights to our technologies or product candidates.

We may seek additional capital through a combination of private and public equity offerings, debt financings, strategic partnerships and alliances and licensing arrangements. To the extent that we raise additional capital through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, the ownership interests of existing shareholders will be diluted, and the terms may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect shareholder rights. Debt financing, if available, may involve agreements that include covenants limiting or restricting our ability to take certain actions, such as incurring debt, making capital expenditures or declaring dividends. If we raise additional funds through strategic partnerships and alliances and licensing arrangements with third parties, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our technologies or product candidates, or grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us. If we are unable to raise additional funds through equity or debt financing when needed, we may be required to delay, limit, reduce or terminate our product development or commercialization efforts or grant rights to develop and market product candidates that we would otherwise prefer to develop and market ourselves.

If we fail to obtain necessary funds for our operations, we will be unable to maintain and improve our patented or licensed technology, and we will be unable to develop and commercialize our products and technologies.

Our present and future capital requirements depend on many factors, including:

- the level of research and development investment required to develop our product candidates, and maintain and improve our patented or licensed technology position;
- the costs of obtaining or manufacturing product candidates for research and development and testing;
- the results of preclinical and clinical testing, which can be unpredictable in product candidate development;
- changes in product candidate development plans needed to address any difficulties that may arise in manufacturing, preclinical activities or clinical studies;
- our ability and willingness to enter into new agreements with strategic partners and the terms of these agreements;
- our success rate in preclinical and clinical efforts associated with milestones and royalties;
- the costs of investigating patents that might block us from developing potential product candidates;
- the costs of recruiting and retaining qualified personnel;
- the time and costs involved in obtaining regulatory approvals;
- the number of product candidates we pursue;
- our revenues, if any;
- the costs of filing, prosecuting, defending and enforcing patent claims and other intellectual property rights; and
- our need or decision to acquire or license complementary technologies or new platform or product candidate targets.

If we are unable to obtain the funds necessary for our operations, we will be unable to maintain and improve our patented technology, and we will be unable to develop and commercialize our products and technologies, which would materially and adversely affect our business, liquidity and results of operations.

Risks Related to our Business and Regulatory Matters

We have not yet commercialized any products or technologies, and we may never become profitable.

We have not yet commercialized any products or technologies, and we may never be able to do so. We do not know when or if we will complete any of our product development efforts, obtain regulatory approval for any product candidates incorporating our technologies or successfully commercialize any approved products. Even if we are successful in developing products that are approved for marketing, we will not be successful unless these products gain market acceptance for appropriate indications at favorable reimbursement rates. The degree of market acceptance of these products will depend on a number of factors, including:

- the timing of regulatory approvals in the countries, and for the uses, we seek;
- the competitive environment;
- the establishment and demonstration in the medical community of the safety and clinical efficacy of our products and their potential advantages over existing therapeutic products;
- our ability to enter into strategic agreements with pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies with strong marketing and sales capabilities;
- the adequacy and success of distribution, sales and marketing efforts; and
- the pricing and reimbursement policies of government and third-party payors, such as insurance companies, health maintenance organizations and other plan administrators.

Physicians, patients, thirty-party payors or the medical community in general may be unwilling to accept, utilize or recommend, and in the case of third-party payors, cover any of our products or products incorporating our technologies. As a result, we are unable to predict the extent of future losses or the time required to achieve profitability, if at all. Even if we successfully develop one or more products that incorporate our technologies, we may not become profitable.

Our product candidates are at various stages of clinical and preclinical development and may never be commercialized.

Our product candidates are at various stages of clinical development and may never be commercialized. The progress and results of any future pre-clinical testing or future clinical trials are uncertain, and the failure of our product candidates to receive regulatory approvals will have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition to the extent we are unable to commercialize any products. None of our product candidates has received regulatory approval for commercial sale. In addition, we face the risks of failure inherent in developing therapeutic products. Our product candidates are not expected to be commercially available for several years, if at all.

In addition, our product candidates must satisfy rigorous standards of safety and efficacy before they can be approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or the FDA, and foreign regulatory authorities for commercial use. The FDA and foreign regulatory authorities have full discretion over this approval process. We will need to conduct significant additional research, involving testing in animals and in humans, before we can file applications for product approval. Typically, in the pharmaceutical industry, there is a high rate of attrition for product candidates in pre-clinical testing and clinical trials. Also, satisfying regulatory requirements typically takes many years, is dependent upon the type, complexity and novelty of the product and requires the expenditure of substantial resources. In addition, delays or rejections may be encountered based upon additional government regulation, including any changes in FDA policy, during the process of product development, clinical trials and regulatory reviews.

In order to receive FDA approval or approval from foreign regulatory authorities to market a product candidate or to distribute our products, we must demonstrate thorough pre-clinical testing and thorough human clinical trials that the product candidate is safe and effective for its intended uses (*e.g.*, treatment of a specific condition in a specific way subject to contradictions and other limitations). Even if we comply with all FDA requests, the FDA may ultimately reject one or more of our new drug applications, or NDA, or grant approval for a narrowly intended use that is not commercially feasible. We might not obtain regulatory approval for our drug candidates in a timely manner, if at all. Failure to obtain FDA approval of any of our drug candidates in a timely manner or at all will severely undermine our business by reducing the number of salable products and, therefore, corresponding product revenues.

Results of earlier clinical trials may not be predictive of the results of later-stage clinical trials.

The results of preclinical studies and early clinical trials of product candidates may not be predictive of the results of later-stage clinical trials. Product candidates in later stages of clinical trials may fail to show the desired safety and efficacy results despite having progressed through preclinical studies and initial clinical trials. For example, in December 2013, OphthaliX, Inc., or Ophthalix, our subsidiary, announced top-line results of a Phase III study with CF 101 for dry-eye syndrome in which CF101 did not meet the primary efficacy endpoint of complete clearing of corneal staining, nor the secondary efficacy endpoints. In addition, two Phase IIb studies in rheumatoid arthritis, or RA, utilizing CF101 in combination with methotrexate, a generic drug commonly used for treating RA patients, or MTX, failed to reach their primary end points. Many companies in the pharmaceutical industry have suffered significant setbacks in advanced clinical trials due to adverse safety profiles or lack of efficacy, notwithstanding promising results in earlier studies. Any delay in, or termination or suspension of, our clinical trials will delay the requisite filings with the FDA and, ultimately, our ability to commercialize our product candidates and generate product revenues. If the clinical trials do not support our product claims, the completion of development of such product candidates may be significantly delayed or abandoned, which will significantly impair our ability to generate product revenues and will materially adversely affect our results of operations.

This drug candidate development risk is heightened by any changes in the planned clinical trials compared to the completed clinical trials. As product candidates are developed from preclinical through early to late stage clinical trials towards approval and commercialization, it is customary that various aspects of the development program, such as manufacturing and methods of administration, are altered along the way in an effort to optimize processes and results. While these types of changes are common and are intended to optimize the product candidates for late stage clinical trials, approval and commercialization, such changes do carry the risk that they will not achieve these intended objectives.

Changes in our planned clinical trials or future clinical trials could cause our product candidates to perform differently, including causing toxicities, which could delay completion of our clinical trials, delay approval of our product candidates, and/or jeopardize our ability to commence product sales and generate revenues.

We might be unable to develop product candidates that will achieve commercial success in a timely and cost-effective manner, or ever.

Even if regulatory authorities approve our product candidates, they may not be commercially successful. Our product candidates may not be commercially successful because government agencies and other third-party payors may not cover the product or the coverage may be too limited to be commercially successful; physicians and others may not use or recommend our products, even following regulatory approval. A product approval, assuming one issues, may limit the uses for which the product may be distributed thereby adversely affecting the commercial viability of the product. Third parties may develop superior products or have proprietary rights that preclude us from marketing our products. We also expect that at least some of our product candidates will be expensive, if approved. Patient acceptance of and demand for any product candidates for which we obtain regulatory approval or license will depend largely on many factors, including but not limited to the extent, if any, of reimbursement of costs by government agencies and other third-party payors, pricing, the effectiveness of our marketing and distribution efforts, the safety and effectiveness of alternative products, and the prevalence and severity of side effects associated with our products. If physicians, government agencies and other third-party payors do not accept our products, we will not be able to generate significant revenue.

Our current pipeline is based on our platform technology utilizing the Gi protein associated A3 adenosine receptor, or A3AR, as a potent therapeutic target and currently includes three molecules, the CF101, CF102 and CF602 product candidates, of which CF 101 is the most advanced. Failure to develop these molecules will have a material adverse effect on us.

Our current pipeline is based on a platform technology where we target the A3AR with highly selective ligands, or small signal triggering molecules that bind to specific cell surface receptors, such as the A3AR, including CF101, CF102 and CF602, currently developed for the treatment of autoimmune-inflammatory, oncological and ophthalmic disorders. A3ARs are structures found in cell surfaces that record and transfer messages from small molecules or ligands, such as CF101, CF102 and CF602 to the rest of the cell. CF101 is the most advanced of our drug candidates. As such, we are currently dependent on only three molecules for our potential commercial success, and any safety or efficacy concerns related to such molecules would have a significant impact on our business. Failure to develop our drug candidates, in whole or in part, will have a material adverse effect on us.

Clinical trials are very expensive, time-consuming and difficult to design and implement, and, as a result, we may suffer delays or suspensions in future trials which would have a material adverse effect on our ability to generate revenues.

Human clinical trials are very expensive and difficult to design and implement, in part because they are subject to rigorous regulatory requirements. Regulatory authorities, such as the FDA, may preclude clinical trials from proceeding. Additionally, the clinical trial process is time-consuming, failure can occur at any stage of the trials, and we may encounter problems that cause us to abandon or repeat clinical trials. The commencement and completion of clinical trials may be delayed by several factors, including:

- unforeseen safety issues;
- determination of dosing issues;
- lack of effectiveness or efficacy during clinical trials;
- failure of third party suppliers to perform final manufacturing steps for the drug substance;
- slower than expected rates of patient recruitment and enrollment;
- lack of healthy volunteers and patients to conduct trials;
- inability to monitor patients adequately during or after treatment;
- failure of third party contract research organizations to properly implement or monitor the clinical trial protocols;

- failure of institutional review boards to approve our clinical trial protocols;
- inability or unwillingness of medical investigators and institutional review boards to follow our clinical trial protocols; and
- lack of sufficient funding to finance the clinical trials.

We have experienced the risks involved with conducting clinical trials, including but not limited to, increased expense and delay and failure to meet end points of the trial. For example, in December 2013, Ophthalix, our subsidiary, announced top-line results of a Phase III study with CF 101 for dry-eye syndrome in which CF101 did not meet the primary efficacy endpoint of complete clearing of corneal staining, nor the secondary efficacy endpoints. In addition, two Phase IIb studies in RA, utilizing CF101 in combination with methotrexate, a generic drug commonly used for treating RA patients, or MTX, failed to reach their primary end points.

In addition, we or regulatory authorities may suspend our clinical trials at any time if it appears that we are exposing participants to unacceptable health risks or if the regulatory authorities find deficiencies in our regulatory submissions or the conduct of these trials. Any suspension of clinical trials will delay possible regulatory approval, if any, and adversely impact our ability to develop products and generate revenue.

If we acquire or license additional technology or product candidates, we may incur a number of costs, may have integration difficulties and may experience other risks that could harm our business and results of operations.

We may acquire and license additional product candidates and technologies. Any product candidate or technology we license from others or acquire will likely require additional development efforts prior to commercial sale, including extensive pre-clinical or clinical testing, or both, and approval by the FDA and applicable foreign regulatory authorities, if any. All product candidates are prone to risks of failure inherent in pharmaceutical product development, including the possibility that the product candidate or product developed based on licensed technology will not be shown to be sufficiently safe and effective for approval by regulatory authorities. In addition, we cannot assure you that any product candidate that we develop based on acquired or licensed technology that is granted regulatory approval will be manufactured or produced economically, successfully commercialized or widely accepted in the marketplace. Moreover, integrating any newly acquired product candidates could be expensive and time-consuming. If we cannot effectively manage these aspects of our business strategy, our business may not succeed.

The manufacture of our product candidates is a chemical synthesis process and if one of our materials suppliers encounters problems manufacturing our products, our business could suffer.

The FDA and foreign regulators require manufacturers to register manufacturing facilities. The FDA and foreign regulators also inspect these facilities to confirm compliance with requirements that the FDA or foreign regulators establish. We do not intend to engage in the manufacture of our products other than for pre-clinical and clinical studies, but we or our materials suppliers may face manufacturing or quality control problems causing product production and shipment delays or a situation where we or the supplier may not be able to maintain compliance with the FDA's or foreign regulators' requirements necessary to continue manufacturing our drug substance. Drug manufacturers are subject to ongoing periodic unannounced inspections by the FDA, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency, or DEA, and corresponding foreign regulators to ensure strict compliance with requirements and other governmental regulations and corresponding foreign standards. Any failure to comply with DEA requirements or FDA or foreign regulatory requirements could adversely affect our clinical research activities and our ability to market and develop our product candidates.

We do not currently have sales, marketing or distribution capabilities or experience, and we are unable to effectively sell, market or distribute our product candidates now and we do not expect to be able to do so in the future. The failure to enter into agreements with third parties that are capable of performing these functions would have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We do not currently have and we do not expect to develop sales, marketing and distribution capabilities. If we are unable to enter into agreements with third parties to perform these functions, we will not be able to successfully market any of our platforms or product candidates. In order to successfully market any of our platform or product candidates, we must make arrangements with third parties to perform these services.

As we do not intend to develop a marketing and sales force with technical expertise and supporting distribution capabilities, we will be unable to market any of our product candidates directly. To promote any of our potential products through third parties, we will have to locate acceptable third parties for these functions and enter into agreements with them on acceptable terms, and we may not be able to do so. Any third-party arrangements we are able to enter into may result in lower revenues than we could achieve by directly marketing and selling our potential products. In addition, to the extent that we depend on third parties for marketing and distribution, any revenues we receive will depend upon the efforts of such third parties, as well as the terms of our agreements with such third parties, which cannot be predicted in most cases at this time. As a result, we might not be able to market and sell our products in the United States or overseas, which would have a material adverse effect on us.

We will to some extent rely on third parties to implement our manufacturing and supply strategies. Failure of these third parties in any respect could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If our current and future manufacturing and supply strategies are unsuccessful, then we may be unable to conduct and complete any future pre-clinical or clinical trials or commercialize our product candidates in a timely manner, if at all. Completion of any potential future pre-clinical or clinical trials and commercialization of our product candidates will require access to, or development of, facilities to manufacture a sufficient supply of our product candidates. We do not have the resources, facilities or experience to manufacture our product candidates for commercial purposes on our own and do not intend to develop or acquire facilities for the manufacture of product candidates for commercial purposes in the foreseeable future. We may rely on contract manufacturers to produce sufficient quantities of our product candidates necessary for any pre-clinical or clinical testing we undertake in the future. Such contract manufacturers may be the sole source of production and they may have limited experience at manufacturing, formulating, analyzing, filling and finishing our types of product candidates.

We also intend to rely on third parties to supply the requisite materials needed for the manufacturing of our active pharmaceutical ingredients, or API. There may be a limited supply of these requisite materials. We might not be able to enter into agreements that provide us assurance of availability of such components in the future from any supplier. Our potential suppliers may not be able to adequately supply us with the components necessary to successfully conduct our pre-clinical and clinical trials or to commercialize our product candidates. If we cannot acquire an acceptable supply of the requisite materials to produce our product candidates, we will not be able to complete pre-clinical and clinical trials and will not be able to market or commercialize our product candidates.

We depend on key members of our management and key consultants and will need to add and retain additional leading experts. Failure to retain our management and consulting team and add additional leading experts could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We are highly dependent on our executive officers and other key management and technical personnel. Our failure to retain our Chief Executive Officer, Pnina Fishman, Ph.D., who has developed much of the technology we utilize today, or any other key management and technical personnel, could have a material adverse effect on our future operations. Our success is also dependent on our ability to attract, retain and motivate highly trained technical, and management personnel, among others, to continue the development and commercialization of our current and future products. We presently maintain a life insurance policy on our Chief Executive Officer, Pnina Fishman.

Our success also depends on our ability to attract, retain and motivate personnel required for the development, maintenance and expansion of our activities. There can be no assurance that we will be able to retain our existing personnel or attract additional qualified employees or consultants. The loss of key personnel or the inability to hire and retain additional qualified personnel in the future could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

We face significant competition and continuous technological change, and developments by competitors may render our products or technologies obsolete or non-competitive. If we cannot successfully compete with new or existing products, our marketing and sales will suffer and we may not ever be profitable.

We will compete against fully integrated pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies and smaller companies that are collaborating with larger pharmaceutical companies, academic institutions, government agencies and other public and private research organizations. In addition, many of these competitors, either alone or together with their collaborative partners, operate larger research and development programs than we do, and have substantially greater financial resources than we do, as well as significantly greater experience in:

- developing drugs;
- undertaking pre-clinical testing and human clinical trials;
- obtaining FDA, addressing various regulatory matters and other regulatory approvals of drugs;
- formulating and manufacturing drugs; and
- launching, marketing and selling drugs.

If our competitors develop and commercialize products faster than we do, or develop and commercialize products that are superior to our product candidates, our commercial opportunities will be reduced or eliminated. The extent to which any of our product candidates achieve market acceptance will depend on competitive factors, many of which are beyond our control. Competition in the biotechnology and biopharmaceutical industry is intense and has been accentuated by the rapid pace of technology development. Our competitors include large integrated pharmaceutical companies, biotechnology companies that currently have drug and target discovery efforts, universities, and public and private research institutions. Almost all of these entities have substantially greater research and development capabilities and financial, scientific, manufacturing, marketing and sales resources than we do. These organizations also compete with us to:

- attract parties for acquisitions, joint ventures or other collaborations;
- license proprietary technology that is competitive with the technology we are developing;
- attract funding; and
- attract and hire scientific talent and other qualified personnel.

Our competitors may succeed in developing and commercializing products earlier and obtaining regulatory approvals from the FDA more rapidly than we do. Our competitors may also develop products or technologies that are superior to those we are developing, and render our product candidates or technologies obsolete or non-competitive. If we cannot successfully compete with new or existing products, our marketing and sales will suffer and we may not ever be profitable.

Our competitors currently include companies with marketed products and/or an advanced research and development pipeline. The major competitors in the arthritis and psoriasis therapeutic field include Abbott Laboratories, Johnson & Johnson, Amgen, Roche, Pfizer, Novartis, Astellas, Eli Lilly and more. The competitive landscape in the ophthalmic therapeutics field includes Novartis/Alcon, Allergan, Pfizer, Roche/Genentech, Merck (which acquired Inspire Pharmaceuticals), Santen (which acquired Novagali), Bausch & Lomb (which acquired ISTA Pharmaceuticals and is currently being acquired by Valeant), GlaxoSmithKline, or GSK, Sanofi-Aventis (which acquired Fovea) and more. Competitors in the hepatocellular carcinoma, also known as primary liver cancer, or HCC field include companies such as Onyx, Bayer, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Abbott Laboratories, Eli Lilly, Arqule and more. Competitors in the hepatitis C virus, or HCV, field include companies such as Merck, Vertex, Roche, Bristol-Myers Squibb (which acquired Inhibitex), Gilead Sciences (which acquired Pharmasset), Achillion, Idenix, Valeant, Human Genome Sciences, Abbott Laboratories, AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Novartis, Pfizer, Idenix, Johnson & Johnson, Presidio, Medivir, Celgene, Enanta, GSK and more. See “Business—Competition.”

Moreover, several companies have reported the commencement of research projects related to the A3AR. Such companies include CV Therapeutics Inc. (which was acquired by Gilead), King Pharmaceuticals R&D Inv. (which was acquired by Merck), Hoechst Marion Roussel Inc., Novo Nordisk A/S and Inotek Pharmaceuticals. However, we are not aware if such projects are ongoing or have been completed and, to the best of our knowledge, there is no approved drug currently on the market which is similar to our A3AR agonists, nor are we aware of any allosteric modulator in the A3AR product pipeline similar to our allosteric modulator with respect to chemical profile and mechanism of action.

We may suffer losses from product liability claims if our product candidates cause harm to patients.

Any of our product candidates could cause adverse events. Although data from a pooled analysis of 730 patients (527 CF101, 203 placebo) indicates that CF101 is safe and well tolerated at doses up to 4.0 mg administered twice daily for up to 12 weeks, there were incidences (albeit less than or equal to 5%) of adverse events in five completed and fully analyzed trials in inflammatory disease. Such adverse events included nausea, diarrhea, constipation, common and viral syndromes (such as, tonsillitis, otitis and respiratory and urinary tract infections, myalgia, arthralgia, dizziness, headache, palpitations and pruritus. We observed an even lower incidence (less than or equal to 2%) of serious adverse events, including pancytopenia (although extensive evaluation suggests that such adverse event was associated with an inadvertent overdose of MTX), exacerbation of chronic obstructive lung disease and exacerbation of Parkinson’s Disease. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the placebo group in such studies had a higher incidence of overall adverse events than any CF101 dose group and a higher incidence of drug-related adverse events than any CF101 dose group (with the exception of the 1.0 mg group). Safety data from 652 additional subjects treated with CF101 in 3 subsequent Phase II and Phase III trials are consistent with data from previous trials in showing a low incidence of adverse events associated with CF101 treatment, an absence of apparent dose-response of CF101-associated adverse events and incidences of most adverse events in the CF101 groups comparable to those in the placebo group. No new safety concerns have been identified and no novel or unexpected safety concerns have appeared over 24 weeks of treatment in more recent trials. In a trial of 19 patients with hepatocellular carcinoma dosed with CF102 for a median of 190 days, CF102 was generally well-tolerated. The most common CF102-related adverse events were fatigue (5 patients, 26.3%), asthenia and decreased appetite (4 patients each, 21.1%), and pyrexia and constipation (3 patients each, 15.8%).

There is also a risk that certain adverse events may not be observed in clinical trials, but may nonetheless occur in the future. If any of these adverse events occur, they may render our product candidates ineffective or harmful in some patients, and our sales would suffer, materially adversely affecting our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, potential adverse events caused by our product candidates could lead to product liability lawsuits. If product liability lawsuits are successfully brought against us, we may incur substantial liabilities and may be required to limit the marketing and commercialization of our product candidates. Our business exposes us to potential product liability risks, which are inherent in the testing, manufacturing, marketing and sale of pharmaceutical products. We may not be able to avoid product liability claims. Product liability insurance for the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries is generally expensive, if available at all. If, at any time, we are unable to obtain sufficient insurance coverage on reasonable terms or to otherwise protect against potential product liability claims, we may be unable to clinically test, market or commercialize our product candidates. A successful product liability claim brought against us in excess of our insurance coverage, if any, may cause us to incur substantial liabilities, and, as a result, our business, liquidity and results of operations would be materially adversely affected.

Our product candidates will remain subject to ongoing regulatory requirements even if they receive marketing approval, and if we fail to comply with these requirements, we could lose these approvals, and the sales of any approved commercial products could be suspended.

Even if we receive regulatory approval to market a particular product candidate, the product will remain subject to extensive regulatory requirements, including requirements relating to manufacturing, labeling, packaging, adverse event reporting, storage, advertising, promotion, distribution and recordkeeping. Even if regulatory approval of a product is granted, the approval may be subject to limitations on the uses for which the product may be marketed or the conditions of approval, or may contain requirements for costly post-marketing testing and surveillance to monitor the safety or efficacy of the product, which could negatively impact us or our collaboration partners by reducing revenues or increasing expenses, and cause the approved product candidate not to be commercially viable. In addition, as clinical experience with a drug expands after approval, typically because it is used by a greater number and more diverse group of patients after approval than during clinical trials, side effects and other problems may be observed after approval that were not seen or anticipated during pre-approval clinical trials or other studies. Any adverse effects observed after the approval and marketing of a product candidate could result in limitations on the use of or withdrawal of any approved products from the marketplace. Absence of long-term safety data may also limit the approved uses of our products, if any. If we fail to comply with the regulatory requirements of the FDA and other applicable U.S. and foreign regulatory authorities, or previously unknown problems with any approved commercial products, manufacturers or manufacturing processes are discovered, we could be subject to administrative or judicially imposed sanctions or other setbacks, including the following:

- Restrictions on the products, manufacturers or manufacturing process;
- Warning letters;
- Civil or criminal penalties, fines and injunctions;
- Product seizures or detentions;
- Import or export bans or restrictions;
- Voluntary or mandatory product recalls and related publicity requirements;
- Suspension or withdrawal of regulatory approvals;
- Total or partial suspension of production, and
- Refusal to approve pending applications for marketing approval of new products or supplements to approved applications.

If we or our collaborators are slow or unable to adapt to changes in existing regulatory requirements or adoption of new regulatory requirements or policies, marketing approval for our product candidates may be lost or cease to be achievable, resulting in decreased revenue from milestones, product sales or royalties, which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We deal with hazardous materials and must comply with environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, which can be expensive and restrict how we do business.

Our activities and those of our third-party manufacturers on our behalf involve the controlled storage, use and disposal of hazardous materials, including corrosive, explosive and flammable chemicals and other hazardous compounds. We and our manufacturers are subject to U.S. federal, state, local, Israeli and other foreign laws and regulations governing the use, manufacture, storage, handling and disposal of these hazardous materials. Although we believe that our safety procedures for handling and disposing of these materials comply with the standards prescribed by these laws and regulations, we cannot eliminate the risk of accidental contamination or injury from these materials. In addition, if we develop a manufacturing capacity, we may incur substantial costs to comply with environmental regulations and would be subject to the risk of accidental contamination or injury from the use of hazardous materials in our manufacturing process.

In the event of an accident, government authorities may curtail our use of these materials and interrupt our business operations. In addition, we could be liable for any civil damages that result, which may exceed our financial resources and may seriously harm our business. Although our Israeli insurance program covers certain unforeseen sudden pollutions, we do not maintain a separate insurance policy for any of the foregoing types of risks. In addition, although the general liability section of our life sciences policy covers certain unforeseen, sudden environmental issues, pollution in the United States and Canada is excluded from the policy. In the event of environmental discharge or contamination or an accident, we may be held liable for any resulting damages, and any liability could exceed our resources. In addition, we may be subject to liability and may be required to comply with new or existing environmental laws regulating pharmaceuticals or other medical products in the environment.

We may not be able to successfully grow and expand our business. Failure to manage our growth effectively will have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may not be able to successfully grow and expand. Successful implementation of our business plan will require management of growth, which will result in an increase in the level of responsibility for management personnel. To manage growth effectively, we will be required to continue to implement and improve our operating and financial systems and controls to expand, train and manage our employee base. The management, systems and controls currently in place or to be implemented may not be adequate for such growth, and the steps taken to hire personnel and to improve such systems and controls might not be sufficient. If we are unable to manage our growth effectively, it will have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may encounter difficulties in managing our growth. These difficulties could increase our losses.

We may experience rapid and substantial growth in order to achieve our operating plans, which will place a strain on our human and capital resources. If we are unable to manage this growth effectively, our losses could materially increase. Our ability to manage our operations and growth effectively requires us to continue to expend funds to enhance our operational, financial and management controls, reporting systems and procedures and to attract and retain sufficient numbers of talented employees. If we are unable to scale up and implement improvements to our control systems in an efficient or timely manner, or if we encounter deficiencies in existing systems and controls, then we will not be able to make available the products required to successfully commercialize our technology. Failure to attract and retain sufficient numbers of talented employees will further strain our human resources and could impede our growth or result in ineffective growth.

Our ability to effectively recruit and retain qualified officers and directors could also be adversely affected if we experience difficulty in obtaining adequate directors' and officers' liability insurance.

We may be unable to maintain sufficient insurance as a public company to cover liability claims made against our officers and directors. If we are unable to adequately insure our officers and directors, we may not be able to retain or recruit qualified officers and directors to manage our company.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

We license from the National Institute of Health, or the NIH, and Leiden University intellectual property which protects certain small molecules which target the A3AR, in furtherance of our platform technology, and we could lose our rights to these licenses if a dispute with the NIH or Leiden University arises or if we fail to comply with the financial and other terms of the licenses.

We have licensed intellectual property from the NIH and Leiden University pursuant to license agreements, or the License Agreements, relating to molecules which target the A3AR. The License Agreements impose certain payment, reporting, confidentiality and other obligations on us. In the event that we were to breach any of the obligations and fail to cure, the NIH and Leiden University would have the right to terminate the respective License Agreement. In addition, the NIH and Leiden University each have the right to terminate the respective License Agreement upon our bankruptcy, insolvency, or receivership. Further, the NIH retains a paid-up, worldwide license to practice the licensed inventions for government purposes and may require us to grant sublicenses when necessary to fulfill health or safety needs and retains "march-in" rights, *i.e.*, the right to terminate the license, if, among other things, the invention is needed for a public use such as addressing a public health crisis or the licensee or sublicensee fails to take within a reasonable time to take effective steps to achieve practical application of the licensed invention. If any dispute arises with respect to our arrangements with the NIH and Leiden University, such dispute may disrupt our operations and would likely have a material adverse impact on us if resolved in a manner that is unfavorable to our Company. All of our current product candidates are partly based on the intellectual property licensed under the License Agreements, and if the License Agreements were terminated, it would have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects and results of operations.

The failure to obtain or maintain patents, licensing agreements, including our current licensing agreements, and other intellectual property could impact our ability to compete effectively.

To compete effectively, we need to develop and maintain a proprietary position with regard to our own technologies, intellectual property, licensing agreements, product candidates and business. Legal standards relating to the validity and scope of claims in the biotechnology and biopharmaceutical fields are still evolving. Therefore, the degree of future protection for our proprietary rights in our core technologies and any products that might be made using these technologies is also uncertain. The risks and uncertainties that we face with respect to our patents and other proprietary rights include the following:

- while the patents we license have been issued, the pending patent applications we have filed may not result in issued patents or may take longer than we expect to result in issued patents;
- we may be subject to interference proceedings;
- we may be subject to opposition proceedings in foreign countries;

- any patents that are issued may not provide meaningful protection;
- we may not be able to develop additional proprietary technologies that are patentable;
- other companies may challenge patents licensed or issued to us or our customers;
- other companies may independently develop similar or alternative technologies, or duplicate our technologies;
- other companies may design around technologies we have licensed or developed; and
- enforcement of patents is complex, uncertain and expensive.

We cannot be certain that patents will be issued as a result of any of our pending applications, and we cannot be certain that any of our issued patents, whether issued pursuant to our pending applications or licensed from the NIH and Leiden University, will give us adequate protection from competing products. For example, issued patents, including the patents licensed from the NIH and Leiden University, may be circumvented or challenged, declared invalid or unenforceable, or narrowed in scope. In addition, since publication of discoveries in the scientific or patent literature often lags behind actual discoveries, we cannot be certain that we were the first to make our inventions or to file patent applications covering those inventions.

Moreover, the composition of matter patents pertaining to CF101 and CF102 that we licensed from the NIH will expire on July 13, 2014 in Europe and on June 30, 2015 in the United States. As of June 30, 2015, the License Agreement with the NIH will terminate. We do not expect that we will be able to submit an NDA seeking approval of CF101 or CF102 prior to the composition of matter patents' respective expiration dates. However, because CF101 and CF102 each may be a new chemical entity, or NCE, following approval of an NDA, we, if we are the first applicant to obtain NDA approval, may be entitled to five years of data and market exclusivity in the United States with respect to such NCEs. Analogous data and market exclusivity provisions, of varying duration, may be available in Europe and other foreign jurisdictions. We also have rights under our pharmaceutical use issued patents with respect to CF101 and CF102, which provide patent exclusivity within our field of activity until the mid- to late-2020s. While we believe that we may be able to protect our exclusivity in our field of activity through such use patent portfolio and such period of exclusivity, the lack of composition of matter patent protection may diminish our ability to maintain a proprietary position for our intended uses of CF101 and CF102. Moreover, we cannot be certain that we will be the first applicant to obtain an FDA approval for any indication of CF101 and we cannot be certain that we will be entitled to NCE exclusivity. Such diminution of our proprietary position could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operation and financial condition.

It is also possible that others may obtain issued patents that could prevent us from commercializing our products or require us to obtain licenses requiring the payment of significant fees or royalties in order to enable us to conduct our business. As to those patents that we have licensed, our rights depend on maintaining our obligations to the licensor under the applicable license agreement, and we may be unable to do so.

In addition to patents and patent applications, we depend upon trade secrets and proprietary know-how to protect our proprietary technology. We require our employees, consultants, advisors and collaborators to enter into confidentiality agreements that prohibit the disclosure of confidential information to any other parties. We require our employees and consultants to disclose and assign to us their ideas, developments, discoveries and inventions. These agreements may not, however, provide adequate protection for our trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information in the event of any unauthorized use or disclosure.

Costly litigation may be necessary to protect our intellectual property rights and we may be subject to claims alleging the violation of the intellectual property rights of others.

We may face significant expense and liability as a result of litigation or other proceedings relating to patents and other intellectual property rights of others. In the event that another party has also filed a patent application or been issued a patent relating to an invention or technology claimed by us in pending applications, we may be required to participate in an interference proceeding declared by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office to determine priority of invention, which could result in substantial uncertainties and costs for us, even if the eventual outcome were favorable to us. We, or our licensors, also could be required to participate in interference proceedings involving issued patents and pending applications of another entity. An adverse outcome in an interference proceeding could require us to cease using the technology or to license rights from prevailing third parties.

The cost to us of any patent litigation or other proceeding relating to our licensed patents or patent applications, even if resolved in our favor, could be substantial. Our ability to enforce our patent protection could be limited by our financial resources, and may be subject to lengthy delays. If we are unable to effectively enforce our proprietary rights, or if we are found to infringe the rights of others, we may be in breach of our License Agreement.

A third party may claim that we are using inventions claimed by their patents and may go to court to stop us from engaging in our normal operations and activities, such as research, development and the sale of any future products. Such lawsuits are expensive and would consume time and other resources. There is a risk that the court will decide that we are infringing the third party's patents and will order us to stop the activities claimed by the patents, redesign our products or processes to avoid infringement or obtain licenses (which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms). In addition, there is a risk that a court will order us to pay the other party damages for having infringed their patents.

Moreover, there is no guarantee that any prevailing patent owner would offer us a license so that we could continue to engage in activities claimed by the patent, or that such a license, if made available to us, could be acquired on commercially acceptable terms. In addition, third parties may, in the future, assert other intellectual property infringement claims against us with respect to our product candidates, technologies or other matters.

We rely on confidentiality agreements that could be breached and may be difficult to enforce, which could result in third parties using our intellectual property to compete against us.

Although we believe that we take reasonable steps to protect our intellectual property, including the use of agreements relating to the non-disclosure of confidential information to third parties, as well as agreements that purport to require the disclosure and assignment to us of the rights to the ideas, developments, discoveries and inventions of our employees and consultants while we employ them, the agreements can be difficult and costly to enforce. Although we seek to obtain these types of agreements from our contractors, consultants, advisors and research collaborators, to the extent that employees and consultants utilize or independently develop intellectual property in connection with any of our projects, disputes may arise as to the intellectual property rights associated with our products. If a dispute arises, a court may determine that the right belongs to a third party. In addition, enforcement of our rights can be costly and unpredictable. We also rely on trade secrets and proprietary know-how that we seek to protect in part by confidentiality agreements with our employees, contractors, consultants, advisors or others. Despite the protective measures we employ, we still face the risk that:

- these agreements may be breached;
- these agreements may not provide adequate remedies for the applicable type of breach;
- our trade secrets or proprietary know-how will otherwise become known; or
- our competitors will independently develop similar technology or proprietary information.

International patent protection is particularly uncertain, and if we are involved in opposition proceedings in foreign countries, we may have to expend substantial sums and management resources.

Patent law outside the United States is in some cases different than in the United States and is currently undergoing review and revision in many countries. Further, the laws of some foreign countries may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. For example, certain countries do not grant patent claims that are directed to the treatment of humans. We may participate in opposition proceedings to determine the validity of our foreign patents or our competitors' foreign patents, which could result in substantial costs and diversion of our efforts.

Although most jurisdictions in which we have applied for, intend to apply for, or have been issued patents have patent protection laws similar to those of the United States, some of them do not. For example, we expect to do business in Brazil and India in the future. However, the Brazilian drug regulatory agency, ENVISA, has the authority to nullify patents on the basis of its perceived public interest and the Indian patent law does not allow patent protection for new uses of pharmaceuticals (many of our current patent applications are of such nature). Additionally, due to uncertainty in patent protection law, we have not filed applications in many countries where significant markets exist, including Indonesia, Pakistan, Russia, African countries and Taiwan.

We may be unable to protect the intellectual property rights of the third parties from whom we license certain of our intellectual property or with whom we have entered into other strategic relationships.

Certain of our intellectual property rights are currently licensed from the NIH and Leiden University, and, in the future, we intend to continue to license intellectual property from the NIH and Leiden University and/or other universities and/or strategic partners. Such third parties may determine not to protect the intellectual property rights that we license from them and we may be unable defend such intellectual property rights on our own or we may have to undertake costly litigation to defend the intellectual property rights of such third parties. There can be no assurances that we will continue to have proprietary rights to any of the intellectual property that we license from such third parties or otherwise have the right to use through similar strategic relationships. Any loss or limitations on use with respect to our right to use such intellectual property licensed from third parties or otherwise obtained from third parties with whom we have entered into strategic relationships could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Under current U.S. and Israeli law, we may not be able to enforce employees' covenants not to compete and therefore may be unable to prevent our competitors from benefiting from the expertise of some of our former employees.

We have entered into non-competition agreements with our key employees, in most cases within the framework of their employment agreements. These agreements prohibit our key employees, if they cease working for us, from competing directly with us or working for our competitors for a limited period. Under applicable U.S. and Israeli law, we may be unable to enforce these agreements. If we cannot enforce our non-competition agreements with our employees, then we may be unable to prevent our competitors from benefiting from the expertise of our former employees, which could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and ability to capitalize on our proprietary information.

Intellectual property rights do not necessarily address all potential threats to our competitive advantage.

The degree of future protection afforded by our intellectual property rights is uncertain because intellectual property rights have limitations, and may not adequately protect our business, or permit us to maintain our competitive advantage. The following examples are illustrative:

- Others may be able to make compounds that are the same as or similar to our product candidates but that are not covered by the claims of the patents that we own or have exclusively licensed;
- We or our licensors or any future strategic partners might not have been the first to make the inventions covered by the issued patent or pending patent application that we own or have exclusively licensed;
- We or our licensors or any future strategic partners might not have been the first to file patent applications covering certain of our inventions;
- Others may independently develop similar or alternative technologies or duplicate any of our technologies without infringing our intellectual property rights;
- It is possible that our pending patent applications will not lead to issued patents;
- Issued patents that we own or have exclusively licensed may not provide us with any competitive advantages, or may be held invalid or unenforceable, as a result of legal challenges by our competitors;
- Our competitors might conduct research and development activities in countries where we do not have patent rights and then use the information learned from such activities to develop competitive products for sale in our major commercial markets;
- We may not develop additional proprietary technologies that are patentable; and
- The patents of others may have an adverse effect on our business.

We may be subject to claims challenging the inventorship of our patents and other intellectual property.

We may be subject to claims that former employees, collaborators or other third parties have an interest in our patents or other intellectual property as an inventor or co-inventor. For example, we may have inventorship disputes arise from conflicting obligations of consultants or others who are involved in developing our product candidates. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these and other claims challenging inventorship. If we fail in defending any such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights, such as exclusive ownership of, or right to use, valuable intellectual property. Such an outcome could have a material adverse effect on our business. Even if we are successful in defending against such claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management and other employees. In addition, the Israeli Supreme Court ruled in 2012 that an employee who receives a patent or contributes to an invention during his employment may be allowed to seek compensation for it from their employer, even if the employee's contract of employment specifically states otherwise and the employee has transferred all intellectual property rights to the employer. The Israeli Supreme Court ruled that the fact that a contract revokes the employee's right for royalties and compensation, does not rule out the right of the employee to claim their right for royalties. As a result, it is unclear if, and to what extent, our employees may be able to claim compensation with respect to our future revenue. As a result, we may receive less revenue from future products if such claims are successful which in turn could impact our future profitability.

Risks Related to Our Industry

We are subject to government regulations and we may experience delays in obtaining required regulatory approvals in the United States to market our proposed product candidates.

Various aspects of our operations are subject to federal, state or local laws, rules and regulations, any of which may change from time to time. Costs arising out of any regulatory developments could be time-consuming and expensive and could divert management resources and attention and, consequently, could adversely affect our business operations and financial performance.

Delays in regulatory approval, limitations in regulatory approval and withdrawals of regulatory approval may have a material adverse effect on us. If we experience significant delays in testing or receiving approvals or sign-offs to conduct clinical trials, our product development costs, or our ability to license product candidates, will increase. If the FDA grants regulatory approval to market a product, this approval will be limited to those disease states and conditions for which the product has demonstrated, through clinical trials, to be safe and effective. Any product approvals that we receive in the future could also include significant restrictions on the use or marketing of our products. Product approvals, if granted, can be withdrawn for failure to comply with regulatory requirements or upon the occurrence of adverse events following commercial introduction of the products. Failure to comply with applicable FDA or other applicable regulatory requirements may result in criminal prosecution, civil penalties, recall or seizure of products, total or partial suspension of production or injunction, as well as other regulatory action against our product candidates or us. If approval is withdrawn for a product, or if a product were seized or recalled, we would be unable to sell or license that product and our revenues would suffer. In addition, outside the United States, our ability to market any of our potential products is contingent upon receiving market application authorizations from the appropriate regulatory authorities and these foreign regulatory approval processes include all of the risks associated with the FDA approval process described above.

We expect the healthcare industry to face increased limitations on reimbursement as a result of healthcare reform, which could adversely affect third-party coverage of our products and how much or under what circumstances healthcare providers will prescribe or administer our products.

In both the United States and other countries, sales of our products will depend in part upon the availability of reimbursement from third-party payors, which include governmental authorities, managed care organizations and other private health insurers. Third-party payors are increasingly challenging the price and examining the cost effectiveness of medical products and services.

Increasing expenditures for healthcare have been the subject of considerable public attention in the United States. Both private and government entities are seeking ways to reduce or contain healthcare costs. Numerous proposals that would effect changes in the U.S. healthcare system have been introduced or proposed in Congress and in some state legislatures, including reducing reimbursement for prescription products and reducing the levels at which consumers and healthcare providers are reimbursed for purchases of pharmaceutical products.

In 2010, the United States Congress enacted the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 or, Affordable Care Act. The Affordable Care Act seeks to reduce the federal deficit and the rate of growth in health care spending through, among other things, stronger prevention and wellness measures, increased access to primary care, changes in health care delivery systems and the creation of health insurance exchanges. Enrollment in the health insurance exchanges began in October 2013. The Affordable Care Act requires the pharmaceutical industry to share in the costs of reform, by, among other things, increasing Medicaid rebates and expanding Medicaid rebates to cover Medicaid managed care programs. Other components of healthcare reform include funding of pharmaceutical costs for Medicare patients in excess of the prescription drug coverage limit and below the catastrophic coverage threshold. Under the Affordable Care Act, pharmaceutical companies are now obligated to fund 50% of the patient obligation for branded prescription pharmaceuticals in this gap, or "donut hole." Additionally, commencing in 2011, an excise tax was levied against certain branded pharmaceutical products. The tax is specified by statute to be approximately $3 billion in 2012 through 2016, $3.5 billion in 2017, $4.2 billion in 2018, and $2.8 billion each year thereafter. The tax is to be apportioned to qualifying pharmaceutical companies based on an allocation of their governmental programs as a portion of total pharmaceutical government programs.

Although we cannot predict the full effect on our business of the implementation of existing legislation, including the Affordable Care Act or the enactment of additional legislation, we believe that legislation or regulations that reduce reimbursement for or restrict coverage of our products could adversely affect how much or under what circumstances healthcare providers will prescribe or administer our products. This could materially and adversely affect our business by reducing our ability to generate revenue, raise capital, obtain additional collaborators and market our products. In addition, we believe the increasing emphasis on managed care in the United States has and will continue to put pressure on the price and usage of pharmaceutical products, which may adversely impact product sales.

We are subject to federal anti-kickback laws and regulations. Our failure to comply with these laws and regulations could have adverse consequences to us.

There are extensive U.S. federal and state laws and regulations prohibiting fraud and abuse in the healthcare industry that can result in significant criminal and civil penalties. These federal laws include: the anti-kickback statute, which prohibits certain business practices and relationships, including the payment or receipt of remuneration for the referral of patients whose care will be paid by Medicare or other federal healthcare programs; the physician self-referral prohibition, commonly referred to as the Stark Law; the anti-inducement law, which prohibits providers from offering anything to a Medicare or Medicaid beneficiary to induce that beneficiary to use items or services covered by either program; the False Claims Act, which prohibits any person from knowingly presenting or causing to be presented false or fraudulent claims for payment by the federal government, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs; and the Civil Monetary Penalties Law, which authorizes the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to impose civil penalties administratively for fraudulent or abusive acts.

Sanctions for violating these federal laws include criminal and civil penalties that range from punitive sanctions, damage assessments, money penalties, imprisonment, denial of Medicare and Medicaid payments, or exclusion from the Medicare and Medicaid programs, or both, and debarment. As federal and state budget pressures continue, federal and state administrative agencies may also continue to escalate investigation and enforcement efforts to root out waste and to control fraud and abuse in governmental healthcare programs. Private enforcement of healthcare fraud has also increased, due in large part to amendments to the civil False Claims Act in 1986 that were designed to encourage private persons to sue on behalf of the government. A violation of any of these federal and state fraud and abuse laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and financial condition. An investigation into the use by physicians of any of our products once commercialized may dissuade physicians from either purchasing or using them, and could have a material adverse effect on our ability to commercialize those products.

Risks Related to our Ordinary Shares and ADSs

We may be a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes in 2013 or in any subsequent year. There may be negative tax consequences for U.S. taxpayers that are holders of our ordinary shares or our ADSs.

We 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 our gross income is "passive income" or (ii) on average at least 50% of our 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 a public offering. 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. We may be a PFIC during 2013 and although we have not determined whether we will be a PFIC in 2014, or in any subsequent year, our operating results for any such years may cause us to be a PFIC. If we are a PFIC in 2013, or any subsequent year, and a U.S. shareholder does not make an election to treat us as a "qualified electing fund," or QEF, or make a "mark-to-market" election, then "excess distributions" to a U.S. shareholder, and any gain realized on the sale or other disposition of our ordinary shares or ADSs will be subject to special rules. Under these rules: (i) the excess distribution or gain would be allocated ratably over the U.S. shareholder's holding period for the ordinary shares (or ADSs, as the case may be); (ii) the amount allocated to the current taxable year and any period prior to the first day of the first taxable year in which we were a PFIC would be taxed as ordinary income; and (iii) 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. In addition, if the U.S. Internal Revenue Service determines that we are a PFIC for a year with respect to which we have determined that we were not a PFIC, it may be too late for a U.S. shareholder to make a timely QEF or mark-to-market election. U.S. shareholders who hold our ordinary shares or ADSs during a period when we are a PFIC will be subject to the foregoing rules, even if we cease to be a PFIC in subsequent years, subject to exceptions for U.S. shareholders who made a timely QEF or mark-to-market election. A U.S. shareholder can make a QEF election by completing the relevant portions of and filing IRS Form 8621 in accordance with the instructions thereto. Upon request, we will annually furnish U.S. shareholders 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. shareholder) and to make and maintain a valid QEF election for any year in which we or any of our subsidiaries that we control is a PFIC.

The market price of our ordinary shares is, and the market price of our ADSs will be, subject to fluctuation, which could result in substantial losses by our investors.

The stock market in general and the market price of our ordinary shares on the TASE, in particular, is subject to fluctuation, and changes in our share price may be unrelated to our operating performance. The market price of our ordinary shares on the TASE has fluctuated in the past, and we expect it will continue to do so. It is likely that the market price of our ADSs will likewise be subject to wide fluctuations. The market price of our ordinary shares and ADSs are and will be subject to a number of factors, including:

- announcements of technological innovations or new products by us or others;
- announcements by us of significant strategic partnerships, out-licensing, in-licensing, joint ventures, acquisitions or capital commitments;
- expiration or terminations of licenses, research contracts or other collaboration agreements;
- public concern as to the safety of drugs we, our licensees or others develop;
- general market conditions;
- the volatility of market prices for shares of biotechnology companies generally;
- success of research and development projects;
- success in clinical and preclinical studies;
- departure of key personnel;
- developments concerning intellectual property rights or regulatory approvals;
- variations in our and our competitors' results of operations;
- changes in earnings estimates or recommendations by securities analysts, if our ordinary shares or ADSs are covered by analysts;

- changes in government regulations or patent decisions;
- developments by our licensees; and
- general market conditions and other factors, including factors unrelated to our operating performance.

These factors and any corresponding price fluctuations may materially and adversely affect the market price of our ordinary shares and ADSs and result in substantial losses by our investors.

Additionally, market prices for securities of biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies historically have been very volatile. The market for these securities has from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations for reasons unrelated to the operating performance of any one company. In the past, following periods of market volatility, shareholders have often instituted securities class action litigation. If we were involved in securities litigation, it could have a substantial cost and divert resources and attention of management from our business, even if we are successful. Future sales of our ordinary shares or ADSs could reduce the market price of our ordinary shares and ADSs.

Substantial sales of our ordinary shares or ADSs either on the TASE or on the NYSE MKT, as applicable, may cause the market price of our ordinary shares or ADSs to decline.

Sales by us or our security-holders of substantial amounts of our ordinary shares or ADSs, or the perception that these sales may occur in the future, could cause a reduction in the market price of our ordinary shares or ADSs. The issuance of any additional ordinary shares or ADSs, or any securities that are exercisable for or convertible into our ordinary shares or ADSs, may have an adverse effect on the market price of our ordinary shares or ADSs, as applicable, and will have a dilutive effect on our shareholders.

Our ADS holders are not shareholders and do not have shareholder rights.

The Bank of New York Mellon, as Depositary, executes and delivers our ADSs on our behalf. Each ADS is a certificate evidencing a specific number of ordinary shares. Our ADS holders will not be treated as shareholders and do not have the rights of shareholders. The depositary will be the holder of the shares underlying our ADSs. Holders of our ADSs will have ADS holder rights. A deposit agreement among us, the depositary and our ADS holders, and the beneficial owners of ADSs, sets out ADS holder rights as well as the rights and obligations of the depositary. New York law governs the deposit agreement and the ADSs. Our shareholders have shareholder rights. Israeli law and our Articles of Association govern shareholder rights. Our ADS holders do not have the same voting rights as our shareholders. Shareholders are entitled to our notices of general meetings and to attend and vote at our general meetings of shareholders. At a general meeting, every shareholder present (in person or by proxy, attorney or representative) and entitled to vote has one vote. This is subject to any other rights or restrictions which may be attached to any shares. Our ADS holders may instruct the depositary to vote the ordinary shares underlying their ADSs, but only if we ask the depositary to ask for their instructions. If we do not ask the depositary to ask for the instructions, our ADS holders are not entitled to receive our notices of general meeting or instruct the depositary how to vote. Our ADS holders will not be entitled to attend and vote at a general meeting unless they withdraw the ordinary shares from the depository. However, our ADS holders may not know about the meeting enough in advance to withdraw the ordinary shares. If we ask for our ADS holders' instructions, the depositary will notify our ADS holders of the upcoming vote and arrange to deliver our voting materials and form of notice to them. The depositary will try, as far as is practical, subject to the provisions of the deposit agreement, to vote the shares as our ADS holders instruct. The depositary will not vote or attempt to exercise the right to vote other than in accordance with the instructions of the ADS holders. We cannot assure our ADS holders that they will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that they can instruct the depositary to vote their shares. In addition, there may be other circumstances in which our ADS holders may not be able to exercise voting rights.

Our ADS holders do not have the same rights to receive dividends or other distributions as our shareholders. Subject to any special rights or restrictions attached to a share, the directors may determine that a dividend will be payable on a share and fix the amount, the time for payment and the method for payment (although we have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our ordinary shares and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future). Dividends and other distributions payable to our shareholders with respect to our ordinary shares generally will be payable directly to them. Any dividends or distributions payable with respect to ordinary shares will be paid to the depositary, which has agreed to pay to our ADS holders the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on shares or other deposited securities, after deducting its fees and expenses. Our ADS holders will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of ordinary shares their ADSs represent. In addition, there may be certain circumstances in which the depositary may not pay to our ADS holders amounts distributed by us as a dividend or distribution.

Our ordinary shares and our ADSs are traded on different markets and this may result in price variations.

Our ordinary shares have traded on the TASE since October 2005 and our ADSs have been listed on the NYSE MKT since November 2013. Trading in our securities on these markets will take place in different currencies (U.S. dollars on the NYSE MKT and NIS on the TASE), and at different times (resulting from different time zones, different trading days and different public holidays in the United States and Israel). The trading prices of our securities on these two markets may differ due to these and other factors. Any decrease in the price of our securities on one of these markets could cause a decrease in the trading price of our securities on the other market.

Our ADSs have a limited prior trading history in the United States, and an active market may not develop, which may limit the ability of our investors to sell our ADSs in the United States.

There is a limited public market for our ADSs or ordinary shares in the United States. Although we recently listed our ADSs on the NYSE MKT, our ADSs are thinly traded and an active trading market for our ADSs may never develop or may not be sustained if one develops. If an active market for our ADSs does not develop or is not sustained, it may be difficult to sell your ADSs.

We have incurred significant additional increased costs as a result of the listing of our ADSs for trading on the NYSE MKT, and our management is required to devote substantial time to new compliance initiatives as well as to compliance with ongoing U.S. and Israeli reporting requirements.

As a public company in the United States, we incur additional significant accounting, legal and other expenses that we did not incur before becoming a reporting company in the United States. We also incur costs associated with corporate governance requirements of the SEC and the NYSE MKT Company Guide, as well as requirements under Section 404 and other provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act as a result of our ADSs being listed on the NYSE MKT. These rules and regulations have increased our legal and financial compliance costs, introduced new costs such as investor relations, stock exchange listing fees and shareholder reporting, and made some activities more time consuming and costly. The implementation and testing of such processes and systems may require us to hire outside consultants and incur other significant costs. Any future changes in the laws and regulations affecting public companies in the United States and Israel, including Section 404 and other provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the rules and regulations adopted by the SEC and the NYSE MKT Company Guide, as well as applicable Israeli reporting requirements, for so long as they apply to us, may result in increased costs to us as we respond to such changes. These laws, rules and regulations could make it more difficult or more costly for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including director and officer liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. The impact of these requirements could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors, our board committees or as executive officers.

As a foreign private issuer, we are permitted to follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of applicable SEC and NYSE MKT requirements, which may result in less protection than is accorded to investors under rules applicable to domestic issuers.

As a foreign private issuer, we will be permitted to follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of those otherwise required under the NYSE MKT Company Guide for domestic issuers. For instance, we may follow home country practice in Israel with regard to, among other things, composition and function of the audit committee and other committees of our board of directors and certain general corporate governance matters. In addition, in certain instances we will follow our home country law, instead of the NYSE MKT Company Guide, which requires that we obtain shareholder approval for certain dilutive events, such as an issuance that will result in a change of control of the company, certain transactions other than a public offering involving issuances of a 20% or more interest in the company and certain acquisitions of the stock or assets of another company. We comply with the director independence requirements of the NYSE MKT Company Guide, including the requirement that a majority of the board of directors be independent, and make the required affirmative determination thereunder upon filing the listing application with the NYSE MKT. Following our home country governance practices as opposed to the requirements that would otherwise apply to a United States company listed on the NYSE MKT may provide less protection than is accorded to investors under the NYSE MKT Company Guide applicable to domestic issuers.

In addition, as a foreign private issuer, we will be exempt from the rules and regulations under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, related to the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our officers, directors and principal shareholders will be exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we will not be required under the Exchange Act to file annual, quarterly and current reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as domestic companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act.

Because we became a reporting company under the Exchange Act by means of filing a Form 20-F, we may have difficulty attract the attention of research analysts at major brokerage firms.

Because we did not become a reporting company by conducting an underwritten initial public offering in the U.S., we may have difficulty attracting the attention of security analysts at major brokerage firms in order for them to provide coverage of our company. The failure to receive research coverage or support in the market for our shares will have an adverse effect on our ability to develop a liquid market for our ADSs.

If we are unable to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act as they apply to a foreign private issuer that is listing on a U.S. exchange for the first time, or our internal control over financial reporting is not effective, the reliability of our financial statements may be questioned and our share price and ADS price may suffer.

We have become subject to the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act since our ADSs are listed on the NYSE MKT. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires companies subject to the reporting requirements of the U.S. securities laws to do a comprehensive evaluation of its and its subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting. To comply with this statute, we must document and test our internal control procedures and our management will in the future be required to assess and issue a report concerning our internal control over financial reporting. Our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2013 does not include a report of management's assessment regarding internal control over financial reporting due to a transition period established by rules of the SEC for newly public companies, however, we will be required to include a report of management's assessment regarding internal control over financial reporting in future annual reports. In addition, under the JOBS Act, emerging growth companies, like ourselves, are exempt from certain reporting requirements, including the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Under this exemption, our auditor will not be required to attest to and report on our management's assessment of our internal control over financial reporting during a five-year transition period. We will need to prepare for compliance with Section 404 by strengthening, assessing and testing our system of internal controls to provide the basis for our report. However, the continuous process of strengthening our internal controls and complying with Section 404 is complicated and time-consuming. Furthermore, as our business continues to grow both domestically and internationally, our internal controls will become more complex and will require significantly more resources and attention to ensure our internal controls remain effective overall. During the course of the testing, our management may identify material weaknesses or significant deficiencies, which may not be remedied in a timely manner to meet the deadline imposed by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. If our management cannot favorably assess the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, or our independent registered public accounting firm identifies material weaknesses in our internal controls, investor confidence in our financial results may weaken, and the market price of our securities may suffer.

As an "emerging growth company" under the JOBS Act, we are permitted to, and intend to, rely on exemptions from certain disclosure requirements.

As an "emerging growth company" under the JOBS Act, we are permitted to, and intend to, rely on exemptions from certain disclosure requirements. We are an emerging growth company until the earliest of: (i) the last day of the fiscal year during which we had total annual gross revenues of $1 billion or more, (ii) the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the first sale of our common stock pursuant to an effective registration statement, (iii) the date on which we have, during the previous three-year period, issued more than $1 billion in non-convertible debt or (iv) the date on which we are deemed a "large accelerated issuer" as defined in Regulation S-K of the Securities Act of 1933, or Securities Act. For so long as we remain an emerging growth company, we will not be required to:

- have an auditor report on our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act;
- comply with any requirement that may be adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or the PCAOB, regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor's report providing additional information about the audit and the financial statements (auditor discussion and analysis);
- submit certain executive compensation matters to shareholders advisory votes pursuant to the "say on frequency" and "say on pay" provisions (requiring a non-binding shareholder vote to approve compensation of certain executive officers) and the "say on golden parachute" provisions (requiring a non-binding shareholder vote to approve golden parachute arrangements for certain executive officers in connection with mergers and certain other business combinations) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010; and
- include detailed compensation discussion and analysis in our filings under the Exchange Act, and instead may provide a reduced level of disclosure concerning executive compensation.

Although we intend to rely on the exemptions provided in the JOBS Act, the exact implications of the JOBS Act for us are still subject to interpretations and guidance by the SEC and other regulatory agencies. In addition, as our business grows, we may no longer satisfy the conditions of an emerging growth company. We are currently evaluating and monitoring developments with respect to these new rules and we cannot assure you that we will be able to take advantage of all of the benefits from the JOBS Act.

Risks Related to our Operations in Israel

We conduct our operations in Israel and therefore our results may be adversely affected by political, economic and military instability in Israel and its region.

Our headquarters, all of our operations and some of our suppliers and third party contractors are located in central Israel and our key employees, officers and most of our directors are residents of Israel. Accordingly, political, economic and military conditions in Israel and the surrounding region may directly affect our business. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Any hostilities involving Israel or the interruption or curtailment of trade within Israel or between Israel and its trading partners could adversely affect our operations and results of operations and could make it more difficult for us to raise capital. During the winter of 2008, Israel was engaged in an armed conflict with Hamas, a militia group and political party operating in the Gaza Strip, and during the summer of 2006, Israel was engaged in an armed conflict with Hezbollah, a Lebanese Islamist Shiite militia group and political party. These conflicts involved missile strikes against civilian targets in various parts of Israel, and negatively affected business conditions in Israel. Recent political uprisings and social unrest in various countries in the Middle East and North Africa are affecting the political stability of those countries. This instability may lead to deterioration of the political relationships that exist between Israel and these countries, and have raised concerns regarding security in the region and the potential for armed conflict. Any armed conflicts, terrorist

activities or political instability in the region could adversely affect business conditions and could harm our results of operations. For example, any major escalation in hostilities in the region could result in a portion of our employees and service providers being called up to perform military duty for an extended period of time. Parties with whom we do business have sometimes declined to travel to Israel during periods of heightened unrest or tension, forcing us to make alternative arrangements when necessary. In addition, the political and security situation in Israel may result in parties with whom we have agreements involving performance in Israel claiming that they are not obligated to perform their commitments under those agreements pursuant to force majeure provisions in such agreements.

Our commercial insurance does not cover losses that may occur as a result of events associated with the security situation in the Middle East. Although the Israeli government currently covers the reinstatement value of direct damages that are caused by terrorist attacks or acts of war, we cannot assure you that this government coverage will be maintained. Any losses or damages incurred by us could have a material adverse effect on our business. Any armed conflicts or political instability in the region would likely negatively affect business conditions and could harm our results of operations.

Further, in the past, the State of Israel and Israeli companies have been subjected to an economic boycott. Several countries still restrict business with the State of Israel and with Israeli companies. These restrictive laws and policies may have an adverse impact on our operating results, financial condition or the expansion of our business.

Our operations may be disrupted as a result of the obligation of Israeli citizens to perform military service.

Many Israeli citizens, including Motti Farbstein, our Chief Operating and Financial Officer, are obligated to perform one month, and in some cases more, of annual military reserve duty until they reach the age of 45 (or older, for reservists with certain occupations) and, in the event of a military conflict, may be called to active duty. In response to increases in terrorist activity, there have been periods of significant call-ups of military reservists. It is possible that there will be military reserve duty call-ups in the future. Our operations could be disrupted by such call-ups, which may include the call-up of Motti Farbstein. Such disruption could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Because a certain portion of our expenses is incurred in currencies other than the NIS, our results of operations may be harmed by currency fluctuations and inflation.

Our reporting and functional currency is the NIS, and we pay a substantial portion of our expenses in NIS. The revenues from our licensing arrangements are payable in U.S. dollars and we expect our revenues from future licensing arrangements to be denominated in U.S. dollars or in Euros. As a result, we are exposed to the currency fluctuation risks relating to the recording of our revenues in NIS. For example, if the NIS strengthens against either the U.S. dollar or the Euro, our reported revenues in NIS may be lower than anticipated. The Israeli rate of inflation has not offset or compounded the effects caused by fluctuations between the NIS and the U.S. dollar or the Euro. To date, we have not engaged in hedging transactions. Although the Israeli rate of inflation has not had a material adverse effect on our financial condition during 2011, 2012, or 2013 to date, we may, in the future, decide to enter into currency hedging transactions to decrease the risk of financial exposure from fluctuations in the exchange rates of the currencies mentioned above in relation to the NIS. These measures, however, may not adequately protect us from material adverse effects.

Provisions of Israeli law may delay, prevent or otherwise impede a merger with, or an acquisition of, our Company, which could prevent a change of control, even when the terms of such a transaction are favorable to us and our shareholders.

Israeli corporate law regulates mergers, requires tender offers for acquisitions of shares above specified thresholds, requires special approvals for transactions involving directors, officers or significant shareholders and regulates other matters that may be relevant to these types of transactions. For example, a merger may not be consummated unless at least 50 days have passed from the date that a merger proposal was filed by each merging company with the Israel Registrar of Companies and at least 30 days from the date that the shareholders of both merging companies approved the merger. In addition, a majority of each class of securities of the target company must approve a merger. Moreover, a full tender offer can only be completed if the acquirer receives at least 95% of the issued share capital; provided that, pursuant to an amendment to the Israeli Companies Law, effective as of May 15, 2011, a majority of the offerees that do not have a personal interest in such tender offer shall have approved the tender offer; except that, if the total votes to reject the tender offer represent less than 2% of our issued and outstanding share capital, in the aggregate, approval by a majority of the offerees that do not have a personal interest in such tender offer is not required to complete the tender offer), and the shareholders, including those who indicated their acceptance of the tender offer, may, at any time within six months following the completion of the tender offer, petition the court to alter the consideration for the acquisition (unless the acquirer stipulated in the tender offer that a shareholder that accepts the offer may not seek appraisal rights).

Furthermore, Israeli tax considerations may make potential transactions unappealing to us or to our shareholders whose country of residence does not have a tax treaty with Israel exempting such shareholders from Israeli tax. For example, Israeli tax law does not recognize tax-free share exchanges to the same extent as U.S. tax law. With respect to mergers, Israeli tax law allows for tax deferral in certain circumstances but makes the deferral contingent on the fulfillment of numerous conditions, including a holding period of two years from the date of the transaction during which sales and dispositions of shares of the participating companies are restricted. Moreover, with respect to certain share swap transactions, the tax deferral is limited in time, and when such time expires, the tax becomes payable even if no actual disposition of the shares has occurred.

These and other similar provisions could delay, prevent or impede an acquisition of us or our merger with another company, even if such an acquisition or merger would be beneficial to us or to our shareholders. See "Description of Share Capital".

It may be difficult to enforce a U.S. judgment against us and our officers and directors named in this prospectus n Israel or the United States, or to serve process on our officers and directors.

We are incorporated in Israel. All of our executive officers and directors listed in this prospectus reside outside of the United States, and all of our assets and most of the assets of our executive officers and directors are located outside of the United States. Therefore, a judgment obtained against us or most of our executive officers and all of our directors in the United States, including one based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws, may not be collectible in the United States and may not be enforced by an Israeli court. It also may be difficult for you to effect service of process on these persons in the United States or to assert U.S. securities law claims in original actions instituted in Israel.

Your rights and responsibilities as a shareholder will be governed by Israeli law which may differ in some respects from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders of U.S. companies.

We are incorporated under Israeli law. The rights and responsibilities of the holders of our ordinary shares and ADSs are governed by our Articles of Association and Israeli law. These rights and responsibilities differ in some respects from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders in typical U.S.-based corporations. In particular, a shareholder of an Israeli company has a duty to act in good faith toward the company and other shareholders and to refrain from abusing its power in the company, including, among other things, in voting at the general meeting of shareholders on matters such as amendments to a company's articles of association, increases in a company's authorized share capital, mergers and acquisitions and interested party transactions requiring shareholder approval. In addition, a shareholder who knows that it possesses the power to determine the outcome of a shareholder vote or to appoint or prevent the appointment of a director or executive officer in the company has a duty of fairness toward the company. There is limited case law available to assist us in understanding the implications of these provisions that govern shareholders' actions. These provisions may be interpreted to impose additional obligations and liabilities on holders of our ordinary shares and ADSs that are not typically imposed on shareholders of U.S. corporations.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements, about our expectations, beliefs or intentions regarding, among other things, our product development efforts, business, financial condition, results of operations, strategies or prospects. In addition, from time to time, we or our representatives have made or may make forward-looking statements, orally or in writing. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "believe," "expect," "intend," "plan," "may," "should" or "anticipate" or their negatives or other variations of these words or other comparable words or by the fact that these statements do not relate strictly to historical or current matters. These forward-looking statements may be included in, but are not limited to, various filings made by us with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, press releases or oral statements made by or with the approval of one of our authorized executive officers. Forward-looking statements relate to anticipated or expected events, activities, trends or results as of the date they are made. Because forward-looking statements relate to matters that have not yet occurred, these statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from any future results expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Many factors could cause our actual activities or results to differ materially from the activities and results anticipated in forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, the factors summarized below.

This prospectus identifies important factors which could cause our actual results to differ materially from those indicated by the forward-looking statements, particularly those set forth under the heading "Risk Factors." The risk factors included in this prospectus are not necessarily all of the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any of our forward-looking statements. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

- the initiation, timing, progress and results of our preclinical studies, clinical trials and other product candidate development efforts;
- our ability to advance our product candidates into clinical trials or to successfully complete our preclinical studies or clinical trials;
- our receipt of regulatory approvals for our product candidates, and the timing of other regulatory filings and approvals;
- the clinical development, commercialization and market acceptance of our product candidates;

- our ability to establish and maintain corporate collaborations;
- the implementation of our business model and strategic plans for our business and product candidates;
- the scope of protection we are able to establish and maintain for intellectual property rights covering our product candidates and our ability to operate our business without infringing the intellectual property rights of others;
- estimates of our expenses, future revenues, capital requirements and our needs for additional financing;
- competitive companies, technologies and our industry; and
- statements as to the impact of the political and security situation in Israel on our business.

All forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf speak only as of the date of this prospectus and are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements included in this prospectus. We undertake no obligations to update or revise forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. In evaluating forward-looking statements, you should consider these risks and uncertainties.

EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION

The following table sets forth information regarding the exchange rates of U.S. dollars per NIS for the periods indicated. Average rates are calculated by using the daily representative rates as reported by the Bank of Israel on the last day of each month during the periods presented.

	NIS per U.S. $			
Year Ended December 31,	**High**	**Low**	**Average**	**Period End**
2013	3.791	3.471	3.611	3.471
2012	4.084	3.700	3.858	3.733
2011	3.821	3.363	3.579	3.821
2010	3.894	3.549	3.732	3.549
2009	4.256	3.690	3.923	3.775

The following table sets forth the high and low daily representative rates for the NIS as reported by the Bank of Israel for each of the prior six months.

	NIS per U.S. $			
Month Ended	**High**	**Low**	**Average**	**Period End**
April 2014 (through April 23, 2014)	3.493	3.461	3.477	3.489
March 2014	3.504	3.459	3.480	3.487
February 2014	3.549	3.496	3.519	3.496
January 2014	3.507	3.483	3.493	3.498
December 2013	3.530	3.471	3.505	3.471
November 2013	3.569	3.519	3.537	3.523
October 2013	3.567	3.518	3.537	3.519

On April 23, 2014, the closing representative rate was $1.00 to NIS 3.489, as reported by the Bank of Israel.

PRICE RANGE OF OUR ORDINARY SHARES

Our ordinary shares have been trading on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, or TASE, under the symbol “CFBI” since October 2005.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low closing sale prices of our ordinary shares on the TASE in NIS and U.S. dollars. U.S. dollar per ordinary share amounts are calculated using the U.S. dollar representative rate of exchange on the date to which the high or low market price is applicable, as reported by the Bank of Israel. As of December 31, 2013, we had 15,702,727 ordinary shares outstanding (excluding 446,827 ordinary shares held as treasury shares). See “Description of Share Capital” for a detailed description of the rights attaching to the shares.

We effected a 1-for-25 reverse share split with respect to our ordinary shares, options and warrants on May 12, 2013. Reported prices in the table below have been adjusted to give retroactive effect to the share split.

	NIS		U.S.$	
	Price Per Ordinary Share (1)		Price Per Ordinary Share (1)	
	High	Low	High	Low
Annual:				
2013	15.600	6.217	4.453	1.725
2012	12.400	7.325	3.225	1.800
2011	23.000	9.125	6.350	2.450
2010	19.000	11.800	5.225	3.100
2009	40.250	6.600	9.625	1.725
Quarterly:				
Fourth Quarter 2013	15.600	9.700	4.453	2.789
Third Quarter 2013	8.571	6.217	2.423	1.725
Second Quarter 2013	8.450	6.752	2.336	1.859
First Quarter 2013	10.825	8.000	2.900	2.198
Fourth Quarter 2012	10.975	7.750	2.900	2.075
Third Quarter 2012	9.975	7.325	2.475	1.800
Second Quarter 2012	11.900	7.600	3.175	1.925
First Quarter 2012	12.400	9.450	3.225	2.550
Most Recent Six Months:				
April 2014 (through April 23, 2014)	10.48	8.806	3.018	2.533
March 2014	10.34	8.737	2.958	2.506
February 2014	10.520	8.683	2.988	2.482
January 2014	11.140	8.794	3.198	2.518
December 2013	15.600	9.700	4.453	2.789
November 2013	12.900	9.810	3.661	2.781
October 2013	12.020	9.820	3.402	2.791

(1) We effected a 1-for-25 reverse share split with respect to our ordinary shares, options and warrants on May 12, 2013. Reported prices in the table below have been adjusted to give retroactive effect to the share split.

On April 23, 2014, the last reported sales price of our ordinary shares on the TASE was NIS 9.446 per share, or $2.707 per share. On April 23, 2014, the exchange rate of the NIS to the dollar was $1.00 = NIS 3.489 as reported by the Bank of Israel.

For information with respect to our warrants, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation —Warrants”.

PRICE RANGE OF OUR ADSs

On October 2, 2012, our ADSs began trading over the counter, or OTC, in the United States under the symbol “CANFY” and on November 19, 2013, our ADSs began trading on the NYSE MKT under the symbol “CANF.” As of December 31, 2013, we had 963,742 ADSs outstanding. One ADS represents two ordinary shares. See “Description of Share Capital” for a description of the rights attaching to the ADSs.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low closing sale prices of our ADSs on the OTC and Nasdaq Capital Market in U.S. dollars.

	U.S.$	
	Price Per ADS (1)	
	High	Low
Annual:		
2013	8.60	3.30
2012 (from October 2, 2012)	5.50	4.74
Quarterly:		
Fourth Quarter 2013	8.60	5.54
Third Quarter 2013	5.03	3.30
Second Quarter 2013	5.15	3.87
First Quarter 2013	5.10	4.50
Fourth Quarter 2012 (from October 2, 2012)	5.50	4.74

Most Recent Six Months:		
April 2014 (through April 23, 2014)	6.10	5.17
March 2014	5.96	5.02
February 2014	6.14	4.92
January 2014	6.50	4.85
December 2013	8.60	5.54
November 2013	7.36	5.58
October 2013	6.96	5.56

(1) We effected a 1-for-25 reverse share split with respect to our ordinary shares, options and warrants on May 12, 2013. Reported prices in the table below have been adjusted to give retroactive effect to the share split.

On April 23, 2014, the last reported sales price of our ADSs on the NYSE MKT was $5.58 per share.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs by the selling shareholders. All net proceeds from the sale of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs and the warrants covered by this prospectus will go to the selling shareholders. We expect that the selling shareholders will sell their ordinary shares represented by ADSs as described under "Plan of Distribution."

We may receive proceeds from the exercise of the warrants and issuance of the warrant ADSs to the extent that the warrants are exercised for cash. Warrants, however, are exercisable on a cashless basis under certain circumstances. If all of the warrants were exercised for cash in full, the proceeds would be approximately $3.2 million. We intend to use the net proceeds of such warrant exercise, if any, for research and development, general and administrative expenses, and for working capital purposes. Pending such uses, we intend to invest the net proceeds in short-term, interest-bearing, investment grade securities or as otherwise pursuant our customary investment policies. We can make no assurances that any of the warrants will be exercised, or if exercised, that they will be exercised for cash, the quantity which will be exercised or in the period in which they will be exercised.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have never declared or paid cash dividends to our shareholders. Currently we do not intend to pay cash dividends. We intend to reinvest any earnings in developing and expanding our business. Any future determination relating to our dividend policy will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on a number of factors, including future earnings, our financial condition, operating results, contractual restrictions, capital requirements, business prospects, applicable Israeli law and other factors our board of directors may deem relevant.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our consolidated capitalization as determined in accordance with IFRS as of December 31, 2013. This table should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. Additionally, this table does not include the impact of a private placement, completed in March 2014, which, after deducting fees and expenses, raised approximately $4.5 million from the issuance of an aggregate of 982,344 ADSs at a purchase price of $5.15 per ADS, and warrants to purchase up to 540,289 additional ADSs at an exercise price of $6.43 per ADS.

	As of December 31, 2013	
	(NIS in thousands)	(U.S.$ in thousands)(1)
Long-term liabilities:	129	37
Shareholders' equity:		
Share capital	4,037	1,163
Share Premium	267,946	77,196
Capital reserve	15,610	4,497
Warrants	9,652	2,781
Treasury shares at cost	(3,628)	(1,045)
Accumulated deficit	(280,391)	(80,781)
Non-controlling interests	2,299	662
Total shareholder's equity	15,525	4,473
Total capitalization (long-term liabilities and equity)	15,654	4,510

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

The information in this section should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes beginning on page F-1 and the related information included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and reported in NIS. We maintain our accounting books and records in NIS and our functional currency is NIS. Certain amounts presented herein may not sum due to rounding.

Overview

We are a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company focused on developing orally bioavailable small molecule therapeutic products for the treatment of autoimmune-inflammatory, oncological and ophthalmic diseases. Our platform technology utilizes the Gi protein associated A3AR as a therapeutic target. A3AR is highly expressed in inflammatory and cancer cells, and not significantly expressed in normal cells, suggesting that the receptor could be a unique target for pharmacological intervention. Our pipeline of drug candidates are synthetic, highly specific agonists and allosteric modulators, or ligands or molecules that initiate molecular events when binding with target proteins, targeting the A3AR. Our strategy is to build a fully integrated biotechnology company that discovers, in-licenses and develops an innovative and effective small molecule drug portfolio of ligands that bind to a specific therapeutic target for the treatment of autoimmune-inflammatory, oncological, ophthalmic diseases and more. We continue to develop and test our existing pipeline, while also testing other indications for our existing drug candidates and examining, from time to time, the potential of other small molecules that may fit our platform technology of utilizing small molecules to target the A3AR. We generally focus on drugs with global market potential and we seek to create global partnerships to effectively assist us in developing our portfolio and to market our products.

We have in-licensed three different A3AR ligands which represent our current pipeline of drug candidates under development and include two synthetic A3AR agonists, CF101 (known generically as IB-MECA) and CF102 (known generically as CI-IB-MECA) from NIH, and an allosteric modulator at the A3AR, CF602 from Leiden University. See "Business—In-Licensing Agreements". In addition, we have out-licensed CF101 for (i) the treatment of autoimmune diseases to SKK for the Japanese market, (ii) for the treatment of RA to KD for the Korean market and (iii) for the treatment of ophthalmic diseases to Eye-Fite, a wholly-owned subsidiary of OphthaliX for the global market. See "Business—Out-Licensing Agreements".

Our drug candidates, CF101, CF102 and CF602 are being developed to treat several autoimmune-inflammatory, oncological and ophthalmic indications. CF101 is in various stages of clinical development for the treatment of autoimmune-inflammatory diseases, including RA, psoriasis, and OA. CF101 is also being developed by OphthaliX for the treatment of ophthalmic indications, including DES, glaucoma and uveitis. The CF102 drug candidate is being developed for the treatment of HCC and for the treatment of HCV. CF602 is our second generation allosteric drug candidate for the treatment of inflammatory diseases, which has shown proof of concept in *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies. In addition, we recently announced that we are planning to develop CF602 to treat sexual dysfunction. Preclinical studies revealed that our drug candidates have potential to treat additional inflammatory diseases, such as Crohn's disease, oncological diseases and viral diseases, such as the JC virus.

We are currently: (i) conducting a Phase II/III trial with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of psoriasis; (ii) preparing for a Phase III study with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of RA; (iii) preparing for a Phase II study with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of OA; (iv) preparing for a Phase II study with respect to the development of CF102 for the treatment of HCC (and as part of this study, we will also test CF102 in patients with both HCC and HCV);; and (v) in preclinical work with respect to the development of CF602. OphthaliX is currently: (i) conducting a retrospective analysis of its Phase III DES study data to determine if there is a correlation between the A3AR biomarker and patients' response to CF101; (ii) conducting a Phase II trial with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of glaucoma or related syndromes of ocular hypertension; and (iii) initiating a Phase II study of CF101 for the treatment of uveitis.

Since inception, we have incurred significant losses in connection with our research and development. At December 31, 2013, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately NIS 280,391,000. Although we have begun to recognize revenues in connection with our out-licensing agreements with SKK, KD and OphthaliX, we expect to generate losses in connection with the research and development activities relating to our pipeline of drug candidates. Such research and development activities are budgeted to expand over time and will require further resources if we are to be successful. As a result, we expect to incur operating losses, which may be substantial over the next several years, and we will need to obtain additional funds to further develop or research and development programs.

We have funded our operations primarily through the sale of equity securities (both in private placements and in public offerings on the TASE) and payments received under the licensing arrangements with SKK and KD. We expect to continue to fund our operations over the next several years through our existing cash resources, potential future milestone payments that we expect to receive from our licensees, interest earned on our investments, if any, and additional capital to be raised through public or private equity offerings or debt financings. As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately $5,983,000, or NIS 20,767,000, of cash and cash equivalents based on the exchange rate reported by the Bank of Israel as of December 31, 2013. This does not include an aggregate of approximately $5,059,000 or NIS 17,575,000 raised on March 10, 2014 through a private placement in which we issued ADSs and warrants to purchase ADSs.

Revenues

Our revenues to date have been generated primarily from payments under our licensing arrangements with SKK and KD. Under the Seikagaku Agreement, we are entitled to up-front and milestone payments of up to $17 million (of which $2 million is attributable to our participation in certain research and development activities), annual payments of $500,000, and up to an additional $4 million in milestone payments if SKK pursues a second indication (the current indication is RA). We will also be entitled to royalties in an amount between 7-12% of annual net sales in Japan subject to certain sales criteria. In accordance with the Seikagaku Agreement, we received an up-front payment of $3.0 million in 2006, a milestone payment of $1.0 million in 2008 and $0.5 million per year from 2007 through 2011 as an annual minimum royalty payment (for an aggregate of $2.5 million). Under the Kwang Dong Agreement, we are entitled to up-front and milestone payments of up to $1.5 million. In accordance with the Kwang Dong Agreement, we received an up-front payment of $0.3 million and a payment of $0.048 million as consideration for KD's purchase of our ordinary shares in 2009 and a milestone payment of $0.2 million in 2010. See "Business—Out-Licensing Agreements".

Under the terms of the Seikagaku Agreement and the Kwang Dong Agreement, in addition to the payments mentioned above, we are entitled to certain additional payments based on the sale of raw materials, subject to the terms and conditions of the respective agreements. See "Business—Out-Licensing Agreements". Certain payments we have received from SKK and KD have been subject to a 10% and 5% withholding tax in Japan and Korea, respectively, and certain payments we may receive in the future, if at all, may also be subject to the same withholding tax in Japan and Korea. Receipt of any milestone payment under our out-licensing agreements depends on many factors, some of which are beyond our control. We cannot assure you that we will receive any of these future payments. We expect our revenues for the next several years, if any, to be derived primarily from payments under our current out-license agreements and our public capital raising activities, as well as additional collaborations that we may enter into in the future with respect to our drug candidates.

Research and Development

Our research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries and related personnel expenses, fees paid to external service providers, up-front and milestone payments under our license agreements, patent-related legal fees, costs of preclinical studies and clinical trials, drug and laboratory supplies and costs for facilities and equipment. We charge all research and development expenses to operations as they are incurred. We expect our research and development expense to remain our primary expense in the near future as we continue to develop our products. Increases or decreases in research and development expenditures are attributable to the number and/or duration of the pre-clinical and clinical studies that we conduct.

The following table identifies our current major research and development projects:

Project	Status	Expected or Recent Near Term Milestone
CF 101	Preparing for a Phase III study in RA	Completion of preparatory work for Phase III study
	Ongoing Phase II/III in Psoriasis	Top line results are expected in fourth quarter 2014
	Ongoing Phase II in Glaucoma (via OphthaliX)	Conclusion of the first segment is expected in the third quarter of 2014
	Preparing for Phase II in Uveitis (via OphthaliX)	Completion of preparatory work for Phase II study
	Preparing for a Phase II in OA	Completion of preparatory work for Phase II study
CF 102	Phase II in HCC	Initiate patient enrollment in Q2/Q32014
CF 602	Pre-Clinical Stage	Continuing pre-clinical studies and preparations

We record certain costs for each development project on a "direct cost" basis, as they are recorded to the project for which such costs are incurred. Such costs include, but are not limited to, CRO expenses, drug production for pre-clinical and clinical studies and other pre-clinical and clinical expenses. However, certain other costs, including but not limited to, salary expenses (including salaries for research and development personnel), facilities, depreciation, share-based compensation and other overhead costs are recorded on an "indirect cost" basis, i.e., they are shared among all of our projects and are not recorded to the project for which such costs are incurred. We do not allocate direct salaries to projects due to the fact that our project managers are generally involved in several projects at different stages of development, and the related salary expense is not significant to the overall cost of the applicable projects. In addition, indirect labor costs relating to our support of the research and development process, such as manufacturing, controls, pre-clinical analysis, laboratory testing and initial drug sample production, as well as rent and other administrative overhead costs, are shared by many different projects and have never been considered by management to be of significance in its decision-making process with respect to any specific project. Accordingly, such costs have not been specifically allocated to individual projects.

Set forth below is a summary of the gross direct costs allocated to our main projects on an individual basis, as well as the gross direct costs allocated to our less significant projects on an aggregate basis, for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013; and on an aggregate basis since project inception:

	($ in thousands)			Total Costs Since Project Inception
	Year Ended December 31,			
	2011	2012	2013	
CF 101	1,117	1,987	2,624	16,698
CF 102	250	15	268	1,388
CF 602	-	-	-	-
Other projects	-	-	-	1,710
Total gross direct project costs [1]	1,367	2,002	2,892	19,796

(1) Does not include indirect project costs and overhead, such as payroll and related expenses (including stock-based compensation), facilities, depreciation and impairment of intellectual property, which are included in total research and development expenses in our financial statements.

Under our licensing agreement with Eye-Fite, Eye-Fite is responsible for making payments to our licensor, the NIH, for certain patent rights relating to CF101. See "Business—OphthaliX Agreements—Eye-Fite Agreement".

From our inception through December 31, 2013, we have incurred research and development expenses of approximately $53 million. We expect that a large percentage of our research and development expense in the future will be incurred in support of our current and future preclinical and clinical development projects. Due to the inherently unpredictable nature of preclinical and clinical development processes and given the early stage of our preclinical product development projects, we are unable to estimate with any certainty the costs we will incur in the continued development of the product candidates in our pipeline for potential commercialization. Clinical development timelines, the probability of success and development costs can differ materially from expectations. We expect to continue to test our product candidates in preclinical studies for toxicology, safety and efficacy, and to conduct additional clinical trials for each product candidate. If we are not able to enter into an out-licensing arrangement with respect to any product candidate prior to the commencement of later stage clinical trials, we may fund the trials for the product candidates ourselves.

While we are currently focused on advancing each of our product development projects, our future research and development expenses will depend on the clinical success of each product candidate, as well as ongoing assessments of each product candidate's commercial potential. In addition, we cannot forecast with any degree of certainty which product candidates may be subject to future out-licensing arrangements, when such out-licensing arrangements will be secured, if at all, and to what degree such arrangements would affect our development plans and capital requirements.

As we obtain results from clinical trials, we may elect to discontinue or delay clinical trials for certain product candidates or projects in order to focus our resources on more promising product candidates or projects. Completion of clinical trials by us or our licensees may take several years or more, but the length of time generally varies according to the type, complexity, novelty and intended use of a product candidate.

The cost of clinical trials may vary significantly over the life of a project as a result of differences arising during clinical development, including, among others:

- the number of sites included in the clinical trials;
- the length of time required to enroll suitable patients;
- the number of patients that participate in the clinical trials;
- the duration of patient follow-up;
- the development stage of the product candidate; and
- the efficacy and safety profile of the product candidate.

We expect our research and development expenses to increase in the future from current levels as we continue the advancement of our clinical trials and preclinical product development and to the extent we in-license new product candidates. The lengthy process of completing clinical trials and seeking regulatory approval for our product candidates requires expenditure of substantial resources. Any failure or delay in completing clinical trials, or in obtaining regulatory approvals, could cause a delay in generating product revenue and cause our research and development expenses to increase and, in turn, have a material adverse effect on our operations. Because of the factors set forth above, we are not able to estimate with any certainty when we would recognize any net cash inflows from our projects.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation for employees in executive and operational functions, including accounting, finance, legal, business development, investor relations, information technology and human resources. Other significant general and administration costs include facilities costs, professional fees for outside accounting and legal services, travel costs, insurance premiums and depreciation.

Financial Expense and Income

Financial expense and income consists of interest earned on our cash and cash equivalents; bank fees and other transactional costs; expense or income resulting from fluctuations of the U.S. dollar and other currencies, in which a portion of our assets and liabilities are denominated, against the NIS (our functional currency); and fluctuations in the market value of our warrants which trade on the TASE.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our accounting policies and their effect on our financial condition and results of operations are more fully described in our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, or IASB, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that in certain circumstances affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. These estimates are prepared using our best judgment, after considering past and current events and economic conditions. While management believes the factors evaluated provide a meaningful basis for establishing and applying sound accounting policies, management cannot guarantee that the estimates will always be consistent with actual results. In addition, certain information relied upon by us in preparing such estimates includes internally generated financial and operating information, external market information, when available, and when necessary, information obtained from consultations with third party experts. Actual results could differ from these estimates and could have a material adverse effect on our reported results.

We believe that the accounting policies discussed below are critical to our financial results and to the understanding of our past and future performance, as these policies relate to the more significant areas involving management's estimates and assumptions. We consider an accounting estimate to be critical if: (1) it requires us to make assumptions because information was not available at the time or it included matters that were highly uncertain at the time we were making our estimate; and (2) changes in the estimate could have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

Functional Currency

The presentation currency of our financial statements and our functional currency is the NIS. When the functional currency of an entity in which we own an equity interest, which is referred to as a subsidiary, differs from our functional currency, that subsidiary represents a foreign operation whose financial statements are translated as follows: (i) assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet, (ii) income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the presented periods and (iii) share capital and capital reserves are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of incurrence. All resulting translation differences are recognized in a separate component in equity, as other comprehensive loss, "adjustments from translation of financial statements."

For the convenience of the reader, the reported NIS amounts as of December 31, 2013 have been translated into U.S. dollars at the representative rate of exchange on December 31, 2013 (U.S. $1 = NIS 3.471). The U.S. dollar amounts presented should not be construed as representing amounts that are receivable or payable in U.S. dollars or convertible into U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated. The U.S. dollar amounts were rounded to whole numbers of convenience.

Principles of Consolidation

Our financial statements reflect the consolidation of the financial statements of companies that we control based on legal control or effective control. We fully consolidate into our financial statements the results of operations of companies that we control. Legal control exists when we have the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity. The effect of potential voting rights that are exercisable at the balance sheet date are considered when assessing whether we have legal control. In addition, we consolidate on the basis of effective control even if we do not have voting control. The determination that effective control exists involves significant judgment.

In evaluating the effective control on our investees we consider the following criteria to determine if effective control exists:

- whether we hold a significant voting interest (but less than half the voting rights);
- whether there is a wide diversity of public holdings of the remaining shares conferring voting rights;
- whether in the past we had the majority of the voting power participating in the general meetings of shareholders and, therefore, have in fact had the right to nominate the majority of the board members;

- the absence of a single entity that holds a significant portion of the investee's shares;
- our ability to establish policies and guide operations by appointing the remainder of the investee's senior management; and
- whether the minority shareholders have participation rights or other preferential rights, excluding traditional shareholder protective rights.

Entities we control are fully consolidated in our financial statements. All significant intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated in consolidation. Non-controlling interests of subsidiaries represent the non-controlling shareholders' proportionate interest in the comprehensive income (loss) of the subsidiaries and fair value of the net assets or the net identifiable assets upon the acquisition of the subsidiaries.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenues in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 18, or IAS 18. Under IAS 18 we generate income from licensing agreements with pharmaceutical companies. These agreements usually comprise license fees, annual license fees, milestone payments and potential royalty payments.

Revenues are recognized in profit or loss when the revenues can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to us and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be reliably measured.

Arrangements with multiple elements:

Revenues from sale agreements that do not contain a general right of return and that are composed of multiple elements such as licenses and services are allocated to the various accounting units and recognized for each accounting unit separately. An element constitutes a separate accounting unit if and only if it has a separate value to the customer. Revenue from the various accounting units is recognized when the criteria for revenue recognition regarding the elements of that accounting unit have been met according to their type and only to the extent of the consideration that is not contingent upon completion or performance of the remaining elements in the contract.

Revenues from license fees:

As for revenues from preliminary license fees and annual license fees, we examine whether the license can be separated from our other performance obligations.

Revenues from milestone payments:

Revenues which are contingent on compliance with and attainment of milestones are recognized in profit or loss at the achievement of a milestone, provided that certain criteria have been met.

Revenues from royalties:

Revenues from royalties are recognized as they accrue in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreement.

Share-based Compensation

We account for share-based compensation arrangements in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 2. IFRS 2 requires companies to recognize share-based compensation expense for awards of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of those awards. The cost is recognized as compensation expense over the vesting period, based upon the grant-date fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. We selected the binomial option pricing model as the most appropriate method for determining the estimated fair value of our share-based awards without market conditions. The determination of the grant date fair value of options using an option pricing model is affected by estimates and assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. These variables include the expected volatility of our share price over the expected term of the options, share option exercise and forfeiture rate, risk-free interest rates, expected dividends and the price of our ordinary shares on the TASE. As our ordinary shares are publicly traded on the TASE, we do not need to estimate the fair value of our ordinary shares. Rather, we use the actual closing market price of our ordinary shares on the date of grant, as reported by the TASE although in the future we may use the closing market price of our ADSs on the date of grant, as reported by the NYSE MKT.

If any of the assumptions used in the binomial option pricing model change significantly, share-based compensation for future awards may differ materially compared with the awards previously granted.

As for other service providers, the cost of the transactions is measured at the fair value of the goods or services received as consideration for equity instruments. In cases where the fair value of the goods or services received as consideration of equity instruments cannot be measured, they are measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized in profit or loss, together with a corresponding increase in equity, during the period which the service are to be satisfied, ending on the date on which the relevant employees or other service providers become fully entitled to the award.

If we modify the conditions on which equity-instruments are granted, an additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement or is otherwise beneficial to the employee or other service provider at the modification date.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Amendments to IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation regarding Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The International Accounting Standards Board, or IASB, issued amendments to IAS 32 regarding the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities. The amendments to IAS 32 clarify, among other things, the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off. Among other things, the amendments to IAS 32 prescribe that the right of set-off must be legally enforceable not only during the ordinary course of business of the parties to the contract but also in the event of bankruptcy or insolvency of one of the parties. The amendments to IAS 32 also state that in order for the right of set-off to be currently available, it must not be contingent on a future event, there may not be periods during which the right is not available, or there may not be any events that will cause the right to expire. The amendments to IAS 32 are to be applied retrospectively with respect to he financial statements for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2014 or thereafter. We believe that the amendments to IAS 32 will not have a material impact on our financial statements.

IFRS 9—Financial Instruments

Phase 1

The IASB issued IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, the first part of Phase 1 of a project to replace IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 focuses mainly on the classification and measurement of financial assets and it applies to all financial assets within the scope of IAS 39.

According to IFRS 9, all financial assets (including hybrid contracts with financial asset hosts) should be measured at fair value upon initial recognition. In subsequent periods, debt instruments should be measured at amortized cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect the contractual cash flows;
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding;

Notwithstanding the aforesaid, upon initial recognition, we may designate a debt instrument that meets both of the abovementioned conditions as measured at fair value through profit or loss if this designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency, or accounting mismatch, that would have otherwise arisen.

Subsequent measurement of all other debt instruments and financial assets should be at fair value. When an entity changes its business model for managing financial assets, it shall reclassify all affected financial assets. In all other circumstances, reclassification of financial instruments is not permitted.

Financial assets that are equity instruments should be measured in subsequent periods at fair value and the changes recognized in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income (loss), in accordance with the election by us on an instrument-by-instrument basis (amounts recognized in other comprehensive income cannot be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss). If equity instruments are held for trading, they should be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The IASB did not set a mandatory effective date for IFRS 9. Early application is permitted. Upon initial application, IFRS 9 should be applied retrospectively by providing the required disclosure or restating comparative figures, except as specified in IFRS 9.

Phase 2

Amendments regarding derecognition and financial liabilities (Phase 2) were published. According to those amendments, the provisions of IAS 39 will continue to apply to derecognition and to financial liabilities for which the fair value option has not been elected (designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss); that is, the classification and measurement provisions of IAS 39 will continue to apply to financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Pursuant to the amendments, the amount of the adjustment to the liability's fair value that is attributable to changes in credit risk should be presented in other comprehensive income. All other fair value adjustments should be presented in profit or loss. If presenting the fair value adjustment of the liability arising from changes in credit risk in other comprehensive income creates an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, then that adjustment should also be presented in profit or loss rather than in other comprehensive income.

The IASB did not set a mandatory effective date for IFRS 9. Early application is permitted provided that we also adopt the provisions of IFRS 9 regarding the classification and measurement of financial assets (the first part of Phase 1). Upon initial application, the amendments are to be applied retrospectively by providing the required disclosure or restating comparative figures, except as specified in the amendments.

Phase 3

In November 2013, the IASB issued Phase 3 of IFRS 9 as part of the complete version of IFRS 9. Phase 3 of IFRS 9 includes the new hedge accounting requirements and related amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS 7 and IAS 39.

Below are the significant principles of hedge accounting under IFRS 9 (2013):

- Hedge accounting can be applied to the risk components of financial hedged items and non-financial hedged items provided that risk component is separately identifiable and can be reliably measured;
- The hedge effectiveness test is to be made only on a qualitative basis and the quantitative effectiveness test of the 80%-125% range is eliminated. The test focuses on achieving the hedge objectives and the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument and the effect of credit risk on that relationship;
- Adjustments of interaction between hedging instrument and hedged item can be made also after inception of the hedge if changes in hedging are required as part of risk management objective. In such case, no re-designation of the hedge is required; and
- The time value of an option, the forward element of a forward and foreign currency basis spread can be excluded from the designation of a financial instrument as the hedging instrument and accounted for as costs of hedging transaction. This means that, instead of affecting profit or loss like a trading instrument (speculative) these amounts are carried as transaction costs in other comprehensive income and amortized to profit or loss over the hedge period.

The IASB did not set a mandatory effective date for Phase 3 of IFRS 9. Entities may apply Phase 3 of IFRS 9 early provided that they also adopt the other provisions of IFRS 9. As part of the amendments included in Phase 3 of IFRS 9, the provisions of Phase 2 regarding measurement of liabilities at fair value and presenting fair value changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income can be applied before applying any other requirements in IFRS 9.

We believe that IFRS 9 (including all its phases) will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 36, Impairment of Asset

In May 2013, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets* regarding the disclosure requirements of fair value less costs of disposal. The amendments include additional disclosure requirements of the recoverable amount and fair value. The additional disclosures include the fair value hierarchy, the valuation techniques and changes therein, the discount rates and the principal assumptions underlying the valuations. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2014 or thereafter. The appropriate disclosures will be included in our financial statements upon the first-time adoption of the amendments.

IFRIC 21, Levies

In May 2013, the IASB issued IFRIC 21, *Levies* regarding levies imposed by governments through legislation. According to IFRIC 21, the liability to pay a levy will only be recognized when the activity that triggers payment occurs. IFRIC 21 is effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2014 or thereafter. Earlier application is permitted. We believe that IFRIC 21 will not have a material impact on our financial statements.

Amendment to IAS 19 regarding the accounting for contributions linked to service

The IASB issued an amendment to the existing requirements of IAS 19 regarding contributions made by employees or third parties that are linked to service. According to the amendment, if the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service (such as in cases where contributions are computed as a fixed percentage of employee's salary, the contributions are in fixed amount over the service period, the contributions are determined by the employee's age), contributions may be recognized as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered instead of attributing them to periods of service. If contributions depend on the number of years during which service is rendered, these contributions should be attributed to periods of service by applying the same method of attribution in accordance with IAS 19.70 regarding attribution of benefit to periods of service. The amendments to IAS 19 are to be applied retrospectively with respect to the financial statements for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2014 or thereafter. We believe that IAS 19 will not have a material impact on our financial statements.

Recent Financings

Israeli Public Offering

On February 5, 2013, we completed the sale in Israel of 7,477 units, each consisting of 10,000 of our ordinary shares, 5,000 Series 10 Warrants to purchase ordinary shares and 5,000 Series 11 Warrants to purchase ordinary shares, for an aggregate of 74,770,000 ordinary shares, 37,385,000 Series 10 Warrants to purchase ordinary shares and 37,385,000 Series 11 Warrants to purchase ordinary shares. The purchase price in the offering was NIS 3,544 per unit ($960.17 based on the exchange rate of New Israel Shekels to U.S. Dollars of NIS 3.691to $1.00), for an aggregate purchase price for all units of NIS 26,498,488 ($7,179,216 using the same exchange rate). After the payment of sales commissions, we received net proceeds from the offering of approximately NIS 23,926,000 ($6,482,254).

On October 23, 2013, we completed the sale in Israel of 3,675 units, each consisting of 500 of our ordinary shares and 375 Series 12 Warrants to purchase ordinary shares, for an aggregate of 1,837,500 ordinary shares and 1,378,125 Series 12 Warrants to purchase ordinary shares. The purchase price in the offering was NIS 5,800 per unit ($1,648.52 based on the exchange rate of New Israel Shekels to U.S. Dollars of NIS 3.52 to $1.00), for an aggregate purchase price for all units of NIS 21,315,000 ($6,055,398 using the same exchange rate). After the payment of sales commissions, we received net proceeds from the offering of approximately NIS 20,138,000 ($5,721,000).

US Private Placement

On March 10, 2014, we sold to institutional and accredited investors 982,344 ADSs, at a purchase price of $5.15 per ADS, and warrants to purchase 491,172 additional ADSs in a private placement. The warrants may be exercised at any time after September 10, 2014 for a period of four years from the date of issuance and have an exercise price of $6.43 per ADS, subject to adjustment as set forth therein. The warrants may be exercised on a cashless basis if after September 10, 2014 there is no effective registration statement registering the ADSs underlying the warrants. In connection with the private placement we issued to the placement agent, 49,117 ADSs exercisable at $6.43 per ADS for four years. The placement agent warrants may be exercised on a cashless basis at any time after September 10, 2014.

In connection with the sale of ADSs and warrants to purchase ADSs, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the investors pursuant to which we agreed to prepare and file a registration statement with the SEC registering the resale of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs issued to the investors together with the ordinary shares represented by ADSs underlying warrants issued to the investors and the placement agent on or prior to 30 days following the closing date and to use our reasonable best efforts to cause the registration statement to be declared effective within 60 days following the closing date (or 90 days in the event of a full review by the SEC). The registration rghts agreement provides for the payment of monthly registration delay payments of 1% of the purchase price paid by the investors up to an aggregate of 9% upon the occurrence of certain events outlined in the registration rights agreement, including, our failure to timely file the registration statement, have the registration statement timely declared effective as required by the registration rights agreement or maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement subject to certain allowable grace periods. In addition, our officers and directors entered into lock-up agreements pursuant to which they may not, among other things, offer or sell ADSs or ADS equivalents until 30 days after the effectiveness of the registration statement, subject to certain exceptions and for a period of 60 days following closing, we may not offer or sell any of our securities, subject to certain exceptions.

Public Warrant Offerings

Series 6 and 7 Warrants

In connection with our Israeli public offering on November 16, 2011, we issued Series 6 and Series 7 Warrants, which were publicly traded on the TASE and exercisable into our publicly traded ordinary shares. In accordance with IFRS, we allocated a portion of the consideration received for such warrants based on their market value at that time. The consideration allocated to such warrants is generally reflected in non-current liabilities due to the fact that the exercise price of the warrants is linked to the Israeli consumer price index.

In the public offering, we issued 4,953,750 Series 6 Warrants exercisable for 198,150 of our ordinary shares. The Series 6 Warrants have an exercise price of 0.63 NIS per ordinary share (which may fluctuate as it is based on the Israeli consumer price index) and were originally scheduled to expire on May 16, 2012. On August 18, 2012, we filed an application with the Petah-Tikva District Court in Israel to approve an extension of the Series 6 Warrants until September 1, 2014 and following a meeting of our shareholders and holders of Series 6 Warrant to approve the extension of the exercise period of the Series 6 Warrants, on January 27, 2014, the District Court approved the extension until October 30, 2013. The Series 6 Warrants expired on October 30, 2013.

In the same offering, we issued 9,907,500 Series 7 Warrants exercisable for 396,300 of our ordinary shares. The Series 7 Warrants have an exercise price of 0.80 NIS per ordinary share (which may fluctuate as it is based on the Israeli consumer price index) and were originally scheduled to expire on November 16, 2013. On November 7, 2013, we filed an application with the Petah-Tikva District Court in Israel to approve an extension of the Series 7 Warrants until March 31, 2014 and following a meeting of our shareholders and holders of Series 7 Warrant to approve the extension of the exercise period of the Series 7 Warrants, on January 27, 2014, the District Court approved the extension until March 31, 2014.

Series 8 and 9 Warrants

In connection with our Israeli public offering on May 1, 2012, we issued Series 8 and Series 9 Warrants, which are publicly traded on the TASE and exercisable into our publicly traded ordinary shares. In accordance with IFRS, we allocated a portion of the consideration received for such warrants based on their market value at the time. The consideration allocated to warrants is generally reflected in non-current liabilities due to the fact that the exercise price of such warrants is linked to the Israeli consumer price index.

We issued 8,112,000 Series 8 Warrants exercisable for 324,480 of our ordinary shares in the offering. Although the Series 8 Warrants had an exercise price of 0.55 NIS per ordinary share (which may fluctuate as it is based on the Israeli consumer price index) and were set to expire on June 30, 2013. On June 24, 2013, the Lod District Court in Israel approved a settlement, approved at a meeting of the shareholders and the Series 8 Warrants holders, according to which the exercise price was increased to 0.75 NIS per ordinary share (which may fluctuate as it is based on the Israeli consumer price index) and the exercise period was extended until December 31, 2013. The Series 8 Warrants expired on December 31, 2013.

We also issued 12,168,000 Series 9 Warrants exercisable for 486,720 of our ordinary shares in this offering. In accordance with IFRS, we allocated a portion of the consideration received from the Series 9 Warrants based on their market value at the time. The consideration allocated to the Series 9 Warrants is generally reflected in shareholders' equity due to the fact that the exercise price of such warrants is fixed. The Series 9 Warrants have a fixed exercise price of 0.85 NIS per ordinary share and are set to expire on May 1, 2015.

Series 10 and 11 Warrants

In connection with our Israeli public offering on February 5, 2013, we issued Series 10 and Series 11 Warrants, which are publicly traded on the TASE and exercisable into our publicly traded ordinary shares. In accordance with IFRS, we allocated a portion of the consideration received for such warrants based on their market value at the time. The consideration allocated to warrants is generally reflected in non-current liabilities due to the fact that the exercise price of such warrants is linked to the Israeli consumer price index.

We issued 39,067,000 Series 10 Warrants exercisable for 1,562,680 of our ordinary shares in the offering. The Series 10 Warrants have an exercise price of 0.394 NIS per ordinary share (which may fluctuate as it is based on the Israeli consumer price index) and are set to expire on October 31, 2015.

We also issued 37,385,000 Series 11 Warrants exercisable for 1,495,400 of our ordinary shares in the offering. The Series 10 Warrants have an exercise price of 0.392 NIS per ordinary share (which may fluctuate as it is based on the Israeli consumer price index) and are set to expire on April 30, 2016.

Our board of directors decided that the exercise price of the Series 10 and Series 11 Warrants will no longer be linked to the Israeli consumer price index and on August 20, 2013, the Lod District Court approved a settlement, approved at a meeting of the shareholders and the Series 10 and 11Warrants holders, according to which the exercise price of the Series 10 and 11 Warrants will no longer be linked to the Israeli consumer price index. As a result, Series 10 and 11 Warrants, were reclassified to equity.

As of April 23, 2014, other than Series 6 and Series 8 Warrants that have been expired, 25,000 Series 10 Warrants exercised on December 26, 2013 to purchase 1,000 ordinary shares for an aggregate exercise price of NIS 9,850 and 12,500 Series 11 Warrants exercised on December 26, 2013 to purchase 500 ordinary shares for an aggregate exercise price of NIS 4,900 none of the foregoing warrants have been exercised.

Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012

We are an emerging growth company within the meaning of the rules under the Securities Act, and we will utilize certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to public companies that are not emerging growth companies. The JOBS Act permits us, as an "emerging growth company," to take advantage of an extended transition period to comply with certain new or revised accounting standards if such standards apply to companies that are not issuers. We are choosing to "opt out" of this provision and, as a result, we will comply with new or revised accounting standards when they are required to be adopted by issuers. This decision to opt out of the extended transition period under the JOBS Act is irrevocable.

Results of Operations

Revenues

We have set forth below a summary of our revenues generated by region for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

	Year ended December 31, (in thousands NIS)		
	2011	**2012**	**2013**
Japan	1,785	-	-
Total	1,785	-	-

For additional information with respect to our revenues, "Business—Business Overview—Out-Licensing Agreements" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation—Revenues."

Cost of revenues

Cost of revenues consists of royalty payments due to the licensors under our in-licensing agreements with the NIH and Leiden University. We did not record any cost of revenues during the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2013 to Year Ended December 31, 2012

Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses for the year ended December 31, 2013 were NIS 15.39 million, an increase of NIS 2.23 million, or 14.5%, compared to NIS 13.16 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase in research and development expenses was primarily due to the increase in clinical trial expenses.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses were NIS 15.92 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 and NIS 9.27 million for year ended December 31, 2012. This increase was is primarily due to an increase in investor relations expenses, share based payments, salaries and professional services.

Financial income, net

We recognized net financial income of NIS 0.509 million for year ended December 31, 2013, and NIS 0.514 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease in the financial income, net is not material.

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2012 to Year Ended December 31, 2011

Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses for the year ended December 31, 2012 were NIS 13.16 million, an increase of NIS 0.19 million, or 1.5%, compared to NIS 12.97 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. We believe that the increase in research and development expenses is not material.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses were NIS 9.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 and NIS 6.9 million for year ended December 31, 2011. The increase in 2012 as compared to 2011 was primarily from the activities of OphthaliX. This increase was mainly from professional services (consisting of an increase of NIS 1.2 million), directors' fees (consisting of NIS 0.8 million in stock-based compensation awarded to an OphthaliX director) and insurance (consisting of the purchase of a directors' and officers' insurance policy in 2012 for NIS 0.2 million). We expect that we will continue to experience increases in expenses through 2013 and beyond.

Financial income, net

We recognized net financial income of NIS 0.514 million for year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of NIS 0.93 million, or 65%, compared to net financial income of NIS 1.44 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The decrease in net financial income resulted primarily from the net change in fair value of financial liabilities. In both 2012 and 2011 we had a decrease in the market value of the various series of our traded warrants which was recorded as financial income. The decrease in 2011 was greater than it was in 2012 (i.e., NIS 1.5 million in 2011 compared to NIS 0.4 million in 2012) and therefore the net financial income in that year was also greater.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since inception, we have funded our operations primarily through public (in Israel) and private offerings of our equity securities and payments received under our strategic licensing arrangements. At December 31, 2013, we had approximately $5,983,000 in cash and cash equivalents, and have invested most of our available cash funds in short-term bank deposits. As of April 23, 2014, we raised approximately NIS 92 million, after deduction of offering expenses, as a private company until the consummation of the IPO and approximately NIS 184 million, after deduction of offering expenses, as a public company since the completion of the IPO. During 2013, we raised NIS 26,498,488 from our Israeli public offering of ordinary shares, Series 10 and Series 11 Warrants in February, 2013 and a further NIS 21,315,000 from our private offering of ordinary shares and Series 12 Warrants in October of 2013. On March 10, 2014, we sold to accredited investors ADSs, and warrants to purchase additional ADSs resulting in net proceeds of approximately NIS 16 million.

We may be able to use U.S. taxes withheld as credits against Israeli corporate income tax when we have income, if at all, but there can be no assurance that we will be able to realize the credits. In addition, we believe that we may be entitled to a refund of such withholding tax from the U.S. government but there can be no assurance that we will be entitled to such a refund. For information regarding the revenues and expenses associated with our licensing agreements, see "Business—Out-Licensing Agreements" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation—Revenues."

Net cash used in operating activities was NIS 30.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared with net cash used in operating activities of NIS 16.2 million and NIS 20.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The NIS 13.9 million increase in the net cash used in operating activities during 2013, compared to 2012, was primarily the result of an increase in the loss of the company and also the result of decrease in trade payables and other payable and an increase in accounts receivable, which decreased in the year before. The NIS 4.7 million decrease in the net cash used in operating activities during 2012, compared to 2011, was primarily the result of a decrease in accounts receivable, which had increased the year before.

Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2013 was NIS 0.04 compared to net cash provided by investing activities of NIS 0.07 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 and NIS 0.08 for the year ended December 31, 2011. The changes in cash flows from investing activities are immaterial.

Net cash provided by financing activities was NIS 46 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to net cash provided by financing activities of NIS 5.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 and NIS 17.67 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The NIS 40.4 million increase in the net cash provided by financing activities during 2013, compared to 2012, was primarily due to our capital raising transactions in February and October 2013. The NIS 12.07 million decrease in the net cash provided by financing activities during 2012, compared to 2011, was primarily due to sale of shares to non-controlling interest shareholders in 2011.

Developing drugs, conducting clinical trials and commercializing products is expensive and we will need to raise substantial additional funds to achieve our strategic objectives. Although we believe our existing financial resources as of April 7, 2014, will be sufficient to fund our projected cash requirements through for the next twelve months, we will require significant additional financing to fund our operations. Additional financing may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including:

- the progress and costs of our preclinical studies, clinical trials and other research and development activities;
- the scope, prioritization and number of our clinical trials and other research and development programs;
- the amount of revenues we receive under our licensing arrangements;
- the costs of the development and expansion of our operational infrastructure;
- the costs and timing of obtaining regulatory approval of our platform and products;
- the ability of us or our collaborators to achieve development milestones, marketing approval and other events or developments under our licensing agreements;
- the costs of filing, prosecuting, enforcing and defending patent claims and other intellectual property rights;
- the costs and timing of securing manufacturing arrangements for clinical or commercial production;
- the costs of contracting with third parties to provide sales and marketing capabilities for us;

- the costs of acquiring or undertaking development and commercialization efforts for any future products or platforms;
- the magnitude of our general and administrative expenses;
- any cost that we may incur under current and future licensing arrangements relating to our platform and products; and
- payments to the OCS.

Until we can generate significant continuing revenues, we expect to satisfy our future cash needs through payments received under our license agreements, debt or equity financings, or by out-licensing other product candidates. We cannot be certain that additional funding will be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all. If funds are not available, we may be required to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate one or more of our research or development programs or our commercialization efforts.

Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, Etc.

For information concerning our research and development policies and a description of the amount spent during each of the last three fiscal years on company-sponsored research and development activities, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation—Operating Results."

Trend Information.

We are a development stage company and it is not possible for us to predict with any degree of accuracy the outcome of our research, development or commercialization efforts. As such, it is not possible for us to predict with any degree of accuracy any significant trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on our net sales or revenues, income from continuing operations, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that would cause financial information to not necessarily be indicative of future operating results or financial condition. However, to the extent possible, certain trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments and events are identified in the preceding subsections of this Item 5.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements.

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements that have had or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors.

Contractual Obligations.

The following table summarizes our significant contractual obligations in NIS at December 31, 2013:

	Total	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Contractual Obligations					
NIH milestones[(1)]	1,648,725	173,550	1,475,175	-	-
Leiden University milestones[(2)]	430,371	47,819	382,552	-	-
Car lease obligations	283,000	147,000	136,000	-	-
Severance pay	129,000	-	-	-	129,000
Total	2,491,096	368,369	1,993,727		129,000

(1) Includes a $50,000 annual royalty and $425,000 in milestone payments, assuming the initiation of new clinical trials. Does not include a potential milestone payment of $500,000 upon approval by the FDA or any regulatory authority as the NIH Agreement will terminate in 2015 upon the expiration of the last patent licensed thereunder, which will be prior to achieving such milestone.

(2) Includes a €10,000 annual royalty and €50,000 upon the initiation of a Phase I study. We will update our milestone payment obligations upon releasing the Phase I data from such study. As such, the obligations above do not include a potential milestone payment of €100,000 upon the initiation of a Phase II study, €200,000 upon the initiation of a Phase III study or €500,000 upon marketing approval by any regulatory authority.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss related to changes in market prices, including interest rates and foreign exchange rates, of financial instruments that may adversely impact our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Interest Rate Risk

We do not anticipate undertaking any significant long-term borrowings. At present, our investments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents. We may invest in investment-grade marketable securities with maturities of up to three years, including commercial paper, money market funds, and government/non-government debt securities. The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while maximizing the income that we receive from our investments without significantly increasing risk and loss. Our investments are exposed to market risk due to fluctuation in interest rates, which may affect our interest income and the fair market value of our investments, if any. We manage this exposure by performing ongoing evaluations of our investments. Due to the short-term maturities, if any, of our investments to date, their carrying value has always approximated their fair value. If we decide to invest in investments other than cash and cash equivalents, it will be our policy to hold such investments to maturity in order to limit our exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

Our foreign currency exposures give rise to market risk associated with exchange rate movements of the NIS, our functional and reporting currency, mainly against the dollar and the euro. Although the NIS is our functional currency, a significant portion of our expenses are denominated in both dollars and Euros and currently all of our revenues are denominated in dollars. Our U.S. dollar and euro expenses consist principally of payments made to sub-contractors and consultants for preclinical studies, clinical trials and other research and development activities. We anticipate that a sizable portion of our expenses will continue to be denominated in currencies other than the NIS. If the NIS fluctuates significantly against either the U.S. dollar or the euro, it may have a negative impact on our results of operations. To date, fluctuations in the exchange rates have not materially affected our results of operations or financial condition for the periods under review.

To date, we have not engaged in hedging transactions. In the future, we may enter into currency hedging transactions to decrease the risk of financial exposure from fluctuations in the exchange rates of our principal operating currencies. These measures, however, may not adequately protect us from the material adverse effects of such fluctuations.

BUSINESS

Business Overview

We are a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company focused on developing orally bioavailable small molecule therapeutic products for the treatment of autoimmune-inflammatory, oncological and ophthalmic diseases. Our platform technology utilizes the Gi protein associated A3AR as a therapeutic target. A3AR is highly expressed in inflammatory and cancer cells, and not significantly expressed in normal cells, suggesting that the receptor could be a unique target for pharmacological intervention. Our pipeline of drug candidates are synthetic, highly specific agonists and allosteric modulators, or ligands or molecules that initiate molecular events when binding with target proteins, targeting the A3AR.

Our product pipeline is based on the research of Dr. Pnina Fishman, who investigated a clinical observation that tumor metastasis can be found in most body tissues, but are rarely found in muscle tissue, which constitutes approximately 60% of human body weight. Dr. Fishman's research revealed that one reason that striated muscle tissue is resistant to tumor metastasis is that muscle cells release small molecules which bind with high selectivity to the A3AR. As part of her research, Dr. Fishman also discovered that A3ARs have significant expression in tumor and inflammatory cells, whereas normal cells have low or no expression of this receptor. The A3AR agonists and allosteric modulators, currently our pipeline of drug candidates, bind with high selectivity and affinity to the A3ARs and upon binding to the receptor initiate down-stream signal transduction pathways resulting in apoptosis, or programmed cell death, of tumors and inflammatory cells and to the inhibition of inflammatory cytokines. Cytokines are proteins produced by cells that interact with cells of the immune system in order to regulate the body's response to disease and infection. Overproduction or inappropriate production of certain cytokines by the body can result in disease. We have in-licensed certain patents and patent applications protecting three different A3AR ligands which represent our current pipeline of drug candidates under development and include two synthetic A3AR agonists, CF101 (known generically as IB-MECA) and CF102 (known generically as CI-IB-MECA) from the NIH, and an allosteric modulator at the A3AR, CF602 from Leiden University. In addition, we have out-licensed CF101 for (i) the treatment of autoimmune diseases to Seikagaku Corporation, a Japanese public corporation, or SKK, for the Japanese market, (ii) for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, or RA to Kwang Dong Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., a South Korean limited company, or KD, for the Korean market and (iii) for the treatment of ophthalmic diseases to Eye-Fite, a wholly-owned subsidiary of OphthaliX for the global market.

Our product candidates, CF101, CF102 and CF602 are being developed to treat several autoimmune-inflammatory, oncological and ophthalmic indications. CF101 is in various stages of clinical development for the treatment of autoimmune-inflammatory diseases, including RA; psoriasis and osteoarthritis, or OA. CF101 is also being developed by OphthaliX for the treatment of ophthalmic indications, including keratoconjunctivitis sicca, also known as dry eye syndrome, or DES, glaucoma and uveitis. CF602 is our second generation allosteric drug candidate for the treatment of inflammatory diseases, which has shown proof of concept in in vitro and in vivo studies. The CF102 drug candidate is being developed for the treatment of HCC, and for the treatment of HCV. In addition, we recently announced that we are planning to develop CF602 to treat sexual dysfunction. Preclinical studies revealed that our drug candidates have potential to treat additional inflammatory diseases, such as Crohn's disease, oncological diseases and viral diseases, such as the JC virus, a virus that causes a potentially fatal brain disease in persons with an immunodeficiency.

We believe our pipeline of drug candidates represent a significant market opportunity. For instance, according to Visiongain, the world RA market size is predicted to generate revenues of $38.5 billion in 2017. According to GlobalData, the psoriasis drug market is forecasted to grow from $3.6 billion in 2010 to $6.7 billion by 2018. Transparency Market Research estimated the global osteoporosis market to be $7.3 billion in 2010 and expected it to reach $11.4 billion in 2015. GlobalData estimated the DES global market at approximately $1.6 billion in 2012, and expected it to grow to approximately $5.5 billion by 2022 while it expected the glaucoma market to exceed $3 billion by 2018.

We believe that our drug candidates have certain unique characteristics and advantages over drugs currently available on the market and under development to treat these indications. To date, we have generated our pipeline by in-licensing, researching and developing two synthetic A3AR agonists, CF101 and CF102, and an allosteric modulator, CF602. For example, our technology platform is based on the finding that the A3AR is highly expressed in pathological cells, such as various tumor cell types and inflammatory cells. High A3AR expression levels are also found in peripheral blood mononuclear cells, or PBMCs, of patients with cancer, inflammatory and viral diseases. PBMCs are a critical part of the immune system required to fight infection. We believe that targeting the A3AR with synthetic and highly selective A3AR agonists, such as CF101 and CF102, and allosteric modulators, such as CF602, induces anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory effects. In addition, our human clinical data suggests that the A3AR is a biological marker and that high A3AR expression prior to treatment may be predictive of good patient response to our drug treatment. In fact, as a result of our research we have developed a simple blood assay to test for A3AR expression as a predictive biological marker. We have been granted a U.S. patent with respect to the intellectual property related to such assay and utilized this assay in our Phase IIb study of CF101 tor the treatment of RA.

Moreover, we believe characteristics of CF101, as exhibited in our clinical studies to date, including its good safety profile, clinical activity, simple and less frequent delivery through oral administration and its low cost of production, position it well against the competition in the autoimmune-inflammatory markets, including the RA and psoriasis markets, where treatments, when available, often include injectable drugs, many of which can be highly toxic, expensive and not always effective. Furthermore, pre-clinical pharmacology studies in different experimental animal models of arthritis revealed that CF101 acts as a disease modifying anti-rheumatic drug, or a DMARD, which, when coupled with its good safety profile, make it competitive in the psoriasis, RA and OA markets. Our recent findings also demonstrate that a biological predictive marker can be utilized prior to treatment with CF101, which may allow it to be used as a personalized medicine therapeutic approach for the treatment of RA. We also believe CF101 is well-positioned against some of the competition in the ophthalmic markets, in particular, glaucoma, where treatments, when available, often include frequent self-administered eye drops, which may be more difficult than taking pills and may result in less than the full dose of the drug actually entering the eye, have undesirable side effects and do not simultaneously treat the underlying cause and relieve the symptoms associated with the indication. Like CF101, CF102 has a good safety profile, is orally administered and has a low cost of production, which we believe positions it well in the HCC market, where only one drug, Nexavar, has been approved by the FDA.

Nevertheless, other drugs on the market, new drugs under development (including drugs that are in more advanced stages of development in comparison to our drug candidates) and additional drugs that were originally intended for other purposes, but were found effective for purposes targeted by us, may all be competitive to the current drugs in our pipeline. In fact, some of these drugs are well established and accepted among patients and physicians in their respective markets, are orally bioavailable, can be efficiently produced and marketed, and are relatively safe. None of our product candidates have been approved for sale or marketing and, to date, there have been no commercial sales of any of our product candidates.

Our research further suggests that A3AR affects pathological and normal cells differently. While specific A3AR agonists, such as CF101 and CF102, and allosteric modulators, such as CF602, appear to inhibit growth and induce apoptosis of cancer and inflammatory cells, normal cells are refractory, or unresponsive to the effects of these drugs. To date, the A3AR agonists have had a positive safety profile as a result of this differential effect.

We also seek to obtain technologies that complement and expand our existing technology base by entering into license agreements with academic institutions and biotechnology companies. To date, we have in-licensed intellectual property which protects certain small molecules, such as CF101 and CF102, from the NIH, and CF602 from Leiden University. Under our license agreements we are generally obligated to diligently pursue product development, make development milestone payments, pay royalties on any product sale and make payments upon the grant of sublicense rights. The scope of payments we are required to make under our in-licensing agreements is comprised of various components that are paid commensurate with the progressive development and commercialization of our drug products. See "Business—In-Licensing Agreements."

In addition to in-licensing, we have also out-licensed one of our molecules to third-parties to capitalize on the experience, capabilities and location of such third-parties. Similar to our obligations under any in-license agreements, pursuant to these out-licensing agreements, our licensees are generally obligated to diligently pursue product development, make up-front payments, make development milestone payments and pay royalties on sales. Accordingly, we expect to fund certain of our future operations through out-licensing arrangements with respect to our product candidates. To date, we have out-licensed CF101 for the treatment of autoimmune diseases for the Japanese market to SKK, and CF101 for the treatment of RA for the Korean market to KD and CF101 for ophthalmic diseases for the global market to OphthaliX. See "Business—Out-Licensing Agreements."

We are currently: (i) conducting a Phase II/III trial with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of psoriasis; (ii) preparing for a Phase III trial with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of RA; (iii) preparing for a Phase II study with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of OA; (iv) preparing for a Phase II study with respect to the development of CF102 for the treatment of HCC (and as part of this study, we will also test CF102 in patients with both HCC and HCV); and (v) preparing for further preclinical work with respect to the development of CF602. OphthaliX is currently: (i) conducting a retrospective analysis of its Phase III DES study data to determine if there is a correlation between the A3AR biomarker and patients' response to CF101; (ii) conducting a Phase II trial with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of glaucoma or related syndromes of ocular hypertension; and (iii) initiating a Phase II study of CF101 for the treatment of uveitis.

Our Strategy

Our strategy is to build a fully integrated biotechnology company that discovers, in-licenses and develops an innovative and effective small molecule drug portfolio of ligands that bind to a specific therapeutic target for the treatment of autoimmune-inflammatory, oncological, ophthalmic diseases and more. We continue to develop and test our existing pipeline, while also testing other indications for our existing drugs and examining, from time to time, the potential of other small molecules that may fit our platform technology of utilizing small molecules to target the A3AR. We generally focus on drugs with global market potential and we seek to create global partnerships to effectively assist us in developing our portfolio and to market our products. Our approach allows us to:

- continue to advance our clinical and preclinical pipeline;
- test our products for additional indications which fit our molecules' mechanism of action;
- identify other small molecule drugs or ligands;
- focus on our product candidates closest to realizing their potential; and
- avoid dependency on a small number of small molecules and indications.

Using this approach, we have successfully advanced our product candidates for a number of indications into various stages of clinical development. Specific elements of our current strategy include the following:

Successful development of our existing portfolio of small molecule orally bioavailable drugs for the treatment of various diseases. We intend to continue to develop our existing portfolio of small molecule orally bioavailable drugs, both for existing targeted diseases, as well as other potential indications. Our drug development will continue to focus on inflammatory, oncological and ophthalmic diseases. We will focus most prominently on advancing our product candidates that are in the most advanced stages, i.e., plaque psoriasis and RA (and later posterior uveitis and glaucoma) with respect to CF101, and HCC with respect to CF102. Following the recent announcement of top-line results that CF101 did not meet the DES Phase III primary and secondary efficacy end-points, Ophthalix is currently evaluating the results of this study and we intend to provide an update on its plans for the DES indication at a later date.

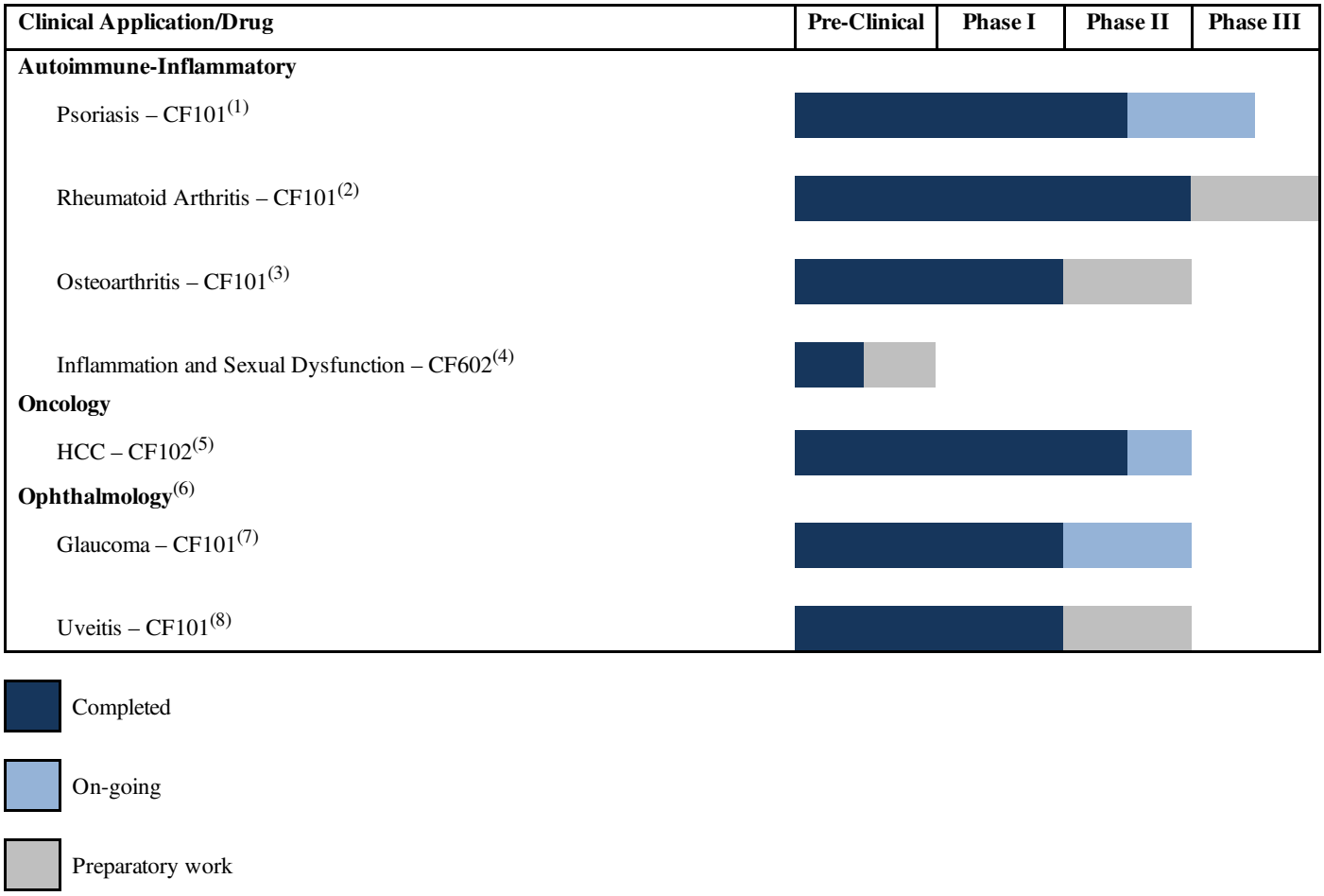
Use our expertise with our platform technology to evaluate in-licensing opportunities. We continuously seek attractive product candidates and innovative technologies to in-license or acquire. We intend to focus on product candidates that would be synergistic with our A3AR expertise. We believe that by pursuing selective acquisitions of technologies in businesses that complement our own, we will be able to enhance our competitiveness and strengthen our market position. We intend to utilize our expertise in A3AR and our pharmacological expertise to validate new classes of small molecule orally bioavailable drugs. We will then seek to grow our product candidate portfolio by attempting to in-license those various candidates and to develop them for a variety of indications.

Primarily develop products that target major global markets. Our existing product candidates are almost all directed at diseases that have major global markets. Our intent is to continue to develop products that target diseases that affect significant populations using our platform technology. We believe these arrangements will allow us to share the high development cost, minimize the risk of failure and enjoy our partners' marketing capabilities, while also enabling us to treat a more significant number of persons. We believe further that this strategy will increase the likelihood of advancing clinical development and potential commercialization of our product candidates.

Commercialize our product candidates through out-licensing arrangements. We have entered into two out-licensing arrangements with major pharmaceutical companies in the Far East. We intend to continue to commercialize our product candidates through out-licensing arrangements with third parties who may perform any or all of the following tasks: completing development, securing regulatory approvals, manufacturing, marketing and sales. We do not intend to develop our own manufacturing facilities or sales forces. If appropriate, we may enter into co-development and similar arrangements with respect to any product candidate with third parties or commercialize a product candidate ourselves. We believe these arrangements will allow us to share the high development cost, minimize the risk of failure and enjoy our partners' marketing capabilities. We believe further that this strategy will increase the likelihood of advancing clinical development and potential commercialization of our product candidates.

Our Product Pipeline

The table below sets forth our current pipeline of product candidates, including the target indication and status of each.



(1) We are conducting a Phase II/III trial with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of psoriasis.
(2) We are preparing for a Phase III trial with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of RA.
(3) We are preparing for a Phase II study with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of OA.
(4) We are preparing for further preclinical work with respect to the development of CF602.
(5) We are preparing for a Phase II study with respect to the development of CF102 for the treatment of HCC (and as part of this study, we will also test CF102 in patients with both HCC and HCV).
(6) OphthaliX, an 82% owned subsidiary of ours, develops CF101 for ophthalmic indications.
(7) OphthaliX is conducting a Phase II trial with respect to the development of CF101 for the treatment of glaucoma or related syndromes of ocular hypertension.
(8) OpthlaliX is initiating a Phase II study of CF101 for the treatment of uveitis.

CF101

CF101, our lead therapeutic product candidate, is in development for the treatment of autoimmune-inflammatory diseases, psoriasis, RA and OA, and the ophthalmic diseases, DES, glaucoma and uveitis. In certain of our pharmacological studies, CF101 has also shown potential for development for the treatment of Crohn's disease. CF101 is a highly-selective, orally bioavailable small molecule synthetic drug, which targets the A3AR. Based on our clinical studies to date, we believe that CF101 has a favorable safety profile and significant anti-inflammatory effects as a result of its capability to inhibit the production of inflammatory cytokines, such as TNF-α, IL-6 and IL-1, and chemokines, or small cytokines, such as MMPs, by signaling key proteins such as NF-κB and PKB/AKT. Overall, these up-stream events result in apoptosis of inflammatory cells. See Figure 1 below. CF101's anti-inflammatory effect is mediated via the A3AR, which is highly expressed in inflammatory cells.

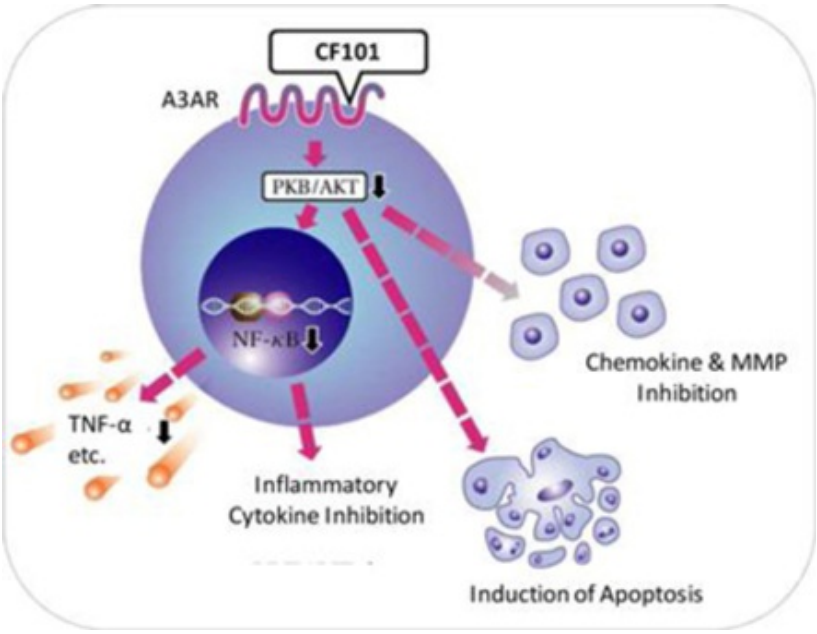


Figure 1: CF101 anti-inflammatory mechanism of action

Set forth below are general descriptions of the inflammatory and ophthalmic diseases with respect to which CF101 has underwent, is currently undergoing, or is in preparation for clinical trials.

Psoriasis: Psoriasis is an autoimmune hereditary disease that affects the skin. In psoriasis, immune cells move from the dermis to the epidermis, where they stimulate keratinocytes, or skin cells, to proliferate. DNA acts as an inflammatory stimulus to stimulate receptors which produce cytokines, such as IL-1, IL-6, and TNF-α, and antimicrobial peptides. These cytokines and antimicrobial peptides signal more inflammatory cells to arrive and produce further inflammation. In other words, psoriasis occurs when the immune system overreacts and mistakes the skin cells as a pathogen, and sends out faulty signals that speed up the growth cycle of skin cells. Normally, skin cells grow gradually and flake off approximately every four weeks. New skin cells grow to replace the outer layers of the skin as they shed. But in psoriasis, new skin cells move rapidly to the surface of the skin in days rather than weeks. They build up and form thick patches called plaques.

There are five types of psoriasis: plaque, guttate, inverse, pustular and erythrodermic. The most common form, plaque psoriasis, is commonly seen as red and white hues of scaly patches appearing on the top first layer of the epidermis, or skin. In plaque psoriasis, skin rapidly accumulates at these sites, which gives it a silvery-white appearance. Plaques frequently occur on the skin of the lower back, elbows and knees, but can affect any area, including the scalp, palms of hands, soles of feet and genitals. The plaques range in size from small to large. In contrast to eczema, psoriasis is more likely to be found on the outer side of the joint. Some patients, though, have no dermatological symptoms.

Psoriasis is a chronic recurring condition that varies in severity from minor localized patches to complete body coverage. Fingernails and toenails are frequently affected, known as psoriatic nail dystrophy, and can be seen as an isolated symptom. Psoriasis can also cause inflammation of the joints, which is known as psoriatic arthritis.

Rheumatoid Arthritis: RA, is a chronic, systemic autoimmune-inflammatory disease that may affect many tissues and organs, but principally attacks flexible synovial, or joints, on both sides of the body. This symmetry helps distinguish RA from other types of arthritis, which is the general term for joint inflammation. Although the cause of RA is unknown, autoimmunity plays a pivotal role in both its chronicity and progression. The disease involves abnormal B cell–T cell interaction, which results in the release of cytokines. The cytokines signal the release of inflammatory cells. The inflammatory cells migrate from the blood into the joints and joint-lining tissue. There, the cells produce inflammatory substances that cause irritation, wearing down of cartilage, or the cushioning material at the end of bones, swelling and inflammation of the joint lining, which is caused by excess synovial fluid, the development of pannus, or fibrous tissue, in the joint, and ankylosis, or fusion of the joints. Joint inflammation is characterized by redness, warmth, swelling and pain within the joint. As the cartilage wears down, the space between the bones narrows. If the condition worsens, the bones could rub against each other. As the lining expands due to inflammation from excess fluid, it may erode the adjacent bone, resulting in bone damage. RA can also produce diffuse inflammation in the lungs, membrane around the heart, the membranes of the lungs, and white of the eye, and also nodular lesions, most common in subcutaneous tissue.

Osteoarthritis: OA is a common chronic degenerative joint disease that is characterized by a group of mechanical abnormalities involving degradation of joints, including articular cartilage, or the cartilage found on joint surfaces. Although degeneration of joint cartilage is the central feature in OA, the disease is also associated with changes in synovium and subchondral bone metabolism, causing inflammation of the synovial membrane in the involved joints. Synovial inflammation and local concentration of pro-inflammatory mediators seem to be directly involved in the generation of pain in osteoarthritic joints.

OA is related to, but not caused by, aging. As a person ages, the water content of the cartilage decreases, causing the cartilage to be less resilient. When the cartilage is less resilient, it can become susceptible to degradation or exacerbation of existing degeneration. Inflammation of the surrounding joint capsule can also occur, though often mild (compared to what occurs in RA). This can happen as breakdown products from the cartilage are released into the synovial space and the cells lining the joint attempt to remove them. New bone outgrowths, called "spurs" or osteophytes, can form on the margins of the joints. These bone changes, together with the inflammation, can be both painful and debilitating.

Mechanical stress on joints underlies all OA. There are many and varied sources of mechanical stress, including misalignments of bones caused by congenital or pathogenic causes, mechanical injury, obesity, loss of strength in muscles supporting joints and impairment of peripheral nerves, leading to sudden or uncoordinated movements that overstress joints. However, despite the numerous causes of osteoarthritis, the resulting pathology remains the same.

Dry Eye Syndrome: DES is an eye disease caused by eye dryness, which, in turn, is caused by either decreased tear production or increased tear film evaporation. The tear film is comprised of the lower mucous layer which helps the tear film adhere to the eyes, a middle layer of water and an upper oil layer that seals the tear film and prevents evaporation. The tear film keeps the eye moist, creates a smooth surface for light to pass through the eye, nourishes the front of the eye and provides protection from injury and infection. DES is usually caused by aqueous tear deficiency, or inadequate tear production, whereby the lachrymal gland, the gland that secretes the aqueous layer of the tear film, does not produce sufficient tears to keep the entire conjunctiva, or the tissue inside the eyelids that covers the sclera, and cornea covered by a complete layer of tear film. In rare cases, aqueous tear deficiency may be a symptom of collagen vascular diseases, including RA, Wegener's granulomatosis, an incurable form of vasculitis (the inflammatory destruction of blood vessels), systemic lupus erythematosus, an autoimmune connective tissue disease, Sjögren's syndrome, an autoimmune process in which patients suffer from mouth and eye dryness, and autoimmune diseases associated with Sjögren's syndrome. DES can also be caused by abnormal tear composition resulting in rapid evaporation or premature destruction of tears. Additional causes include, but are not limited to, age, use of certain drugs and the use of contact lenses.

DES is characterized by eye irritation symptoms, blurred and fluctuating vision, tear film instability, increased tear osmolarity and ocular surface epithelial disease. DES causes constant ocular discomfort, typically dryness, burning, a sandy-gritty eye irritation and a decrease in visual function. Over an extended period of time, DES can lead to tiny abrasions on the surface of the eyes. In advanced cases, the epithelium undergoes pathologic changes, namely squamous metaplasia, a non-cancerous change of surface-lining cells, and loss of goblet cells, which secrete mucin, which in turn dissolves in water to form mucous. Some severe cases result in thickening of the corneal surface, corneal erosion, epithelial defects, corneal ulceration (sterile and infected), corneal neovascularization, or excessive ingrowth of blood vessels, corneal scarring, corneal thinning, and even corneal perforation. In the most severe cases, DES may result in deterioration of vision.

Glaucoma: Glaucoma is an eye disease in which the optic nerve is damaged. This optic nerve damage involves loss of retinal ganglion cells, or neurons located near the inner surface of the retina, in a characteristic pattern. There are many different subtypes of glaucoma, but they can all be considered to be a type of optic neuropathy. Raised intraocular pressure, or IOP, is the most important and only modifiable risk factor for glaucoma. However, some individuals may have high IOP for years and never develop optic nerve damage. This is known as ocular hypertension. Others may develop optic nerve damage at a relatively low IOP, and, thus, glaucoma. Untreated glaucoma can lead to permanent damage of the optic nerve and resultant visual field loss, which over time can progress to blindness.

Glaucoma can be roughly divided into two main categories, "open angle" and "closed angle" glaucoma. The angle refers to the area between the iris and cornea through which fluid must flow to exit the eye. The difficulty or inability of such fluid to exit the eye causes an acute increase of pressure and pain. Closed angle glaucoma can appear suddenly, is often painful and visual loss can progress quickly. However, the discomfort often leads patients to seek medical attention before permanent damage occurs. Open angle, chronic glaucoma tends to progress at a slower rate and patients may not notice they have lost vision until the disease has progressed significantly.

Uveitis: Uveitis is inflammation of the middle layer of the eye, or the uvea, caused by an immune reaction. Uveitis can be associated with auto-immune inflammatory diseases and various eye infections. Uveitis is a common cause of blindness. The most common form of uveitis is anterior uveitis, which involves inflammation in the front part of the eye. It is often called iritis because it usually only affects the iris, the colored part of the eye. The inflammation may be associated with autoimmune diseases, but most cases occur in healthy people. The disorder may affect only one eye and is most common in young and middle-aged people.

Posterior uveitis affects the back part of the uvea, and involves primarily the choroid, a layer of blood vessels and connective tissue in the middle part of the eye. This type of uveitis is called choroiditis. If the retina is also involved, it is called chorioretinitis. Anterior uveitis affects the front part of the uvea, and involves primarily the iris and the cilliary body. This type of uveitis is called iridocyclitis. These conditions may develop as a result of a body-wide, or systemic, infection or an autoimmune disease. Another form of uveitis is pars planitis. This inflammation affects the narrowed area, or the pars plana, between the iris, or colored part of the eye, and the choroid. Pars planitis usually occurs in young men and is generally not associated with any other disease. However, some evidence suggests it may be linked to Crohn's disease and, possibly, multiple sclerosis.

Pre-Clinical Studies of CF101

The information below is based on the various studies conducted with CF101, including preclinical studies. All of the studies were conducted by Can-Fite and/or by Can-Fite's partners or affiliates.

The toxicity of CF101 has been evaluated following 28-day, 90-day, six-month and nine-month good laboratory practice repeated-dose toxicity studies in male and female mice (28-day, 90-day and six-month), dogs (single-dose only), and monkeys (28-day, 90-day and nine-month). Even though the dose of CF101 in these studies was escalated to an exposure that is many folds higher than the dose used in human clinical studies, no toxic side effects were identified.

Effects on cardiovascular parameters were evaluated in conscious instrumented monkeys and anesthetized dogs. These studies demonstrated no significant cardiovascular risk.

Genotoxicity studies were conducted in bacterial and mammalian mutation assays *in vitro* (i.e., laboratory) and in an *in vivo* (i.e., animal) mouse micronucleus assay. These studies were all negative, indicating no deleterious action on cellular genetic material.

Reproductive toxicology studies that we completed in mice and rabbits did not reveal evidence of negative effects on male or female fertility. In mouse teratology studies, or studies for abnormalities of physiological developments, craniofacial and skeletal abnormalities were observed at doses greater than 10 mg/kg; however, no such effects were observed at 3 mg/kg. Teratogenicity, or any developmental anomaly in a fetus, was not observed in rabbits given doses (greater than 13 mg/kg) that induced severe maternal toxicity in such rabbits.

Studies of P450 enzymes, or enzymes that participate in the metabolism of drugs, showed that CF101 caused no P450 enzyme inhibition, or increased drug activity, or induction, or reduced drug activity. Studies carried out with radiolabeled (C^{14}) CF101 in rats showed that the drug is excreted essentially unchanged. These studies also showed that the drug is widely distributed in all body parts, except the central nervous system.

Clinical Studies of CF101

The information below is based on the various studies conducted with CF101, including clinical studies in patients with autoimmune-inflammatory and ophthalmic diseases. All of the studies were conducted by Can-Fite and/or by Can-Fite's partners or affiliates.

Phase I Clinical Studies of CF101

CF101 has been studied comprehensively in normal volunteer trials to assess safety, pharmacokinetic metabolism and food interaction. Two Phase I studies in 40 healthy volunteers, single dose and repeated dose, indicated that CF101 is rapidly absorbed (reaching a maximal concentration within one to two hours) with a half-life of eight to nine hours. Some mild adverse events (principally, increased heart rate) were observed at doses higher than single doses of 10.0 mg and twice-daily doses of 5.0 mg. Such increase in heart rate was not accompanied by any change in QT intervals. The drug showed linear kinetics, in that the concentration that results from the dose is proportional to the dose and the rate of elimination of the drug is proportional to the concentration, and low inter-subject variability, meaning that the same dose of the drug does not produce large differences in pharmacological responses in different individuals. A fed-fast Phase I study (with and without food) demonstrated that food causes some attenuation in CF101 absorption; accordingly CF101 is instructed to be given to patients on an empty stomach in our trials. An additional Phase I study of the absorption, metabolism, excretion and mass balance of 4.0 mg (C^{14}) CF101 was conducted in six healthy male subjects and demonstrated that CF101 was generally well-tolerated in this group.

Based on the findings from Phase I clinical studies, 4.0 mg BID, or twice daily, was selected as the upper limit for initial Phase II clinical trials.

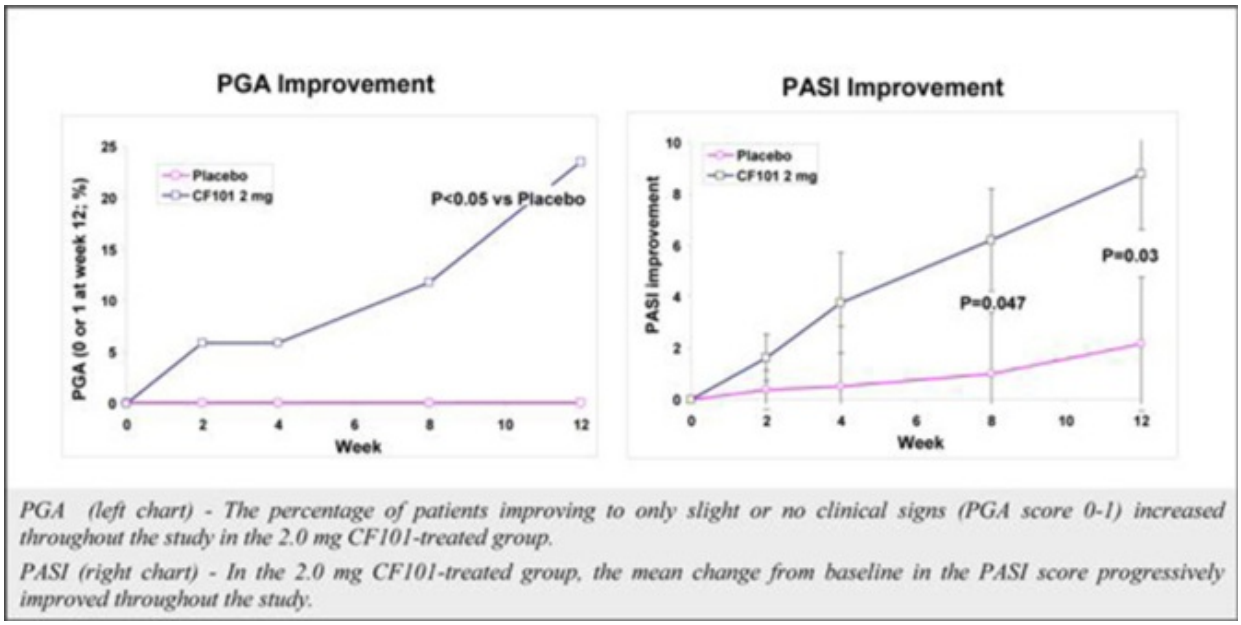
Phase II and Phase II/III Clinical Studies of CF101

CF101 has completed nine Phase II studies in DES, Psoriasis and RA in approximately 1,265 patients (865 patients treated with CF101 and 400 patients treated with a placebo) for an aggregate exposure of approximately 260 patient years. These studies indicate that CF101 has a favorable safety profile at doses up to 4.0 mg BID for up to 12 weeks. In these Phase II studies, we did not observe a dose-response relationship between CF101 and adverse events. Moreover, we did not observe any clinically significant changes in vital signs, electrocardiograms, blood chemistry or hematology. CF101 given as a standalone therapy reached the primary endpoint in Phase II clinical studies in DES and psoriasis. In addition, we observed positive data utilizing CF101 as a standalone drug in a Phase IIa clinical study in RA. In this study, we also observed a significant direct correlation between A3AR expression prior to treatment and the patients' responses to CF101. However, we did not fully attain the primary endpoint in this study as we did not observe a significant difference in responses between CF101 and the placebo (which for this study was 0.1 mg of CF101). Moreover, two Phase IIb studies in RA utilizing CF101 in combination with methotrexate, a generic drug commonly used for treating RA patients, or MTX, also failed to reach the primary endpoints. Based on this data, we believe that the failures in the Phase IIb studies in RA may have been due to low A3AR expression in the MTX-treated patients and as such, are currently in the process of testing CF101 as a standalone therapy in patients with A3AR expression levels above a certain threshold. CF101 has been tested in Phase II trials to establish dose and activity (first, orally administered capsules and then tablets in formulations of 1.0, 2.0 and 4.0 mg of CF101 BID) in the following clinical settings:

- Psoriasis (moderate to severe plaque psoriasis).
- RA; and
- DES (moderate to severe).

Psoriasis: The rationale for utilizing CF101 to treat psoriasis stems from our pre-clinical pharmacology studies showing that CF101 acts as an anti-inflammatory agent via the inhibition of inflammatory cytokines, including TNF-α, which plays a major role in the pathogenesis of psoriasis. In addition, the A3AR is over-expressed in the tissue and PBMCs of patients with psoriasis.

We completed an exploratory Phase II trial in ten European and Israeli medical centers involving 76 patients. This study was a randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled and included four cohorts of 1.0, 2.0, and 4.0 mg of CF101 and a placebo for a 12-week period. The study objectives were efficacy and safety of daily doses of CF101 administered orally in patients with moderate-to-severe plaque-type psoriasis and the efficacy endpoints were improvements in both the Psoriasis Area Sensitivity Index score, or PASI score, and the Physicians' Global Assessment score, or PGA score. We concluded that CF101 met such efficacy endpoints and was safe, well tolerated and effective in ameliorating disease manifestations in these patients. The patient group receiving 2.0 mg CF101 BID showed progressive improvement over the course of the 12-week study in the PGA and PASI scores. Analysis of the mean change from baseline in the PASI score at week 12 revealed a statistically significant difference between the 2.0 mg CF101 BID treated group and the placebo group ($P < 0.001$ versus baseline and $P = 0.031$ versus placebo). Analysis of the PGA score revealed that 23.5% of the patients treated with the 2.0 mg CF101 BID achieved a score of 0 or 1, in comparison to 0% in the placebo group ($P < 0.05$). The study also demonstrated linear improvement in patients in both PASI and PGA. See Figure 2. No drug-related serious adverse events were evident during the study.

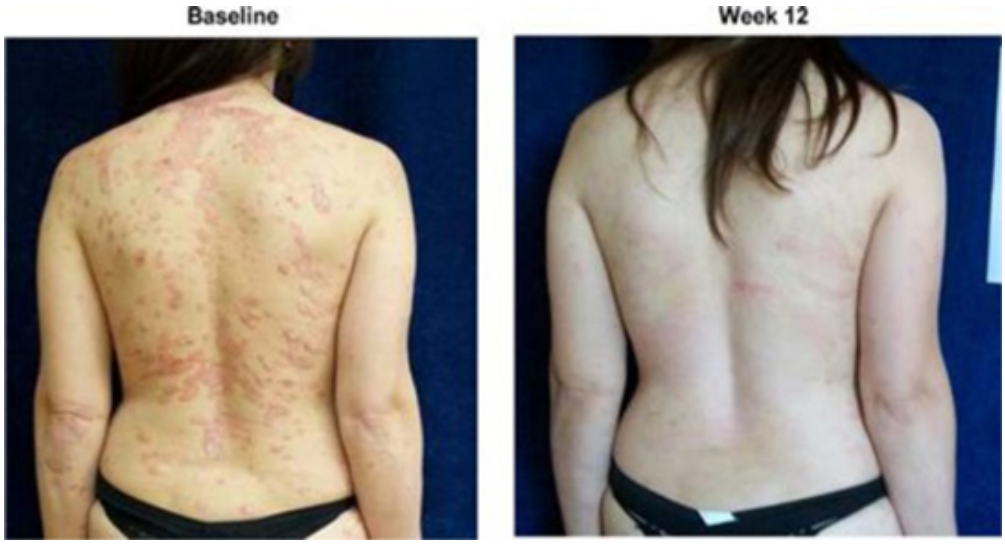


PGA (left chart) - The percentage of patients improving to only slight or no clinical signs (PGA score 0-1) increased throughout the study in the 2.0 mg CF101-treated group.

PASI (right chart) - In the 2.0 mg CF101-treated group, the mean change from baseline in the PASI score progressively improved throughout the study.

Figure 2: Psoriasis efficacy by PGA and PASI

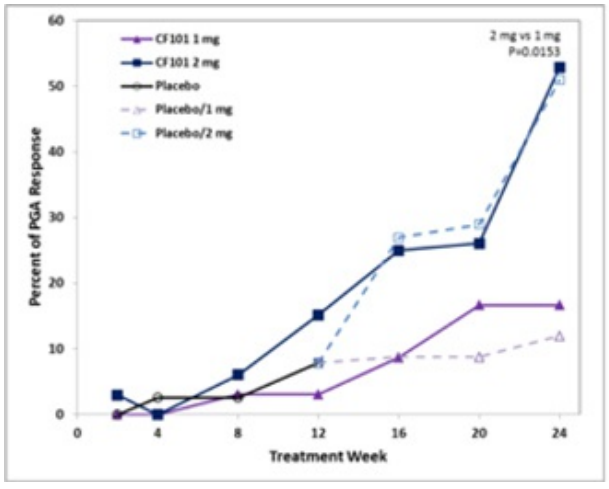
Set forth below are representative pictures of a patient with plaque-type psoriasis on the upper and lower back treated with 2.0 mg CF101 BID, both baseline and week 12.



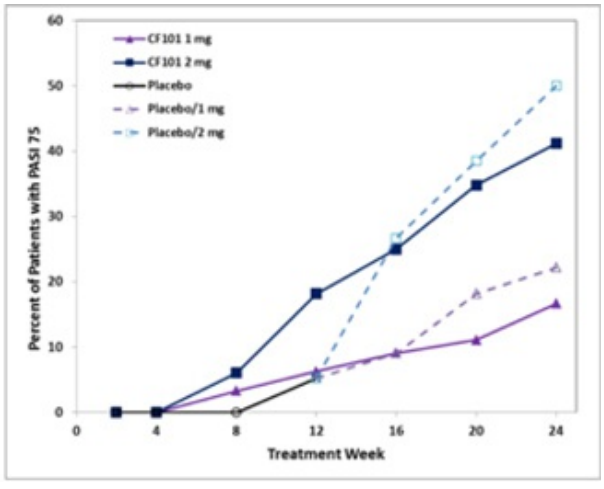
A comparison between baseline and week 12 of a patient treated with 2.0 mg CF 101

In June 2010, we obtained FDA approval to conduct a Phase II/III randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, dose-finding study of the efficacy and safety of CF101 administered daily orally in patients with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis. This clinical trial will include approximately 300 patients that will be treated for a period of six months in the United States, Europe and Israel. Based on a positive safety and efficacy interim analysis of the first 103 patients who completed 24 weeks of treatment in the trial, we decided to continue patient enrollment for the second stage of the study. The positive clinical effects of the CF101 2.0 mg BID dose relative to a placebo were observed in a variety of standard psoriasis assessment parameters, including PASI 75 and PGA scores, with the responses accumulating steadily over the 24-week treatment period. See Figure 3. We believe that this clinical data corroborates the published Phase II study results described above and confirms the dose selection, while the favorable safety profile of CF101 further supports its development for the systemic treatment of moderate-to-severe psoriasis. To allow the trial to meet its full objectives, the study protocol was amended to extend the CF101 2.0 mg BID and placebo administration for a period of 32 weeks.

PGA Improvement



PASI Improvement



Interim data included 103 patients who were randomized to CF101 1mg, CF101 2mg and placebo and were treated for 24 weeks. On week 12 placebo were randomized to CF101 1mg or 2mg dose. PGA (left chart) - The percentage of patients presenting only slight or no clinical signs (PGA score 0-1) increased throughout the study period in the 2 mg CF101-treated group. PASI (right chart) - In the 2 mg CF101-treated group, a progressive improvement in the percentage of patients presenting PASI 75 improvement was observed.

Figure 3: Psoriasis efficacy by PGA and PASI

Rheumatoid Arthritis: We conducted a Phase IIa blinded to dose study in 74 patients with RA, randomized to receive CF101 as a monotherapy in one of three doses—0.1 mg, 1.0 mg and 4.0 mg. The primary efficacy endpoint was ACR20 response at week 12, a criterion determined by the American College of Rheumatology that reflects 20% improvement in inflammation parameters. The study data revealed maximal response at the 1.0 mg group, showing 55.6% with ACR20, 33.3% with 50% improvement, or ACR50, and 11.5% with 70% improvement, or ACR70. CF101 administered BID for 12 weeks resulted in improvement in signs and symptoms of RA and was safe and well-tolerated. See Figure 4. Studies in the United States were conducted pursuant to an open IND which was received by the FDA in 2005.

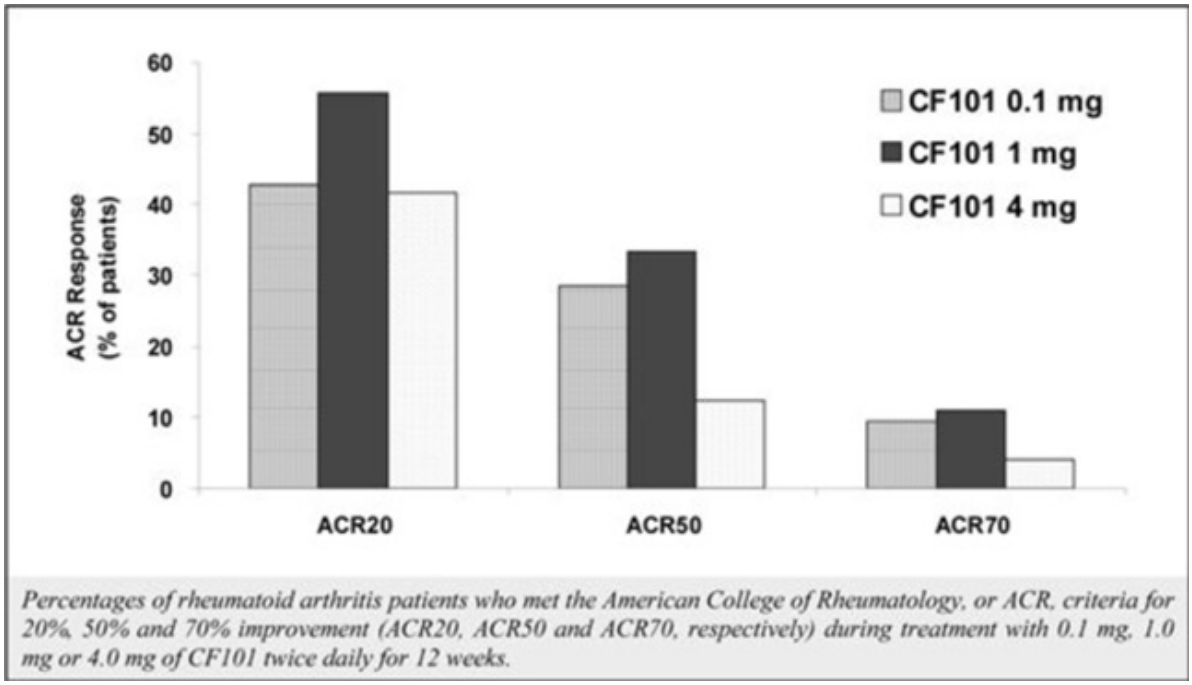


Figure 4: Rheumatoid Arthritis efficacy by ACR

Subsequently, two Phase IIb studies with CF101 in combination with MTX were conducted. The study protocols were multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group and dose-finding to determine the safety and efficacy of daily CF101 administered orally when added to weekly MTX in patients with active RA. The objectives of both studies were improvement in ACR20, ACR50, ACR70 and DAS28, or the Disease Activity Score of 28 Joints, and EULAR, or the European League Against Rheumatism, response criteria, as well as a positive safety profile. The trials' primary endpoints were both ACR20.

The first Phase IIb trial showed that the combined treatment had an excellent safety profile, but no significant ACR20 response was observed between the RA group treated with CF101 and MTX and the group treated with MTX alone (the placebo group). However, the ACR50, ACR70 and the EULAR Good Values in the combined treatment group were higher than those of the MTX placebo group. The study also indicated that the 1.0 mg CF101 dose was the most favorable dose, i.e., the dose yielded the highest ACR50 and EULAR Good Values as compared to the MTX placebo group. The most commonly reported adverse events in this study included nausea, dizziness, headache and common bacterial and viral infections and infestations.

Following a decision of our Clinical Advisory Board in October 2007, an additional Phase IIb study was initiated. This study was conducted in medical centers in Europe and Israel and included 230 patients who received the drug orally BID (0.1 and 1.0 mg CF101 tablets plus MTX versus a placebo, which was MTX alone) for 12 weeks. On April 30, 2009, we published preliminary results of the Phase IIb study, which were later confirmed as the final results, also indicating that the study's objectives were not achieved. The most commonly reported adverse events in this study included nausea, myalgia and dizziness.

The two Phase IIb studies failed to achieve the primary endpoint of ACR20. A cross study analysis of the three RA clinical studies revealed that in the first Phase IIa study, where CF101 had been administered as a standalone drug, A3AR had been over-expressed in the patients' PBMCs prior to CF101 treatment, whereas A3AR had not been over-expressed in the Phase IIb patient population. We believe, based on the foregoing data, that there may be a direct and statistically significant correlation between A3AR over-expression at baseline and patients' response to CF101, and that CF101 should be administered as a standalone drug and not in combination with MTX. Furthermore, the correlation between A3AR expression levels prior to treatment and patients' response to the drug suggest that the A3AR may be a predictive biomarker to be analyzed prior to CF101 treatment. See Figures 5 and 6.

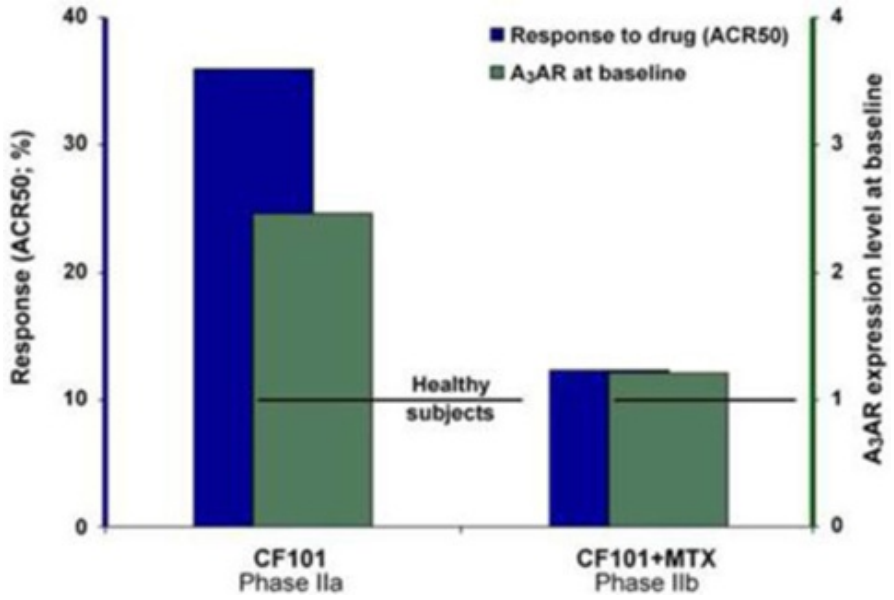


Figure 5: Direct correlation between A3AR at baseline and response to CF101

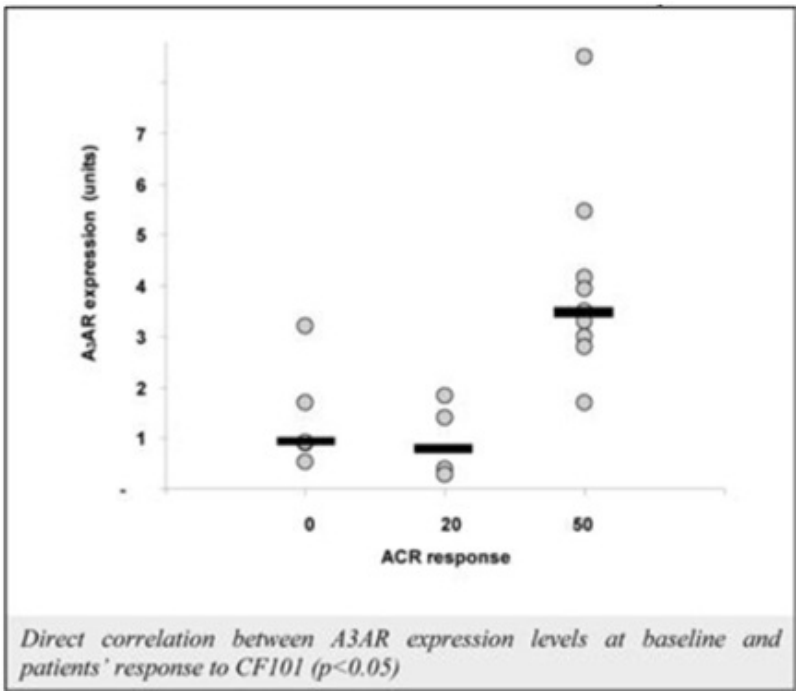
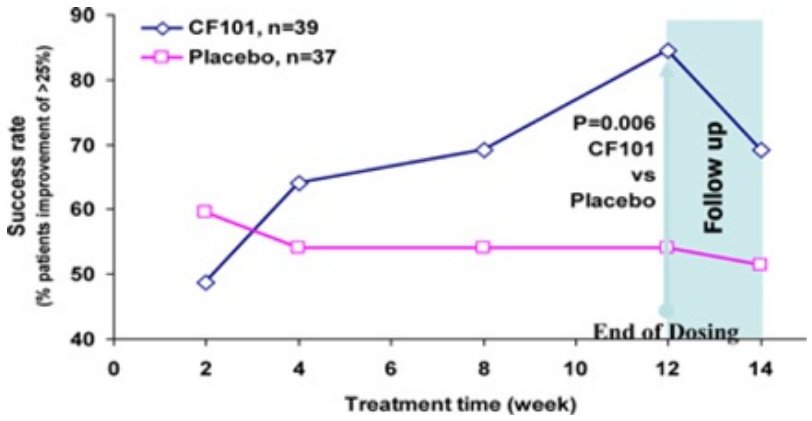


Figure 6: Direct correlation between A3AR at baseline and response to CF101

Based on the results of the two Phase IIb studies, we conducted an additional Phase IIb clinical study with CF101 as a stand-alone, monotherapy treatment and not in combination with MTX. The trial was a 12-week multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study involving 79 patients to determine the safety and efficacy of CF101 administered orally daily in patients with active RA and elevated baseline expression levels of the A3AR in PBMCs. Enrolled patients had high baseline A3AR biomarker expression (determined at 1.5-fold over a predetermined age-matched standard). This selection criteria was made following the findings during previous Phase IIa and IIb RA studies showing a positive correlation between A3AR expression at baseline and patients' response to the drug, potentially rendering A3AR expression as a predictive biomarker. The primary objectives of this study are to determine the efficacy of oral CF101 when administered daily as a standalone treatment for 12 weeks to patients with active RA and elevated baseline expression levels of the A3AR in the patients' PBMCs, in comparison to a placebo treatment, and to assess the safety of daily oral CF101 under the circumstances of the trial. In the study, CF101 met all primary efficacy endpoints, showing statistically significant superiority over placebo in reducing signs and symptoms of RA as compared to the placebo. The treatment had an ACR20 response rate of 49% for CF101 compared to 25% for placebo (p=0.035), an ACR50 response rate of 19% for CF101 compared to 9% for placebo, and an ACR70 response rate of 11% for CF101 arm compared to 3% for placebo. Similar to our observations in the previously reported CF101 psoriasis trials, the response of patients with RA was cumulative over time, suggesting a consistent anti-inflammatory effect of CF101. Moreover, half of the RA patients treated with CF101 showed clinically meaningful improvement. CF101 was very well-tolerated and showed no evidence of immunosuppression, and there were no severe treatment-emergent adverse events during the study. A subgroup analysis of 16 patients with no prior systemic therapy showed a dramatic increase in the response showing ACR20 of 75%, ACR50 50%, and ACR70 50%. We believe this may be related to the fact that in this patient population there is a full receptor expression since they had not been treated earlier with any systemic drugs.

DES: A Phase II study in DES was conducted by Can-Fite after discovering that patients in the Phase IIa study for another condition also experienced improvement in DES symptoms. The study prompted an application for two patents relating to DES and Sjörgen's Syndrome. Since then a Phase II study of CF101 in patients with moderate to severe DES was successfully completed, meeting its primary endpoint and demonstrating the drug's ability to improve signs of ocular surface inflammation in these patients. The trial was a multicenter, randomized, double-masked, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study with 76 patients (39 CF101 and 37 placebo). Patients were treated orally with either 1.0 mg CF101 pills or matching vehicle-filled placebo pills, BID for 12 weeks, followed by a two-week post-treatment observation. The primary endpoint of the Phase II trial was based on an improvement of more than 25% over baseline at week 12 in one of the following parameters: (i) tear break-up time, or BUT; (ii) superficial punctate keratitis (epithelial staining of the cornea) assessed by fluorescein staining, or FS, results; and (iii) Schirmer tear test 1 results, which are assessed by using paper strips inserted into the eye for several minutes to measure the production of tears. The results of the Phase II trial demonstrated the ability of CF101 to improve signs of ocular surface inflammation of the patients studied. The CF101-treated group experienced a statistically significant increase in the proportion of patients who achieved more than 25% improvement in FS and in the clearance of FS, as compared to the placebo group. See Figure 7.



CF101-treated group (blue line) as compared to the placebo group (pink line) over a 12-week dosing period. The difference between the groups is apparent and significant (p=0.006). The measurement made at week 14, which is two weeks post-dosing, shows a clear reduction in effect. This deterioration of the effect post-dosing is a sign of the anti-inflammatory effect of CF101, which was reduced in correlation with the cessation of dosing.

Figure 7: DES efficacy as determined utilizing FS

Clinical laboratory safety tests included ophthalmic examinations, IOP measurements, electrocardiographic evaluations, vital sign measurements, and monitoring of adverse events. CF101 was well-tolerated and exhibited an excellent safety profile with no serious adverse events. No clinically significant changes in vital signs, electrocardiograms, blood chemistry or hematology values were observed. However, adverse events resulting in discontinuation of the study were observed in two patients: myalgia and recurrent corneal erosion. The frequency of adverse events was comparable in both treated groups. The most commonly reported adverse events included constipation, headache, palpitations, itching, abdominal pain, arthralgia, myalgia, fatigue and dry mouth.

Although the Phase II DES trial was not designed to assess the drug effect on IOP, the latter was tested as a safety parameter and at week 12, the CF101-treated group had a 1.1-mmHg, or 6%, decrease from baseline, which was statistically significant (p=0.048) when compared with the placebo. See Figure 8.

The study results of the completed Phase II clinical trial for CF101 for the treatment of DES were published in "Ophthalmology," which is one of the leading journals in the field.

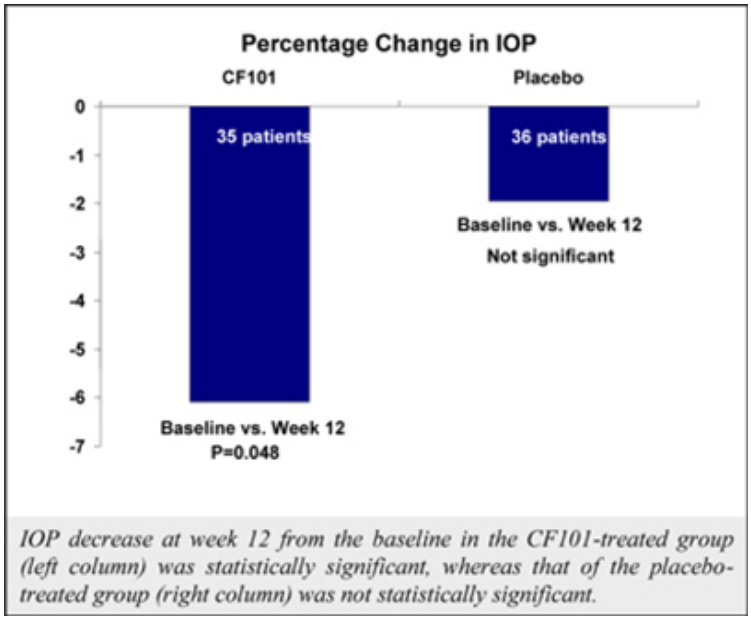


Figure 8: IOP decrease observed in the DES Phase II study

Following the positive Phase II study we initiated a Phase III DES trial, under an IND with the FDA which was conducted by OphthaliX in the United States, Europe and Israel. The randomized, double-masked Phase III clinical trial enrolled 237 patients with moderate-to-severe DES who were randomized to receive two oral doses of CF101 (0.1 and 1.0 mg) and a placebo, for a period of 24 weeks. The primary efficacy endpoint was complete clearing of corneal staining. In December 2013, we announced the results of this Phase III study of CF101 for the treatment of DES. In the study, CF101 did not meet the primary efficacy endpoint of complete clearing of corneal staining, nor the secondary efficacy endpoints. Nonetheless, CF101 was found to be well tolerated. OphthaliX is evaluating the results of this study and intends to provide an update on its plans for the DES indication at a later date. OphthaliX is also planning to conduct a retrospective analysis of the DES Phase III Study data to determine if there is a correlation between the CF101 target, the A3AR, expression and patients' response to the drug. This analysis is based on recent positive data from a Phase IIb RA study where patients were enrolled based on the expression level of the A3 adenosine receptor biomarker. In order to perform the retrospective analysis, blood samples will be collected from patients who participated in the Phase III DES study and analyzed for the expression of this biomarker.

Glaucoma: We believe that the statistically significant decrease in IOP in the Phase II trial for DES, although observed in subjects without ocular hypertension, is clinically significant and indicates that CF101 may also have potential as a glaucoma therapy, as the main goal of glaucoma therapy is to reduce IOP. This finding led to a patent application for the use of CF101 for lowering IOP. This result, together with the neuro-protective and anti-inflammatory effects that have been demonstrated in our studies and the studies of others, warrant rapid progression into clinical study in this indication and a Phase II study in patients with glaucoma or related syndromes of ocular hypertension is currently ongoing in Israel and Europe via OphthaliX. This trial is a randomized, double-masked, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study of the safety and efficacy of daily CF101 administered orally in subjects with elevated IOP. The objectives of this study are to determine the effects of oral CF101 in lowering IOP when administered BID for 16 weeks in subjects with elevated IOP and the safety of oral CF101 in this subject population. This trial is being performed in two segments. In the first segment, subjects are being randomized to receive either CF101 1.0 mg or a matching placebo, given orally every 12 hours for 16 weeks. OphthaliX is enrolling 44 subjects in the first segment, randomized in a 3:1 ratio to CF101 1.0 mg or to the placebo. At the conclusion of the first segment, a Data Review Committee, or DRC, is to review safety and efficacy data and advise on progression of the trial to the second segment. The second segment, if conducted, will enroll up to approximately 88 subjects in up to three dose groups (CF101 1.0 mg, CF101 2.0 mg or the placebo every 12 hours) randomized in a 3:3:2 ratio. At its discretion, the DRC may also recommend increasing enrollment in the CF101 1.0 mg group or other changes to the protocol design. In May 2010, we announced that the Israeli Ministry of Health approved the study protocol. We subsequently initiated patient enrollment. The conclusion of the first segment of the study is expected in the third quarter of 2014. We have not yet filed an IND for this indication as CF101 for the treatment of glaucoma is not currently being clinically tested in the United States and there are no near-term plans to do so.

Additional Developments with CF101

Uveitis

Former pre-clinical pharmacology studies conducted by us in collaboration with a worldwide leading laboratory in uveitis research at the National Eye Institute at the U.S National Institute of Health, or the NIH, under a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement, demonstrated that CF101 was effective in inhibiting the development of posterior uveitis in an experimental animal model. Additional preclinical studies conducted by OphthaliX, showed that CF101 was effective in treating anterior uveitis in experimental animal models.

The efficacy of CF101 in treating both anterior and posterior uveitis in experimental animal models supports further testing of CF101 for the treatment of patients with either anterior or posterior uveitis. We, together with the NIH, have applied for a patent for the use of CF101 for the treatment of uveitis. We have licensed our share of this intellectual property to OphthaliX and together with OphthaliX are in discussions with the NIH to obtain an exclusive license on the NIH's share of this intellectual property. OphthaliX submitted a protocol for a Phase II uveitis study in Europe and Israel to investigate the efficacy and safety of CF101 in 45 patients with active, sight-threatening, noninfectious intermediate or posterior uveitis, who will be treated with either CF101 or a placebo for a period of six months. The primary endpoint of this study is the proportion of subjects whose vitreous haze score improves by two or more grades on the "Miami Scale" (Vitreous Haze: Miami Scale 2). OphthaliX is currently reviewing its clinical development plans and intends to provide an update on the development for this indication on a later stage. Neither the OphthaliX nor we have filed an IND for this indication as CF101 for the treatment of uveitis is not currently being clinically tested in the United States and there are no near-term plans to do so.

Osteoarthritis

According to the Arthritis Foundation, OA is the most common arthritic disease. Currently, there is a shortage of effective drugs for treating OA patients. CF101 has induced a significant anti-inflammatory effect in experimental animal models with respect to the treatment of OA and, as such, we are currently preparing for a Phase II study. We have not yet filed an IND for this indication as CF101 for the treatment of OA is not currently being clinically tested in the United States and there are no near-term plans to do so.

Crohn's Disease

Crohn's disease is an inflammatory bowel disease that may affect any portion of the gastrointestinal tract, causing a wide variety of symptoms. It primarily causes abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomiting and weight loss, however, it may also cause complications outside the gastrointestinal tract, such as skin rashes, arthritis, inflammation of the eye, tiredness and lack of concentration. Pre-clinical pharmacology studies that we have conducted demonstrated the efficacy of CF101 for the treatment of Crohn's disease. We do not presently have plans for the treatment of Crohn's disease.

CF102

CF102 is our second drug candidate and is under development for the treatment of HCC and HCV. CF102 is also a small, orally bioavailable molecule, and an A3AR agonist, with high affinity and selectivity to the A3AR. In comparison to the expression in adjacent normal liver tissue, the A3AR is over-expressed in tumor tissues of patients with HCC, and the over-expression is also reflected in the patients' PBMCs. A3AR over-expression in the patients' tumor cells and PBMCs is attributed to high expression of certain A3AR transcription factors. The binding of CF102 to the A3AR results in down-regulation, or a decrease in the quantity of a cellular component, such as the number of receptors on a cell's surface, of certain A3AR transcription factors. Our studies have shown that this down-regulation leads to apoptosis of HCC cells. In our pre-clinical and clinical studies, CF102 demonstrated anti-cancer, anti-viral and liver protective effects. As a result, we believe that CF102 can be used to treat a variety of oncological and liver-related diseases and viruses. In February 2012, the FDA granted an orphan drug status for the active moiety, or the part of the drug that is responsible for the physiological or pharmacological action of the drug substance, of CF102 for the treatment of HCC. An orphan drug designation is a special designation by the FDA for drug approval and marketing. The special designation is granted to companies that develop a given drug for unique populations and for incurable and relatively rare diseases. The orphan drug designation program provides orphan status to drugs and biologics which are intended for the safe and effective treatment, diagnosis or prevention of rare diseases or disorders that affect fewer than 200,000 people in the United States. Orphan drug designations have enabled companies to achieve medical breakthroughs that may not have otherwise been achieved due to the economics of drug research and development as this status lessens some of the regulatory burdens, for approval, including statistical requirements for efficacy, safety and stability, in an effort to maintain development momentum. Orphan drug designation also results in additional marketing exclusivity and could result in certain financial incentives.

Set forth below are general descriptions of the diseases with respect to which CF102 has underwent or is currently undergoing clinical trials.

HCC: HCC is an oncological disease characterized by malignant tumors that grow on the surface or inside of the liver. This type of tumor is refractory to chemotherapy and to other anti-cancer agents. HCC, like any other cancer, develops when there is a mutation to the cellular machinery that causes the cell to replicate at a higher rate and/or results in the cell avoiding apoptosis. Chronic infections of Hepatitis B and/or C can aid the development of HCC by repeatedly causing the body's own immune system to attack the liver cells, some of which are infected by the virus. While this constant cycle of damage followed by repair can lead to mistakes during repair which in turn lead to carcinogenesis, this hypothesis is more applicable, at present, to HCV. Chronic HCV causes HCC through cirrhosis. In chronic Hepatitis B, however, the integration of the virus into infected cells can directly induce a non-cirrhotic liver to develop HCC. Alternatively, repeated consumption of large amounts of ethanol can have a similar effect.

Hepatitis C: HCV is an infectious disease affecting primarily the liver, caused by the Hepatitis C virus. The infection is often asymptomatic, but chronic infection can lead to scarring of the liver and ultimately to cirrhosis, which is generally apparent after many years, and chronic liver disease. The virus also increases the chance for HCC development. In some cases, those with cirrhosis will develop liver failure, liver cancer or life-threatening esophageal and gastric varices, or dilated submucosal veins, which can be life-threatening. HCV is spread primarily by blood-to-blood contact often associated with intravenous drug use, poorly sterilized medical equipment, transfusions, and sexual intercourse.

Pre-Clinical Studies of CF102

We conducted several pre-clinical studies, including studies of toxicity. The results indicated that CF102 was well- tolerated with no adverse effects. In these studies, we evaluated the toxicity, stability, metabolism and other safety parameters of CF102 at doses much higher than the doses that we currently administer to humans in our clinical trials of CF102. In pre-clinical pharmacology studies, CF102 inhibited the growth of HCC via the induction of tumor cell apoptosis. In addition, in collaboration with leading virology labs, we observed that CF102 inhibited viral replication of HCV through the down-regulation of viral proteins. Both of these findings served as a basis to further explore development of this drug for HCC and HCV. Moreover, our pre-clinical studies demonstrated that CF102 acted to stimulate liver regeneration after partial hepatectomy, or removal of a part of the liver, and as such, we applied for a patent for this treatment.

Clinical Studies of CF102

The information discussed below is based on the various studies conducted by Can-Fite with CF102, including clinical studies in patients with oncological and liver-related diseases and viruses.

Phase I Clinical Study

CF102 completed a Phase I double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, ascending single dose trial to evaluate the safety, tolerability, and pharmacokinetics of orally administered CF102 in healthy volunteers. The study was conducted in the United States under an open IND. CF102 was found to be safe and well-tolerated with a half-life time of 12 hours. See Figure 10.

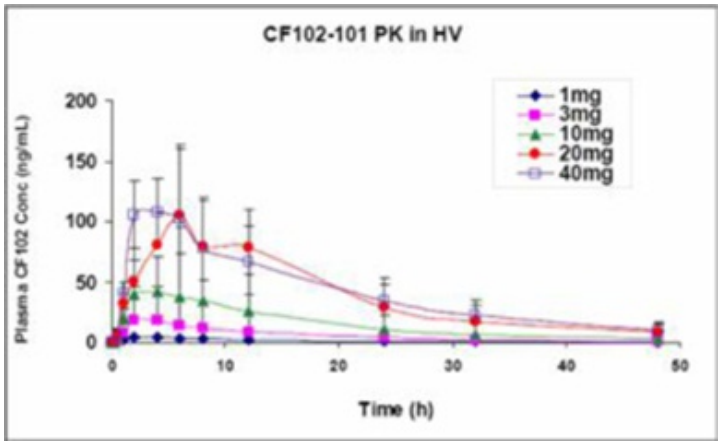


Figure 10. CF102 Pharmacokinetic profile

Phase I/II Clinical Study

CF102 completed two Phase I/II studies in Israel, one in patients with HCC and another in patients with HCV. The HCC Phase I/II study was an open-label, dose-escalation study evaluating the safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of orally administered CF102 in patients with advanced HCC. The primary objectives of the study were to determine the safety and tolerability, dose-limiting toxicities, maximum tolerated dose, and recommended Phase II dose of orally administered CF102 in patients with advanced HCC; and to assess the repeat-dose pharmacokinetics behavior of CF102 in those patients. The secondary objectives were to document any observed therapeutic effect of CF102 in patients with HCC and to evaluate the relationship between PBMCs and the A3AR expression at baseline, as a biomarker, and the effects of CF102 in patients with HCC. The study included 18 patients, nine of which were also carriers of HCV. The initial dose of CF102 was 1.0 mg BID, with planned dose escalations in subsequent cohorts to 5.0 and 25.0 mg BID. This Phase I/II study achieved its objectives, showing a good safety profile, or no material differences versus a placebo with respect to observed and patient-indicated side effects, for CF102 and a linear pharmacokinetic drug profile, with no dose-limiting toxicities at any dose level. The median overall survival time for the patients in this study was 7.8 months, which is encouraging data considering that (i) 67% of the patient population in the study had previously progressed on Nexavar, produced by Onyx Pharmaceuticals and Bayer, and that CF102 was a second line therapy for these patients and (ii) 28% of the patient population were Child-Pugh Class B patients (patients classified on the Child Pugh scoring system for chronic liver disease as having significantly impaired liver function) whose overall survival time is usually 3.5 to 5.5 months. Accordingly, we may also consider CF102 as a drug to be developed for this patient sub-population of Child-Pugh Class B patients. CF102 had no adverse effect on routine measures of liver function over a six-month period in 12 patients treated for at least that duration. These findings are consistent with our pre-clinical CF102 data which demonstrated a protective effect on normal liver tissue in an experimental model of liver inflammation. As such, CF102 may potentially be a safer alternative to patients with cirrhosis and/or hepatic impairment. The study also demonstrated a direct relationship between A3AR expression at baseline and patients' response to CF102, suggesting A3AR as a predictive biological marker. We also observed a decrease in the viral load of seven out of nine patients who were also carriers of HCV. The

most commonly reported adverse events included loss of appetite, ascites, nausea, diarrhea, constipation and pain. However, many of these events are expected in a population of patients with advanced HCC. The most frequently reported drug-related adverse events included diarrhea, fatigue, loss of appetite, pain and weakness.

Our second Phase I/II study was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, dose-escalation study evaluating the safety, tolerability, biological activity, and pharmacokinetics of orally administered CF102 in 32 subjects with chronic HCV genotype 1. Eligible subjects were assigned in a 3:1 ratio (eight subjects in each cohort) to receive QD or BID treatment (1.0, 5.0 and 25.0 mg of CF102) for 15 days with oral CF102 or with a placebo. Dose escalation occurred in four sequential cohorts. The study's primary objectives were to determine the safety and tolerability of orally administered CF102 in patients with chronic HCV genotype 1, to assess the effects on HCV load during 15 days of treatment with CF102 and to assess the repeat-dose pharmacokinetic behavior of CF102 under the conditions of this trial. The secondary objective of this trial was to perform an exploratory evaluation of the relationship between A3AR in PBMCs at baseline and the clinical effects of CF102 on the study's patients. Following the decrease in HCV load that had been observed in HCV patients treated with CF102 in the parallel HCC study and the good safety profile of CF102, we received Israeli Institutional Review Board approval to extend the treatment period of the Phase I/II in patients with HCV to four months with the 1.0 mg dose vs. the placebo. The results of this Phase I/II HCV study demonstrated safety and a linear pharmacokinetic drug profile, however, no significant decrease in the viral load was observed. Notwithstanding, we did observe in the parallel HCC study that seven out of the nine patients with both HCC and HCV experienced a decrease in viral load and that these seven patients were treated with higher CF102 dosages than what was administered to the patients with chronic HCV genotype 1 only, and not HCC, possibly explaining the difference in results. The most commonly reported adverse events included loss of appetite, ascites, nausea, diarrhea, constipation and pain. However, many of these events are expected in a population of patients with advanced HCV. The most frequently reported drug-related adverse events included diarrhea, fatigue, loss of appetite, pain and weakness.

We are currently preparing for a Phase II study in HCC patients. In January 2013, as part of our preparatory work for such study, we announced that we believe that the optimal drug dose for the upcoming study is CF102 25.0 mg. This does was found to be the most effective dose out of the three dosages tested (1.0 mg, 5.0 mg and 25.0 mg) in the previous Phase I/II study. We filed a patent application protecting such optimal dose of CF102 for HCC. A publication summarizing the results of the Phase I/II study was published in "The Oncologist", a leading oncology scientific journal. We also highlighted that one patient has been treated with CF102 for over three years, and is continuing to be treated, with CF102. Also as part of the Phase II study, we plan to examine the viral load of HCC patients who are also infected with HCV. If we observe a decrease in the viral load in the HCV sub-population during this forthcoming study, we intend to commence a separate Phase II study for the HCV indication.

We plan to conduct the Phase II study in Israel, Europe and the US and it will include 78 subjects that will be dosed with the drug as a second-line treatment of advanced hepatocellular carcinoma with Child-Pugh Class B cirrhosis. The study will investigate the efficacy and safety of CF102 vs. placebo (ratio 2:1). In March 2014, the study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board at the Rabin Medical Center in Israel.

Additional Developments with CF102

JC Virus

In April 2011, we announced that, in laboratory study, CF102 inhibited the reproduction of the JC virus, a type of polyomavirus, which is dormant in approximately 70% to 90% of the world population. However, in patients treated with biological drugs, including monoclonal antibody therapeutics, such as anti-TNFs or anti-CD20, JC virus replication may occur, resulting in development of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, or PML, which is characterized by progressive damage or inflammation of the white matter of the brain and, eventually, death. The ability of CF102 to suppress the JC Virus culture, as indicated in the laboratory study, may indicate that it may be used for the treatment of PML as a combination therapy with biological drugs. As CF102 is already in various stages of clinical development for other indications, its efficacy for this new application may be tested in clinical trials.

CF602

The allosteric modulator, CF602, is our third drug candidate in its pipeline. CF602 is an orally bioavailable small molecule, which enhances the affinity of the natural ligand, adenosine, to its A3AR. The advantage of this molecule is its capability to target specific areas where adenosine levels are increased. Normal body cells and tissues are refractory to allosteric modulators. This approach complements the basic platform technology of Can-Fite, utilizing the Gi coupled protein A3AR as a potent target in inflammatory diseases. CF602 has demonstrated proof of concept for anti-inflammatory activity in *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies performed by us. Subject to having sufficient financial resources, we intend to conduct required pre-clinical studies for this drug candidate. After completion of all pre-clinical testing, we intend to file an IND with respect to CF602.

During clinical studies conducted with our product candidates, other than CF602, patients suffering from sexual dysfunction reported that they returned to normal functioning following the treatment with such drugs. We believe that these findings are correlated with our platform technology, which is the targeting of the A3AR. Adenosine, like nitric oxide, is a potent and short-lived vaso-relaxant that functions via intracellular signaling (in particular, through cAMP) to promote smooth muscle relaxation. Recent studies conducted by others show that adenosine functions to relax the corpus cavernosum and thereby promote penile erection. We have filed a patent application in Israel for the treatment of sexual dysfunction utilizing our drug candidates and are planning to develop CF602 for this indication as it uses the same platform technology and becomes active through the same mechanism as the rest of our drug candidates. GlobalData valued the erectile dysfunction therapeutic market at $2.9 billion in 2010 reducing to $2.6 billion by 2018, which mainly includes the drugs Viagra, Cialis and Levitra.

In-Licensing Agreements

The following are summary descriptions of certain in-licensing agreements to which we are a party. The descriptions provided below do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by the complete agreements, which are attached as exhibits to this registration statement on Form F-1 of which this prospectus forms a part.

NIH Agreement

On January 29, 2003, we entered into a license agreement with the NIH, or the NIH Agreement, through the U.S. Public Health Service. Pursuant to the NIH Agreement, we were granted an exclusive license for the use of a family of U.S. and European patents and patent applications relating to CF101, CF102 and other small molecules and for the use, sale, production and distribution of products derived from such patents around the world. Subject to certain conditions, we may sublicense the NIH Agreement. However, the NIH retains a paid-up, worldwide license to practice the licensed inventions for government purposes and may require us to grant sublicenses when necessary to fulfill health or safety needs.

According to the NIH Agreement, we are committed to pay royalties as follows: (i) a $225,000 signing payment; (ii) a minimum non-refundable annual payment of $50,000; (iii) 4% to 5.5% of our total net revenues from sales of licensed products or from conducting tests with respect to CF101, CF102 and the other licensed small molecules worldwide, on a consolidated basis, out of which 1.75%-2.75% may be offset against royalties that we are required to pay another third party; (iv) individual payments ranging from $25,000 to $500,000 subject to meeting certain drug development milestones, including the initiation of certain clinical trials with respect to the licensed products; and (v) additional payments totaling 20% of all monetary consideration received from sublicensees, except for royalties received on any such sublicensee's net revenues from sales of the licensed products, out of which 2% may be offset against royalties that we are required to pay another third party. As of December 31, 2013, we have paid approximately $975,000 in royalties to the NIH in connection with the NIH Agreement. We estimate that we will further pay a total of approximately $475,000 in milestone payments to the NIH in connection with the NIH Agreement until its expiration.

The NIH Agreement sets certain development milestones with which we must comply. On August 4, 2005 and February 4, 2013, amendments were signed with the NIH to extend such milestone dates. The amendments had no effect on the originally determined license terms.

The NIH Agreement will remain in effect until the last patent licensed under the NIH Agreement expires on June 30, 2015, unless it is earlier terminated by one of the parties, according to the NIH Agreement. The termination rights include, but are not limited, our right to terminate upon 60-days' prior written notice to the NIH, the NIH's right to terminate if we become insolvent or bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against us, and NIH's right to terminate upon our default in the performance of any material obligation and our failure to cure such default within 90 days of written notice of such default.

In addition, on January 24, 2006, we entered into a cooperative research and development agreement, or CRADA, with the NIH whereby we received an option to obtain a license from the NIH for any new group of A3AR agonists to be developed under terms that will be determined between the parties on the date of exercise of such option. In connection with the CRADA and the option granted thereunder, we signed a commercial evaluation license agreement with the NIH on April 17, 2007, and selected one molecule, CF502 (or MRS3558) to evaluate. However, at a later stage, we decided not to continue the development of CF502, terminated the commercial evaluation license agreement and did not exercise the option granted under the CRADA.

Leiden University Agreements

On November 2, 2009, we entered into a license agreement, or the Leiden University Agreement, with Leiden University. Leiden University is affiliated with the NIH and is the joint owner with the NIH of the patents licensed pursuant to the Leiden University Agreement. The Leiden University Agreement grants an exclusive license for the use of the patents of several compounds, including CF602, that comprise certain allosteric compound drugs, and for the use, sale, production and distribution of products derived from such patents in the territory, i.e., China and certain countries in Europe (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland and England). Subject to certain conditions, we may sublicense the Leiden University Agreement. However, the U.S. government has an irrevocable, royalty-free, paid-up right to practice the patent rights throughout the territory on behalf of itself or any foreign government or international organization pursuant to any existing or future treaty or agreement to which the U.S. government is a signatory and the U.S. government may require us to grant sublicenses when necessary to fulfill health or safety needs.

Pursuant to the Leiden University Agreement, we are committed to make the following payments: (i) a one-time concession commission of 25,000 Euros; (ii) annual royalties of 10,000 Euros until clinical trials commence; (iii) 2% to 3% of net sales value, as defined in the Leiden University Agreement, received by us; (iv) royalties of up to 850,000 Euros based on certain progress milestones in the clinical stages of the products which are the subject of the patent under the Leiden University Agreement; and (v) if we sublicense the agreement, we will provide Leiden University royalties at a rate of 2-3% of net sales value, as defined in the Leiden University Agreement, and 10% of certain consideration received for granting the sublicense. In the event that we transfer to a transferee the aspect of our business involving the Leiden University Agreement, we must pay to Leiden University an assignment royalty of 10% of the consideration received for the transfer of the agreement. However, a merger, consolidation or any other change in ownership will not be viewed as an assignment of the agreement. In addition, we have agreed to bear all costs associated with the prosecution of the patents and patent applications to which we are granted a license under the Leiden University Agreement. As of December 31, 2013, we have paid approximately 75,000 Euros in royalties to Leiden University in connection with the Leiden University Agreement.

The Leiden University Agreement expires when the last of the patents expires in each country of the territory, unless earlier terminated in accordance with the terms of the Leiden University Agreement. The last of such patents is set to expire on 2027. The termination rights of the parties include, but are not limited to, (i) the non-defaulting party's right to terminate if the defaulting party does not cure within 90 days of written notice identifying the default and requesting remedy of the same; and (ii) Leiden University's right to terminate if we become insolvent, have a receiver appointed over our assets or initiate a winding-up. In addition, Leiden University may terminate the agreement when it is determined, in consultation with NIH, that termination is necessary to alleviate health and safety needs and certain other similar circumstances.

Out-Licensing Agreements

The following are summary descriptions of certain out-licensing agreements to which we are a party. The descriptions provided below do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by the complete agreements, which are attached as exhibits to this registration statement on Form F-1 of which this prospectus forms a part.

Seikagaku Agreement

On September 22, 2006, we executed an exclusive license agreement, which was amended in December 2006, with Seikagaku Corporation, a Japanese public corporation, or SKK, for the use, development and marketing of CF101 in Japan with respect to inflammatory indicators, except for ophthalmic disease indicators. The agreement with SKK as amended, or the Seikagaku Agreement, also grants to SKK an exclusive, royalty-free license to use certain of our trademarks, as determined from time to time, in connection with the distribution, marketing, promotion and sale of any products derived from CF101 pursuant to the Seikagaku Agreement. Under the terms of the Seikagaku Agreement, we cannot prevent SKK from making financial, operational or strategic decisions associated with the use, development or marketing of CF101 in Japan.

The Seikagaku Agreement contemplates the creation of a four member joint committee consisting of two members from each party with the purpose of serving as a joint source of experience and knowledge in CF101 development and to facilitate communication and coordination between the parties with respect to such development. The joint committee, among other things specifically identified in the Seikagaku Agreement, provides to the parties opinions, proposals, ideas and updates with respect to the CF101 development processes conducted separately by each party.

Under the Seikagaku Agreement, we are entitled to up-front and milestone payments of up to $17 million (of which $2 million is attributable to our participation in certain research and development activities), annual payments of $500,000 and at least an additional $1 million in milestone payments if SKK pursues a second indication (the current indication is RA). We will also be entitled to royalties in an amount between 7-12% of annual net sales in Japan subject to certain sales criteria. In accordance with the Seikagaku Agreement, we received an up-front payment of $3.0 million in 2006, a milestone payment of $1.0 million in 2008 and $0.5 million per year from 2007 through 2011 as an annual minimum royalty payment (for an aggregate of $2.5 million). In addition to the amounts above, we will be entitled to additional payments based on sales of raw materials to SKK for the purpose of developing, producing and marketing CF101. If SKK decides to produce the raw materials itself, we will be entitled to $1.0 million and an additional manufacturing royalty payment. Furthermore, we will be entitled to receive additional payments if SKK requests information regarding the results and reports of other clinical and non-clinical studies conducted by us and we will be required to make certain payments to SKK if we request results and reports from their clinical and non-clinical studies. These payments will be calculated based on a percentage of the costs of such clinical and non-clinical studies, as the case may be.

Pursuant to a representative agreement, dated September 22, 2006, we have paid or are committed to pay, 5% of the above amounts actually received as a brokerage commission to Fuji Techno Interface Ltd., the Japanese company that brokered the Seikagaku Agreement. The Seikagaku Agreement is effective until SKK completes all payments required by the agreement, unless it is earlier terminated as a result of a material breach not cured within the specified time frame or as a result of the initiation of bankruptcy or insolvency- related proceedings.

Kwang Dong Agreements

On December 22, 2008, we entered into a license agreement with Kwang Dong Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd, a South Korean limited company, or KD, and the Kwang Dong License Agreement, respectively, for the use, development and marketing of CF101 in the Republic of Korea with respect to RA. In addition, the Kwang Dong License Agreement grants to KD an exclusive, royalty-free license to use certain of our trademarks, as determined from time to time, in connection with the distribution, marketing, promotion and sale of any products derived from CF101 pursuant to the Kwang Dong License Agreement.

The Kwang Dong License Agreement also provides for the creation of a four member joint committee consisting of two members from each party for the purpose of serving as a joint source of experience and knowledge in CF101 development and to facilitate communication and coordination between the parties with respect to such development. The joint committee will, among other things specifically identified in the Kwang Dong License Agreement, provide to the parties opinions, proposals, ideas and updates with respect to the CF101 development processes conducted separately by each party.

According to the Kwang Dong License Agreement, we are entitled to receive or have received the following payments: (i) a non-refundable amount of $300,000 paid within 30 days of the effective date of the agreement; (ii) an amount of up to $1.2 million based on our compliance with certain milestones, including but not limited to, the conclusion of the Phase II clinical trial for CF101 for treating RA and the receipt of various regulatory authorizations; and (iii) annual royalties of 7% of annual net sales of the licensed drug in the Republic of Korea. In addition to the amounts detailed above, we will be entitled to additional payments based on sales of raw materials to KD for the purpose of developing, producing and marketing CF101.

The Kwang Dong License Agreement is effective until KD completes all payments required thereunder, unless it is earlier terminated as a result of a material breach not cured within the specified time frame, the breach by KD of the Kwang Dong Purchase Agreement or the initiation of bankruptcy or insolvency related proceedings.

Pursuant to a share purchase agreement entered into with KD at the same time as the Kwang Dong License Agreement, KD purchased 95,304 of our ordinary shares, representing approximately 1.0 % of our share capital on a fully diluted basis, as of the date of the purchase. The shares were purchased for a premium of 50% on the shares' average closing price for the ten days preceding December 11, 2008, or a purchase price of NIS 0.455 per share.

After the TASE approved such shares for the listing for trade on January 5, 2009, the shares were allocated to KD and the transaction was finalized in January 2009. As of December 31, 2013, KD had paid us approximately $0.8 million, which represents milestone payments pursuant to the Kwang Dong License Agreement, an advance of certain amounts to become due under the Kwang Dong License Agreement and the purchase price for the shares.

OphthaliX Agreements

On November 21, 2011, we consummated a series of transactions resulting in the acquisition of 82.3% of the issued and outstanding share capital of OphthaliX, Inc., a Delaware corporation (formerly, Denali Concrete Management Inc., a Nevada corporation), whose common shares are traded in the United States on the OTC under the symbol "OPLI".

The transactions were consummated pursuant to a series of agreements that we executed on November 21, 2011 with OphthaliX to spin-off our activity in the ophthalmology field to OphthaliX, or the Spin-Off Agreements. Prior to entering into the Spin-Off Agreements, we obtained a pre-ruling from the Israeli Tax Authority which prohibits us from selling more than 10% of the OphthaliX common stock that we hold until at least November 21, 2013. If we sell any of such shares prior to such date, we will be subject to a significant tax by the Israeli Tax Authority. As of December 31, 2013, we did not sell any of such shares.

Spin-Off Agreements

Pursuant to the Spin-Off Agreements, we formed Eye-Fite as a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours and transferred to all of the issued and outstanding share capital of Eye-Fite to OphthaliX, such that Eye-Fite became a wholly-owned subsidiary of OphthaliX. In consideration for the transfer of Eye-Fite, OphthaliX issued us 8,000,000 shares of OphthaliX common stock, which represented 86.7% of the issued and outstanding share capital of OphthaliX. In addition to the 8,000,000 shares of OphthaliX common stock that were issued to us in consideration for the transfer of Eye-Fite, we also acquired (i) 466,139 shares of OphthaliX common stock that were issued to us in exchange for 714,922 of our ordinary shares, which reflected a price of $5.148 per share of OphthaliX common stock, and (ii) 97,113 shares of OphthaliX common stock that were issued to us as consideration for our investment of $500,000 in OphthaliX, also at a price of $5.148 per share of OphthaliX common stock. We were also granted 1,267,316 warrants exercisable for 281,626 shares of OphthaliX common stock. Such warrants have an exercise price of US$7.74 per share and expire on November 20, 2016. As of April 23, 2014, none of the warrants had been exercised.

As a result of the Spin-Off Agreements, we appointed all of the members of the OphthaliX board of directors. According to the terms of the Spin-Off Agreements, OphthaliX will continue the development processes, clinical trials and registration of the ophthalmic indications of CF101.

As part of the acquisition transactions, OphthaliX raised approximately $3.33 million from a group of investors in a private placement of 646,776 shares of OphthaliX common stock, which represented approximately 6.2% of the issued and outstanding share capital of OphthaliX. As part of the private placement, Pnina Fishman, our Chief Executive Officer, invested $50,000 in OphthaliX and Guy Regev purchased shares of OphthaliX common stock from former OphthaliX shareholders for $75,000, each after approval by our audit committee and Board of Directors.

The acquisition transactions valued OphthaliX at approximately $50 million.

In connection with the acquisition transactions, we agreed not to withdraw any money from Eye-Fite or OphthaliX, except for the payments under the Services Agreement pursuant to which we are reimbursed for our costs plus 15%. See "—OphthaliX Agreements—Service Agreement".

Services Agreement

On November 21, 2011, we entered into a services agreement, or the Services Agreement, with OphthaliX and Eye-Fite, pursuant to which we provide management services to OphthaliX and Eye-Fite with respect to (i) all pre-clinical and clinical research studies of CF101 in the ophthalmic field, (ii) drug manufacturing and supply with respect to the compounds related to the Eye-Fite Agreement, (iii) QT studies in human beings, and (iv) payments to consultants that are listed in the Services Agreement for their involvement in the clinical trials and in all other activities necessary to launch CF101 for the treatment of ophthalmic diseases. As consideration for the foregoing services, we will be reimbursed by OphthaliX for our costs and expenses incurred in rendering such services plus 15% (not including VAT, if applicable) and in relation to expenses and costs of intellectual property maintenance, we will "pass through" any such payments and expenses made to third parties and will receive reimbursement for such costs and expenses from OphthaliX. In addition, OphthaliX must abide by all current ongoing clinical trial agreements that we are party to and OphthaliX must pay all payments under those agreements from November 21, 2011 onwards. Further, we are entitled to an additional payment of 2.5%, or the additional payment, of any revenues received by OphthaliX and Eye-Fite in connection with the use of CF101 in the ophthalmic field.

During the five-year period following the date of the execution of the Services Agreement, we are entitled to convert our right to the additional payment into a warrant to purchase 480,022 shares of OphthaliX common stock exercisable at $5.148 per share, representing approximately 5% of the shares of OphthaliX common stock on a fully diluted basis as of the date of closing of the Spin-Off Agreements and the Services Agreement. The Services Agreement is for an unlimited duration. However, following the first anniversary of the execution of the Services Agreement, each party is entitled to terminate the agreement if at least six months' prior notice, or less with respect to termination for "cause", as defined in the Services Agreement, is provided to the counterparty.

In February 2013, we sent a formal letter to OphthaliX agreeing to defer payments owed to us under the Services Agreement beginning on January 31, 2013 for the performance of the clinical trials of CF101 in ophthalmic indications until the completion of a fundraising by OphthaliX. Any such deferred payments will bear interest at a rate of 3% per annum from the due date of each invoice issued by us to OphthaliX until the time of payment by OphthaliX.

Eye-Fite Agreement

In connection with the spin-off transaction on November 21, 2011, we entered into a license agreement, or the Eye-Fite Agreement, with Eye-Fite according to which we (i) granted Eye-Fite a sole and exclusive worldwide license for the use of CF101 solely in the field of ophthalmic diseases and patent rights which we received under the NIH Agreement, with respect to CF101 in the field of ophthalmic diseases for research, development, commercialization and marketing throughout the world and (ii) assigned to Eye-Fite our rights, title and interest in and to any and all INDs to CF101 in the ophthalmic field. As consideration for the grant of the license, we received 999 ordinary shares of Eye-Fite, in addition to the one share we already had, which resulted in us owning all of the issued and outstanding shares of Eye-Fite, all of which were transferred to OphthaliX in connection with this transaction. In addition, Eye-Fite must, for the duration of the NIH Agreement, make the following payments to the NIH: (i) a nonrefundable minimum annual royalty of $25,000, (ii) earned royalties of 4.0% to 5.5% on net sales in territories in where such patents exist and (iii) individual payments ranging from $25,000 to $500,000 upon the achievement of various development milestones for each indication. Eye-Fite will also be required to make payments to the NIH of 20% of sublicensing revenues, excluding royalties and net of the required milestone payments. The payments set forth above represent our liabilities to the NIH under to the NIH Agreement, which pursuant to the Eye-Fite Agreement, Eye-Fite is obligated to make to the NIH.

If Eye-Fite fails to make a required payment to the NIH, Can-Fite will be entitled to terminate the license granted to Eye-Fite under the Eye-Fite Agreement upon 30 days' prior written notice. The Eye-Fite Agreement will remain in effect until the expiration of the last of the patents licensed thereunder, unless earlier terminated by one of the parties in accordance with its terms. Can-Fite may terminate the Eye-Fite Agreement upon customary bankruptcy and insolvency events of Eye-Fite and upon Eye-Fite's material breach of the Eye-Fite Agreement, upon 30 days' prior written notice. Eye-Fite may terminate the Eye-Fite Agreement upon three months' prior written notice for any reason and upon 30 days' prior written notice for Can-Fite's material breach of the Eye-Fite Agreement. All inventions resulting from the development and commercialization of CF101 under the Eye-Fite Agreement belong to Can-Fite, whether invented solely by Can-Fite, solely by Eye-Fite or by both entities. However, the Eye-Fite Agreement also grants Eye-Fite an exclusive license to use any such inventions in the field of ophthalmic diseases around the world for no additional consideration.

Total Revenues by Category of Activity and Geographic Markets

	2011	2012	2013
	(in thousands, USD)		
Japan	500	-	-
Korea	-	-	-

All revenues have been generated from payments received pursuant to our out-licensing agreements with SKK and KD with respect to CF101. See "Business—Out-Licensing Agreements". We expect to generate future revenues through our current and potential future out-licensing arrangements with respect to CF101, as well as through future out-licensing arrangements with respect to our other product candidates, i.e., CF102 and CF602, though there can be no assurances as to the timing or amount of any future revenues, if any.

Seasonality

Our business and operations are generally not affected by seasonal fluctuations or factors.

Raw Materials and Suppliers

We believe that the raw materials that we require to manufacture CF101, CF102 and CF602 are widely available from numerous suppliers and are generally considered to be generic industrial chemical supplies. We do not rely on a single or unique supplier for the current production of any therapeutic small molecule in our pipeline.

Manufacturing

We are currently manufacturing our active pharmaceutical ingredient, or API, through a leading Chinese contract research organization, or CRO. The relevant suppliers of our drug products are compliant with both current Good Manufacturing Practices, or cGMP, and current Good Laboratory Practices, or cGLP, and allow us to manufacture drug products for our current clinical trials. We anticipate that we will continue to rely on third parties to produce our drug products for clinical trials and commercialization.

There can be no assurance that our drug candidates, if approved, can be manufactured in sufficient commercial quantities, in compliance with regulatory requirements and at an acceptable cost. We and our contract manufacturers are, and will be, subject to extensive governmental regulation in connection with the manufacture of any pharmaceutical products or medical devices. We and our contract manufacturers must ensure that all of the processes, methods and equipment are compliant with cGMP for drugs on an ongoing basis, as mandated by the FDA and other regulatory authorities, and conduct extensive audits of vendors, contract laboratories and suppliers.

Contract Research Organizations

We outsource certain preclinical and clinical development activities to CROs, which in pre-clinical studies work according to cGMP and cGLP. We believe our clinical CROs comply with guidelines from the International Conference on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use, which attempt to harmonize the FDA and the European Medicines Agency, or the EMA, regulations and guidelines. We create and implement the drug development plans and, during the preclinical and clinical phases of development, manage the CROs according to the specific requirements of the drug candidate under development.

Marketing and Sales

We do not currently have any marketing or sales capabilities. We intend to license to, or enter into strategic alliances with, larger companies in the pharmaceutical business, which are equipped to market and/or sell our products, if any, through their well-developed marketing capabilities and distribution networks. We intend to out-license some or all of our worldwide patent rights to more than one party to achieve the fullest development, marketing and distribution of any products we develop.

Intellectual Property

Our success depends in part on our ability to obtain and maintain proprietary protection for our product candidates, technology and know-how, to operate without infringing the proprietary rights of others and to prevent others from infringing our proprietary rights. Our policy is to seek to protect our proprietary position by, among other methods, filing U.S. and foreign patent applications related to our proprietary technology, inventions and improvements that we believe are important to the development of our business. We also rely on trade secrets, know-how and continuing technological innovation to develop and maintain our proprietary position.

Patents

As of March 19, 2014, we owned or exclusively licensed (from the NIH and Leiden University) 15 patent families that, collectively, contain approximately 150 issued patents and pending patent applications in various countries around the world relating to our two clinical candidates, CF101 and CF102, and our preclinical candidate, CF602. Patents related to our drug candidates may provide future competitive advantages by providing exclusivity related to the composition of matter, formulation and method of administration of the applicable compounds and could materially improve their value. The patent positions for our leading drug candidates are described below.

We currently license from the NIH and Leiden University certain intellectual property that is necessary to conduct our business. We currently hold an exclusive license from the NIH to a family of patents that protects certain small molecules that are A3AR agonists, such as CF101 and CF102, and the pharmaceutical use of such molecules. This exclusive license relates to two composition of matter patents that were granted in the United States and Europe (in particular, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg), the former of which is expected to expire in 2015 and the latter in 2014. We will not be able to extend the foregoing expiration dates and as such, as of June 30, 2015, the license agreement with the NIH will terminate. We do not expect that we will be able to submit an NDA seeking approval of CF101 or CF102 prior to the composition of matter patents' respective expiration dates. However, because CF101 and CF102 each may be a new chemical entity, or NCE, following approval of an NDA, we, if we are the first applicant to obtain NDA approval, may be entitled to five years of data exclusivity in the United States with respect to such NCEs. Analogous data and market exclusivity provisions, of varying duration, may be available in Europe and other foreign jurisdictions. We also have rights under our pharmaceutical use issued patents with respect to CF101 and CF102, which provide patent exclusivity within our field of activity until the mid- to late-2020s. While we believe that we may be able to protect our exclusivity in its field of activity through such use patent portfolio and such period of exclusivity, the lack of composition of matter patent protection may diminish our ability to maintain a proprietary position for its intended uses of CF101 and CF102. Moreover, we cannot be certain that we will be the first applicant to obtain an FDA approval for any indication of CF101 and we cannot be certain that we will be entitled to NCE exclusivity. Such diminution of our proprietary position could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operation and financial condition. We also currently hold an exclusive license from the NIH and Leiden University of the Netherlands to a family of patents and patent applications that relate to the allosteric modulators of the A3AR, which includes the allosteric modulator CF602. This exclusive license relates to two patents that were granted in the United States, China and in Europe (validated in, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland and England). These granted patents and the patents that may be granted on patent applications of this patent family are set to expire in 2027. We hold the foregoing licenses pursuant to the terms and conditions of certain license agreements.

With respect to our product candidates, we currently own patents and/or have patent applications pending in several countries around the world for the following families of patents:

- a family of patents which pertains to the use of substances that bind to the A3AR, including CF101 and CF102; the pharmaceutical uses to which such family relates include the treatment of proliferative diseases, such as cancer, psoriasis and autoimmune diseases. Such patents were granted in the United States, Europe (by the European Patent Office, or the EPO, and validated in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland and the United Kingdom), Australia, Canada, Israel, China, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Poland, Russia and Hong-Kong. These patents are set to expire in 2020, other than the United States patent that will expire in 2022;

- a family of patents and a patent application which pertain to use of substances that bind to the A3AR for the treatment of viral diseases, such as AIDS and hepatitis, and which inhibit viral replication. Such patents were granted in the United States, in Europe (by the EPO and validated in France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and the United Kingdom), Australia, China, Israel, Japan, Singapore, Canada and Hong Kong. These patents are set to expire in 2022, other than the United States patent that will expire in 2023. This patent application is pending in Brazil with a filing date of January 1, 2002 and a priority date of January 16, 2001;

- a patent which pertains to the use of A3AR agonists for the treatment of inflammatory arthritis, in particular RA. This patent was granted in the United States and is set to expire in 2023;

- a family of patents and patent applications which pertain to a method of identifying inflammation, determining its severity, and determining and monitoring the efficacy of the anti-inflammatory treatment by determining the level of A3AR expression in white blood cells as a biological marker for inflammation. These patents were granted in certain countries in Europe (by the EPO and validated in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom), Australia, Israel, Japan and Mexico. These patents are set to expire in 2025. These patent applications are pending in the United States, Canada, China (which was recently approved) and Brazil. Each of the applications has a filing date of November 30, 2005 and a priority date of December 2, 2004;

- a family of patents and patent applications which pertain to the use of A3AR agonists for the treatment of DES. Such patents were granted in the United States, Australia, Canada, China, South Korea and Mexico. These patents are set to expire in 2026. These patent applications are pending in the United States, EPO (this European application designates all member states of the European Patent Convention – EPC), Brazil, Israel and Japan, each with a filing date of February 1, 2006 and a priority date of January 27, 2007;

- a family of patent applications which pertains to the use of A3AR agonists for the treatment of reducing IOP. These patent applications are pending in the United States, in the EPO (this European application designates all EPC member states), Israel, Japan, China, Canada, Australia, Mexico and South Korea, each with a filing date of May 16, 2010 and a priority date of May 17, 2009;

- a family of patent applications which pertains to the use of a specific dose level of CF101 (total daily dose of 4.0 mg) for the treatment of psoriasis. These patent applications are pending in the United States, China, the EPO (this European application designates all EPC member states), India, Japan and South Korea, each with a filing date of September 6, 2010 and a priority date of September 6, 2009;

- a family of patent applications which pertain to the method for producing CF101. These patent applications are pending in the United States, the EPO (this European application designates all EPC member states), India, Israel, Japan and China, each with a filing date of March 13, 2008 and a priority date of March 14, 2007;

- a family of patents and patent applications which pertain to the use of A3AR agonists for the treatment of OA. Such patents were granted in Europe (by the EPO and validated in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland and the United Kingdom), Australia, Canada, South Korea, China and Mexico. These patents are set to expire in 2026. Patent applications are pending in the United States, Brazil, Israel, India and Japan. These applications have a filing date of November 29, 2006 and a priority date of November 30, 2005;

- a family of patent applications which pertains to the use of A3AR agonists for increasing liver cell division, intended to induce liver regeneration following injury or surgery. These patent applications are pending in the United States, China (which was recently approved and a patent is to be issued), the EPO (this European application designates all EPC member states), Israel and Japan, each with a filing date of October 22, 2007 and a priority date of October 15, 2007. In addition, we have filed a U.S. provisional patent application which pertains to the use of A3AR agonists for the maintenance of liver function in patients having chronic liver disease. This patent application has a filing date of January 23, 2012 and a priority date of January 23, 2012;

- a family of patents which pertain to the use of A3AR agonists for the treatment of Sjorgen's syndrome and related diseases. Such patents were granted in the United States, Europe and Japan. These patents are set to expire in 2026;

- a family of patent application under joint ownership with the NIH and licensed, to the extent of our ownership, to Eye-Fite, which pertain to the use of A3AR agonists for the treatment of uveitis. These patent applications are pending in the United States, Canada, China, the EPO (this European application designates all EPC member states), Israel, Japan, Mexico, South Korea and the Russian Federation. The patent applications have filing dates of February 27, 2011 and priority dates of March 3, 2010;

- a patent application which pertains to the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma. This patent application is a PCT application with a filing date of January 23, 2013 and a priority date of January 23, 2012;

- a family of two patent applications which pertain to treatment of sexual dysfunction. This family includes two patent applications in Israel that have filing dates of August 8, 2012 and November 12, 2012 and a PCT application which was filed on August 8, 2013.

We believe that our owned and licensed patents provide broad and comprehensive coverage of our technology, and we intend to aggressively enforce our intellectual property rights if necessary to preserve such rights and to gain the benefit of our investment. However, the patent positions of companies like ours are generally uncertain and involve complex legal and factual questions. Our ability to maintain and solidify our proprietary position for our technology will depend on our success in obtaining effective claims and enforcing those claims once granted. We do not know whether any of our patent applications or those patent applications that we license will result in the issuance of any patents. Our issued patents and those that may issue in the future, or those licensed to us, may be challenged, narrowed, circumvented or found to be invalid or unenforceable, which could limit our ability to stop competitors from marketing related products or the length of term of patent protection that we may have for our products. Neither we nor our licensors can be certain that we were the first to invent the inventions claimed in our owned or licensed patents or patent applications. In addition, our competitors may independently develop similar technologies or duplicate any technology developed by us, and the rights granted under any issued patents may not provide us with any meaningful competitive advantages against these competitors. Furthermore, because of the extensive time required for development, testing and regulatory review of a potential product, before any of our products can be commercialized, any related patent may expire or remain in force for only a short period following commercialization, thereby reducing any advantage of the patent.

Trade Secrets

We may rely, in some circumstances, on trade secrets to protect our technology. However, trade secrets can be difficult to protect. We seek to protect our proprietary technology and processes, in part, by confidentiality agreements and assignment of inventions agreements with our employees, consultants, scientific advisors and contractors. We also seek to preserve the integrity and confidentiality of our data and trade secrets by maintaining physical security of our premises and physical and electronic security of our information technology systems. While we have confidence in these individuals, organizations and systems, such agreements or security measures may be breached, and we may not have adequate remedies for any breach. In addition, our trade secrets may otherwise become known or be independently discovered by competitors or others.

Scientific Advisory Board

We seek advice from our Scientific Advisory Board on scientific and medical matters generally. We call for Scientific Advisory Board meetings on an as-needed basis. The following table sets forth certain information with respect to our Scientific Advisory Board members.

Name	Position/Institutional Affiliation
Nabil Hanna, Ph.D.	Former Chief Science Officer of Biogen-Idec
Kamel Khalili, Ph.D.	Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Clinical Advisory Board

Our Clinical Advisory Board, which consists of three members, a leading U.S.-based rheumatologist, oncologist and dermatologist, plays an active role in consulting with us with respect to clinical drug development. We call for Clinical Advisory Board meetings on an as-needed basis. The following table sets forth certain information with respect to our Clinical Advisory Board members.

Name	Position/Institutional Affiliation
Dr. Michael Weinblatt	Head, Division of Rheumatology, Immunology and Allergy, Brigham and Women's Hospital
Dr. Keith Stuart	Chairman, Department of Hematology and Oncology; Professor of Medicine, Tufts University School of Medicine; Lahey Clinic Medical Center
Dr. Jonathan Wilkin	Former Head, Dermatology Division, FDA

Competition

The pharmaceutical industry is characterized by rapidly evolving technology, intense competition and a highly risky, costly and lengthy research and development process. Adequate protection of intellectual property, successful product development, adequate funding and retention of skilled, experienced and professional personnel are among the many factors critical to success in the pharmaceutical industry.

Our technology platform is based on the finding that the A3AR is highly expressed in pathological cells, such as various tumor cell types and inflammatory cells. We believe that targeting the A3AR with synthetic and highly selective A3AR agonists, such as CF101 and CF102, and allosteric modulators, such as CF602, induces anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory effects. Currently, our drug candidates, CF101, CF102 and CF602 are being developed to treat several autoimmune-inflammatory, oncological and ophthalmic indications, including but not limited to: psoriasis; RA; OA; DES; glaucoma; uveitis; HCC and HCV. Preclinical studies have also indicated that our drug candidates have the potential to treat additional inflammatory diseases, such as Crohn's disease, oncological diseases and viral disease, such as the JC virus.

Despite the competition, however, we believe that our drug candidates have unique characteristics and advantages over certain drugs currently available on the market and under development to treat these indications. We believe that our pipeline of drug candidates has exhibited a potential for therapeutic success with respect to the treatment of autoimmune-inflammatory, oncological and ophthalmic diseases. We believe that targeting the A3AR with synthetic and highly selective A3AR agonists, such as CF101 and CF102, and allosteric modulators, such as CF602, induces anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory effects.

We believe the characteristics of CF101, as exhibited in our clinical studies to date, including its good safety profile, clinical activity, simple and less frequent delivery through oral administration and its low cost of production, position it well against the competition in the autoimmune-inflammatory markets, including the psoriasis and RA markets, where treatments, when available, often include injectable drugs, many of which can be highly toxic, expensive and not always effective. Moreover, pre-clinical pharmacology studies in different experimental animal models of arthritis revealed that CF101 acts as a disease modifying anti-rheumatic drug, or a DMARD, which, when coupled with its good safety profile, make it competitive in the psoriasis, RA and OA markets. Our recent findings also demonstrate that a biological predictive marker can be utilized prior to treatment with CF101, which may allow it to be used as a personalized medicine therapeutic approach for the treatment of RA. We believe CF101 is also well-positioned against some of the competition in the ophthalmic markets, where treatments, when available, often include frequent self-administered eye drops, which may be more difficult than taking pills and may result in less than the full dose of the drug actually entering the eye, have undesirable side effects and do not simultaneously treat the underlying cause and relieve the symptoms associated with the indication. Like CF101, CF102 has a good safety profile, is orally administered and has a low cost of production, which we believe positions it well in the HCC market, where only one drug, Nexavar, has been approved by the FDA.

In addition, our human clinical data suggests that A3AR may be a biological marker in that high A3AR expression prior to treatment has been predictive of good patient response to our drug treatment. In fact, as a result of our research we have developed a simple blood assay to test for A3AR expression as a predictive biological marker. We have applied for a patent with respect to the intellectual property related to such assay and are currently utilizing this assay in our ongoing Phase IIb study of CF101 for the treatment of RA.

On the other hand, other drugs on the market, new drugs under development (including drugs that are in more advanced stages of development in comparison to our drug pipeline) and additional drugs that were originally intended for other purposes, but were found effective for purposes targeted by us, may all be competitive to the current drug candidates in our pipeline. In fact, some of these drugs are well established and accepted among patients and physicians in their respective markets, are orally bioavailable, can be efficiently produced and marketed, and are relatively safe. Moreover, other companies of various sizes engage in activities similar to ours. Most, if not all, of our competitors have substantially greater financial and other resources available to them. Competitors include companies with marketed products and/or an advanced research and development pipeline. The major competitors in the arthritis and psoriasis therapeutic field include Abbott Laboratories, Johnson & Johnson, Amgen, Roche, Pfizer, Novartis, Astellas, Eli Lilly and more. The competitive landscape in the ophthalmic therapeutics field includes Novartis/Alcon, Allergan, Pfizer, Roche/Genentech, Merck (which acquired Inspire Pharmaceuticals), Santen (which acquired Novagali), Bausch & Lomb (which acquired ISTA Pharmaceuticals and is currently being acquired by Valeant), GlaxoSmithKline, or GSK, Sanofi-Aventis (which acquired Fovea) and more. Competitors in the HCC field include companies such as Onyx, Bayer, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Abbott Laboratories, Eli Lilly, Arqule and more. Competitors in the HCV field include companies such as Merck, Vertex, Roche, Bristol-Myers Squibb (which acquired Inhibitex), Gilead Sciences (which acquired Pharmasset), Achillion, Idenix, Valeant, Human Genome Sciences, Abbott, AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Novartis, Pfizer, Idenix, Johnson & Johnson, Presidio, Medivir, Celgene, Enanta, GSK and more.

Moreover, several companies have reported the commencement of research projects related to the A3AR. Such companies include CV Therapeutics Inc. (which was acquired by Gilead), King Pharmaceuticals R&D Inv. (which was acquired by Merck), Hoechst Marion Roussel Inc., Novo Nordisk A/S and Inotek Pharmaceuticals. However, we are not aware if such projects are ongoing or have been completed and, to the best of our knowledge, there is no approved drug currently on the market which is similar to our A3AR agonists, nor are we aware of any allosteric modulator in the A3AR product pipeline similar to our allosteric modulator with respect to chemical profile and mechanism of action.

CF101 for the Treatment of Psoriasis

Psoriasis is an autoimmune hereditary skin disease that, according to the National Psoriasis Foundation, attacks 2% to 3% of the world population. According to Nature Biotechnology, the current market for psoriasis treatment is estimated at about $3.3 billion a year.

The current common treatments for psoriasis include topical and systemic drugs, steroids, immunosuppressive drugs such as Cyclosporine A by Novartis, MTX and biological drugs. Biological drugs, such as Enbrel by Amgen and Pfizer, Amevive by Astellas and Ustakinumab by Centocor, a division of Johnson & Johnson, have significant side effects, are expensive and patients are often not responsive. Many of the current RA drugs on the market or in development are also used for the treatment of psoriasis. See "—CF101 for the Treatment of RA." In addition, several therapies are in advanced clinical development for psoriasis and many others are in Phase II or earlier stages of development.

CF101 for the Treatment of RA

RA is a severe disease that attacks approximately 0.6% of the U.S. population, mainly women and, in particular, postmenopausal women. According to Visiongain, the world RA market size is predicted to generate revenues of $38.5 billion in 2017.

Many drugs are used to treat RA, including DMARDs. These include MTX, plaquenil, sulfasalazine and leflunomide, all of which are small molecule drugs with mild effectiveness. MTX is the most commonly administered DMARD for RA. It is a generic chemotherapeutic agent marketed by several manufacturers that is administered orally. Due to its relatively toxic nature, however, MTX may result in severe side effects.

The second class of DMARD includes biological drugs, such as Enbrel by Amgen Inc. (which contains the active ingredient Etanercept), Remicade by Centocor, a division of Johnson & Johnson (which contains the active ingredient Infliximab) and Humira by Abbott Laboratories (which contains the active ingredient Adalimumab). These drugs are usually administered in combination with MTX and are more effective in combination, but may have severe side effects, including lymphoma. Biological drugs are administered through injection, are generally expensive and there is no biomarker to predict the response, if any. Steroidal drugs are also used to reduce the general activity of the immune system and for pain relief. In addition, the FDA recently approved Pfizer's Xeljanz (tofacitinib) small molecule drug, which is the first JAK inhibitor drug, or a drug that inhibits the effect of one or more of the enzymes in the janus kinase family, or a family enzymes that transfer cytokine-mediated signals, to treat RA. Moreover, several therapies, including biological drugs and small molecule drugs, are in advanced clinical development for RA, while others are in Phase II or earlier stages of development.

CF101 for the Treatment of OA

According to Transparency Market Research global osteoporosis market is estimated to be $7.3 billion in 2010 and expected to reach $11.4 billion in 2015. The medications most commonly used to treat OA are symptom-modifying drugs, primarily generics, such as non-steroidal, anti-inflammatory drugs and cyclooxygenase 2 inhibitors, or COX-2 inhibitors, which directly target the COX-2 enzyme involved with the etiology and pathogenesis of inflammation and pain. There are no disease-modifying OA drugs, or DMOADs, currently approved for OA and the late stage drug pipeline also lacks DMOADs, except Novartis' SMC021, which hasn't met its primary end points in a Phase III study.

Current and future competition includes drugs being developed to relieve pain associated with OA and for the treatment of OA. In addition to DMOADs, therapies in development for OA include stem cell therapy, COX-2 inhibitors, cathepsin S inhibitors, or synthetic inhibitors of the cathepsin S protein, opioid receptor agonists, or pain relievers that bind to certain nervous system receptors, anti-nerve growth factor inhibitors, or inhibitors of proteins that promote nerve growth, transient receptor potential vanilloid-1 antagonists, or a pain reliever that binds to certain proteins responsible for heat and pain sensations, COX inhibiting nitric oxide donors, or drugs that act as COX inhibitors while donating nitric oxide and thereby promoting an anti-inflammatory effect, phosphodiesterase inhibitors, or drugs that block certain enzymes thereby preventing the inactivation of certain intracellular messaging, and calcitonin receptor agonists, or drugs that bind to receptors related to functional activity.

CF101 had a significant anti-inflammatory effect in pre-clinical pharmacology studies for OA and is currently in preparation for a Phase II study.

CF101 for the Treatment of Crohn's Disease

According to Transparency Market Research, Osteoporosis Market Will Reach USD 6.8 billion in 2015. According to Datamonitor, in 2009, 890,000 persons were estimated to have Crohn's disease in the seven major markets (the U.S., Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the U.K.) and more than half of such patients were estimated to reside in the United States.

Therapies in development for Crohn's disease include interleukin inhibitors, a drug that inhibits cell growth, enzyme inhibitors, stem cell therapy, integrin antagonists, or drugs that bind to certain receptors that are responsible for the regulation of cell cycle, shape and motility, tumor necrosis factor inhibitors, or drugs that inhibit the factor that promotes inflammatory responses, and immunomodulators, or drugs that regulate the immune system.

Although CF101 was effective in our pre-clinical and pharmacological studies relating to Crohn's disease, we currently do not have any planned clinical trials with respect to the use of CF101 for the treatment of Crohn's disease.

CF101 for the Treatment of DES

According to Datamonitor, DES is the most common problem of patients aged 40 and over who seek eye care. As of 2010, 49.3 million people in the seven major markets (i.e., United States, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom and Japan) suffered from DES. We believe that the number of people who suffer from DES will increase as the population in each of these countries ages. According to GlobalData, as of 2012, the DES market size in the seven major markets was approximately $1.6 billion and is expected to grow to approximately $5.5 billion by 2022.

The current products available to treat DES include Restasis® and Refresh® by Allergan, and Celluvisc®, Hyalein®, Vismed® and Systane® by Alcon. Restasis® is the only FDA-approved prescription therapy indicated to treat DES and, as such, it dominates the U.S. market with respect to the treatment of DES. Restasis® is not registered in Europe. There are several artificial tear products, which are available for purchase over-the-counter, such as Refresh®, available to treat DES, which are used either alone (in mild to moderate cases) or in combination with other treatments (in moderate to severe cases). Eye drops are currently the most common method of treating DES and the most common practice is to have patients self-administer such drops several times daily. Patients may have difficulty complying with this regimen as it may be more difficult than taking pills and may result in less than the full dose of the drug actually entering the eye. In addition to the foregoing, several therapies are in advanced clinical stages of development for DES.

Following the recent announcement that CF101 did not meet the DES Phase III primary and secondary efficacy end-points, we are currently evaluating the results of this study and plan to provide an update on our plans for the DES indication at a later date.

CF101 for the Treatment of Glaucoma

According to Datamonitor, as of 2010, seven million people in the seven major markets suffered from glaucoma. GlobalData estimated that the market for glaucoma drugs was $3.0 billion in 2010 and forecast growth with a compound annual growth rate of 0.6% between 2010 and 2018. We expect that the number of people who suffer from glaucoma will increase as the population in each of the seven major markets ages.

The main drugs used to treat glaucoma include Xalatan®, Travatan® and Cosopt®. Xalatan® is recommended by the European Glaucoma Society and American Academy of Ophthalmologists as the first choice for the treatment of glaucoma. According to a Pfizer annual report, Xalatan®, which is marketed by Pfizer, is the leading drug used to treat glaucoma, and had global sales of over $1.7 billion in 2010. Sales of Xalatan® decreased to $1.25 billion in 2011 and are expected to continue to decrease likely as a result of the expiration of patents covering Xalatan® during 2011 and the launch of new generic brands. Travatan® was first launched in the United States in 2001 and then Europe and the certain other markets in 2002. According to Evaluate Pharma, Travatan®, marketed by Alcon, experienced sales of approximately $600 million in 2010. Travatan® is administered once each day, which ophthalmologists cite as a significant advantage over other drugs used to treat glaucoma. Cosopt® is the oldest combination therapy in the glaucoma market. Due to the expiration of patents covering Cosopt® in 2008, some ophthalmologists have begun to look to other brands or generic drugs in the treatment of glaucoma. Another leading company in this field is Allergan, which markets Lumigan®, Ganfort™, Alphagan®, and Combigan®, with over $1.0 billion in aggregate revenues in 2011. The glaucoma therapeutics market has witnessed major revenues depletion in the recent years due to a string of patent expirations, which started with the expiration of the Xalatan® patent.

Several therapies are in advanced clinical development for glaucoma. In addition, in 2012, the FDA approved tafluprost ophthalmic solution, Zioptan by Merck, the first preservative-free prostaglandin analog ophthalmic solution, or a solution derived from fatty acids, for the treatment of glaucoma.

While several anti-glaucoma drugs exist, the glaucoma therapeutics market has a high level of unmet need, which mainly arises from the lack of approved drugs targeting the disease's progression. Many therapies approved provide only symptomatic relief. The therapies which are available for the treatment of glaucoma have shown low to moderate efficacy and safety profiles. Accordingly, there is a significant need for drugs that reduce IOP. In addition, part of the pathogenesis of glaucoma is damage to the optic nerve, so drugs that, in addition to lowering IOP, have a neuroprotective effect, would also satisfy an unmet need. Based on its toxicological profile, we believe that CF101 has the potential to have fewer side effects than existing drugs for the treatment of glaucoma. At the same time, CF101 offers the potential to act as a neuroprotective agent that prevents the death of retinal cells, as well as the potential to lower IOP. We also believe that CF101 will offer less frequent administration than most existing therapies.

CF101 for the Treatment of Uveitis

According to Data Monitor, uveitis is estimated as the fifth or sixth leading cause of blindness in the United States. The incidence of uveitis worldwide varies from 14 to 52.4 per 100,000 people, while the overall prevalence around the world is reported as 0.73%. We estimate that there are approximately one million uveitis patients around the world. According to GlobalData, in 2010, the uveitis market was $0.32 billion and is estimated to reach $1.6 billion by 2017. The current treatments for uveitis include corticosteroids, anti-metabolites, T-cell inhibitors, alkylating agents and biological drugs, which often involve serious adverse side effects and lack of efficacy. Accordingly, we believe that a need exists for drugs used in the treatment of uveitis that are less toxic and more effective. There are currently several therapies in advance clinical development for anterior and posterior uveitis.

We believe that a need exists for drugs used for the treatment of uveitis that are less toxic and more effective than currently available therapies. Former pre-clinical pharmacology studies demonstrated that CF101 is effective in inhibiting the development of posterior and anterior uveitis and has a favorable safety profile in experimental animal models. OphthaliX has submitted a protocol for a Phase II study of uveitis and is currently reviewing its clinical development plans and plans to provide an update on the development for this indication on a later stage.

CF102 for the Treatment of HCC

According to the Living with Liver Cancer HCC is the sixth most common form of cancer, the most common form of liver cancer in adults and the third most common cause of cancer-related mortality worldwide, particularly in Asia. According to the American Cancer Society, more than 700,000 people are diagnosed with liver cancer each year throughout the world and more than 600,000 persons die from liver cancer each year. Nexavar is the only approved drug for HCC and prolongs patient survival time by only a few months. GlobalData recently estimated that in 2017, the HCC market will be $1.2 billion. However, Global Industry Analysts predicts that the market for HCC drugs will increase to approximately $2.0 billion by 2015.

Currently, there is no vaccine for HCC. Several therapies are in advanced clinical development for HCC. Some drugs under development act as a single agent and some act in combination with Nexavar. Moreover, some are first line treatments while others are second line treatments. In addition, many existing approaches are used in the treatment of unresectable liver cancer, including alcohol injection, radiofrequency ablation, chemoembolization, cryoablation and radiation therapy.

CF102 for the Treatment of HCV

According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or the CDC, approximately 3.2 million people in the United States have chronic HCV, a viral disease that causes inflammation of the liver that can lead to diminished liver function or liver failure. Most people with HCV have no symptoms of the disease until liver damage occurs, which may take several years. Also according to the CDC, approximately 75% to 85% of persons carrying the HCV will develop a chronic disease, such as liver cancer, liver failure or death. According to Renub Research, the market for HCV drugs is experiencing a dramatic near-term growth, by crossing US$ 6 billion in 2011 and is expected to be more than double of its current figure by 2015. Renub Research believes that the robust growth will be driven primarily by the launch of novel premium-priced agents that will increase the size of the drug-treated population, mainly as a result of the re-treatment of prior non-responder patients.

Currently, there is no vaccine for HCV. Prior to the recent approval of Telaprevir and Boceprevir, the available treatment was a combination of interferon injections and ribavarin pills. Less than 50% of patients respond to this therapy and after some time, patients may develop a resistance to the combination. In addition, these drugs may cause severe side effects. Drugs currently approved for the treatment of HCV include interferon-alpha-based products, ribavirin-based products and protease inhibitors.

There are also several companies that specialize in the development of HCV therapies. The HCV therapies currently in development in multiple classes include protease inhibitors, polymerase inhibitors (nucleoside and non-nucleoside), NS5A inhibitors, toll-like receptor inhibitors and cyclophilin inhibitors.

In our studies of CF102, it has shown a good safety profile and a capability to decrease the viral load in HCV patients that also have HCC. We plan to examine the viral load of HCC patients who are also infected with HCV as part of our next HCC Phase II study.

Insurance

We maintain insurance for our offices and laboratory in Petah-Tikva, Israel. Our insurance program covers approximately $0.375 million of equipment and lease improvements against risk of loss, excluding damage from inventory theft. In addition, we maintain the following insurance: employer liability with coverage of approximately $5.0 million; third party liability with coverage of approximately $0.75 million; fire insurance coverage of approximately $0.725 million; natural disaster coverage of approximately $1.1 million; all risk coverage of approximately $0.02 million for electronic equipment and machinery insurance for laboratory refrigerators; and directors' and officers' liability with coverage of $2.0 million per claim and $10.0 million in the aggregate.

We also maintain worldwide product and clinical trial liability insurance with coverage of approximately $3 million with respect to the CF101 and CF102 drugs used in clinical trials. We also procure additional insurance for each specific clinical trial which covers a certain number of trial participants and which varies based on the particular clinical trial. Certain of such policies are based on the Declaration of Helsinki, which is a set of ethical principles regarding human experimentation developed for the medical community by the World Medical Association, and certain protocols of the Israeli Ministry of Health.

We procure cargo marine coverage when we ship substances for our clinical studies. Such insurance is custom-fit to the special requirements of the applicable shipment, such as temperature and/or climate sensitivity. If required, we insure the substances to the extent they are stored in central depots and at clinical sites.

We believe that our insurance policies are adequate and customary for a business of our kind. However, because of the nature of our business, we cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain insurance on a commercially reasonable basis or at all, or that any future claims will not exceed our insurance coverage.

Environmental Matters

We are subject to various environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, including those governing air emissions, water and wastewater discharges, noise emissions, the use, management and disposal of hazardous, radioactive and biological materials and wastes and the cleanup of contaminated sites. We believe that our business, operations and facilities are being operated in compliance in all material respects with applicable environmental and health and safety laws and regulations. Our laboratory personnel have ongoing communication with the Israeli Ministry of Environmental Protection in order to verify compliance with relevant instructions and regulations. In addition, all of our laboratory personnel participate in instruction on the proper handling of chemicals, including hazardous substances before commencing employment, and during the course of their employment, with us. In addition, all information with respect to any chemical substance that we use is filed and stored as a Material Safety Data Sheet, as required by applicable environmental regulations. Based on information currently available to us, we do not expect environmental costs and contingencies to have a material adverse effect on us. The operation of our facilities, however, entails risks in these areas. Significant expenditures could be required in the future if we are required to comply with new or more stringent environmental or health and safety laws, regulations or requirements. See "Business — Government Regulation and Funding — Israel Ministry of Environment — Toxin Permit."

Government Regulation and Funding

We operate in a highly controlled regulatory environment. Stringent regulations establish requirements relating to analytical, toxicological and clinical standards and protocols in respect of the testing of pharmaceuticals. Regulations also cover research, development, manufacturing and reporting procedures, both pre- and post-approval. In many markets, especially in Europe, marketing and pricing strategies are subject to national legislation or administrative practices that include requirements to demonstrate not only the quality, safety and efficacy of a new product, but also its cost-effectiveness relating to other treatment options. Failure to comply with regulations can result in stringent sanctions, including product recalls, withdrawal of approvals, seizure of products and criminal prosecution.

Governmental authorities in all major markets require that a new pharmaceutical product be approved or exempted from approval before it is marketed, and have established high standards for technical appraisal, which can result in an expensive and lengthy approval process. The time to obtain approval varies by country and some products are never approved. The lengthy process of conducting clinical trials, seeking approval and the subsequent compliance with applicable statutes and regulations, if approval is obtained, are very costly and require the expenditure of substantial resources.

A summary of the U.S., EU and Israeli regulatory processes follow below.

United States

In the United States, the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, and other federal and state statutes and regulations govern, among other things, the safety and effectiveness standards for our products and the raw materials and components used in the production of, testing, manufacture, labeling, storage, record keeping, approval, advertising and promotion of our products on a product-by-product basis.

Preclinical tests include *in vitro* and *in vivo* evaluation of the product candidate, its chemistry, formulation and stability, and animal studies to assess potential safety and efficacy. Certain preclinical tests must be conducted in compliance with good laboratory practice regulations. Violations of these regulations can, in some cases, lead to invalidation of the studies, requiring them to be replicated. After laboratory analysis and preclinical testing, we intend to file an IND with the FDA to begin human testing. Typically, a manufacturer conducts a three-phase human clinical testing program which itself is subject to numerous laws and regulatory requirements, including adequate monitoring, reporting, record keeping and informed consent. In Phase I, small clinical trials are conducted to determine the safety and proper dose ranges of our product candidates. In Phase II, clinical trials are conducted to assess safety and gain preliminary evidence of the efficacy of our product candidates. In Phase III, clinical trials are conducted to provide sufficient data for the statistically valid evidence of safety and efficacy. The time and expense required for us to perform this clinical testing can vary and is substantial. We cannot be certain that we will successfully complete Phase I, Phase II or Phase III testing of our product candidates within any specific time period, if at all. Furthermore, the FDA, the Institutional Review Board responsible for approving and monitoring the clinical trials at a given site, the Data Safety Monitoring Board, where one is used, or we may suspend the clinical trials at any time on various grounds, including a finding that subjects or patients are exposed to unacceptable health risk.

If the clinical data from these clinical trials (Phases I, II and III) are deemed to support the safety and effectiveness of the candidate product for its intended use, then we may proceed to seek to file with the FDA, a New Drug Application, or NDA, seeking approval to market a new drug for one or more specified intended uses. We have not completed our clinical trials for any candidate product for any intended use and therefore, we cannot ascertain whether the clinical data will support and justify filing an NDA. Nevertheless, if and when we are able to ascertain that the clinical data supports and justifies filing an NDA, we intend to make such appropriate filings for all indications for which we are testing our product candidates, including, but not limited to, DES, psoriasis, RA and HCC.

The purpose of the NDA is to provide the FDA with sufficient information so that it can assess whether it ought to approve the candidate product for marketing for specific intended uses. The fact that the FDA has designated a drug as an orphan drug for a particular intended use does not mean that the drug has been approved for marketing. Only after an NDA has been approved by the FDA is marketing appropriate. A request for orphan drug status must be filed before the NDA is filed. The orphan drug designation, though, provides certain benefits, including a seven-year period of market exclusivity subject to certain exceptions. In February 2012, the FDA granted an orphan drug status for the active moiety, or the part of the drug that is responsible for the physiological or pharmacological action of the drug substance, of CF102 for the treatment of HCC. See “Business—CF102”.

The NDA normally contains, among other things, sections describing the chemistry, manufacturing, and controls, non-clinical pharmacology and toxicology, human pharmacokinetics and bioavailability, microbiology, the results of the clinical trials, and the proposed labeling which contains, among other things, the intended uses of the candidate product.

We cannot take any action to market any new drug or biologic product in the United States until our appropriate marketing application has been approved by the FDA. The FDA has substantial discretion over the approval process and may disagree with our interpretation of the data submitted. The process may be significantly extended by requests for additional information or clarification regarding information already provided. As part of this review, the FDA may refer the application to an appropriate advisory committee, typically a panel of clinicians. Satisfaction of these and other regulatory requirements typically takes several years, and the actual time required may vary substantially based upon the type, complexity and novelty of the product. Government regulation may delay or prevent marketing of potential products for a considerable period of time and impose costly procedures on our activities. We cannot be certain that the FDA or other regulatory agencies will approve any of our products on a timely basis, if at all. Success in preclinical or early stage clinical trials does not assure success in later-stage clinical trials. Even if a product receives regulatory approval, the approval may be significantly limited to specific indications or uses and these limitations may adversely affect the commercial viability of the product. Delays in obtaining, or failures to obtain regulatory approvals, would have a material adverse effect on our business.

Even after we obtain FDA approval, we may be required to conduct further clinical trials (i.e., Phase IV trials) and provide additional data on safety and effectiveness. We are also required to gain separate approval for the use of an approved product as a treatment for indications other than those initially approved. In addition, side effects or adverse events that are reported during clinical trials can delay, impede or prevent marketing approval. Similarly, adverse events that are reported after marketing approval can result in additional limitations being placed on the product’s use and, potentially, withdrawal of the product from the market. Any adverse event, either before or after marketing approval, can result in product liability claims against us.

As an alternate path for FDA approval of new indications or new formulations of previously-approved products, a company may file a Section 505(b)(2) NDA, instead of a "stand-alone" or "full" NDA. Section 505(b)(2) of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, or FDC, was enacted as part of the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, otherwise known as the Hatch-Waxman Amendments. Section 505(b)(2) permits the submission of an NDA where at least some of the information required for approval comes from studies not conducted by or for the applicant and for which the applicant has not obtained a right of reference. Some examples of products that may be allowed to follow a 505(b)(2) path to approval are drugs that have a new dosage form, strength, route of administration, formulation or indication. The Hatch-Waxman Amendments permit the applicant to rely upon certain published nonclinical or clinical studies conducted for an approved product or the FDA's conclusions from prior review of such studies. The FDA may require companies to perform additional studies or measurements to support any changes from the approved product. The FDA may then approve the new product for all or some of the labeled indications for which the reference product has been approved, as well as for any new indication supported by the NDA. While references to nonclinical and clinical data not generated by the applicant or for which the applicant does not have a right of reference are allowed, all development, process, stability, qualification and validation data related to the manufacturing and quality of the new product must be included in an NDA submitted under Section 505(b)(2).

To the extent that the Section 505(b)(2) applicant is relying on the FDA's conclusions regarding studies conducted for an already approved product, the applicant is required to certify to the FDA concerning any patents listed for the approved product in the FDA's Orange Book publication. Specifically, the applicant must certify that: (i) the required patent information has not been filed; (ii) the listed patent has expired; (iii) the listed patent has not expired, but will expire on a particular date and approval is sought after patent expiration; or (iv) the listed patent is invalid or will not be infringed by the new product. The Section 505(b)(2) application also will not be approved until any non-patent exclusivity, such as exclusivity for obtaining approval of a new chemical entity, listed in the Orange Book for the reference product has expired. Thus, the Section 505(b)(2) applicant may invest a significant amount of time and expense in the development of its products only to be subject to significant delay and patent litigation before its products may be commercialized.

In addition to regulating and auditing human clinical trials, the FDA regulates and inspects equipment, facilities, laboratories and processes used in the manufacturing and testing of such products prior to providing approval to market a product. If after receiving FDA approval, we make a material change in manufacturing equipment, location or process, additional regulatory review may be required. We also must adhere to cGMP regulations and product-specific regulations enforced by the FDA through its facilities inspection program. The FDA also conducts regular, periodic visits to re-inspect our equipment, facilities, laboratories and processes following the initial approval. If, as a result of these inspections, the FDA determines that our equipment, facilities, laboratories or processes do not comply with applicable FDA regulations and conditions of product approval, the FDA may seek civil, criminal or administrative sanctions and/or remedies against us, including the suspension of our manufacturing operations.

We have currently received no approvals to market our products from the FDA or other foreign regulators.

We are also subject to various federal, state and international laws pertaining to health care "fraud and abuse," including anti-kickback laws and false claims laws. The federal Anti-kickback law, which governs federal healthcare programs (e.g., Medicare, Medicaid), makes it illegal to solicit, offer, receive or pay any remuneration in exchange for, or to induce, the referral of business, including the purchase or prescription of a particular drug. Many states have similar laws that are not restricted to federal healthcare programs. Federal and state false claims laws prohibit anyone from knowingly and willingly presenting, or causing to be presented for payment to third party payers (including Medicare and Medicaid), claims for reimbursement, including claims for the sale of drugs or services, that are false or fraudulent, claims for items or services not provided as claimed, or claims for medically unnecessary items or services. If the government or a whistleblower were to allege that we violated these laws there could be a material adverse effect on us, including our stock price. Even an unsuccessful challenge could cause adverse publicity and be costly to respond to, which could have a materially adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. A finding of liability under these laws can have significant adverse financial implications for us and can result in payment of large penalties and possible exclusion from federal healthcare programs. We will consult counsel concerning the potential application of these and other laws to our business and our sales, marketing and other activities and will make good faith efforts to comply with them. However, given their broad reach and the increasing attention given by law enforcement authorities, we cannot assure you that some of our activities will not be challenged or deemed to violate some of these laws.

European Economic Area

Although we are not currently seeking regulatory approval in the EU, we or our licensees may do so in the future. As such, a summary of the EU regulatory processes follows below.

A medicinal product may only be placed on the market in the European Economic Area, or EEA, composed of the 27 EU member states, plus Norway, Iceland and Lichtenstein, when a marketing authorization has been issued by the competent authority of a member state pursuant to Directive 2001/83/EC (as recently amended by Directive 2004/27/EC), or an authorization has been granted under the centralized procedure in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 726/2004 or its predecessor, Regulation 2309/93. There are essentially three community procedures created under prevailing European pharmaceutical legislation that, if successfully completed, allow an applicant to place a medicinal product on the market in the EEA.

Centralized Procedure

Regulation 726/2004/EC now governs the centralized procedure when a marketing authorization is granted by the European Commission, acting in its capacity as the European Licensing Authority on the advice of the EMA. That authorization is valid throughout the entire community and directly or (as to Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein) indirectly allows the applicant to place the product on the market in all member states of the EEA. The EMA is the administrative body responsible for coordinating the existing scientific resources available in the member states for evaluation, supervision and pharmacovigilance of medicinal products. Certain medicinal products, as described in the Annex to Regulation 726/2004, must be authorized centrally. These are products that are developed by means of a biotechnological process in accordance with Paragraph 1 to the Annex to the Regulation. Medicinal products for human use containing a new active substance for which the therapeutic indication is the treatment of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, cancer, neurodegenerative disorder or diabetes must also be authorized centrally. Starting on May 20, 2008, the mandatory centralized procedure was extended to autoimmune diseases and other immune dysfunctions and viral diseases. Finally, all medicinal products that are designated as orphan medicinal products pursuant to Regulation 141/2000 must be authorized under the centralized procedure. An applicant may also opt for assessment through the centralized procedure if it can show that the medicinal product constitutes a significant therapeutic, scientific or technical innovation or that the granting of authorization centrally is in the interests of patients at the community level. For each application submitted to the EMA for scientific assessment, the EMA is required to ensure that the opinion of the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use, or CHMP, is given within 210 days after receipt of a valid application. This 210 days period does not include the time that the applicant to answer any questions raised during the application procedure, the so-called 'clock stop' period. If the opinion is positive, the EMA is required to send the opinion to the European Commission, which is responsible for preparing the draft decision granting a marketing authorization. This draft decision may differ from the CHMP opinion, stating reasons for diverging for the CHMP opinion. The draft decision is sent to the applicant and the member states, after which the European Commission takes a final decision. If the initial opinion of the CHMP is negative, the applicant is afforded an opportunity to seek a re-examination of the opinion. The CHMP is required to re-examine its opinion within 60 days following receipt of the request by the applicant. All CHMP refusals and the reasons for refusal are made public on the EMA website. Without a centralized marketing authorization it is prohibited to place a medicinal product that must be authorized centrally on the market in the EU.

Mutual Recognition and Decentralized Procedures

With the exception of products that are authorized centrally, the competent authorities of the member states are responsible for granting marketing authorizations for medicinal products placed on their national markets. If the applicant for a marketing authorization intends to market the same medicinal product in more than one member state, the applicant may seek an authorization progressively in the community under the mutual recognition or decentralized procedure. Mutual recognition is used if the medicinal product has already been authorized in a member state. In this case, the holder of this marketing authorization requests the member state where the authorization has been granted to act as reference member state by preparing an updated assessment report that is then used to facilitate mutual recognition of the existing authorization in the other member states in which approval is sought (the so-called concerned member state(s)). The reference member state must prepare an updated assessment report within 90 days of receipt of a valid application. This report together with the approved Summary of Product Characteristics, or SmPC (which sets out the conditions of use of the product), and a labeling and package leaflet are sent to the concerned member states for their consideration. The concerned member states are required to approve the assessment report, the SmPC and the labeling and package leaflet within 90 days of receipt of these documents. The total procedural time is 180 days.

The decentralized procedure is used in cases where the medicinal product has not received a marketing authorization in the EU at the time of application. The applicant requests a member state of its choice to act as reference member state to prepare an assessment report that is then used to facilitate agreement with the concerned member states and the grant of a national marketing authorization in all of these member states. In this procedure, the reference member state must prepare, for consideration by the concerned member states, the draft assessment report, a draft SmPC and a draft of the labeling and package leaflet within 120 days after receipt of a valid application. As in the case of mutual recognition, the concerned member states are required to approve these documents within 90 days of their receipt.

For both mutual recognition and decentralized procedures, if a concerned member state objects to the grant of a marketing authorization on the grounds of a potential serious risk to public health, it may raise a reasoned objection with the reference member state. The points of disagreement are in the first instance referred to the Co-ordination Group on Mutual Recognition and Decentralized Procedures, or CMD, to reach an agreement within 60 days of the communication of the points of disagreement. If member states fail to reach an agreement, then the matter is referred to the EMA and CHMP for arbitration. The CHMP is required to deliver a reasoned opinion within 60 days of the date on which the matter is referred. The scientific opinion adopted by the CHMP forms the basis for a binding European Commission decision.

Irrespective of whether the medicinal product is assessed centrally, de-centrally or through a process of mutual recognition, the medicinal product must be manufactured in accordance with the principles of good manufacturing practice as set out in Directive 2003/94/EC and Volume 4 of the rules governing medicinal products in the European community. Moreover, community law requires the clinical results in support of clinical safety and efficacy based upon clinical trials conducted in the European community to be in compliance with the requirements of Directive 2001/20/EC, which implements good clinical practice in the conduct of clinical trials on medicinal products for human use. Clinical trials conducted outside the European community and used to support applications for marketing within the EU must have been conducted in a way consistent with the principles set out in Directive 2001/20/EC. The conduct of a clinical trial in the EU requires, pursuant to Directive 2001/20/EC, authorization by the relevant national competent authority where a trial takes place, and an ethics committee to have issued a favorable opinion in relation to the arrangements for the trial. It also requires that the sponsor of the trial, or a person authorized to act on his behalf in relation to the trial, be established in the community.

National Procedure

This procedure is available for medicinal products that do not fall within the scope of mandatory centralized authorization and are intended for use in only one EU member state. Specific procedures and timelines differ between member states, but the duration of the procedure is generally 210 days and based on a risk/efficacy assessment by the competent authority of the member state concerned, followed by determination of SmPC, package leaflet and label text/layout and subsequently grant of the marketing authorization. Marketing authorizations granted on this basis are not mutually recognized by other member states.

There are various types of applications for marketing authorizations:

Full Applications. A full application is one that is made under any of the community procedures described above and "stands alone" in the sense that it contains all of the particulars and information required by Article 8(3) of Directive 2001/83 (as amended) to allow the competent authority to assess the quality, safety and efficacy of the product and in particular the balance between benefit and risk. Article 8(3)(l) in particular refers to the need to present the results of the applicant's research on (i) pharmaceutical (physical-chemical, biological or microbiological) tests, (ii) preclinical (toxicological and pharmacological) studies and (iii) clinical trials in humans. The nature of these tests, studies and trials is explained in more detail in Annex I to Directive 2001/83/EC. Full applications would be required for products containing new active substances not previously approved by the competent authority, but may also be made for other products.

Abridged Applications. Article 10 of Directive 2001/83/EC contains exemptions from the requirement that the applicant provide the results of its own preclinical and clinical research. There are three regulatory routes for an applicant to seek an exemption from providing such results, namely (i) cross-referral to an innovator's results without consent of the innovator, (ii) well established use according to published literature and (iii) consent to refer to an existing dossier of research results filed by a previous applicant.

Cross-referral to Innovator's Data

Articles 10(1) and 10(2)(b) of Directive 2001/83/EC provide the legal basis for an applicant to seek a marketing authorization on the basis that its product is a generic medicinal product (a copy) of a reference medicinal product that has already been authorized, in accordance with community provisions. A reference product is, in principle, an original product granted an authorization on the basis of a full dossier of particulars and information. This is the main exemption used by generic manufacturers for obtaining a marketing authorization for a copy product. The generic applicant is not required to provide the results of preclinical studies and of clinical trials if its product meets the definition of a generic medicinal product and the applicable regulatory results protection period for the results submitted by the innovator has expired. A generic medicinal product is defined as a medicinal product:

- having the same qualitative and quantitative composition in active substance as the reference medicinal product;
- having the same pharmaceutical form as the reference medicinal product; and
- whose bioequivalence with the reference medicinal product has been demonstrated by appropriate bioavailability studies.

Applications in respect of a generic medicinal product cannot be made before the expiry of the protection period. Where the reference product was granted a national marketing authorization pursuant to an application made before October 30, 2005, the protection period is either 6 years or 10 years, depending upon the election of the particular member state concerned. Where the reference product was granted a marketing authorization centrally, pursuant to an application made before November 20, 2005, the protection period is 10 years. For applications made after these dates, Regulation 726/2004 and amendments to Directive 2001/83/EC provide for a harmonized protection period regardless of the approval route utilized. The harmonized protection period is in total 10 years, including eight years of research data protection and two years of marketing protection. The effect is that the originator's results can be the subject of a cross-referral application after eight years, but any resulting authorization cannot be exploited for a further two years. The rationale of this procedure is not that the competent authority does not have before it relevant tests and trials upon which to assess the efficacy and safety of the generic product, but that the relevant particulars can, if the research data protection period has expired, be found on the originator's file and used for assessment of the generic medicinal product. The 10-year protection period can be extended to 11 years where, in the first eight years post-authorization, the holder of the authorization obtains approval for a new indication assessed as offering a significant clinical benefit in comparison with existing products.

If the copy product does not meet the definition of a generic medicinal product or if certain types of changes occur in the active substance(s) or in the therapeutic indications, strength, pharmaceutical form or route of administration in relation to the reference medicinal product, Article 10(3) of Directive 2001/83/EC provides that the results of the appropriate preclinical studies or clinical trials must be provided by the applicant.

Well-established Medicinal Use

Under Article 10a of Directive 2001/83/EC, an applicant may, in substitution for the results of its own preclinical and clinical research, present detailed references to published literature demonstrating that the active substance(s) of a product have a well-established medicinal use within the community with recognized efficacy and an acceptable level of safety. The applicant is entitled to refer to a variety of different types of literature, including reports of clinical trials with the same active substance(s) and epidemiological studies that indicate that the constituent or constituents of the product have an acceptable safety/efficacy profile for a particular indication. However, use of the published literature exemption is restricted by stating that in no circumstances will constituents be treated as having a well-established use if they have been used for less than 10 years from the first systematic and documented use of the substance as a medicinal product in the EU. Even after 10 years' systematic use, the threshold for well-established medicinal use might not be met. European pharmaceutical law requires the competent authorities to consider among other factors the period over which a substance has been used, the amount of patient use of the substance, the degree of scientific interest in the use of the substance (as reflected in the scientific literature) and the coherence (consistency) of all the scientific assessments made in the literature. For this reason, different substances may reach the threshold for well-established use after different periods, but the minimum period is 10 years. If the applicant seeks approval of an entirely new therapeutic use compared with that to which the published literature refers, additional preclinical and/or clinical results would have to be provided.

Informed Consent

Under Article 10c of Directive 2001/83/EC, following the grant of a marketing authorization the holder of such authorization may consent to a competent authority utilizing the pharmaceutical, preclinical and clinical documentation that it submitted to obtain approval for a medicinal product to assess a subsequent application relating to a medicinal product possessing the same qualitative and quantitative composition with respect to the active substances and the same pharmaceutical form.

Law Relating to Pediatric Research

Regulation (EC) 1901/2006 (as amended by Regulation (EC) 1902/2006) was adopted on December 12, 2006. This Regulation governs the development of medicinal products for human use in order to meet the specific therapeutic needs of the pediatric population. It requires any application for marketing authorization made after July 26, 2008 in respect of a product not authorized in the European Community on January 26, 2007 (the time the Regulation entered into force), to include the results of all studies performed and details of all information collected in compliance with a pediatric investigation plan agreed by the Pediatric Committee of the EMA, unless the product is subject to an agreed waiver or deferral or unless the product is excluded from the scope of Regulation 1902/2006 (generics, hybrid medicinal products, biosimilars, homeopathic and traditional (herbal) medicinal products and medicinal products containing one or more active substances of well-established medicinal use). Waivers can be granted in certain circumstances where pediatric studies are not required or desirable. Deferrals can be granted in certain circumstances where the initiation or completion of pediatric studies should be deferred until appropriate studies in adults have been performed. Moreover, this regulation imposes the same obligation from January 26, 2009 on an applicant seeking approval of a new indication, pharmaceutical form or route of administration for a product already authorized and still protected by a supplementary protection certificate granted under Regulation EC 469/2009 and its precursor (EEC) 1768/92 or by a patent that qualifies for the granting of such a supplementary protection certificate. The pediatric Regulation 1901/2006 also provides, subject to certain conditions, a reward for performing such pediatric studies, regardless of whether the pediatric results provided resulted in the grant of a pediatric indication. This reward comes in the form of an extension of six months to the supplementary protection certificate granted in respect of the product, unless the product is subject to orphan drug designation, in which case the 10-year market exclusivity period for such orphan products is extended to 12 years. If any of the non-centralized procedures for marketing authorization have been used, the six-month extension of the supplementary protection certificate is only granted if the medicinal product is authorized in all member states.

Post-authorization Obligations

In the pre-authorization phase the applicant must provide a detailed pharmacovigilance plan that it intends to implement post-authorization. An authorization to market a medicinal product in the EU carries with it an obligation to comply with many post-authorization organizational and behavioral regulations relating to the marketing and other activities of authorization holders. These include requirements relating to post-authorization efficacy studies, post-authorization safety studies, adverse event reporting and other pharmacovigilance requirements, advertising, packaging and labeling, patient package leaflets, distribution and wholesale dealing. The regulations frequently operate within a criminal law framework and failure to comply with the requirements may not only affect the authorization, but also can lead to financial and other sanctions levied on the company in question and responsible officers. As a result of the currently on-going overhaul of EU pharmacovigilance legislation the financial and organizational burden on market authorization holders will increase significantly, such as the obligation to maintain a pharmacovigilance system master file that applies to all holders of marketing authorizations granted in accordance with Directive 2001/83/EC or Regulation (EC) No 726/2004. Marketing authorization holders must furthermore collect data on adverse events associated with use of the authorized product outside the scope of the authorization. Pharmacovigilance for biological products and medicines with a new active substance will be strengthened by subjecting their authorization to additional monitoring activities. The EU is currently in the process of issuing implementing regulations for the new pharmacovigilance framework.

Any authorization granted by member state authorities, which within three years of its granting is not followed by the actual placing on the market of the authorized product in the authorizing member state ceases to be valid. When an authorized product previously placed on the market in the authorizing member state is no longer actually present on the market for a period of three consecutive years, the authorization for that product shall cease to be valid. The same two three year periods apply to authorizations granted by the European Commission based on the centralized procedure.

Israel

Israel Ministry of the Environment — Toxin Permit

In accordance with the Israeli Dangerous Substance Law — 1993, the Ministry of the Environment may grant a permit in order to use toxic materials. Because we utilize toxic materials in the course of operation of our laboratories, we were required to apply for a permit to use these materials. Our current toxin permit will remain in effect until January 2017.

Other Licenses and Approvals

We have a business license from the municipality of Petah-Tikva for a drug development research laboratory located at our offices in Petah Tikva, Israel. In order to obtain this license, we also received approval from the Petah-Tikva Association of Towns Fire Department. The business license is valid until December 2014. We also have a radioactive materials or products containing radioactive materials license, which is valid until July 25, 2014.

In 2002, we received approval from the National Council on Animal Experiments, approving us as an institution authorized to conduct experiments on animals.

Clinical Testing in Israel

In order to conduct clinical testing on humans in Israel, special authorization must first be obtained from the ethics committee and general manager of the institution in which the clinical studies are scheduled to be conducted, as required under the Guidelines for Clinical Trials in Human Subjects implemented pursuant to the Israeli Public Health Regulations (Clinical Trials in Human Subjects), as amended from time to time, and other applicable legislation. These regulations also require authorization from the Israeli Ministry of Health, except in certain circumstances, and in the case of genetic trials, special fertility trials and similar trials, an additional authorization of the overseeing institutional ethics committee. The institutional ethics committee must, among other things, evaluate the anticipated benefits that are likely to be derived from the project to determine if it justifies the risks and inconvenience to be inflicted on the human subjects, and the committee must ensure that adequate protection exists for the rights and safety of the participants as well as the accuracy of the information gathered in the course of the clinical testing. Since we intend to perform a portion of the clinical studies on certain of our product candidates in Israel, we will be required to obtain authorization from the ethics committee and general manager of each institution in which we intend to conduct our clinical trials, and in most cases, from the Israeli Ministry of Health.

Israel Ministry of Health

Israel's Ministry of Health, which regulates medical testing, has adopted protocols that correspond, generally, to those of the FDA and the EMA, making it comparatively straightforward for studies conducted in Israel to satisfy FDA and the European Medicines Agency requirements, thereby enabling medical technologies subjected to clinical trials in Israel to reach U.S. and EU commercial markets in an expedited fashion. Many members of Israel's medical community have earned international prestige in their chosen fields of expertise and routinely collaborate, teach and lecture at leading medical centers throughout the world. Israel also has free trade agreements with the United States and the European Union.

Other Countries

In addition to regulations in the United States, the EU and Israel, we are subject to a variety of other regulations governing clinical trials and commercial sales and distribution of drugs in other countries. Whether or not our products receive approval from the FDA, approval of such products must be obtained by the comparable regulatory authorities of countries other than the United States before we can commence clinical trials or marketing of the product in those countries. The approval process varies from country to country, and the time may be longer or shorter than that required for FDA approval. The requirements governing the conduct of clinical trials and product licensing vary greatly from country to country.

The requirements that we and our collaborators must satisfy to obtain regulatory approval by government agencies in other countries prior to commercialization of our products in such countries can be rigorous, costly and uncertain. In the European countries, Canada and Australia, regulatory requirements and approval processes are similar in principle to those in the United States. Additionally, depending on the type of drug for which approval is sought, there are currently two potential tracks for marketing approval in the European countries: mutual recognition and the centralized procedure. These review mechanisms may ultimately lead to approval in all European Union countries, but each method grants all participating countries some decision-making authority in product approval. Foreign governments also have stringent post-approval requirements including those relating to manufacture, labeling, reporting, record keeping and marketing. Failure to substantially comply with these on-going requirements could lead to government action against the product, our company and/or our representatives.

Although we are not currently conducting research and development activities in certain Asian countries, including Korea and Japan, certain of our licensees, KD and SKK, are conducting such activities with respect to CF101 in those countries, respectively. Any regulatory approval process that may impact such licensees' ability to continue their activities or obtain regulatory approval in those countries could impact the revenues we generate from our out-licensing agreements with them.

Related Matters

From time to time, legislation is drafted, introduced and passed in governmental bodies that could significantly change the statutory provisions governing the approval, manufacturing and marketing of products regulated by the FDA, EMA, the Israeli Ministry of Health and other applicable regulatory bodies to which we are subject. In addition, regulations and guidance are often revised or reinterpreted by the national agency in ways that may significantly affect our business and our product candidates. It is impossible to predict whether such legislative changes will be enacted, whether FDA, EMA or Israeli Ministry of Health regulations, guidance or interpretations will change, or what the impact of such changes, if any, may be. We may need to adapt our business and product candidates and products to changes that occur in the future.

Organizational Structure

Our corporate structure consists of Can-Fite and three subsidiaries, one of which is an indirect subsidiary: Ultratrend Limited, an English limited company, OphthaliX Inc., a Delaware corporation, or OphthaliX, and Eye-Fite Limited, an Israeli limited company, or Eye-Fite. Ultratrend Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Can-Fite, but has yet to conduct any significant activity. Can-Fite holds 82% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of OphthaliX and accordingly may appoint all members of the board of directors of OphthaliX. Eye-Fite, a wholly-owned subsidiary of OphthaliX, holds an exclusive license from Can-Fite, pursuant to which OphthaliX develops CF101 for use in the ophthalmic field.

Property, Plants and Equipment

We are headquartered in Petah-Tikva, Israel. We lease one floor in one facility pursuant to a lease agreement with Eshkolit Nihul Nadlan LTD, an Israeli limited company, that pursuant to a verbal agreement expires on December 31, 2014. The Petah-Tikva headquarters consists of approximately 300 square meters of space with eight parking spaces. Lease payments are approximately NIS 23,853, or $6,000, per month. If our lease is terminated, we do not foresee significant difficulty in leasing another suitable facility. The current facility houses both our administrative, clinical and research operations. The research laboratory consists of approximately 150 square meters and includes a tissue culture laboratory and a molecular biology laboratory.

MANAGEMENT

Directors and Senior Management.

The following table sets forth the members of our senior management and board of directors [(1)]:

Member	Position	Age
Ilan Cohn, Ph.D.	Chairman of the Board	58
Pnina Fishman, Ph.D.	Chief Executive Officer, Director	65
Motti Farbstein	Chief Operating and Financial Officer	50
Barak Singer	Vice President, Business Development	42
Guy Regev	Director	45
Abraham Sartani, M.D.	Director	67
Yechezkel Barenholz, Ph.D.	Director, Audit Committee and Compensation Committee member	72
Gil Oren	Director, Audit Committee and Compensation Committee member	61

(1) Avigdor Kaplan, our former Chairman of the Board, was not re-elected to the board of directors at the annual shareholders meeting held on May 2, 2013. On May 30, 2013, Ilan Cohn was appointed as the new Chairman of the Board.

Ilan Cohn, Ph.D. Ilan Cohn, Ph.D. is a patent attorney and senior partner at the patent attorney firm Reinhold Cohn and Partners, where he has been an attorney since 1986. Dr. Cohn co-founded Can-Fite, served as its Chief Executive Officer until September 2004, served on our board of directors since 1994 and since May 30, 2013 serves as the Chairman of the Can-Fite board of directors. Dr. Cohn has also been a director of OphthaliX since November 21, 2011. Dr. Cohn holds a Ph.D. in biology and is a patent attorney with many years of experience in the biopharmaceutical field. He has served on the board of directors of a number of life science companies, including Discovery Laboratories Inc. (formerly Ansan Pharmaceuticals), a U.S. public company. Dr. Cohn has also been involved in the past in management of venture capital funds focused on investments in the life sciences industry. Dr. Cohn served a number of years as a co-chairman of the Biotech Committee of the US-Israeli Science and Technology Commission. Dr. Cohen is also currently a member of the board of directors of I.C.R.C Management Ltd, Famillion BVI Ltd. and Famillion Ltd. (a subsidiary of Famillion BVI Ltd.). Dr. Cohn holds a Ph.D. in Biology from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Pnina Fishman, Ph.D. Pnina Fishman, Ph.D. co-founded Can-Fite and has served as our Chief Executive Officer and served on our board of directors since September 2005. She has also served as the Chief Executive Officer of OphthaliX from November 21, 2011 through December 31, 2012. Dr. Fishman is the scientific founder of Can-Fite and was previously a professor of Life Sciences and headed the Laboratory of Clinical and Tumor Immunology at the Felsenstein Medical Research Institute, Rabin Medical Center, Israel. Dr. Fishman has authored or co-authored over 150 publications and presented the findings of her research at many major scientific meetings. Her past managerial experience included seven years as Chief Executive Officer of Mor Research Application, the technology transfer arm of Clalit Health Services, the largest healthcare provider in Israel. Mor Research Application was also the first clinical research organization in Israel. Dr. Fishman currently also serves as a member of the board of directors of F.D Consulting Ltd., Ultratrend Ltd., EyeFite Ltd. and OphthaliX Inc. Dr. Fishman holds a Ph.D. in Immunology from the Bar Ilan University in Ramat Gan, Israel.

Motti Farbstein. Motti Farbstein has been with Can-Fite since 2003. Mr. Farbstein served as our Chief Operating Officer from August 2003 until May 2005 and from that date onwards he served as Chief Operating and Financial Officer. Mr. Farbstein also serves as a director of EyeFite Ltd. since July 2011. Mr. Farbstein's past managerial experience includes seven years as Vice President of Mor Research Application, a company that managed the commercialization of the intellectual property of all hospitals and research centers affiliated with Clalit Health Services, which is the largest healthcare provider in Israel and was Israel's first clinical CRO. Mr. Farbstein also has extensive experience in the data management of clinical trials.

Barak Singer. Barak Singer has more than ten years of experience in investment banking, venture capital and business development. Mr. Singer has been our Vice President of Business Development since March 2011 and since February 28, 2013, Mr. Singer has also served as the Chief Executive Officer of OphthaliX. Prior to joining us, from August 2009, until March 2011, Mr. Singer was Vice President of Business Development at Xenia Venture Capital, or Xenia. Before joining Xenia and from 2001 to 2009, Mr. Singer was Managing Director and Co-Head of Investment Banking at Tamir Fishman & Co, the Israeli strategic affiliate of RBC Capital Markets. Mr. Singer focused on capital raising and mergers and acquisitions, and led Tamir Fishman investment banking activities in the life science field. Before joining Tamir Fishman, Mr. Singer was a paralegal at S. Horowitz & Co, a leading Israeli commercial law firm.. Mr. Singer holds a B.A. and an LL.B. from the IDC in Herzeliya, Israel.

Guy Regev. Guy Regev has over twelve years of experience in accounting, financial management and control and general management of commercial enterprises. He has served on our board of directors since July 2011 and has served as a member of our Audit Committee and Compensation Committee since February 2014. Mr. Regev has also been a director of OphthaliX since November 2011. Mr. Regev is currently the Chief Executive Officer of Gaon Holdings Ltd, a publicly traded Israeli holding company traded on the TASE which focuses on three areas of operation - Cleantech / Water, Financial Services, Retail/Trading. Mr. Regev is currently also the Chief Executive Officer of Middle East Tube Company Ltd a publicly traded Israeli company traded on the TASE which focuses on steel pipe manufacturing and galvanization services. Mr. Regev is also the Chief Executive Officer of Shaked Global Group Ltd, a privately-held equity investment firm that provides value added capital to environmental-related companies and technologies, or Shaked. Mr. Regev joined Shaked at the beginning of 2008 and will retire from this position in April 2014. Mr. Regev has also been a director of OphthaliX since November 2011. Prior to joining Shaked, from 2001 to 2008, Mr. Regev was Vice President of Commercial Business at Housing & Construction Holding, or HCH, Israel's largest infrastructure company. His duties included being responsible for the consolidation and financial recovery of various business units within HCH. Prior to that, Mr. Regev carried several roles within the group including as a Chief Financial Officer and later the Chief Executive Officer of Blue-Green Ltd., the environmental services subsidiary of HCH. Between 1999 and 2001, Mr. Regev was a manager at Deloitte & Touche, Israel. Mr. Regev holds an LLB degree in Law (Israel) and is a licensed attorney and has been a licensed CPA since 1999. Mr. Regev is also a director of, The Green Way Ltd, Shtang Construction and Engineering Ltd, R.I.B.E. Consulting & Investment Ltd., Shaked Group Ltd, Aqua Investments Ltd, Middle East Tube Company Ltd, Middle East Tube - Industries 2001 Ltd, Middle East Tubes - Galvanizing (1994) Ltd, I-Solar Greentech Ltd, Plassim Infrastructure Ltd, Plassim Advanced Solutions in Sanitation Ltd, Hakohav Valves Industries Metal (1987) Ltd, Aqua Flowing Infrastructure Control Systems Ltd, Metzerplas Agriculture Cooperative Ltd, B. Gaon Retail & Trading Ltd, Gaon Agro - Rimon Management Services Ltd, B. Gaon Business (2004) Ltd, Gaon Antan Investments Ltd, Or Asaf Investments Ltd, Hamashbir Holdings (1999) Ltd, G.A.L Water Technologies Ltd, I.M.G. Retail Israel Ltd and AHAVA Holdings LTD.

Abraham Sartani, M.D. Abraham Sartani has served on our board of directors since 2001. Dr. Sartani has over 30 years of experience in the pharmaceuticals industry and currently acts as a consultant to pharmaceutical and medical device companies. Dr. Sartani is a member of a number of scientific and management societies and the author or co-author of numerous publications and patents in the urology, pain treatment and hypertension fields. Dr. Sartani also currently serves on the board of directors of Akkadeas Pharma Srl and is a co-founding partner. From 1985 until 2008, Dr. Sartani was the Vice-President of R&D and Licensing of Recordati, a European specialty pharmaceutical company. Prior to joining Recordati, from 1980 until 1985, Dr. Sartani was employed at Farmitalia-Carlo Erba, serving in a number of capacities, including as the Medical Director for Europe.

Yechezkel (Chezi) Barenholz, Ph.D. Professor Emeritus Barenholz has served as an external director on our board of directors since December 2005 and is a member of our Audit Committee and Compensation Committee since December 2005. Since 1978, Professor Barenholz, the Daniel G. Miller Professor in Cancer Research, has been the head of the Liposome and Membrane Research Lab on the faculty of Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Israel, where has also been a professor since 1981. From 1973 to 2005, Professor Barenholz was a visiting professor in the Department of Biochemistry at the University of Virginia School of Medicine in Charlottesville, Virginia. Professor Barenholz was also a visiting professor at the following universities: the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands (1992); the University of Kyoto in Japan (1998); La Sapeinza University in Rome, Italy (2006); Jaiotung University in Shanghai, China (2006); Kings College, University of London in the UK (2006); and the Danish Technical University in Copenhagen, Denmark (2010). His current research focuses on the development of drugs based on drug delivery systems. In particular, Professor Barenholz assisted in the development of DOXIL™, the first FDA approved and globally-used anticancer nano-drug and liposomal. Professor Barenholz is also an author of more than 360 scientific publications, with an aggregate of more than 10,000 citations, and is a co-inventor of more than 30 approved patent families. He was an executive editor of *Progress in Lipid Research*, an editor of four special issues of the same publication and is on the editorial board of six other scientific journals. Professor Barenholz is a co-founder of NasVax LTD, Mobeius Medical LTD and Lipocure LTD, all of which are in the advanced stages of clinical development of liposomal drugs based on his inventions and knowhow. Professor Barenholz was awarded: the Donder's Chair and the Kaye award (both in 1995 and 1997); the Alec D. Bangham award (1998); the Teva Founders Prize (2001); an honorary doctorate degree from the Technical University of Denmark (2012); and the international Controlled Release Society's Founders Award (2012). In 2003, Professor Barenholz founded the Barenholz Prize to encourage excellence and innovation among Ph.D. students in Israel in the field of applied sciences. Professor Barenholz currently serves on the board of directors of Lipocure LTD and Moebius Medical LTD.

Gil Oren. Gil Oren has served as external director on our board of directors since July 2008 and chairs both the Audit Committee and Compensation Committee since July 2008. Mr. Oren is the founder of a private consulting firm he started in 2008. Mr. Oren has over 25 years of experience in top managerial positions in various public companies in Israel and the United States and currently serves on the board of directors of Pointer Telocation Ltd. (NASDAQ: PNTR). From 1976 to 1992, Mr. Oren served in various positions within the Tadiran Group, including serving for five years as the Chief Financial Officer of Tadiran Electronic's U.S. subsidiary. After serving in such capacity, Mr. Oren returned to Israel and joined Cargal, first as Vice President of Finance and then as Chief Executive Officer and General Manager. From 2002 to 2007, Mr. Oren joined SFK, a leading Israeli investment group, and served in various capacities in its portfolio companies, including as the deputy chief executive office of Urdan Industries, the chief executive officer of Itong Industries and the chairman of the board of directors of Orlite Industries. Mr. Oren has also served, on behalf of SFK, on the board of directors of various other public and private companies, including Nirlat, Aloni and Scope. Mr. Oren holds a B.A in accounting and economics from Tel Aviv University and a M.B.A from Tel Aviv University. Mr. Oren is also Certified Public Accountant.

Compensation.

The following table sets forth the annual compensation (excluding option grants) of members of our senior management and board of directors for the year ended December 31, 2013.

	Annual Compensation (excluding option grants)	
Name	**Salary and related benefits**	**Bonus**
	NIS	
Ilan Cohn	-	-
Pnina Fishman	1,121,000(3)	-
Motti Farbstein	782,000(4)	-
Barak Singer	736,000(4)	-
Avigdor Kaplan (1)	60,000(5)	-
Yechezkel Barenholz	102,000(5)	-
Gil Oren	131,000(5)	-
Liora Lev (2)	-	-
Guy Regev	-	-
Abraham Sartani	51,000(5)	-

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(1) Avigdor Kaplan, our former Chairman of the Board, was not re-elected to the board of directors at the annual shareholders meeting held on May 2, 2013. On May 30, 2013, Ilan Cohn was appointed as the new Chairman of the Board.
(2) Liora Lev resigned as director on January 30, 2014
(3) Referenced amount represents NIS 1,050,000 in management fees and NIS 71,000 reimbursement of expenses.
(4) Referenced amount represents salary.
(5) Referenced amount represents director fees.

The following table sets forth information with respect to the options granted to the members of our senior management and board of directors for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Name	Date of Grant	Purchase Price	Number of Options	Vesting Period	Expiration Date	Total Benefit (in NIS)	Benefit recognized in 2013 (in NIS)
Motti Farbstein	March 21, 2013	0.326	100,000[1]	1/16 per quarter	March 20, 2023	17,000	8,647
Barak Singer	March 21, 2013	0.326	100,000[1]	1/16 per quarter	March 20, 2023	17,000	8,647

(1) Exercisable for 4,000 of our ordinary shares.

Employment and Consulting Agreements

We have or have had written employment and non-competition agreements with each of Barak Singer, our Vice President of Business Development, Motti Farbstein, our Chief Operating and Financial Officer, and written consulting agreements with each of Reinhold Cohn and Partners, an Israeli partnership, through which Ilan Cohn, Ph.D., our Chairman of the board of directors, is a partner, Abraham Sartani, one of our directors, and BioStrategies Consulting Ltd., a U.S. company, or BioStrategics, through its President Michael Silverman, our Medical Director. We have also entered into a service management agreement with F.D. Consulting International and Marketing Ltd., an Israeli limited company, or F.D. Consulting, which is partially owned by Pnina Fishman, Ph.D., our Chief Executive Officer and director, and master services agreement with Accellient Partners LLC, a Massachusetts limited liability company, or Accellient Partners, through its Chief Executive Officer William Kerns, our Vice President of Drug Development. As of April 23, 2014, the foregoing agreements were still in full force and effect, with the exception of the consulting agreement with Reinhold Cohn and Partners, which expired by its terms in September 2011 and was not subsequently extended, the consulting agreement with Abraham Sartani, which we terminated in July 2011, and the consulting agreement with Avigdor Kaplan, which was terminated in May 2013.

All of these agreements contain customary provisions regarding noncompetition, confidentiality of information and assignment of proprietary information and inventions. However, the enforceability of the noncompetition provisions may be limited under applicable law. The compensation payable under the foregoing agreements consists of share-based awards and/or an hourly rate for services rendered, reimbursement of certain expenses, and in the case of the employment and non-competition agreements, contributions to study funds.

The following are summary descriptions of each of the foregoing agreements which are still in force to which we are a party. The descriptions provided below do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by the complete agreements, which are attached as exhibits to this registration statement on Form F-1 of which this prospectus forms a part.

Employment and Non-Competition Agreement with Motti Farbstein: On September 1, 2003 we entered into an employment and non-competition agreement with Motti Farbstein pursuant to which Mr. Farbstein began serving as our Director of Clinical Operations and Administrative Affairs on September 1, 2003 and is currently serving as our Chief Operating and Financial Officer. Mr. Farbstein's current gross monthly salary is NIS 49,450. Mr. Farbstein is entitled to an allocation to a manager's insurance policy equivalent to an amount up to 13-1/3% of his gross monthly salary, up to 2-1/2% of his gross monthly salary for disability insurance and 7-1/2% of his gross monthly salary for a study fund. The foregoing amounts are paid by us. Five percent of his gross monthly salary is deducted for the manager's insurance policy and 2-1/2% is deducted for the study fund. Mr. Farbstein is also entitled to reimbursement for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, including travel expenses, and use of a company automobile and mobile phone.

Mr. Farbstein is also entitled to receive options exercisable into our ordinary shares from time to time. As of April 23 2014, we have granted him options to purchase 44,196 ordinary shares.

The term of Mr. Farbstein's employment and non-competition agreement is indefinite, unless earlier terminated for just cause by either party, upon the death, disability or retirement age, or without cause by either party, subject to 60 days' advanced notice.

Employment and Non-Competition Agreement with Barak Singer: On February 22, 2011 we entered into an employment and non-competition agreement which was subsequently amended on February 28, 2013. Barak Singer began serving as our Vice President of Business Development on March 20, 2011 and was appointed Chief Executive Officer of Ophthalix on February 28, 2013. Mr. Singer's current gross monthly salary is NIS 45,000 (50% of this amount is consideration for services provided to our company and 50% is for services provided to OphthaliX). Mr. Singer is entitled to a success performance bonus of one time his monthly salary upon the achievement of certain milestones. In addition, he was issued options to purchase 104,412 shares of OphthaliX's common stock of vesting over three years on a quarterly basis and exercisable at $5.29 per share options as well as options purchase 104,412 shares of OphthaliX's common stock exercisable at $5.29 and vesting on the achievement of certain milestones. Mr. Singer is entitled to an allocation to a manager's insurance policy equivalent to an amount up to 13-1/3% of his gross monthly salary, up to 2-1/2% of his gross monthly salary for disability insurance and 7-1/2% of his gross monthly salary for a study fund. The foregoing amounts are paid by us. Five percent of his gross monthly salary is deducted for the manager's insurance policy and 2-1/2% is deducted for the study fund. Mr. Singer is also entitled to reimbursement for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and use of a company automobile and mobile phone.

Mr. Singer is also entitled to receive options exercisable into our ordinary shares from time to time. As of April 23, 2014, we have granted him options to purchase 17,200 ordinary shares.

The term of Mr. Singer's employment is indefinite, unless earlier terminated for just cause by either party, upon the death, disability or retirement age, or without cause by either party, subject to 60 days' advanced notice.

Consulting Agreement with BioStrategics: On September 27, 2005, we entered into a consulting agreement with BioStrategics through its President, Michael Silverman pursuant to which Dr. Silverman began serving as our Medical Director. Dr. Silverman has extensive experience in clinical development acquired through his involvement in clinical development in large pharmaceutical and small biopharmaceutical companies. He was involved in international clinical research, market-oriented strategic planning, and the challenges of managing research and development portfolios in various capacities at Sterling Winthrop Research Institute and subsequently at Sandoz Research Institute.

BioStrategics' current fee is $325 per hour with a maximum daily fee of $2,600. In addition, BioStrategics is entitled to reimbursement for reasonable pre-approved expenses. The term of the consulting agreement is currently on a year-to-year basis, unless earlier terminated by either party upon 30 days' prior written notice or immediately by either party if such termination is for cause.

Service Management Agreement with F.D. Consulting: On June 27, 2002, we entered into a Service Management Agreement with F.D. Consulting, a company partially owned by Pnina Fishman, pursuant to which Dr. Fishman began serving as our Chief Scientific Officer and later became our Chief Executive Officer and is a member of our board of directors and continues to be retained through this agreement. F.D. Consulting's current gross monthly fee is NIS 75,000, which is linked to the Israeli CPI and fluctuates accordingly. Dr. Fishman, through F.D. Consulting, is also entitled to reimbursement for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and use of a company automobile and mobile phone.

Dr. Fishman is also entitled to receive options exercisable into our ordinary shares from time to time. As of April 23, 2014, we have granted her options to purchase 302,830 ordinary shares.

The term of F.D. Consulting's service management agreement is indefinite, unless earlier terminated for cause by us or without cause by either party, subject to three months' advanced notice.

Master Services Agreement with Accellient Partners: On May 10, 2010, we entered into a Master Services Agreement with Accellient Partners, a company owned by William Kerns, who currently serves as our current Vice President of Drug Development. Dr. Kerns has over 20 years of experience in Pharmaceutical Research and Development at SmithKline Beecham and Eisai Pharmaceuticals. As a Senior Executive he has participated in the development of drugs for over 100 Phase I studies and 13 NDA's and/or Marketing Authorization Applications. Dr. Kerns has chaired a FDA committee on biomarkers and he is an expert in preclinical development and regulatory strategy.

According to the agreement, consulting services are provided by Accellient Partners' personnel in accordance with individual work orders that are executed from time to time. Each individual work order defines the scope of work to be provided and sets forth the fees to be paid to Accellient Partners.

Beginning on May 10, 2012, the term of the master services agreement is on a month-to-month basis, unless terminated by us upon 30 days' prior written notice, by us at any time if Accellient Partners commits a breach and fails to cure, or by Accellient Partners upon 30 days' prior written notice if we commit a breach and fail to cure.

Board Practices

General

According to the Israeli Companies Law, the management of our business is vested in our board of directors. Our board of directors may exercise all powers and may take all actions that are not specifically granted to our shareholders. Our executive officers are responsible for our day-to-day management and have individual responsibilities established by our board of directors. Executive officers are appointed by and serve at the discretion of our board of directors, subject to any applicable employment agreements we have entered into with the executive officers. See "Management—Compensation—Employment and Consulting Agreements."

Election of Directors and Terms of Office

Our board of directors currently consists of six members. Other than our two external directors, our directors are elected by an ordinary resolution at the annual general meeting of our shareholders. The nomination of our directors is proposed by the board of directors. Our board has the authority to add additional directors up to the maximum number of 12 directors allowed under our Articles. Such directors appointed by the board serve until the next annual general meeting of the shareholders. Unless they resign before the end of their term or are removed in accordance with our Articles of Association, all of our directors, other than our external directors, will serve as directors until our next annual general meeting of shareholders. On May 2, 2013, at an annual general meeting of our shareholders, Pnina Fishman, Ilan Cohn, Liora Lev, Avi Sartani and Guy Regev were re-elected to serve as directors of our company. Yechezkel Barenholz was re-elected to serve as our external director at the December 19, 2011 extraordinary general meeting. Gil Oren was re-elected to serve as our external director at the July 3, 2011 extraordinary general meeting. Yechezkel Barenholz and Gil Oren are serving as external directors pursuant to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law, for a three-year term ending in December 25, 2014 and July 9, 2014, respectively. After these dates, Gil Oren's term as external director may be renewed for one additional three-year term. Yechezkel Barenholz may not be re-elected to serve as an external director as he was elected for three terms, the maximum term according to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law. On May 30, 2013, Ilan Cohn was appointed as Chairman of the Board and on January, 2014, Liora Lev resigned from the board of directors.

None of our directors or officers has any family relationship with any other director or officer. None of our directors have service contracts that provide for benefits upon termination of his or her directorship with us, other than the payment of salary due, accrued and unpaid as of and through the date of termination. See "Management—Compensation—Employment and Consulting Agreements."

Chairman of the Board. Under the Israeli Companies Law, without shareholder approval, a person cannot hold the role of both chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer of a company. Furthermore, a person who is directly or indirectly subordinate to a chief executive officer of a company may not serve as the chairman of the board of directors of that company and the chairman of the board of directors may not otherwise serve in any other capacity in a company or in a subsidiary of that company other than as the chairman of the board of directors of such a subsidiary.

The Israeli Companies Law provides that an Israeli company may, under certain circumstances, exculpate an office holder from liability with respect to a breach of his duty of care toward the company if appropriate provisions allowing such exculpation are included in its articles of association. Our Articles of Association permit us to maintain directors' and officers' liability insurance and to indemnify our directors and officers for actions performed on behalf of us, subject to specified limitations. We maintain a directors and officers insurance policy which covers the liability of our directors and officers as allowed under the Israeli Companies Law.

The term office holder is defined in the Israeli Companies Law as a director, general manager, chief business manager, deputy general manager, vice general manager, executive vice president, vice president, any other manager directly subordinate to the general manager or any other person assuming the responsibilities of any of the foregoing positions, without regard to such person's title. Each person listed above in "Item 6—Directors, Senior Management and Employees—Directors and Senior Management" is an office holder, as defined in the Israeli Companies Law.

External and Independent Directors

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the boards of directors of companies whose shares are publicly traded, either within or outside of Israel, are required to include at least two members who qualify as external directors.

External directors must be elected by a majority vote of the shares present and voting at a shareholders meeting, provided that either:

- the majority of the shares that are voted at the meeting, including at least a majority of the shares held by non-controlling shareholders who do not have a personal interest in the election of the external director (other than a personal interest not deriving from a relationship with a controlling shareholder) who voted at the meeting, excluding abstentions, vote in favor of the election of the external director; or

- the total number of shares held by non-controlling, disinterested shareholders (as described in the preceding bullet point) that are voted against the election of the external director does not exceed 2% of the aggregate voting rights in the company.

The term controlling shareholder is defined in the Israeli Companies Law as a shareholder with the ability to direct the activities of the Company, other than by virtue of being an office holder. A person may not serve as an external director of a company if (i) such person is a relative of a controlling shareholder of a company or (ii) at the date of such person's appointment or within the prior two years, such person, such person's relative, partner, employer or any entity under such person's control or anyone to whom such person is subordinate, whether directly or indirectly, has or had any affiliation with (a) the company, (b) our controlling shareholder at the time of such person's appointment or (c) any entity that is either controlled by the company or under common control with the company at the time of such appointment or during the prior two years. If a company does not have a controlling shareholder or a shareholder who holds company shares entitling him to vote at least 25% of the votes in a shareholders meeting, then a person may not serve as an external director if, such person or such person's relative, partner, employer or any entity under such person's control, has or had, on or within the two years preceding the date of the person's appointment to serve as an external director, any affiliation with the chairman of our board of directors, chief executive officer, a substantial shareholder who holds at least 5% of the issued and outstanding shares of the company or voting rights which entitle him to vote at least 5% of the votes in a shareholders meeting, or the chief financial officer of the company.

The term affiliation includes:

- an employment relationship;

- a business or professional relationship even if not maintained on a regular basis (excluding insignificant relationships);
- control; and
- service as an office holder, excluding service as a director in a private company prior to the first offering of its shares to the public if such director was appointed as a director of the private company in order to serve as an external director following the public offering.

The term relative is defined as a spouse, sibling, parent, grandparent or descendant; a spouse's sibling, parent or descendant; and the spouse of each of the foregoing persons.

In addition, no person may serve as an external director if that person's professional activities create, or may create, a conflict of interest with that person's responsibilities as a director or otherwise interfere with that person's ability to serve as an external director or if the person is an employee of the Israel Securities Authority, or ISA, or of an Israeli stock exchange. Furthermore, a person may not continue to serve as an external director if he or she received direct or indirect compensation from the company for his or her role as a director. This prohibition does not apply to compensation paid or given in accordance with regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law or amounts paid pursuant to indemnification and/or exculpation contracts or commitments and insurance coverage. If, at the time an external director is appointed, all current members of the board of directors not otherwise affiliated with the company are of the same gender, then that external director must be of the other gender. In addition, a director of a company may not be elected as an external director of another company if, at that time, a director of the other company is acting as an external director of the first company.

Following the termination of an external director's service on a board of directors, such former external director and his or her spouse and children may not be provided with a direct or indirect benefit by the company, its controlling shareholder or any entity under its controlling shareholder's control. This includes engagement to serve as an executive officer or director of the company or a company controlled by its controlling shareholder, or employment by, or providing services to, any such company for consideration, either directly or indirectly, including through a corporation controlled by the former external director, for a period of two years (and for a period of one year with respect to relatives of the former external director).

The Israeli Companies Law provides that an external director must meet certain professional qualifications or have financial and accounting expertise and that at least one external director must have financial and accounting expertise. However, if at least one of our other directors (i) meets the independence requirements of the Exchange Act, (ii) meets the standards of the NYSE MKT rules for membership on the audit committee and (iii) has financial and accounting expertise as defined in the Israeli Companies Law and applicable regulations, then neither of our external directors is required to possess financial and accounting expertise as long as both possess other requisite professional qualifications. Our board of directors is required to determine whether a director possesses financial and accounting expertise by examining whether, due to the director's education, experience and qualifications, the director is highly proficient and knowledgeable with regard to business-accounting issues and financial statements, to the extent that the director is able to engage in a discussion concerning the presentation of financial information in our financial statements, among others. The regulations define a director with the requisite professional qualifications as a director who satisfies one of the following requirements: (i) the director holds an academic degree in either economics, business administration, accounting, law or public administration; (ii) the director either holds an academic degree in any other field or has completed another form of higher education in our primary field of business or in an area which is relevant to the office of an external director; or (iii) the director has at least five years of experience serving in any one of the following, or at least five years of cumulative experience serving in two or more of the following capacities: (a) a senior business management position in a corporation with a substantial scope of business; (b) a senior position in our primary field of business; or (c) a senior position in public administration.

The Israeli Companies Law defines an independent director as a director who complies with the following and was appointed as such in accordance with Chapter 1 of Part 56 of the Israeli Companies Law: (1) the director complies with the qualification to serve as an external director as set out in Sections 240 (b)-(f) of the Israeli Companies Law and the audit committee has approved such compliance; and (2) the director has not served as a director of the company for more than nine consecutive years (which, for such purpose, does not include breaks in such service for periods of less than two year).

If an external directorship becomes vacant and there are less than two external directors on the board of directors at the time, then the board of directors is required under the Israeli Companies Law to call a shareholders' meeting as soon as possible to appoint a replacement external director.

Each committee of the board of directors that is authorized to exercise the powers of the board of directors must include at least one external director, except that the audit committee and compensation committee must each include all external directors then serving on the board of directors. Under the Israeli Companies Law, external directors of a company are prohibited from receiving, directly or indirectly, any compensation for their services as external directors, other than compensation and reimbursement of expenses pursuant to applicable regulations promulgated under the Companies Law. Compensation of an external director is determined prior to his or her appointment and may not be changed during his or her term subject to certain exceptions.

Yechezkel Barenholz and Gil Oren serve as external directors on our board of directors pursuant to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law. They both serve on our audit committee and our compensation committee. Our board of directors has determined that Gil Oren possesses accounting and financial expertise, and that both of our external directors possess the requisite professional qualifications.

Audit Committee

The Israeli Companies Law requires public companies to appoint an audit committee. The responsibilities of the audit committee include identifying irregularities in the management of our business and approving related party transactions as required by law. An audit committee must consist of at least three directors, including all of its external directors and a majority of independent directors. The chairman of the board of directors, any director employed by or otherwise providing services to the company, and a controlling shareholder or any relative of a controlling shareholder, may not be a member of the audit committee. An audit committee may not approve an action or a transaction with a controlling shareholder, or with an office holder, unless at the time of approval two external directors are serving as members of the audit committee and at least one of the external directors was present at the meeting in which an approval was granted.

Our audit committee is currently comprised of three independent non-executive directors. The audit committee is chaired by Gil Oren, who serves as the audit committee financial expert, with Yechezkel Barenholtz and Guy Regev as members. Our audit committee meets at least four times a year and monitors the adequacy of our internal controls, accounting policies and financial reporting. It regularly reviews the results of the ongoing risk self-assessment process, which we undertake, and our interim and annual reports prior to their submission for approval by the full board of directors. The audit committee oversees the activities of the internal auditor, sets its annual tasks and goals and reviews its reports. The audit committee reviews the objectivity and independence of the external auditors and also considers the scope of their work and fees.

Our audit committee provides assistance to our board of directors in fulfilling its legal and fiduciary obligations in matters involving our accounting, auditing, financial reporting, internal control and legal compliance functions by pre-approving the services performed by our independent accountants and reviewing their reports regarding our accounting practices and systems of internal control over financial reporting. Our audit committee also oversees the audit efforts of our independent accountants and takes those actions that it deems necessary to satisfy itself that the accountants are independent of management.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, our audit committee is responsible for (i) determining whether there are deficiencies in the business management practices of our company, including in consultation with our internal auditor or the independent auditor, and making recommendations to the board of directors to improve such practices and amend such deficiencies, (ii) determining whether certain related party transactions (including transactions in which an office holder has a personal interest) should be deemed as material or extraordinary, and to approve such transactions (which may be approved according to certain criteria set out by our audit committee on an annual basis) (see "— Approval of related party transactions under Israeli Law"), (iii) to establish procedures to be followed in respect of related party transactions with a controlling shareholder (where such are not extraordinary transactions), which may include, where applicable, the establishment of a competitive process for such transaction, under the supervision of the audit committee, or individual, or other committee or body selected by the audit committee, in accordance with criteria determined by the audit committee; (iv) to determine procedures for approving certain related party transactions with a controlling shareholder, which having been determined by the audit committee not to be extraordinary transactions, were also determined by the audit committee not to be negligible transactions; (v) where the board of directors approves the working plan of the internal auditor, to examine such working plan before its submission to the Board and propose amendments thereto, (iv) examining our internal controls and internal auditor's performance, including whether the internal auditor has sufficient resources and tools to dispose of its responsibilities, (v) examining the scope of our auditor's work and compensation and submitting a recommendation with respect thereto to our board of directors or shareholders, depending on which of them is considering the appointment of our auditor, and (vi) establishing procedures for the handling of employees' complaints as to the management of our business and the protection to be provided to such employees.

We have adopted a written charter for our audit committee, setting forth its responsibilities as outlined by the regulations of the SEC. In addition, our audit committee has adopted procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints we may receive regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters and the submission by our employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters. In addition, SEC rules mandate that the audit committee of a listed issuer consist of at least three members, all of whom must be independent, as such term is defined by rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC. We are in compliance with the independence requirements of the SEC rules.

The Israeli Companies Law regulations require each public company to appoint a committee that examines the financial statements, which shall consist of at least three members, of which the majority among them shall be independent directors and such committee’s chairman shall be an external director. The committee’s duties are, among others, to examine our financial statements and to recommend and report to the board of directors of the company regarding any problem or defect found in such financial statements.

Any person who is not eligible to serve on the audit committee is further restricted from participating in its meetings and votes, unless the chairman of the audit committee determines that such person’s presence is necessary in order to present a certain matter; provided, however, that company employees who are not controlling shareholders or relatives of such shareholders may be present in the meetings, but not for actual voting, and likewise, company counsel and secretary who are not controlling shareholders or relatives of such shareholders may be present in the meetings and for actual voting if such presence is requested by the audit committee.

In addition to the above, all such committee's members must apply with the following requirements:

- All members shall be members of the board of directors of the company.
- At least one of the committee's members shall have financial and accounting expertise and the rest of the committee's members must have the ability to read and understand financial statements.

Our company, through our audit committee, is in full compliance with the above requirements.

Financial Statement Examination Committee

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the board of directors of a public company must appoint a financial statement examination committee, which consists of members with accounting and financial expertise or the ability to read and understand financial statements. According to a resolution of our board of directors, the audit committee has been assigned the responsibilities and duties of a financial statements examination committee, as permitted under relevant regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law. From time to time as necessary and required to approve our financial statements, the audit committee holds separate meetings, prior to the scheduled meetings of the entire board of directors regarding financial statement approval. The function of a financial statements examination committee is to discuss and provide recommendations to its board of directors (including the report of any deficiency found) with respect to the following issues: (i) estimations and assessments made in connection with the preparation of financial statements; (ii) internal controls related to the financial statements; (iii) completeness and propriety of the disclosure in the financial statements; (iv) the accounting policies adopted and the accounting treatments implemented in material matters of the company; (v) value evaluations, including the assumptions and assessments on which evaluations are based and the supporting data in the financial statements. Our independent auditors and our internal auditors are invited to attend all meetings of audit committee when it is acting in the role of the financial statements examination committee.

Compensation Committee

Amendment no. 20 to the Companies Law was published on November 12, 2012 and became effective on December 12, 2012, or Amendment no. 20. In general, Amendment no. 20 requires public companies to appoint a compensation committee and to adopt a compensation policy with respect to its officers, or the Compensation Policy. In addition, Amendment no. 20 addresses the corporate approval process required for a public company's engagement with its officers (with specific reference to a director, a non-director officer, a chief executive officer and controlling shareholders and their relatives who are employed by the company).

The compensation committee shall be nominated by the board of directors and be comprised of its members. The compensation committee must consist of at least three members. All of the external directors must serve on the compensation committee and constitute a majority of its members. The remaining members of the compensation committee must be directors who qualify to serve as members of the audit committee (including the fact that they are independent) and their compensation should be identical to the compensation paid to the external directors of the company.

Similar to the rules that apply to the audit committee, the compensation committee may not include the chairman of the board, or any director employed by the company, by a controlling shareholder or by any entity controlled by a controlling shareholder, or any director providing services to the company, to a controlling shareholder or to any entity controlled by a controlling shareholder on a regular basis, or any director whose primary income is dependent on a controlling shareholder, and may not include a controlling shareholder or any of its relatives. Individuals who are not permitted to be compensation committee members may not participate in the committee's meetings other than to present a particular issue; provided, however, that an employee that is not a controlling shareholder or relative may participate in the committee's discussions, but not in any vote, and our legal counsel and corporate secretary may participate in the committee's discussions and votes if requested by the committee.

The roles of the compensation committee are, among others, to: (i) recommend to the board of directors the Compensation Policy for office holders and recommend to the board once every three years the extension of a Compensation Policy that had been approved for a period of more than three years; (ii) recommend to the directors any update of the Compensation Policy, from time to time, and examine its implementation; (iii) decide whether to approve the terms of office and of employment of office holders that require approval of the compensation committee; and (iv) decide, in certain circumstances, whether to exempt the approval of terms of office of a chief executive officer from the requirement of shareholder approval.

The compensation policy requires the approval of the general meeting of shareholders with a "Special Majority", which requires a majority of the shareholders of the company who are not either a controlling shareholder or an "interested party" in the proposed resolution, or that shareholders holding less than 2% of the voting power in the company voted against the proposed resolution at such meeting. However, under special circumstances, the board of directors may approve the compensation policy without shareholder approval, if the compensation committee and thereafter the board of directors decided, based on substantiated reasons after they have reviewed the compensation policy again, that the compensation policy is in the best interest of the company.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, our compensation policy must generally serve as the basis for corporate approvals with respect to the financial terms of employment or engagement of office holders, including exemption, insurance, indemnification or any monetary payment or obligation of payment in respect of employment or engagement. The compensation policy must relate to certain factors, including advancement of the company's objective, the company's business plan and its long term strategy, and creation of appropriate incentives for office holders. It must also consider, among other things, the company's risk management, size and nature of its operations. The compensation policy must furthermore consider the following additional factors:

- The knowledge, skills, expertise, and accomplishments of the relevant office holder;
- The office holder's roles and responsibilities and prior compensation agreements with him or her;
- The relationship between the terms offered and the average compensation of the other employees of the company, including those employed through manpower companies;
- The impact of disparities in salary upon work relationships in the company;
- The possibility of reducing variable compensation at the discretion of the board of directors; the possibility of setting a limit on the exercise value of non-cash variable equity-based compensation; and
- As to severance compensation, the period of service of the office holder, the terms of his or her compensation during such service period, the company's performance during that period of service, the person's contributions towards the company's achievement of its goals and the maximization of its profits, and the circumstances under which the person is leaving the company.

The Compensation Policy must also include the following principles:

- the link between variable compensation and the long term performance and measurable criteria;
- the relationship between variable and fixed compensation, and the ceiling for the value of variable compensation;
- the conditions under which an office holder would be required to repay compensation paid to him or her if it was later shown that the data upon which such compensation was based was inaccurate and was required to be restated in the company's financial statements;
- the minimum holding or vesting period for variable, equity-based compensation; and
- maximum limits for severance compensation.

The Compensation Policy was approved by the general meeting of shareholders after discussions and recommendation of the compensation committee and approval by the board of directors on January 6, 2014. Moreover, the approval of the compensation committee is required in order to approve terms of office and/or employment of office holders.

Mr. Gil Oren is the chairman of our compensation committee. Mr. Chezy Barenholz and Mr. Guy Regev serve as the other members of our compensation committee.

Approval of Related Party Transactions under the Israeli Companies Law

Fiduciary duties of the office holders

The Israeli Companies Law imposes a duty of care and a duty of loyalty on all office holders of a company. The duty of care of an office holder is based on the duty of care set forth in connection with the tort of negligence under the Israeli Torts Ordinance (New Version) 5728-1968. This duty of care requires an office holder to act with the degree of proficiency with which a reasonable office holder in the same position would have acted under the same circumstances. The duty of care includes a duty to use reasonable means, in light of the circumstances, to obtain:

- information on the advisability of a given action brought for his or her approval or performed by virtue of his or her position; and
- all other important information pertaining to these action

The duty of loyalty requires an office holder to act in good faith and for the benefit of the company, and includes the duty to:

- refrain from any act involving a conflict of interest between the performance of his or her duties in the company and his or her other duties or personal affairs;

- refrain from any activity that is competitive with the business of the company;
- refrain from exploiting any business opportunity of the company for the purpose of gaining a personal advantage for himself or herself or others; and
- disclose to the company any information or documents relating to our affairs which the office holder received as a result of his or her position as an office holder.

We may approve an act performed in breach of the duty of loyalty of an office holder provided that the office holder acted in good faith, the act or its approval does not harm the company, and the office holder discloses his or her personal interest, as described below.

Disclosure of personal interests of an office holder and approval of acts and transactions

The Israeli Companies Law requires that an office holder promptly disclose to the company any personal interest that he or she may have and all related material information or documents relating to any existing or proposed transaction by the company. An interested office holder's disclosure must be made promptly and in any event no later than the first meeting of the board of directors at which the transaction is considered. An office holder is not obligated to disclose such information if the personal interest of the office holder derives solely from the personal interest of his or her relative in a transaction that is not considered as an extraordinary transaction.

The term personal interest is defined under the Israeli Companies Law to include the personal interest of a person in an action or in the business of a company, including the personal interest of such person's relative or the interest of any corporation in which the person is an interested party, but excluding a personal interest stemming solely from the fact of holding shares in the company. A personal interest furthermore includes the personal interest of a person for whom the office holder holds a voting proxy or the interest of the office holder with respect to his or her vote on behalf of the shareholder for whom he or she holds a proxy even if such shareholder itself has no personal interest in the approval of the matter. An office holder is not, however, obliged to disclose a personal interest if it derives solely from the personal interest of his or her relative in a transaction that is not considered an extraordinary transaction.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, an extraordinary transaction which requires approval is defined as any of the following:

- a transaction other than in the ordinary course of business;
- a transaction that is not on market terms; or
- a transaction that may have a material impact on our profitability, assets or liabilities.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, once an office holder has complied with the disclosure requirement described above, a company may approve a transaction between the company and the office holder or a third party in which the office holder has a personal interest, or approve an action by the office holder that would otherwise be deemed a breach of duty of loyalty. However, a company may not approve a transaction or action that is adverse to our interest or that is not performed by the office holder in good faith.

Under the Companies Law, unless the articles of association of a company provide otherwise, a transaction with an office holder, a transaction with a third party in which the office holder has a personal interest, and an action of an office holder that would otherwise be deemed a breach of duty of loyalty requires approval by the board of directors. Our Articles of Association do not provide otherwise. If the transaction or action considered is (i) an extraordinary transaction, (ii) an action of an office holder that would otherwise be deemed a breach of duty of loyalty and may have a material impact on a company's profitability, assets or liabilities, (iii) an undertaking to indemnify or insure an office holder who is not a director, or (iv) for matters considered an undertaking concerning the terms of compensation of an office holder who is not a director, including, an undertaking to indemnify or insure such office holder, then approval by the audit committee is required prior to approval by the board of directors. Arrangements regarding the compensation, indemnification or insurance of a director require the approval of the audit committee, board of directors and shareholders, in that order.

A director who has a personal interest in a matter that is considered at a meeting of the board of directors or the audit committee may generally not be present at the meeting or vote on the matter, unless a majority of the directors or members of the audit committee have a personal interest in the matter or the chairman of the audit committee or board of directors, as applicable, determines that he or she should be present to present the transaction that is subject to approval. If a majority of the directors have a personal interest in the matter, such matter would also require approval of the shareholders of the company.

Disclosure of personal interests of a controlling shareholder and approval of transactions

Under the Israeli Companies Law and a recent amendment thereto, the disclosure requirements that apply to an office holder also apply to a controlling shareholder of a public company. See "— Audit Committee" for a definition of controlling shareholder. Extraordinary transactions with a controlling shareholder or in which a controlling shareholder has a personal interest, including a private placement in which a controlling shareholder has a personal interest, as well as transactions for the provision of services whether directly or indirectly by a controlling shareholder or his or her relative, or a company such controlling shareholder controls, and transactions concerning the terms of engagement of a controlling shareholder or a controlling shareholder's relative, whether as an office holder or an employee, require the approval of the audit committee, the board of directors and a majority of the shares voted by the shareholders of the company participating and voting on the matter in a shareholders' meeting. In addition, such shareholder approval must fulfill one of the following requirements:

- at least a majority of the shares held by shareholders who have no personal interest in the transaction and are voting at the meeting must be voted in favor of approving the transaction, excluding abstentions; or
- the shares voted by shareholders who have no personal interest in the transaction who vote against the transaction represent no more than 2% of the voting rights in the company.

To the extent that any such transaction with a controlling shareholder is for a period extending beyond three years, approval is required once every three years, unless the audit committee determines that the duration of the transaction is reasonable given the circumstances related thereto.

Duties of shareholders

Under the Israeli Companies Law, a shareholder has a duty to refrain from abusing its power in the company and to act in good faith and in an acceptable manner in exercising its rights and performing its obligations to the company and other shareholders, including, among other things, voting at general meetings of shareholders on the following matters:

- an amendment to the articles of association;
- an increase in our authorized share capital;
- a merger;
- an increase in our authorized share capital; and
- the approval of related party transactions and acts of office holders that require shareholder approval.

A shareholder also has a general duty to refrain from discriminating against other shareholders.

The remedies generally available upon a breach of contract will also apply to a breach of the above mentioned duties, and in the event of discrimination against other shareholders, additional remedies are available to the injured shareholder.

In addition, any controlling shareholder, any shareholder that knows that its vote can determine the outcome of a shareholder vote and any shareholder that, under a company's articles of association, has the power to appoint or prevent the appointment of an office holder, or has another power with respect to a company, is under a duty to act with fairness towards the company. The Israeli Companies Law does not describe the substance of this duty except to state that the remedies generally available upon a breach of contract will also apply in the event of a breach of the duty to act with fairness, taking the shareholder's position in the company into account.

Exculpation, Insurance and Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Under the Israeli Companies Law, a company may not exculpate an office holder from liability for a breach of the duty of loyalty. An Israeli company may exculpate an office holder in advance from liability to us, in whole or in part, for damages caused to us as a result of a breach of duty of care but only if a provision authorizing such exculpation is included in its articles of association. Our amended and restated articles of association include such a provision. We may not exculpate in advance a director from liability arising out of a prohibited dividend or distribution to shareholders.

Under the Israeli Companies Law and the Israeli Securities Law, a company may indemnify, or undertake in advance to indemnify, an office holder, provided its articles of association include a provision authorizing such indemnification, for the following liabilities and expenses imposed on an office holder or incurred by office holder due to acts performed by him or her as an office holder:

- Financial liability incurred by or imposed on him or her in favor of another person pursuant to a judgment, including a settlement or arbitrator's award approved by a court. However, if an undertaking to indemnify an office holder with respect to such liability is provided in advance, then such an undertaking must be limited to events which, in the opinion of the board of directors, can be foreseen based on our activities when the undertaking to indemnify is given, and to an amount or according to criteria determined by the board of directors as reasonable under the circumstances, and such undertaking shall detail the abovementioned foreseen events and amount or criteria;

- Reasonable litigation expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by the office holder as a result of an investigation or proceeding instituted against him or her by an authority authorized to conduct such investigation or proceeding, provided that (i) no indictment was filed against such office holder as a result of such investigation or proceeding; and (ii) no financial liability was imposed upon him or her as a substitute for the criminal proceeding as a result of such investigation or proceeding or, if such financial liability was imposed, it was imposed with respect to an offense that does not require proof of criminal intent or as a monetary sanction;

- Reasonable litigation expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by the office holder or imposed by a court in proceedings instituted against him or her by us, on our behalf, or by a third party, or in connection with criminal proceedings in which the office holder was acquitted, or as a result of a conviction for an offense that does not require proof of criminal intent; and

- Expenses, including reasonable litigation expenses and legal fees, incurred by an office holder in relation to an administrative proceeding instituted against such office holder, or certain compensation payments required to be made to an injured party, pursuant to certain provisions of the Israeli Securities Law.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, a company may insure an office holder against the following liabilities incurred for acts performed by him or her as an office holder if and to the extent provided in the Company's articles of association:

- a breach of the duty of loyalty to us, provided that the office holder acted in good faith and had a reasonable basis to believe that the act would not harm us;

- a breach of duty of care to us or to a third party; and

- a financial liability imposed on the office holder in favor of a third party.

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law and the Securities Law, we may also enter into a contract to insure an office holder, in respect of expenses, including reasonable litigation expenses and legal fees, incurred by an office holder in relation to an administrative proceeding instituted against such office holder or payment required to be made to an injured party, pursuant to certain provisions of the Securities Law.

Nevertheless, under the Israeli Companies Law, a company may not indemnify, exculpate or insure an office holder against any of the following:

- a breach of fiduciary duty, except for indemnification and insurance for a breach of the duty of loyalty to us in the event office holder acted in good faith and had a reasonable basis to believe that the act would not prejudice us;

- a breach of duty of care committed intentionally or recklessly, excluding a breach arising out of the negligent conduct of the office holder;

- an act or omission committed with intent to derive unlawful personal benefit; or

- a fine, monetary sanction, penalty or forfeit levied against the office holder.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, exculpation, indemnification and insurance of office holders require the approval of the compensation committee, board of directors and, in certain circumstances, the shareholders. Our amended and restated articles of association permit us to exculpate, indemnify and insure our office holders to the fullest extent permitted by the Israeli Companies Law.

Approval of Compensation to Our Officers

The Israeli Companies Law prescribes that compensation to officers must be approved by a company’s board of directors.

As detailed above, our compensation committee consists of three independent directors: Yechezkel Barenholz, Gil Oren and Guy Regev. The responsibilities of the compensation committee are to set our overall policy on executive remuneration and to decide the specific remuneration, benefits and terms of employment for directors, officers and the Chief Executive Officer.

The objectives of the compensation committee’s policies are that such individuals should receive compensation which is appropriate given their performance, level of responsibility and experience. Compensation packages should also allow us to attract and retain executives of the necessary caliber while, at the same time, motivating them to achieve the highest level of corporate performance in line with the best interests of shareholders. In order to determine the elements and level of remuneration appropriate to each executive director, the compensation committee reviews surveys on executive pay, obtains external professional advice and considers individual performance.

Internal Auditor

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the board of directors must appoint an internal auditor, nominated by the audit committee. The role of the internal auditor is to examine, among other matters, whether our actions comply with the law and orderly business procedure. Under the Israeli Companies Law, an internal auditor may not be:

- a person (or a relative of a person) who holds more than 5% of our shares;
- a person (or a relative of a person) who has the power to appoint a director or the general manager of the company;
- an executive officer or director of the company (or a relative thereof); or
- a member of our independent accounting firm, or anyone on his or her behalf.

We comply with the requirement of the Israeli Companies Law relating to internal auditors. Our internal auditors examine whether our various activities comply with the law and orderly business procedure. Our internal auditor is Daniel Spira.

Employees.

As of December 31, 2013, we had nine employees, four of whom were employed in management and administration, three of whom were employed in research and development and two of whom were employed in management, research and development. All of these employees were located in Israel. As of December 21, 2012, we had eight employees.

While none of our employees are party to any collective bargaining agreements, certain provisions of the collective bargaining agreements between the Histadrut (General Federation of Labor in Israel) and the Coordination Bureau of Economic Organizations (including the Industrialists' Associations) are applicable to our employees by order of the Israel Ministry of Labor. These provisions primarily concern the length of the workday, minimum daily wages for professional workers, pension fund benefits for all employees, insurance for work-related accidents, procedures for dismissing employees, determination of severance pay and other conditions of employment. We generally provide our employees with benefits and working conditions beyond the required minimums. We have never experienced any employment-related work stoppages and believe our relationship with our employees is good.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following is a description of some of the transactions with related parties to which we, or our subsidiaries, are party, and which were in effect within the past three fiscal years. The descriptions provided below are summaries of the terms of such agreements, do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by the complete agreements.

We believe that we have executed all of our transactions with related parties on terms no less favorable to us than those we could have obtained from unaffiliated third parties. We are required by Israeli law to ensure that all future transactions between us and our officers, directors and principal shareholders and their affiliates are approved by a majority of our board of directors, including a majority of the independent and disinterested members of our board of directors, and that they are on terms no less favorable to us than those that we could obtain from unaffiliated third parties.

Employment and Consulting Agreements

We have or have had employment, consulting or related agreements with each member of our senior management. See "Management —Compensation—Employment and Consulting Agreements".

Indemnification Agreements

Our Articles of Association permit us to exculpate, indemnify and insure our directors and officeholders to the fullest extent permitted by the Israeli Companies Law. We have obtained directors' and officers' insurance for each of our officers and directors and have entered into indemnification agreements with all of our current officers and directors.

Agreements with Subsidiaries

See "Business—OphthaliX Agreements" for a description of agreements with OphthaliX and Eye-Fite.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our outstanding ordinary shares as of April 23, 2014 by the members of our senior management, board of directors, individually and as a group, and each person who we know beneficially owns 5% or more of our outstanding ordinary shares. The beneficial ownership of ordinary shares is based on the 17,667,938 ordinary shares outstanding as of April 23, 2014 (which excludes 446,827 ordinary shares held in treasury) and is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and generally includes any ordinary shares over which a person exercises sole or shared voting or investment power. For purposes of the table below, we deem shares subject to options or warrants that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of April 23, 2014, to be outstanding and to be beneficially owned by the person holding the options or warrants for the purposes of computing the percentage ownership of that person but we do not treat them as outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Number of Ordinary Shares	Percentage of Class*
Senior Management and Directors		
Ilan Cohn, PhD. *Chairman of the Board*	231,652(1)	1.3%
Pnina Fishman, PhD. *Chief Executive Officer and Director*	569,863(2)	3.2%
Motti Farbstein *Chief Operating Officer*	39,696(3)	*
Guy Regev *Director*	53,180(4)	*
Abraham Sartani, Ph.D. *Director*	12,095(5)	*
Gil Oren *Director*	-	-
Yechezkel Barenholz *Director*	-	-
Barak Singer *VP for Business Development*	10,975(6)	*
Directors and Executive Officers as a group (8 persons)	917,461	5.1%
5% or More Shareholders		
Shaked Group (Tal Shaked & Haya Shaked)	1,189,796(7)	6.7%

* Denotes less than 1%

(1) Includes (i) 133,567 ordinary shares, (ii) 420,000 registered warrants (Series 9) to purchase 16,800 ordinary shares at an exercise price of NIS 0.85 per warrant and expiring on May 1, 2015, and (iii) 2,032,136 unregistered options to purchase 81,285 ordinary shares at an exercise price of NIS 1.247 per option and expiring on March 20, 2017. All such warrants and options are fully vested.

(2) Includes (i) 263,433 ordinary shares, (ii) 90,000 registered warrants (Series 9) to purchase 3,600 ordinary shares at an exercise price of NIS 0.85 per warrant and expiring on May 1, 2015, and (iii) 7,570,761 unregistered options to purchase 302,830 ordinary shares, of which 4,890,761 options have an exercise price of NIS 0.50 per option and expire on August 23, 2016 and 2,680,000 options have an exercise price of NIS 0.644 per option and expire on January 13, 2021. All such warrants and options are fully vested.

(3) Includes 992,403 unregistered options to purchase 39,696 ordinary shares, of which (i) 28,341 are exercisable into 1,134 at an exercise price of NIS 0.01 per option and expire on August 3, 2014, (ii) 322,175 are exercisable into 12,887 ordinary shares at an exercise price of NIS 0.45 per option and expire on November 29, 2015, (iii) 554,387 are exercisable into 22,175 ordinary shares at an exercise price of NIS 0.307 per option and expire on November 26, 2018, (iv) 56,250 are exercisable into 2,250 ordinary shares at an exercise price of NIS 0.385 per option and expire on May 2, 2022, and (v) 31,250 are exercisable into 1,250 ordinary shares at an exercise price of NIS 0.326 per option and expire on March 20, 2023. All such options are fully vested or will vest within 60 days from April 23, 2014. Excludes 112,500 unregistered options to purchase 4,500 ordinary shares that vest in more than 60 days from April 23, 2014.

(4) Includes (i) 24,240 ordinary shares, (ii) 36,000 registered warrants (Series 9) to purchase 1,440 ordinary shares at an exercise price of NIS 0.85 per warrant and expiring on May 1, 2015, (iii) 250,000 registered warrants (Series 10) to purchase 10,000 ordinary shares at an exercise price of NIS 0.394 per warrant and expiring on October 31, 2015, (iv) 250,000 registered warrants (Series 11) to purchase 10,000 ordinary shares at an exercise price of NIS 0.392 per warrant and expiring on April 30, 2016, and (v) 187,500 unregistered options are exercisable into 7,500 ordinary shares at an exercise price of NIS 0.60 per option and expire on May 2, 2023. All such warrants and options are fully vested or will vest within 60 days from April 23, 2014. Excludes 62,500 unregistered options to purchase 2,500 ordinary shares that vest in more than 60 days from April 23, 2014.

(5) Includes (i) 613 ordinary shares, and (ii) 287,055 unregistered options to purchase 11,482 ordinary shares, of which 193,305 are exercisable into 7,732 ordinary shares at an exercise price of NIS 0.45 per option and expire on August 23, 2016, and 93,750 are exercisable into 3,750 ordinary shares at an exercise price of NIS 0.385 per option and expire on August 14, 2022. All such options are fully vested or will vest within 60 days. Excludes 6,250 unregistered options to purchase 250 ordinary shares that vest in more than 60 days from April 23, 2014.

(6) Includes 274,375 unregistered options to purchase 10,975 ordinary shares, of which (i) 186,875 have are exercisable into 7,475 ordinary shares at an exercise price of NIS 0.754 per option and expire on February 21, 2021, (ii) 56,250 are exercisable into 2,250 ordinary shares at an exercise price of NIS 0.385 per option and expire on May 2, 2022 and (iii) 31,250 are exercisable into 1,250 ordinary shares at an exercise price of NIS 0.326 per option and expire on March 20, 2023. All such options are fully vested or will vest within 60 days from April 23, 2014. Excludes 155,625 unregistered options to purchase 6,225 ordinary shares that vest in more than 60 days from April 23, 2014.

(7) Includes 359,622 ordinary shares held by Mrs. Haya Shaked and 830,174 ordinary shares held by her daughter, Mrs. Tal Shaked.

Share Option Plans

We maintain the following share option plans for our and our subsidiary's employees, directors and consultants. In addition to the discussion below, see Note 15b of our consolidated financial statements, included in "Financial Statements."

Our board of directors administers our share option plans and has the authority to designate all terms of the options granted under our plans including the grantees, exercise prices, grant dates, vesting schedules and expiration dates, which may be no more than ten years after the grant date. Options may not be granted with an exercise price of less than the fair market value of our ordinary shares on the date of grant, unless otherwise determined by our board of directors.

As of December 31, 2013, we have granted to employees, directors and consultants options that are outstanding to purchase up to 1,125,302 ordinary shares, par value NIS 0.25, pursuant to the 2003 share option plan, or the 2003 Plan, and pursuant to certain grants apart from these plans also discussed below under Non-Plan Share Options.

2003 Share Option Plan

Under the 2003 Plan we granted options during the period between 2003 and 2013, at exercise prices between NIS 0.25 and NIS 31.175 per ordinary share, par value NIS 0.25. Options to purchase up to 1,132,514 ordinary shares, par value NIS 0.25, were available to be granted under the 2003 Plan. As of December 31, 2013, 15,535,600 options to purchase 621,424 ordinary shares were outstanding. Options granted to Israeli employees were in accordance with section 102 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1961, or the Tax Ordinance, under the capital gains option set forth in section 102(b)(2) of the Tax Ordinance. The options are non-transferable.

The option term is for a period of ten years from the grant date. The options were granted for no consideration. The options vest over a two or four year period. As of December 31, 2013, options to purchase 549,453 ordinary shares, par value NIS 0.25, were fully vested.

Non-Plan Share Options

In addition to the options granted under our share option plans, at December 31, 2013, there were outstanding and exercisable options to purchase 503,878 ordinary shares, par value NIS 0.25, which had been granted to consultants and members of our Scientific Advisory Board, not under the 2003 Plan. The options were granted at exercise prices between NIS 0.25 and NIS 15 per ordinary share, par value NIS 0.25. As of December 31, 2013, options to purchase 503,878 ordinary shares, par value NIS 0.25, were fully vested.

SELLING SHAREHOLDERS

The ordinary shares represented by ADSs being offered by the selling shareholders are those ordinary shares represented by ADSs and ordinary shares represented by ADSs issuable upon exercise of warrants previously issued to the selling shareholders in connection with the private placement that closed on March 10, 2014, or private placement. For additional information regarding the issuance of those ADSs and warrants to purchase ADSs, see "Prospectus Summary - Private Placement of ADSs and Warrants" above. We are registering the ordinary shares represented by ADSs in order to permit the selling shareholders to offer the ordinary shares represented by ADSs for resale from time to time. Other than with respect to Roth, who acted as our placement agent in the private placement, except for the ownership of the warrants issued, and the ADSs issued and issuable, pursuant to the securities purchase agreement and warrants entered into in connection with the private placement, the selling shareholders have not had any material relationship with us within the past three years.

The table below lists the selling shareholders and other information regarding the beneficial ownership of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs by each of the selling shareholders. The second column lists the number of ordinary shares represented by ADSs beneficially owned by each selling stockholder, based on its ownership of ADSs and warrants to purchase ADSs, as of April 23, 2014, assuming exercise of the warrants held by the selling shareholders on that date, without regard to any limitations on conversions or exercises. The third column lists the maximum number of ordinary shares represented by ADSs being offered in this prospectus by the selling shareholders. The fourth and fifth columns list the amount of ordinary shares represented by ADSs owned after the offering, by number of ordinary shares represented by ADSs and percentage of outstanding ordinary shares, assuming in both cases the sale of all of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs offered by the selling shareholders pursuant to this prospectus.

In accordance with the terms of a registration rights agreement with the selling shareholders entered into in connection with the private placement, this prospectus generally covers the resale of at least the sum of (i) the maximum number of ordinary shares represented by ADSs issued pursuant to the securities purchase agreement entered into in connection with the private placement as of the trading day immediately preceding the date the registration statement is initially filed with the SEC and (ii) the maximum number of ordinary shares represented by ADSs issuable upon exercise of the related warrants and the warrants issued to Roth as of the trading day immediately preceding the date this registration statement was initially filed with the SEC, each as of the trading day immediately preceding the applicable date of determination and all subject to adjustment as provided in the registration right agreement, without regard to any limitations on the exercise of the warrants. Under the terms of the warrants (other than the warrants issued to Roth), a selling stockholder may not exercise the warrants to the extent such exercise would cause such selling stockholder, together with its affiliates, to beneficially own a number of ordinary shares which would exceed 4.99% of our then outstanding ordinary shares following such exercise, excluding for purposes of such determination ordinary shares not yet issuable upon exercise of the warrants which have not been exercised. The number of shares in the second column does not reflect this limitation. The selling shareholders may sell all, some or none of their ordinary shares represented by ADSs or warrants in this offering. See "Plan of Distribution."

Selling Shareholder	Number of Ordinary Shares Owned Prior to Offering	Maximum Number of Ordinary Shares to be Sold Pursuant to this Prospectus	Number of Ordinary Shares Owned After the Offering	Percentage of Ordinary Shares Owned After the Offering
Capital Ventures International (1)	876,000(2)	876,000(2)	0	0
Empery Asset Master, Ltd (3)	291,261(4)	291,261(4)	0	0
Empery Tax Efficient, LP (5)	291,261(4)	291,261(4)	0	0
Hauck & Aufhaeuser on behalf of RIM Global Bioscience (6)	23,400(7)	23,400(7)	0	0
Medical Strategy GmbH for PHARMA/wHealth Management Company S.A on behalf of Pharma/wHealth (8)	39,000(9)	39,000(9)	0	0
Oppenheim Asset Management Services S. à r.l. on behalf of FCP OP Medical BioHealth-Trends (10)	195,000(11)	195,000(11)	0	0
IPConcept (Luxembourg) S.A., an administration company according to Luxembourg law, acting in its own name but on behalf of Apo Medical Opportunities - Medical Strategy (12)	93,000(13)	93,000(13)	0	0
Midsummer Small Cap Master, Ltd. (14)	291,261(4)	291,261(4)	0	0
Cranshire Capital Master Fund, Ltd. (15)	163,836(16)	163,836(16)	0	0
Equitec Specialists, LLC (17)	54,612(18)	54,612(18)	0	0
Anson Investments Master Fund LP (19)	145,632(20)	145,632(20)	0	0
Hudson Bay Master Fund, Ltd. (21)	145,632(20)	145,632(20)	0	0
Lincoln Park Capital Fund, LLC (22)	145,632(20)	145,632(20)	0	0
Iroquois Master Fund Ltd. (23)	58,251(24)	58,251(24)	0	0
Mark Mays	75,000(25)	75,000(25)	0	0
Kingsbrook Opportunities Master Fund LP (26)	58,254(27)	58,254(27)	0	0
Roth Capital Partners LLC (28)	177,337(29)	98,234(30)	79,103(31)	*

* Denotes less than 1%

(1) Heights Capital Management, Inc., the authorized agent of Capital Ventures International, or CVI, has discretionary authority to vote and dispose of the shares held by CVI and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of these shares. Martin Kobinger, in his capacity as Investment Manager of Heights Capital Management, Inc., may also be deemed to have investment discretion and voting power over the shares held by CVI. Mr. Kobinger disclaims any such beneficial ownership of the shares.

(2) Represents 584,000 ordinary shares represented by 292,000 ADSs and 292,000 ordinary shares represented by 146,000 ADSs issuable upon exercise of warrants issued in the private placement.

(3) Empery Asset Management LP, the authorized agent of Empery Asset Master Ltd, or EAM, has discretionary authority to vote and dispose of the shares held by EAM and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of these shares. Martin Hoe and Ryan Lane, in their capacity as investment managers of Empery Asset Management LP, may also be deemed to have investment discretion and voting power over the shares held by EAM. EAM, Mr. Hoe and Mr. Lane each disclaim any beneficial ownership of these shares.

(4) Represents 194,174 ordinary shares represented by 97,087 ADSs and 97,087 ordinary shares represented by 48,543.5 ADSs issuable upon exercise of warrants issued in the private placement.

(5) Empery Asset Management LP, the authorized agent of Empery Tax Efficient, LP, or ETE, has discretionary authority to vote and dispose of the shares held by ETE and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of these shares. Martin Hoe and Ryan Lane, in their capacity as investment managers of Empery Asset Management LP, may also be deemed to have investment discretion and voting power over the shares held by ETE. ETE, Mr. Hoe and Mr. Lane each disclaim any beneficial ownership of these shares.

(6) Volker Koelsch has voting anddispositive power over the securities owned by the selling shareholder.

(7) Represents 15,600 ordinary shares represented by 7,800 ADSs and 7,800 ordinary shares represented by 3,900 ADSs issuable upon exercise of warrants issued in the private placement.

(8) Harald Schwarz and Stefan Kraft have voting and dispositive power over the securities owned by the selling shareholder.

(9) Represents 26,000 ordinary shares represented by 13,000 ADSs and 13,000 ordinary shares represented by 6,500 ADSs issuable upon exercise of warrants issued in the private placement.

(10) Helene Braun and Sebastian Kirch have voting and dispositive power over the securities owned by the selling shareholder.

(11) Represents 130,000 ordinary shares represented by 65,000 ADSs and 65,000 ordinary shares represented by 32,500 ADSs issuable upon exercise of warrants issued in the private placement.

(12) Nikolaus Rummler has voting and dispositive power over the securities owned by the selling shareholder.

(13) Represents 62,000 ordinary shares represented by 31,000 ADSs and 31,000 ordinary shares represented by 15,500 ADSs issuable upon exercise of warrants issued in the private placement.

(14) Midsummer Capital, LLC, or Midsummer Capital, is the investment manager of Midsummer Small Cap Master, Ltd. As members of Midsummer Capital, Joshua Thomas and Alan Benaim have voting and dispositive authority over the shares owned by Midsummer Small Cap Master, Ltd.

(15) Cranshire Capital Advisors, LLC, or CCA, is the investment manager of Cranshire Capital Master Fund, Ltd., or Cranshire Master Fund and has voting control and investment discretion over securities held by Cranshire Master Fund. Mitchell P. Kopin, the president, the sole member and the sole member of the Board of Managers of CCA, has voting control over CCA. As a result, each of Mr. Kopin and CCA may be deemed to have beneficial ownership (as determined under Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act) of the securities held by Cranshire Master Fund. CCA is also the investment manager for managed accounts for Equitec Specialists, LLC, or Equitec, and CCA has voting control and investment discretion over securities held in the managed accounts for Equitec. Mr. Kopin, the president, the sole member and the sole member of the Board of Managers of CCA, has voting control over CCA. As a result, each of Mr. Kopin and CCA also may be deemed to have beneficial ownership (as determined under Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act) of the securities held in the managed accounts by Equitec.

(16) Represents 109,224 ordinary shares represented by 54,612 ADSs and 54,612 ordinary shares represented by 27,306 ADSs issuable upon exercise of warrants issued in the private placement.

(17) CCCA is the investment manager of a managed account for Equitec and has voting control and investment discretion over securities held by Equitec in such managed account. Mr. Kopin, the president, the sole member and the sole member of the Board of Managers of CCA, has voting control over CCA. As a result, each of Mr. Kopin and CCA may be deemed to have beneficial ownership (as determined under Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act) of the securities held by Equitec in such managed account. CCA is also the investment manager of Cranshire Master Fund. Mr. Kopin, the president, the sole member and the sole member of the Board of Managers of CCA, has voting control over CCA. As a result, each of Mr. Kopin and CCA also may be deemed to have beneficial ownership (as determined under Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act) of the securities held by Cranshire Master Fund that are described in footnote 15 above.

Equitec is an affiliate of a broker-dealer. Equitec acquired the shares being registered hereunder in the ordinary course of business, and at the time of the acquisition of the shares and warrants described herein, Equitec did not have any arrangements or understandings with any person to distribute such securities.

(18) Represents 36,408 ordinary shares represented by 18,204 ADSs and 18,204 ordinary shares represented by 9,102 ADSs issuable upon exercise of warrants issued in the private placement.

(19) M5V Advisors Inc, or M5V, and Frigate Ventures LP, or Frigate, the Co-Investment Advisers of Anson Investments Master Fund LP, or Anson, hold voting and dispositive power over the shares beneficially owned by Anson. Bruce Winson is the managing member of Admiralty Advisors LLC, which is the general partner of Frigate. Moez Kassam and Adam Spears are directors of M5V. Mr. Winson, Mr. Kassam and Mr. Spears each disclaim beneficial ownership of these Common Shares except to the extent of their pecuniary interest therein.

(20) Represents 97,088 ordinary shares represented by 48,544 ADSs and 48,544 ordinary shares represented by 24,272 ADSs issuable upon exercise of warrants issued in the private placement.

(21) Hudson Bay Capital Management LP, the investment manager of Hudson Bay Master Fund Ltd., has voting and investment power over these securities. Sander Gerber is the managing member of Hudson Bay Capital GP LLC, which is the general partner of Hudson Bay Capital Management LP. Sander Gerber disclaims beneficial ownership over these securities.

(22) Joshua Scheinfeld and Jonathan Cope, the Managing Members of Lincoln Park Capital Fund, LLC, are deemed to be beneficial owners of all of the ordinary shares owned by Lincoln Park Capital Fund. Messrs. Cope and Scheinfeld have shared voting and investment power over the ordinary shares being offered.

(23) Iroquois Capital Management L.L.C., or Iroquois Capital, is the investment manager of Iroquois Master Fund, Ltd, or IMF. Consequently, Iroquois Capital has voting control and investment discretion over securities held by IMF. As managing members of Iroquois Capital, Joshua Silverman and Richard Abbe make voting and investment decisions on behalf of Iroquois Capital in its capacity as investment manager to IMF. As a result of the foregoing, Mr. Silverman and Mr. Abbe may be deemed to have beneficial ownership (as determined under Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act) of the securities held by IMF.

(24) Represents 38,834 ordinary shares represented by 19,417 ADSs and 19,417 ordinary shares represented by 9,708.5 ADSs issuable upon exercise of warrants issued in the private placement.

(25) Represents 50,000 ordinary shares represented by 25,000 ADSs and 25,000 ordinary shares represented by 12,500 ADSs issuable upon exercise of warrants issued in the private placement.

(26) Kingsbrook Partners LP, or Kingsbrook Partners, is the investment manager of Kingsbrook Opportunities Master Fund LP, or Kingsbrook Opportunities, and consequently has voting control and investment discretion over securities held by Kingsbrook Opportunities. Kingsbrook Opportunities GP LLC, or Opportunities GP, is the general partner of Kingsbrook Opportunities and may be considered the beneficial owner of any securities deemed to be beneficially owned by Kingsbrook Opportunities. KB GP LLC, or GP LLC, is the general partner of Kingsbrook Partners and may be considered the beneficial owner of any securities deemed to be beneficially owned by Kingsbrook Partners. Ari J. Storch, Adam J. Chill and Scott M. Wallace are the sole managing members of Opportunities GP and GP LLC and as a result may be considered beneficial owners of any securities deemed beneficially owned by Opportunities GP and GP LLC. Each of Kingsbrook Partners, Opportunities GP, GP LLC and Messrs. Storch, Chill and Wallace disclaim beneficial ownership of these securities.

(27) Represents 38,836 ordinary shares represented by 19,418 ADSs and 19,418 ordinary shares represented by 9,709 ADSs issuable upon exercise of warrants issued in the private placement.

(28) Byron Roth and Gordon Roth, as members of the selling stockholder have shared voting and investment power over the shares owned by the selling shareholder. The selling shareholder is a broker-dealer. The selling shareholder received its securities as compensation for acting as placement agent in the private placement.

(29) Represents (i) 98,234 ordinary shares represented by 49,117 ADSs issuable upon exercise of placement agent warrants issued in connection with the private placement, (ii) Series 10 warrants to purchase 7,440 ordinary shares issued in connection with our Israeli public offering that closed on February 5, 2013, and (iii) Series 12 warrants to purchase 71,663 of our ordinary shares issued in connection with our Israeli public offering that closed on October 23, 2013.

(30) Represents 98,234 ordinary shares represented by 49,117 ADSs issuable upon exercise of placement agent warrants issued in connection with the private placement.

(31) Represents (i) Series 10 warrants to purchase 7,440 ordinary shares issued in connection with our Israeli public offering that closed on February 5, 2013, and (ii) Series 12 warrants to purchase 71,663 of our ordinary shares issued in connection with our Israeli public offering that closed on October 23, 2013.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARE CAPITAL

The following description of our share capital summarizes certain provisions of our Articles of Association. Such summaries do not purport to be complete and are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, all of the provisions of our Articles of Association, copies of which have been filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

Ordinary Shares

At April 23, 2014, our authorized share capital consists of 40,000,000 ordinary shares, par value NIS 0.25 per share, of which 18,114,765 are issued and outstanding (including 446,827 ordinary shares that are held in treasury).

To our knowledge, as of April 23, 2014 there were approximately 18 shareholders of record with a United States address which held 5,433,119 ordinary shares, directly or represented by ADSs, representing in the aggregate approximately 31% of our then outstanding share capital. These numbers are not representative of the number of beneficial holders of our ordinary shares nor is it representative of where such beneficial holders reside since many of these ordinary shares were held of record by brokers or other nominees.

All of our outstanding ordinary shares will be validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable. Our ordinary shares are not redeemable and do not have any preemptive rights. Pursuant to Israeli securities laws, a company whose shares are traded on the TASE may not have more than one class of shares (subject to an exception which is not applicable to us), and all outstanding shares must be validly issued and fully paid. Shares and convertible securities may not be issued without the consent of the Israeli Securities Authority and all outstanding shares must be registered for trading on the TASE.

We effected a 1-for-25 reverse share split with respect to our ordinary shares, options and warrants on May 12, 2013. Unless indicated otherwise by the context, all ordinary share, option, warrant and per share amounts as well as stock prices appearing in this prospectus have been adjusted to give retroactive effect to the share split for all periods presented.

Registration Number and Purposes of the Company

Our number with the Israeli Registrar of Companies is 512022153. Our purpose is set forth in Section 3 of our Articles of Association and includes every lawful purpose.

Our ordinary shares that are fully paid for are issued in registered form and may be freely transferred under our Articles of Association, unless the transfer is restricted or prohibited by applicable law or the rules of a stock exchange on which the shares are traded. The ownership or voting of our ordinary shares by non-residents of Israel is not restricted in any way by our Articles of Association or the laws of the State of Israel, except for ownership by nationals of some countries that are, or have been, in a state of war with Israel.

Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law and our Articles of Association, our board of directors may exercise all powers and take all actions that are not required under law or under our Articles of Association to be exercised or taken by our shareholders, including the power to borrow money for company purposes.

Our Articles of Association enable us to increase or reduce our share capital. Any such changes are subject to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law and must be approved by a resolution duly passed by our shareholders at a general or special meeting by voting on such change in the capital. In addition, transactions that have the effect of reducing capital, such as the declaration and payment of dividends in the absence of sufficient retained earnings and profits and an issuance of shares for less than their nominal value, require a resolution of our board of directors and court approval.

Dividends

We may declare a dividend to be paid to the holders of our ordinary shares in proportion to their respective shareholdings. Under the Israeli Companies Law, dividend distributions are determined by the board of directors and do not require the approval of the shareholders of a company unless such company's articles of association provide otherwise. Our Articles of Association do not require shareholder approval of a dividend distribution and provide that dividend distributions may be determined by our board of directors.

Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, we may only distribute dividends from our profits accrued over the previous two years, as defined in the Israeli Companies Law, according to our then last reviewed or audited financial reports, or we may distribute dividends with court approval. In each case, we are only permitted to pay a dividend if there is no reasonable concern that payment of the dividend will prevent us from satisfying our existing and foreseeable obligations as they become due.

Election of Directors

Our ordinary shares do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors. As a result, the holders of a majority of the voting power represented at a shareholders meeting have the power to elect all of our directors, subject to the special approval requirements for external directors described under "Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees — Board Practices — External Directors."

Pursuant to our Articles of Association, other than the external directors, for whom special election requirements apply under the Israeli Companies Law, our directors are elected at a general or special meeting of our shareholders and serve on the board of directors until the end of the next general meeting or they are removed by the majority of our shareholders at a general or special meeting of our shareholders or upon the occurrence of certain events, in accordance with the Israeli Companies Law and our Articles of Association. In addition, our Articles of Association allow our board of directors to appoint directors to fill vacancies on the board of directors to serve until the next general meeting or special meeting, or earlier if required by our Articles of Association or applicable law. We have held elections for each of our non-external directors at each annual meeting of our shareholders since our initial public offering in Israel. External directors are elected for an initial term of three years and may be removed from office pursuant to the terms of the Israeli Companies Law. See "Management — Board Practices — External Directors."

Shareholder Meetings

Under Israeli law, we are required to hold an annual general meeting of our shareholders once every calendar year that must be no later than 15 months after the date of the previous annual general meeting. All meetings other than the annual general meeting of shareholders are referred to as special meetings. Our board of directors may call special meetings whenever it sees fit, at such time and place, within or outside of Israel, as it may determine. In addition, the Israeli Companies Law and our Articles of Association provide that our board of directors is required to convene a special meeting upon the written request of (i) any two of our directors or one quarter of our board of directors or (ii) one or more shareholders holding, in the aggregate, either (1) 5% of our outstanding shares and 1% of our outstanding voting power or (2) 5% of our outstanding voting power.

Subject to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law and the regulations promulgated thereunder, shareholders entitled to participate and vote at general meetings are the shareholders of record on a date to be decided by the board of directors, which may be between four and forty days prior to the date of the meeting. Furthermore, the Israeli Companies Law and our Articles of Association require that resolutions regarding the following matters must be passed at a general meeting of our shareholders:

- amendments to our Articles of Association;
- appointment or termination of our auditors;
- appointment of directors and appointment and dismissal of external directors;
- approval of acts and transactions requiring general meeting approval pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law;
- director compensation, indemnification and change of the principal executive officer;
- increases or reductions of our authorized share capital;
- a merger; and
- the exercise of our Board of Director's powers by a general meeting, if our board of directors is unable to exercise its powers and the exercise of any of its powers is required for our proper management.

The Israeli Companies Law requires that a notice of any annual or special shareholders meeting be provided at least 21 days prior to the meeting and if the agenda of the meeting includes the appointment or removal of directors, the approval of transactions with office holders or interested or related parties, or an approval of a merger, notice must be provided at least 35 days prior to the meeting.

The Israeli Companies Law does not allow shareholders of publicly traded companies to approve corporate matters by written consent. Consequently, our Articles of Association does not allow shareholders to approve corporate matters by written consent.

Pursuant to our Articles of Association, holders of our ordinary shares have one vote for each ordinary share held on all matters submitted to a vote before the shareholders at a general meeting.

Quorum

The quorum required for our general meetings of shareholders consists of at least two shareholders present in person, by proxy or written ballot who hold or represent between them at least 25% of the total outstanding voting rights.

A meeting adjourned for lack of a quorum is adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place or on a later date if so specified in the summons or notice of the meeting. At the reconvened meeting, any number of our shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a lawful quorum.

Resolutions

Our Articles of Association provide that all resolutions of our shareholders require a simple majority vote, unless otherwise required by applicable law.

Israeli law provides that a shareholder of a public company may vote in a meeting and in a class meeting by means of a written ballot in which the shareholder indicates how he or she votes on resolutions relating to the following matters:

- an appointment or removal of directors;
- an approval of transactions with office holders or interested or related parties;
- an approval of a merger or any other matter in respect of which there is a provision in the articles of association providing that decisions of the general meeting may also be passed by written ballot;
- authorizing the chairman of the board of directors or his relative to act as our chief executive officer or act with such authority; or authorize our chief executive officer or his relative to act as the chairman of the board of directors or act with such authority; and
- other matters which may be prescribed by Israel's Minister of Justice.

The provision allowing the vote by written ballot does not apply where the voting power of the controlling shareholder is sufficient to determine the vote. Our Articles of Association provides that our board of directors may prevent voting by means of a written ballot and this determination is required to be stated in the notice convening the general meeting.

The Israeli Companies Law provides that a shareholder, in exercising his or her rights and performing his or her obligations toward the company and its other shareholders, must act in good faith and in a customary manner, and avoid abusing his or her power. This is required when voting at general meetings on matters such as changes to the articles of association, increasing our registered capital, mergers and approval of related party transactions. A shareholder also has a general duty to refrain from depriving any other shareholder of its rights as a shareholder. In addition, any controlling shareholder, any shareholder who knows that its vote can determine the outcome of a shareholder vote and any shareholder who, under such company's articles of association, can appoint or prevent the appointment of an office holder, is required to act with fairness towards the company. The Israeli Companies Law does not describe the substance of this duty except to state that the remedies generally available upon a breach of contract will also apply to a breach of the duty to act with fairness, and, to the best of our knowledge, there is no binding case law that addresses this subject directly.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, unless provided otherwise in a company's articles of association, a resolution at a shareholders meeting requires approval by a simple majority of the voting rights represented at the meeting, in person, by proxy or written ballot, and voting on the resolution. A resolution for the voluntary winding up of the company requires the approval of holders of 75% of the voting rights represented at the meeting, in person, by proxy or by written ballot and voting on the resolution.

In the event of our liquidation, after satisfaction of liabilities to creditors, our assets will be distributed to the holders of our ordinary shares in proportion to their shareholdings. This right, as well as the right to receive dividends, may be affected by the grant of preferential dividend or distribution rights to the holders of a class of shares with preferential rights that may be authorized in the future.

Access to Corporate Records

Under the Israeli Companies Law, all shareholders of a company generally have the right to review minutes of our general meetings, its shareholders register and principal shareholders register, articles of association, financial statements and any document it is required by law to file publicly with the Israeli Companies Registrar and the ISA. Any of our shareholders may request access to review any document in our possession that relates to any action or transaction with a related party, interested party or office holder that requires shareholder approval under the Israeli Companies Law. We may deny a request to review a document if we determine that the request was not made in good faith, that the document contains a commercial secret or a patent or that the document's disclosure may otherwise prejudice our interests.

Acquisitions under Israeli Law

Full Tender Offer

A person wishing to acquire shares of a public Israeli company and who would as a result hold over 90% of the target company's issued and outstanding share capital is required by the Israeli Companies Law to make a tender offer to all of our shareholders for the purchase of all of the issued and outstanding shares of the company. A person wishing to acquire shares of a public Israeli company and who would as a result hold over 90% of the issued and outstanding share capital of a certain class of shares is required to make a tender offer to all of the shareholders who hold shares of the same class for the purchase of all of the issued and outstanding shares of the same class. If the shareholders who do not accept the offer hold less than 5% of the issued and outstanding share capital of the company or of the applicable class, all of the shares that the acquirer offered to purchase will be transferred to the acquirer by operation of law (provided that a majority of the offerees that do not have a personal interest in such tender offer shall have approved the tender offer except that if the total votes to reject the tender offer represent less than 2% of the company's issued and outstanding share capital, in the aggregate, approval by a majority of the offerees that do not have a personal interest in such tender offer is not required to complete the tender offer). However, a shareholder that had its shares so transferred may petition the court within six months from the date of acceptance of the full tender offer, whether or not such shareholder agreed to the tender or not, to determine whether the tender offer was for less than fair value and whether the fair value should be paid as determined by the court unless the acquirer stipulated in the tender offer that a shareholder that accepts the offer may not seek appraisal rights. If the shareholders who did not accept the tender offer hold 5% or more of the issued and outstanding share capital of the company or of the applicable class, the acquirer may not acquire shares of the company that will increase its holdings to more than 90% of our issued and outstanding share capital or of the applicable class from shareholders who accepted the tender offer.

Special Tender Offer

The Israeli Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares of a public Israeli company must be made by means of a special tender offer if as a result of the acquisition the purchaser would become a holder of 25% or more of the voting rights in the company, unless one of the exemptions in the Israeli Companies Law is met. This rule does not apply if there is already another holder of at least 25% of the voting rights in the company. Similarly, the Israeli Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares in a public company must be made by means of a tender offer if as a result of the acquisition the purchaser would become a holder of 45% or more of the voting rights in the company, if there is no other shareholder of the company who holds 45% or more of the voting rights in the company, unless one of the exemptions in the Israeli Companies Law is met.

A special tender offer must be extended to all shareholders of a company but the offeror is not required to purchase shares representing more than 5% of the voting power attached to our outstanding shares, regardless of how many shares are tendered by shareholders. A special tender offer may be consummated only if (i) at least 5% of the voting power attached to our outstanding shares will be acquired by the offeror and (ii) the number of shares tendered in the offer exceeds the number of shares whose holders objected to the offer.

If a special tender offer is accepted, then the purchaser or any person or entity controlling it or under common control with the purchaser or such controlling person or entity may not make a subsequent tender offer for the purchase of shares of the target company and may not enter into a merger with the target company for a period of one year from the date of the offer, unless the purchaser or such person or entity undertook to effect such an offer or merger in the initial special tender offer.

Merger

The Israeli Companies Law permits merger transactions if approved by each party's board of directors and, unless certain requirements described under the Israeli Companies Law are met, a majority of each party's shares voted on the proposed merger at a shareholders' meeting called with at least 35 days' prior notice.

For purposes of the shareholder vote, unless a court rules otherwise, the merger will not be deemed approved if a majority of the shares represented at the shareholders meeting that are held by parties other than the other party to the merger, or by any person who holds 25% or more of the outstanding shares or the right to appoint 25% or more of the directors of the other party, vote against the merger. If the transaction would have been approved but for the separate approval of each class or the exclusion of the votes of certain shareholders as provided above, a court may still approve the merger upon the request of holders of at least 25% of the voting rights of a company, if the court holds that the merger is fair and reasonable, taking into account the value of the parties to the merger and the consideration offered to the shareholders.

Upon the request of a creditor of either party to the proposed merger, the court may delay or prevent the merger if it concludes that there exists a reasonable concern that, as a result of the merger, the surviving company will be unable to satisfy the obligations of any of the parties to the merger, and may further give instructions to secure the rights of creditors.

In addition, a merger may not be completed unless at least 50 days have passed from the date that a proposal for approval of the merger was filed by each party with the Israeli Registrar of Companies and 30 days have passed from the date the merger was approved by the shareholders of each party.

Antitakeover Measures

The Israeli Companies Law allows us to create and issue shares having rights different from those attached to our ordinary shares, including shares providing certain preferred rights, distributions or other matters and shares having preemptive rights. As of the date of this prospectus, we do not have any authorized or issued shares other than our ordinary shares. In the future, if we do create and issue a class of shares other than ordinary shares, such class of shares, depending on the specific rights that may be attached to them, may delay or prevent a takeover or otherwise prevent our shareholders from realizing a potential premium over the market value of their ordinary shares. The authorization of a new class of shares will require an amendment to our Articles of Association which requires the prior approval of the holders of a majority of our shares at a general meeting. In addition, the rules and regulations of the TASE also limit the terms permitted with respect to a new class of shares and prohibit any such new class of shares from having voting rights. Shareholders voting in such meeting will be subject to the restrictions provided in the Israeli Companies Law as described above.

Borrowing Powers

Under the Israeli Companies Law and our amended and restated articles of association, our board of directors may exercise all powers and take all actions that are not required under law or under our amended and restated articles of association to be exercised or taken by our shareholders or other corporate bodies, including the power to borrow money for company purposes.

Changes in Capital

Our amended and restated articles of association enable us to increase or reduce our share capital. Any such changes are subject to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law and must be approved by a resolution duly passed by our shareholders at a general meeting by voting on such change in the capital. In addition, transactions that have the effect of reducing capital, such as the declaration and payment of dividends in the absence of sufficient retained earnings or profits and, in certain circumstances, an issuance of shares for less than their nominal value, require the approval of both our board of directors and an Israeli court.

American Depositary Shares

The Bank of New York Mellon, as Depositary, will register and deliver American Depositary Shares, or ADSs. Each ADS will represent two (2) ordinary shares (or a right to receive two (2) ordinary shares) deposited with the principal Tel Aviv office of Bank Hapoalim, as custodian for the Depositary. Each ADS will also represent any other securities, cash or other property which may be held by the Depositary. The Depositary's corporate trust office at which the ADSs will be administered is located at 101 Barclay Street, New York, New York 10286. The Bank of New York Mellon's principal executive office is located at One Wall Street, New York, New York 10286.

You may hold ADSs either (i) directly (a) by having an American Depositary Receipt, or an ADR, which is a certificate evidencing a specific number of ADSs, registered in your name, or (b) by having ADSs registered in your name in the Direct Registration System, or DRS, or (ii) indirectly by holding a security entitlement in ADSs through your broker or other financial institution. If you hold ADSs directly, you are a registered ADS holder, or an ADS holder. The description in this section assumes you are an ADS holder. If you hold the ADSs indirectly, you must rely on the procedures of your broker or other financial institution to assert the rights of ADS holders described in this section. You should consult with your broker or financial institution to find out what those procedures are.

The DRS is a system administered by The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, pursuant to which the Depositary may register the ownership of uncertificated ADSs, which ownership is confirmed by periodic statements sent by the Depositary to the registered holders of uncertificated ADSs.

As an ADS holder, we will not treat you as one of our shareholders and you will not have shareholder rights. Israeli law governs shareholder rights. The Depositary will be the holder of the shares underlying your ADSs. As a registered holder of ADSs, you will have ADS holder rights. The Deposit Agreement, or the Deposit Agreement, among us, the Depositary and you, as an ADS holder, and all other persons indirectly holding ADSs sets out ADS holder rights as well as the rights and obligations of the Depositary. New York law governs the Deposit Agreement and the ADSs.

The following is a summary of the material provisions of the Deposit Agreement. For more complete information, you should read the entire Deposit Agreement and the form of ADS. Directions on how to obtain copies of those documents are provided under "Available Information".

Dividends and Other Distributions

How will you receive dividends and other distributions on the shares?

The Depositary has agreed to pay to ADS holders the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on shares or other deposited securities, after deducting its fees and expenses. You will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of ordinary shares your ADSs represent.

- *Cash*. The Depositary will convert any cash dividend or other cash distribution we pay on the shares into U.S. dollars, if it can do so on a reasonable basis and can transfer the U.S. dollars to the United States. If that is not possible or if any government approval is needed and cannot be obtained, the Deposit Agreement allows the Depositary to distribute the foreign currency only to those ADS holders to whom it is possible to do so. It will hold the foreign currency it cannot convert for the account of the ADS holders who have not been paid. It will not invest the foreign currency and it will not be liable for any interest.

  Before making a distribution, any withholding taxes, or other governmental charges that must be paid will be deducted. See "Taxation—Certain Israeli Tax Considerations". It will distribute only whole U.S. dollars and cents and will round fractional cents to the nearest whole cent. *If the exchange rates fluctuate during a time when the Depositary cannot convert the foreign currency, you may lose some or all of the value of the distribution.*

- *Shares.* The Depositary may distribute additional ADSs representing any shares we distribute as a dividend or free distribution. The Depositary will only distribute whole ADSs. It will sell shares which would require it to deliver a fractional ADS and distribute the net proceeds in the same way as it does with cash. If the Depositary does not distribute additional ADSs, the outstanding ADSs will also represent the new shares. The Depositary may sell a portion of the distributed shares sufficient to pay its fees and expenses in connection with that distribution.

- *Rights to purchase additional shares.* If we offer holders of our securities any rights to subscribe for additional shares or any other rights, the Depositary may make these rights available to ADS holders. If the Depositary decides it is not legal and practical to make the rights available but that it is practical to sell the rights, the Depositary will use reasonable efforts to sell the rights and distribute the proceeds in the same way as it does with cash. The Depositary will allow rights that are not distributed or sold to lapse. *In that case, you will receive no value for them.*

  If the Depositary makes rights available to ADS holders, it will exercise the rights and purchase the shares on your behalf. The Depositary will then deposit the shares and deliver ADSs to the persons entitled to them. It will only exercise rights if you pay it the exercise price and any other charges the rights require you to pay.

  U.S. securities laws may restrict transfers and cancellation of the ADSs represented by shares purchased upon exercise of rights. For example, you may not be able to trade these ADSs freely in the United States. In this case, the Depositary may deliver restricted Depositary shares that have the same terms as the ADSs described in this section except for changes needed to put the necessary restrictions in place.

- *Other Distributions.* The Depositary will send to ADS holders anything else we distribute on deposited securities by any means it thinks is legal, fair and practicable. If it cannot make the distribution in that way, the Depositary has a choice. It may decide to sell what we distributed and distribute the net proceeds, in the same way as it does with cash. Or, it may decide to hold what we distributed, in which case ADSs will also represent the newly distributed property. However, the Depositary is not required to distribute any securities (other than ADSs) to ADS holders unless it receives satisfactory evidence from us that it is legal to make that distribution. The Depositary may sell a portion of the distributed securities or property sufficient to pay its fees and expenses in connection with that distribution.

The Depositary is not responsible if it decides that it is unlawful or impracticablele to make a distribution available to any ADS holders. **We have no obligation to register ADSs, shares, rights or other securities under the Securities Act other than in accordance with the registration rights agreement in connection with the private palcement. We also have no obligation to take any other action to permit the distribution of ADSs, shares, rights or anything else to ADS holders.** ***This means that you may not receive the distributions we make on our shares or any value for them if it is illegal or impracticablele for us to make them available to you.***

Deposit, Withdrawal and Cancellation

How are ADSs issued?

The Depositary will deliver ADSs if you or your broker deposit shares or evidence of rights to receive shares with the custodian. Upon payment of its fees and expenses and of any taxes or charges, such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or fees, the Depositary will register the appropriate number of ADSs in the names you request and will deliver the ADSs to or upon the order of the person or persons that made the deposit.

How can ADS holders withdraw the deposited securities?

You may surrender your ADSs at the Depositary's corporate trust office. Upon payment of its fees and expenses and of any taxes or charges, such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or fees, the Depositary will deliver the shares and any other deposited securities underlying the ADSs to the ADS holder or a person the ADS holder designates at the office of the custodian. Or, at your request, risk and expense, the Depositary will deliver the deposited securities at its corporate trust office, if feasible.

How do ADS holders interchange between certificated ADSs and uncertificated ADSs?

You may surrender your ADR to the Depositary for the purpose of exchanging your ADR for uncertificated ADSs. The Depositary will cancel that ADR and will send to the ADS holder a statement confirming that the ADS holder is the registered holder of uncertificated ADSs. Alternatively, upon receipt by the Depositary of a proper instruction from a registered holder of uncertificated ADSs requesting the exchange of uncertificated ADSs for certificated ADSs, the Depositary will execute and deliver to the ADS holder an ADR evidencing those ADSs.

Voting Rights

How do you vote?

ADS holders may instruct the Depositary to vote the number of deposited shares their ADSs represent. The Depositary will notify ADS holders of shareholders' meetings and arrange to deliver our voting materials to them if we ask it to. Those materials will describe the matters to be voted on and explain how ADS holders may instruct the Depositary how to vote. For instructions to be valid, they must reach the Depositary by a date set by the Depositary. *Otherwise, you will not be able to exercise your right to vote unless you withdraw the shares. To do so, however, you would need to know about the meeting sufficiently in advance to withdraw the shares.*

The Depositary will try, as far as practical, subject to the laws of Israel and of our Articles of Association or similar documents, to vote or to have its agents vote the shares or other deposited securities as instructed by ADS holders. The Depositary will only vote or attempt to vote as instructed.

We cannot assure you that you will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that you can instruct the Depositary to vote your shares. In addition, the Depositary and its agents are not responsible for failing to carry out voting instructions or for the manner of carrying out voting instructions. *This means that you may not be able to exercise your right to vote and there may be nothing you can do if your shares are not voted as you requested.*

In order to give you a reasonable opportunity to instruct the Depositary as to the exercise of voting rights relating to deposited securities, if we request the Depositary to act, we agree to give the Depositary notice of any such meeting and details concerning the matters to be voted upon not less than 45 days in advance of the meeting date.

Fees and Expenses

***Persons depositing or withdrawing shares or ADS holders must pay*:**	***For*:**
$5.00 (or less) per 100 ADSs (or portion of 100 ADSs)	• Issuance of ADSs, including issuances resulting from a distribution of shares or rights or other property • Cancellation of ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal, including if the Deposit Agreement terminates
$.05 (or less) per ADS	• Any cash distribution to ADS holders
A fee equivalent to the fee that would be payable if securities distributed to you had been shares and the shares had been deposited for issuance of ADSs	• Distribution of securities distributed to holders of deposited securities which are distributed by the Depositary to ADS holders
$.05 (or less) per ADSs per calendar year	• Depositary services
Registration or transfer fees	• Transfer and registration of shares on our share register to or from the name of the Depositary or its agent when you deposit or withdraw shares
Expenses of the Depositary	• Cable, telex and facsimile transmissions (when expressly provided in the Deposit Agreement) • Converting foreign currency to U.S. dollars

Taxes and other governmental charges the Depositary or the custodian have to pay on any ADS or share underlying an ADS, for example, stock transfer taxes, stamp duty or withholding taxes	• As necessary
Any charges incurred by the Depositary or its agents for servicing the deposited securities	• As necessary

The Depositary collects its fees for delivery and surrender of ADSs directly from investors depositing shares or surrendering ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal or from intermediaries acting for them. The Depositary collects fees for making distributions to investors by deducting those fees from the amounts distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees. The Depositary may collect its annual fee for depositary services by deduction from cash distributions, by directly billing investors or by charging the book-entry system accounts of participants acting for them. The Depositary may generally refuse to provide fee-attracting services until its fees for those services are paid.

From time to time, the Depositary may make payments to us to reimburse us for expenses and/or share revenue with us from the fees collected from ADS holders, or waive fees and expenses for services provided, generally relating to costs and expenses arising out of the establishment and maintenance of the ADS program. In performing its duties under the Deposit Agreement, the Depositary may use brokers, dealers or other service providers that are affiliates of the Depositary and that may earn or share fees or commissions.

Payment of Taxes

You will be responsible for any taxes or other governmental charges payable on your ADSs or on the deposited securities represented by any of your ADSs. The Depositary may refuse to register any transfer of your ADSs or allow you to withdraw the deposited securities represented by your ADSs until such taxes or other charges are paid. It may apply payments owed to you or sell deposited securities represented by your ADSs to pay any taxes owed and you will remain liable for any deficiency. If the Depositary sells deposited securities, it will, if appropriate, reduce the number of ADSs to reflect the sale and pay to ADS holders any proceeds, or send to ADS holders any property, remaining after it has paid the taxes.

Reclassifications, Recapitalizations and Mergers

If we:	*Then:*
• Change the nominal or par value of our shares • Reclassify, split up or consolidate any of the deposited securities • Distribute securities on the shares that are not distributed to you • Recapitalize, reorganize, merge, liquidate, sell all or substantially all of our assets, or take any similar action	The cash, shares or other securities received by the Depositary will become deposited securities. Each ADS will automatically represent its equal share of the new deposited securities. The Depositary may, and will if we ask it to, distribute some or all of the cash, shares or other securities it received. It may also deliver new ADRs or ask you to surrender your outstanding ADRs in exchange for new ADRs identifying the new deposited securities.

Amendment and Termination

How may the Deposit Agreement be amended?

We may agree with the Depositary to amend the Deposit Agreement and the ADRs without your consent for any reason. If an amendment adds or increases fees or charges, except for taxes and other governmental charges or expenses of the Depositary for registration fees, facsimile costs, delivery charges or similar items, or prejudices a substantial right of ADS holders, it will not become effective for outstanding ADSs until 30 days after the Depositary notifies ADS holders of the amendment. *At the time an amendment becomes effective, you are considered, by continuing to hold your ADSs, to agree to the amendment and to be bound by the ADRs and the Deposit Agreement, as amended.*

How may the Deposit Agreement be terminated?

The Depositary will terminate the Deposit Agreement at our direction by mailing notice of termination to the ADS holders then outstanding at least 30 days prior to the date fixed in such notice for such termination. The Depositary may also terminate the Deposit Agreement by mailing notice of termination to us and the ADS holders if 60 days have passed since the Depositary told us it wants to resign but a successor depositary has not been appointed and accepted its appointment.

After termination, the Depositary and its agents will do the following under the Deposit Agreement, but nothing else: collect distributions on the deposited securities, sell rights and other property, and deliver shares and other deposited securities upon cancellation of ADSs. Four months after termination, the Depositary may sell any remaining deposited securities by public or private sale. After that, the Depositary will hold the money it received on the sale, as well as any other cash it is holding under the Deposit Agreement for the *pro rata* benefit of the ADS holders that have not surrendered their ADSs. It will not invest the money and has no liability for interest. The Depositary's only obligations will be to account for the money and other cash. After termination, our only obligations will be to indemnify the Depositary and to pay fees and expenses of the Depositary that we agreed to pay.

Limitations on Obligations and Liability

Limits on our Obligations and the Obligations of the Depositary; Limits on Liability to ADS Holders

The Deposit Agreement expressly limits our obligations and the obligations of the Depositary. It also limits our liability and the liability of the Depositary. We and the Depositary:

- are only obligated to take the actions specifically set forth in the Deposit Agreement without negligence or bad faith;
- are not liable if we are or it is prevented or delayed by law or circumstances beyond our control from performing our or its obligations under the Deposit Agreement;
- are not liable if we or it exercises discretion permitted under the Deposit Agreement;
- are not liable for the inability of any holder of ADSs to benefit from any distribution on deposited securities that is not made available to holders of ADSs under the terms of the Deposit Agreement, or for any special, consequential or punitive damages for any breach of the terms of the Deposit Agreement;
- have no obligation to become involved in a lawsuit or other proceeding related to the ADSs or the Deposit Agreement on your behalf or on behalf of any other person; and
- may rely upon any documents we believe or it believes in good faith to be genuine and to have been signed or presented by the proper person.

In the Deposit Agreement, we and the Depositary agree to indemnify each other under certain circumstances.

Requirements for Depositary Actions

Before the Depositary will deliver or register a transfer of an ADS, make a distribution on an ADS, or permit withdrawal of shares, the Depositary may require:

- payment of stock transfer or other taxes or other governmental charges and transfer or registration fees charged by third parties for the transfer of any shares or other deposited securities;
- satisfactory proof of the identity and genuineness of any signature or other information it deems necessary; and
- compliance with regulations it may establish, from time to time, consistent with the Deposit Agreement, including presentation of transfer documents.

The Depositary may refuse to deliver ADSs or register transfers of ADSs generally when the transfer books of the Depositary or our transfer books are closed or at any time if the Depositary or we think it advisable to do so.

Your Right to Receive the Shares Underlying your ADSs

ADS holders have the right to cancel their ADSs and withdraw the underlying shares at any time except:

- when temporary delays arise because: (i) the Depositary has closed its transfer books or we have closed our transfer books; (ii) the transfer of shares is blocked to permit voting at a shareholders' meeting; or (iii) we are paying a dividend on our shares;
- when you owe money to pay fees, taxes and similar charges; or
- when it is necessary to prohibit withdrawals in order to comply with any laws or governmental regulations that apply to ADSs or to the withdrawal of shares or other deposited securities.

This right of withdrawal may not be limited by any other provision of the Deposit Agreement.

Pre-release of ADSs

Subject to the provisions of the Deposit Agreement, the Depositary may issue ADSs before deposit of the underlying shares. This is called a pre-release of ADSs. The Depositary may also deliver shares prior to the receipt and cancellation of pre-released ADSs even if the ADSs are cancelled before the pre-release transaction has been closed out. A pre-release is closed out as soon as the underlying shares are delivered to the Depositary. The Depositary may receive ADSs instead of shares to close out a pre-release. The Depositary may pre-release ADSs only under the following conditions:

- before or at the time of the pre-release, the person to whom the pre-release is being made must represent to the Depositary in writing that it or its customer, as the case may be, (i) owns the shares or ADSs to be remitted, (ii) will assign all beneficial rights, title and interest in the ADSs or shares to the Depositary and for the benefit of the ADS holders, and (iii) will not take any action with respect to the ADSs or shares that is inconsistent with the assignment of beneficial ownership (including, without the consent of the Depositary, disposing of the ADSs or shares) other than in satisfaction of the pre-release;

- the pre-release must be fully collateralized with cash or collateral that the Depositary considers appropriate; and

- the Depositary must be able to close out the pre-release on not more than five business days' notice.

The pre-release will be subject to whatever indemnities and credit regulations that the Depositary considers appropriate. In addition, the Depositary will limit the number of ADSs that may be outstanding at any time as a result of pre-release, although the Depositary may disregard the limit from time to time, if it thinks it is appropriate to do so. At our instruction, a pre-release may be discontinued entirely.

Direct Registration System

In the Deposit Agreement, all parties to the Deposit Agreement acknowledge that the DRS and Profile Modification System, or Profile, will apply to uncertificated ADSs upon acceptance thereof to DRS by DTC. DRS is the system administered by DTC under which the Depositary may register the ownership of uncertificated ADSs, which ownership will be evidenced by periodic statements sent by the Depositary to the registered holders of uncertificated ADSs. Profile is a required feature of DRS that allows a DTC participant, claiming to act on behalf of a registered holder of ADSs, to direct the Depositary to register a transfer of those ADSs to DTC or its nominee and to deliver those ADSs to the DTC account of that DTC participant without receipt by the Depositary of prior authorization from the ADS holder to register that transfer.

In connection with and in accordance with the arrangements and procedures relating to DRS/Profile, the parties to the Deposit Agreement understand that the Depositary will not determine whether the DTC participant that is claiming to be acting on behalf of an ADS holder in requesting registration of transfer and delivery described in the paragraph above has the actual authority to act on behalf of the ADS holder (notwithstanding any requirements under the Uniform Commercial Code). In the Deposit Agreement, the parties agree that the Depositary's reliance on and compliance with instructions received by the Depositary through the DRS/Profile and in accordance with the Deposit Agreement will not constitute negligence or bad faith on the part of the Depositary.

Shareholder Communications; Inspection of Register ADS Holders

The Depositary will make available for your inspection at its office all communications that it receives from us as a holder of deposited securities that we make generally available to holders of deposited securities. The Depositary will send you copies of those communications if we ask it to. You have a right to inspect the register of holders of ADSs, but not for the purpose of contacting those holders about a matter unrelated to our business or the ADSs.

Disclosure of Beneficial Ownership

We may from time to time request that ADS holders provide information as to the capacity in which they hold ADSs or a beneficial interest in such ADSs and regarding the identity of any other persons then or previously having a beneficial interest in ADSs, and the nature of such interest and various other matters. ADS holders agree to provide such information reasonably requested by the us pursuant to the Deposit Agreement. The Depositary agrees to comply with reasonable written instructions received from time to time from us requesting that the Depositary forward any such written requests to the Owners and to forward to us any such responses to such requests received by the Depositary.

Each ADS holder agrees to comply with any applicable provision of Israeli law with regard to the notification to us of the holding or proposed holding of certain interests in the underlying ordinary shares and the obtaining of certain consents, to the same extent as if such ADS holder were a registered holder or beneficial owner of the underlying ordinary shares. The Depositary is not required to take any action with respect to such compliance on behalf of any ADS holder, including the provision of the notifications described below.

As of the date of the Deposit Agreement, under Israeli law, persons who hold a direct or indirect interest in 5% or more of the voting securities of us (including persons who hold such an interest through the holding of ADSs) are required to give written notice of their interest and any subsequent changes in their interest to us within the timeframes set forth in Israeli law. The foregoing is a summary of the relevant provision of Israeli law and does not purport to be a complete review of this or other provisions that may be applicable to ADS holders. We undertake no obligation to update this summary in the future.

Description of the Warrants

The following is a brief summary of the warrants issued in connection with the private placement and is subject in all respects to the provisions contained in the warrants, the form of was filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 6-K dated March 10, 2014.

Exercisability. Holders may exercise warrants at any time after September 10, 2014 until 11:59 p.m., New York time, on March 10, 2018. The warrants are exercisable, at the option of each holder, in whole or in part, by delivering to us a duly executed exercise notice accompanied by payment in full for the number of shares of ordinary shares represented by ADSs purchased upon such exercise (except in the case of a cashless exercise in limited circumstances discussed below).

Cashless Exercise. After September 10, 2014 a registration statement covering the issuance of the ordinary shares represented ADS issuable upon exercise of the warrants is not effective at the time of exercise of the warrants, the holder may, at its option, exercise its warrants on a cashless basis. When exercised on a cashless basis, a portion of the warrant is cancelled in payment of the purchase price payable in respect of the number of shares of our common stock purchasable upon such exercise.

Exercise Price. The exercise price of ADSs purchasable upon exercise of the warrants is $6.43 per ADS. The exercise price and the number of ADS issuable upon exercise of the warrants is subject to appropriate adjustment in the event of recapitalization events, stock dividends, stock splits, stock combinations, reclassifications or similar events affecting our ordinary shares, and also upon any distributions of assets, including cash, stock or other property to our stockholders.

Transferability. Subject to certain transfer restrictions, the warrants may be transferred at the option of the holder upon surrender of the warrants with the appropriate instruments of transfer.

Purchase Rights, Fundamental Transactions and Change of Control. If we sell or grant any rights to purchase stock, warrants or securities or other property to our stockholders on a pro rata basis, we will provide the holders of warrants with the right to acquire, upon the same terms, the securities subject to such purchase rights as though the warrant had been exercised immediately prior to the declaration of such rights. If we consummate any fundamental transaction, as described in the warrants and generally including any consolidation or merger into another corporation, the consummation of a transaction whereby another entity acquires more than 50% of our outstanding ordinary shares, the sale of all or substantially all of our assets, or another transaction in which our common stock is converted into or exchanged for other securities or other consideration, the holder of warrants will thereafter receive upon exercise of the warrants the securities or other consideration to which a holder of the number of shares of common stock then deliverable upon the exercise or conversion of such warrants would have been entitled upon such consolidation, merger or other transaction.

Exchange Listing. We do not plan on making an application to list the warrants on the NYSE MKT, any national securities exchange or other nationally recognized trading system. Our ADSs underlying the warrants are listed on the NYSE MKT and our ordinary shares are traded on the TASE.

Rights as Stockholder. Except as otherwise provided in the warrants (such as the rights described above of a warrant holder upon our sale or grant of any rights to purchase shares, warrants or securities or other property to our shareholders on a pro rata basis) or by virtue of such holder's ownership of our ordinary shares, the holders of the warrants do not have the rights or privileges of holders of our ordinary shares, including any voting rights, until they exercise their warrants.

Description of the Placement Agent Warrants

The following is a brief summary of the placement agent warrants issued in connection with the private placement and is subject in all respects to the provisions contained in the warrants, the form of was filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 6-K dated March 10, 2014.

Exercisability. Holders may exercise warrants at any time after September 10, 2014 until 11:59 p.m., New York time, on March 10, 2018. The warrants are exercisable, at the option of each holder, in whole or in part, by delivering to us a duly executed exercise notice accompanied by payment in full for the number of shares of ordinary shares represented by ADSs purchased upon such exercise (except in the case of a cashless exercise in limited circumstances discussed below).

Cashless Exercise. After September 10, 2014, the holder may, at its option, exercise its warrants on a cashless basis. When exercised on a cashless basis, a portion of the warrant is cancelled in payment of the purchase price payable in respect of the number of shares of our common stock purchasable upon such exercise.

Exercise Price. The exercise price of ADSs purchasable upon exercise of the warrants is $6.43 per ADS. The exercise price and the number of ADS issuable upon exercise of the warrants is subject to appropriate adjustment in the event of recapitalization events, stock dividends, stock splits, stock combinations, reclassifications or similar events affecting our ordinary shares.

Transferability. Subject to certain transfer restrictions, the warrants may be transferred at the option of the holder upon surrender of the warrants with the appropriate instruments of transfer. In addition, the holder (or permitted assignees under Rule 5110(g)(1)) may not sell, transfer, assign, pledge, or hypothecate the warrants or the securities underlying these warrants, nor may they engage in any hedging, short sale, derivative, put, or call transaction that would result in the effective economic disposition of the warrants or the underlying securities for a period of 180 days from the effective date or commencement of sales of the public offering of the ordinary shares represented by the ADSs issuable upon exercise of the warrants in compliance with FINRA Rule 5110(g)(1).

Exchange Listing. We do not plan on making an application to list the warrants on the NYSE MKT, any national securities exchange or other nationally recognized trading system. Our ADSs underlying the warrants are listed on the NYSE MKT and our ordinary shares are traded on the TASE.

Rights as Stockholder. Except as otherwise provided in the warrants (such as the rights described above of a warrant holder upon our sale or grant of any rights to purchase shares, warrants or securities or other property to our shareholders on a pro rata basis) or by virtue of such holder's ownership of our ordinary shares, the holders of the warrants do not have the rights or privileges of holders of our ordinary shares, including any voting rights, until they exercise their warrants.

Registration Rights

In connection with the private placement, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the investors. Pursuant to the terms of the registration rights agreement, we agreed to prepare and file a registration with the SEC registering the resale of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs issued to the investors together with the ordinary shares represented by ADSs underlying warrants issued to the investors and the placement agent on or prior to 30 days following the closing date and to use our reasonable best efforts to cause the registration statement to be declared effective within 60 days following the closing date (or 90 days in the event of a full review by the SEC).

The registration rights agreement provides for the payment of monthly registration delay payments of 1% of the purchase price paid by the investors up to an aggregate of 9% upon the occurrence of certain events outlined in the registration rights agreement, including, our failure to timely file the registration statement, have the registration statement timely declared effective as required by the registration rights agreement or maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement subject to certain allowable grace periods.

TAXATION

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 a corporate tax at the rate of 25% of their taxable income in 2013 and thereafter. Capital gains derived by an Israeli company are generally subject to tax at a rate of 25%, or at the prevailing corporate tax rate, whichever is lower.

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 be carried out implementing an arms' length principle and reported and taxed accordingly.

In 2008, the Knesset passed an amendment to the Income Tax (Inflationary Adjustments) Law, 1985, which limits the scope of the law starting in 2008 and thereafter. Starting in 2008, the revenues for tax purposes are measured in nominal values, excluding certain adjustments for changes in the consumer price index carried out in the period up to December 31, 2007. The amended law includes, among other provisions, the elimination of the inflationary additions and deductions and the additional deduction for depreciation for the period starting in 2008.

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 125(b)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

Israeli tax law allows, 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 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 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 an Israeli resident (i) has a controlling interest of 25% or more in such non-Israeli corporation or (ii) is the beneficiary of or is entitled to 25% or more of the revenues or profits of such non-Israeli corporation, whether directly or indirectly.

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 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, to the extent applicable; however, under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, the U.S. resident would be permitted to claim a credit for the tax against the U.S. federal income tax imposed 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 shares at the rate of 20%, 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 25%. 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 that are paid to a 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 is 12.5%.

A non-resident of Israel who receives dividends from which tax was withheld is generally exempt from the duty to file 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 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%.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is a general summary of what we believe to be material U.S. federal income tax consequences relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares and ADSs by U.S. Investors (as defined below) that hold such shares or ADSs as capital assets. This summary is based on the Internal Revenue Code, or the Code, the regulations of the U.S. Department of the Treasury issued pursuant to the Code, or the Treasury Regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, 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. Investors in light of their particular circumstances or to U.S. Investors subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law (such as banks, insurance companies, tax-exempt entities, retirement plans, regulated investment companies, partnerships, dealers in securities, brokers, real estate investment trusts, certain former citizens or residents of the United States, persons who acquire our shares or ADSs as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion transaction or other integrated investment, persons that have a "functional currency" other than the U.S. dollar, persons that own (or are deemed to own, indirectly or by attribution) 10% or more of our shares or ADSs or persons that generally mark their securities to market for U.S. federal income tax purposes). 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.

As used in this summary, the term "U.S. Investor" means a beneficial owner of our shares or ADSs 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 treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds our shares or ADSs, the tax treatment of such partnership and each 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 shares or ADSs.

Prospective investors should be aware that this summary does not address the tax consequences to investors who are not U.S. Investors. Prospective 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 shares or ADSs, including the applicability of U.S. federal, state and local tax laws and non-U.S. tax laws.

Taxation of U.S. Investors

The discussions under "— Distributions" and under "— Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Ordinary Shares and ADSs" below assumes that we will not be treated as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We believe that we were a PFIC during 2013 although we have not determined whether we will be a PFIC in 2014, or in any subsequent year, our operating results for any such years may cause us to be a PFIC. For a discussion of the rules that would apply if we are treated as a PFIC, see the discussion under "— Passive Foreign Investment Company."

Distributions. We have no current plans to pay dividends. To the extent we pay any dividends, a U.S. Investor will be required to include in gross income as a taxable dividend the amount of any distributions made on the shares or ADSs, including the amount of any Israeli taxes withheld, to the extent that those distributions are paid out of our current 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. Investor's tax basis in its shares or ADSs and to the extent they exceed that tax basis, will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of those shares or ADSs. If we were to pay dividends, we expect to pay such dividends in NIS with respect to the 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. Investor'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. Investor generally will not recognize a foreign currency gain or loss. However, if the U.S. Investor converts the NIS into U.S. dollars on a later date, the U.S. Investor 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. Investors 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. Investor may be credited against the investor's U.S. federal income tax liability or, alternatively, may be deducted from the investor's taxable income. This election is made on a year-by-year basis and applies to all foreign taxes paid by a U.S. Investor or withheld from a U.S. Investor that year. Dividends paid on the 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. Investors, as "general category income" for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

Because the rules governing foreign tax credits are complex, U.S. Investors should consult their own tax advisor regarding the availability of foreign tax credits in their particular circumstances. In addition, the U.S. Treasury Department has expressed concerns that parties to whom ADSs are pre-released may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of foreign tax credits by U.S. holders of ADSs. Accordingly, the creditability of Israeli taxes could be affected by future actions that may be taken by the U.S. Treasury Department or parties to whom ADSs are pre-released.

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

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, certain distributions treated as dividends that are received by an individual U.S. Investor from "qualified foreign corporations" generally qualify for a 20% reduced maximum tax rate so long as certain holding period and other requirements are met. A non-US. 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% reduced maximum 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. As mentioned above, we have not determined whether we are currently a PFIC or not.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Ordinary Shares and ADSs. Subject to the discussion under "— Passive Foreign Investment Company" below, a U.S. Investor generally will recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of our shares or ADSs in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition and the U.S. Investor's adjusted tax basis in such shares. This capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Investor's holding period in our shares exceeds one year. Preferential tax rates for long-term capital gain (currently, with a maximum rate of 20% for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012) will apply to individual U.S. Investors. 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 U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty.

U.S. Investors 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 shares or ADSs.

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. 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.

We believe that we were a PFIC during 2013 although we have not determined whether we will be a PFIC in 2014, or in any subsequent year, our operating results for any such years may cause us to be a PFIC.

U.S. Investors should be aware of certain tax consequences of investing directly or indirectly in us if we are a PFIC. A U.S. Investor is subject to different rules depending on whether the U.S. Investor makes an election to treat us as a "qualified electing fund," known as a QEF election, for the first taxable year that the U.S. Investor holds shares or ADSs, which is referred to in this disclosure as a "timely QEF election," makes a "mark-to-market" election with respect to the shares or ADSs (if such election is available), or makes neither election.

QEF Election. A U.S. Investor who makes a timely QEF election, referred to in this disclosure as an "Electing U.S. Investor," 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. Investor. 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. Investor's allocable share of the PFIC's ordinary earnings and as long-term capital gain to the extent of such Electing U.S. Investor's allocable share of the PFIC's net capital gains. Such Electing U.S. Investor 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. Investor under the QEF rules generally will not be subject to tax when they are distributed to such Electing U.S. Investor. The Electing U.S. Investor's tax basis in our shares or ADSs 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. Investor 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. Investor. However, an Electing U.S. Investor 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. Investor 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. Investor and will not offset any ordinary earnings or net capital gain of a PFIC recognized by Electing U.S. Investors in subsequent years.

So long as an Electing U.S. Investor's QEF election with respect to us is in effect with respect to the entire holding period for our shares or ADSs, any gain or loss recognized by such Electing U.S. Investor on the sale, exchange or other disposition of such shares or ADSs generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if such Electing U.S. Investor has held such shares or ADSs 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% for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012) will apply to individual U.S. Investors. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

In general, a U.S. Investor 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. Investor makes a QEF election by completing the relevant portions of and filing IRS Form 8621 in accordance with the instructions thereto. Upon request, we will annually furnish U.S. Investors 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. Investor) and to make and maintain a valid QEF election for any year in which we or any of our subsidiaries that we control is 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. Investors 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. Each U.S. Investor 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 shares or ADSs are treated as "marketable stock," a U.S. Investor would be allowed to make a "mark-to-market" election with respect to our shares or ADSs, provided the U.S. Investor completes and files IRS Form 8621 in accordance with the relevant instructions and related Treasury Regulations. If that election is made, the U.S. Investor generally would include as ordinary income in each taxable year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of our 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. Investor would also be permitted an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the U.S. Investor's adjusted tax basis in our 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. Investor's tax basis in our 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 shares or ADSs would be treated as ordinary income, and any loss realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our 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. Investor, 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 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 shares should constitute "marketable stock" as long as they remain listed on the OTC and/or the NYSE MKT and are regularly traded. Our ADSs will be listed on the OTC and/or the NYSE MKT. While we believe that our ADSs may be treated as marketable stock for purposes of the PFIC rules so long as they are listed on the OTC and/or the NYSE MKT 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 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 shares or ADSs held by a U.S. Investor 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. Investor 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 shares and ADSs.

Default PFIC Rules. A U.S. Investor 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. Investor," 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. Investor on the shares or ADSs in a taxable year in excess of 125% of the average annual distributions received by the Non-Electing U.S. Investor in the three preceding taxable years, or, if shorter, the Non-Electing U.S. Investor's holding period for the shares or ADSs), and (ii) any gain realized on the sale or other disposition of such shares or ADSs. Under these rules:

- the excess distribution or gain would be allocated ratably over the Non-Electing U.S. Investor's holding period for such shares or ADSs;
- 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. Investor who is an individual dies while owning our shares or ADSs, the Non-Electing U.S. Investor's successor would be ineligible to receive a step-up in tax basis of such shares or ADSs. Non-Electing U.S. Investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to their specific situation.

A Non-Electing U.S. Investor who wishes to make a QEF election for a subsequent year may be able to make a special "purging election" pursuant to Section 1291(d) of the Code. Pursuant to this election, a Non-Electing U.S. Investor would be treated as selling his or her shares or ADSs for fair market value on the first day of the taxable year for which the QEF election is made. Any gain on such deemed sale would be subject to tax under the rules for Non-Electing U.S. Investors as discussed above. Non-Electing U.S. Investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of a "purging election" as well as other available elections.

To the extent a distribution on our shares or ADSs does not constitute an excess distribution to a Non-Electing U.S. Investor, such Non-Electing U.S. Investor generally will be required to include the amount of such distribution in gross income as a dividend to the extent of our current 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. Investors — 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 shares.

If we are treated as a PFIC for any taxable year during the holding period of a Non-Electing U.S. Investor, we will continue to be treated as a PFIC for all succeeding years during which the Non-Electing U.S. Investor is treated as a direct or indirect Non-Electing U.S. Investor even if we are not a PFIC for such years. A U.S. Investor 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). In addition, U.S. Investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the IRS information reporting and filing obligations that may arise as a result of the ownership of shares in a PFIC.

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. Investors 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. Investor, subject to taxation under the PFIC rules. There can be no assurance that a U.S. Investor 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. Investor 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.

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

Certain Reporting Requirements

Certain U.S. Investors are required to file IRS Form 926, Return by U.S. Transferor of Property to a Foreign Corporation, and certain U.S. Investors may be required to file 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. Investor and us. Substantial penalties may be imposed upon a U.S. Investor that fails to comply.

In addition, recently enacted legislation requires certain U.S. Investors to report information on IRS Form 8938 with respect to their investments in certain "foreign financial assets," which under certain circumstances would include an investment in our shares and ADSs, to the IRS.

Investors who fail to report required information could become subject to substantial penalties. U.S. Investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of these reporting requirements on their investment in our shares and ADSs.

Backup Withholding Tax and Information Reporting Requirements

Generally, information reporting requirements will apply to distributions on our shares or ADSs or proceeds on the disposition of our shares or ADSs paid within the United States (and, in certain cases, outside the United States) to U.S. Investors other than certain exempt recipients, such as corporations. Furthermore, backup withholding (currently at 28%) may apply to such amounts if the U.S. Investor 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. Investors 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. Investor's U.S. federal income tax liability and such U.S. Investor 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.

New Legislative Developments

With respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, certain U.S. persons, including individuals, estates and trusts, will be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on unearned income. 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. Investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from their ownership and disposition of our shares or ADSs.

U.S. Investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax consequences relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of our shares or ADSs.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We are registering the ordinary shares represented by ADSs issued and the ordinary shares represented by ADSs issuable upon exercise of the warrants. in each case issued in connection with the private placement to permit the resale of these ordinary shares represented by ADSs by the holders thereof and holders of the warrants from time to time after the date of this prospectus. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale by the selling shareholders of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs other than proceeds from the cash exercise of the warrants. We will bear all fees and expenses incident to our obligation to register the ordinary shares represented by ADSs.

The selling shareholders may sell all or a portion of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs beneficially owned by them and offered hereby from time to time directly or through one or more underwriters, broker-dealers or agents. If the ordinary shares represented by ADSs are sold through underwriters or broker-dealers, the selling shareholders will be responsible for underwriting discounts or commissions or agent's commissions. The ordinary shares represented by ADSs may be sold in one or more transactions at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of the sale, at varying prices determined at the time of sale, or at negotiated prices. These sales may be effected in transactions, which may involve crosses or block transactions,

- on any national securities exchange or quotation service on which the securities may be listed or quoted at the time of sale;
- in the over-the-counter market;
- in transactions otherwise than on these exchanges or systems or in the over-the-counter market;
- through the writing of options, whether such options are listed on an options exchange or otherwise;
- ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits purchasers;
- block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;
- purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account;
- an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange;
- privately negotiated transactions;
- short sales;
- sales pursuant to Rule 144;
- broker-dealers may agree with the selling securityholders to sell a specified number of such shares at a stipulated price per share;
- a combination of any such methods of sale; and
- any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

If the selling shareholders effect such transactions by selling ordinary shares represented by ADSs to or through underwriters, broker-dealers or agents, such underwriters, broker-dealers or agents may receive commissions in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the selling shareholders or commissions from purchasers of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs for whom they may act as agent or to whom they may sell as principal (which discounts, concessions or commissions as to particular underwriters, broker-dealers or agents may be in excess of those customary in the types of transactions involved). In connection with sales of ordinary shares represented by ADSs or otherwise, the selling shareholders may enter into hedging transactions with broker-dealers, which may in turn engage in short sales of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs in the course of hedging in positions they assume. The selling shareholders may also sell ordinary shares represented by ADSs short and deliver ordinary shares represented by ADSs covered by this prospectus to close out short positions and to return borrowed shares in connection with such short sales. The selling shareholders may also loan or pledge ordinary shares represented by ADSs to broker-dealers that in turn may sell such shares.

The selling shareholders may pledge or grant a security interest in some or all of the warrants or ADSs owned by them and, if they default in the performance of their secured obligations, the pledgees or secured parties may offer and sell the ordinary shares represented by ADSs from time to time pursuant to this prospectus or any amendment to this prospectus under Rule 424(b)(3) or other applicable provision of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, amending, if necessary, the list of selling shareholders to include the pledgee, transferee or other successors in interest as selling shareholders under this prospectus. The selling shareholders also may transfer and donate the ordinary shares represented by ADSs in other circumstances in which case the transferees, donees, pledgees or other successors in interest will be the selling beneficial owners for purposes of this prospectus.

The selling shareholders and any broker-dealer participating in the distribution of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs may be deemed to be "underwriters" within the meaning of the Securities Act, and any commission paid, or any discounts or concessions allowed to, any such broker-dealer may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act. At the time a particular offering of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs is made, a prospectus supplement, if required, will be distributed which will set forth the aggregate amount of ordinary shares represented by ADSs being offered and the terms of the offering, including the name or names of any broker-dealers or agents, any discounts, commissions and other terms constituting compensation from the selling shareholders and any discounts, commissions or concessions allowed or reallowed or paid to broker-dealers.

Under the securities laws of some states ordinary shares represented by ADSs may be sold in such states only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in some states ordinary shares represented by ADSs may not be sold unless such ordinary shares have been registered or qualified for sale in such state or an exemption from registration or qualification is available and is complied with.

There can be no assurance that any selling shareholder will sell any or all of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs registered pursuant to the registration statement, of which this prospectus forms a part.

The selling shareholders and any other person participating in such distribution will be subject to applicable provisions of the Exchange Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder, including, without limitation, Regulation M of the Exchange Act, which may limit the timing of purchases and sales of any of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs by the selling shareholders and any other participating person. Regulation M may also restrict the ability of any person engaged in the distribution of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs to engage in market-making activities with respect to the ordinary shares represented by ADSs. All of the foregoing may affect the marketability of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs and the ability of any person or entity to engage in market-making activities with respect to the ordinary shares represented by ADSs.

We will pay all expenses of the registration of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs pursuant to the registration rights agreement, estimated to be $100,000 in total, including, without limitation, Securities and Exchange Commission filing fees and expenses of compliance with state securities or "blue sky" laws; provided, however, that a selling shareholder will pay all underwriting discounts and selling commissions, if any. We will indemnify the selling shareholders against liabilities, including some liabilities under the Securities Act, in accordance with the registration rights agreements, or the selling shareholders will be entitled to contribution. We may be indemnified by the selling shareholders against civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, that may arise from any written information furnished to us by the selling shareholder specifically for use in this prospectus, in accordance with the related registration rights agreement, or we may be entitled to contribution.

Once sold under the registration statement, of which this prospectus forms a part, the ordinary shares represented by ADSs will be freely tradable in the hands of persons other than our affiliates.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Can-fite BioPharma Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013 appearing in this prospectus have been audited by Kost, Forer, Gabbay & Kasierer, a member of Ernst &Young Global, an independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report thereon appearing elsewhere herein, and are included in reliance upon such report given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs being offered by this prospectus and other legal matters concerning this offering relating to Israeli law will be passed upon for us by Kantor & Co., Ramat Gan, Israel. Certain legal matters under United States law relating to this offering will be passed upon for us by Sichenzia Ross Friedman Ference LLP, New York, New York.

INDEMNIFICATION FOR SECURITIES ACT LIABILITIES

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to our directors, officers and controlling persons pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, we have been informed that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

ENFORCEABILITY OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

We are incorporated under the laws of the State of Israel. Service of process upon us, our Israeli subsidiaries, our directors and officers and the Israeli experts, if any, named in this prospectus, substantially all of whom reside outside the United States, may be difficult to obtain within the United States. Furthermore, because the majority of our assets and investments, and substantially all of our directors, officers and such Israeli experts, if any, are located outside the United States, any judgment obtained in the United States against us or any of them may be difficult to collect within the United States.

We have been informed by our legal counsel in Israel that it may also be difficult to assert U.S. securities law claims in original actions instituted in Israel. Israeli courts may refuse to hear a claim based on an alleged violation of U.S. securities laws reasoning that Israel is not the most appropriate forum to bring such a claim. In addition, even if an Israeli court agrees to hear a claim, it may determine that Israeli law and not U.S. law is applicable to the claim. There is little binding case law in Israel addressing these matters. If U.S. law is found to be applicable, the content of applicable U.S. law must be proved as a fact, which can be a time-consuming and costly process. Certain matters of procedure will also be governed by Israeli law.

Subject to specified time limitations and legal procedures, under the rules of private international law currently prevailing in Israel, Israeli courts may enforce a U.S. judgment in a civil matter, including a judgment based upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. securities laws, as well as a monetary or compensatory judgment in a non-civil matter, provided that the following conditions are met:

- subject to limited exceptions, the judgment is final and non-appealable;
- the judgment was given by a court competent under the laws of the state of the court and is otherwise enforceable in such state;
- the judgment was rendered by a court competent under the rules of private international law applicable in Israel;
- the laws of the state in which the judgment was given provide for the enforcement of judgments of Israeli courts;
- adequate service of process has been effected and the defendant has had a reasonable opportunity to present his arguments and evidence;
- the judgment and its enforcement are not contrary to the law, public policy, security or sovereignty of the State of Israel;
- the judgment was not obtained by fraud and does not conflict with any other valid judgment in the same matter between the same parties; and
- an action between the same parties in the same matter was not pending in any Israeli court at the time the lawsuit was instituted in the U.S. court.

We have appointed Vcorp Agent Services, Inc. as our agent to receive service of process in any action against us in any United States federal or state court arising out of this offering or any purchase or sale of securities in connection with this offering.

If a foreign judgment is enforced by an Israeli court, it generally will be payable in Israeli currency, which can then be converted into non-Israeli currency and transferred out of Israel. The usual practice in an action before an Israeli court to recover an amount in a non-Israeli currency is for the Israeli court to issue a judgment for the equivalent amount in Israeli currency at the rate of exchange in force on the date of the judgment, but the judgment debtor may make payment in foreign currency. Pending collection, the amount of the judgment of an Israeli court stated in Israeli currency ordinarily will be linked to the Israeli consumer price index plus interest at the annual statutory rate set by Israeli regulations prevailing at the time. Judgment creditors must bear the risk of unfavorable exchange rates.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form F-1, including amendments and relevant exhibits and schedules, under the Securities Act covering the ordinary shares represented by ADSs to be sold in this offering. This prospectus, which constitutes a part of the registration statement, summarizes material provisions of contracts and other documents that we refer to in the prospectus. Since this prospectus does not contain all of the information contained in the registration statement, you should read the registration statement and its exhibits and schedules for further information with respect to us and our ordinary shares and the ADSs. You may review and copy the registration statement, reports and other information we file at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may also request copies of these documents upon payment of a duplicating fee by writing to the SEC. For further information on the public reference facility, please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Our SEC filings, including the registration statement, are also available to you on the SEC's Web site at http://www.sec.gov.

In addition, since our ordinary shares are traded on the TASE, in the past we filed Hebrew language periodic and immediate reports with, and furnished information to, the TASE and the Israel Securities Authority, or the ISA, as required under Chapter Six of the Israel Securities Law, 1968. On March 31, 2014, we transitioned solely to U.S. reporting standards in accordance with an applicable exemption under the Israel Securities Law. Copies of our SEC filings and submissions are now submitted to the Israeli Securities Authority and TASE. Such copies can be retrieved electronically through the MAGNA distribution site of the Israeli Securities Authority (www.magna.isa.gov.il) and the TASE website (maya.tase.co.il).

We are subject to the information reporting requirements of the Exchange Act that are applicable to foreign private issuers, and under those requirements we file reports with the SEC. Those other reports or other information may be inspected without charge at the locations described above. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act related to 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 Exchange Act. In addition, we are not required under the Exchange Act to file annual, quarterly and current reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as United States companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act. However, we file with the SEC, within four months after the end of each fiscal year, or such applicable time as required by the SEC, an annual report on Form 20-F containing financial statements audited by an independent registered public accounting firm, and submit to the SEC, on Form 6-K, unaudited quarterly financial information for the first three quarters of each fiscal year within 60 days after the end of each such quarter, or such applicable time as required by the SEC.

CAN-FITE BIOPHARMA LTD.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013

INDEX

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM
To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

CAN-FITE BIOPHARMA LTD.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Can-Fite Biopharma Ltd. (the "Company") and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, changes in equity (deficiency) and cash flows for each of the three years ended December 31, 2013. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's board of directors and management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's and its subsidiaries internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's and its subsidiaries internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Tel-Aviv, Israel
March 31, 2013

/s/ KOST FORER GABBAY & KASIERER
KOST FORER GABBAY & KASIERER
A Member of Ernst & Young Global

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	Convenience translation Into U.S. dollars. Note 2.c.1 Year ended December 31, 2013	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
		in thousands	NIS in thousands	
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Cash and cash equivalents		5,983	20,767	4,278
Accounts receivable	5	622	2,161	1,640
		6,605	22,928	5,918
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:				
Lease deposit		10	34	32
Property, plant and equipment, net	7	41	143	159
		51	177	191
TOTAL ASSETS		6,656	23,105	6,109

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	Convenience translation Into U.S. dollars Note 2.c.1 Year ended December 31, 2013	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
		in thousands	NIS in thousands	
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Trade payables	8	592	2,056	2,821
Other accounts payable	9	1,520	5,276	4,586
Warrants exercisable into shares (Series 6)	14	-	-	149
Warrants exercisable into shares (Series 7)	14	34	119	773
Warrants exercisable into shares (Series 8)	14	-	-	357
		2,146	7,451	8,686
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Severance pay, net	11	37	129	68
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,183	7,580	8,754
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIENCY):	14			
Share capital		1,163	4,037	2,734
Share premium		77,196	267,946	233,754
Capital reserve from share-based payment transactions		4,541	15,761	15,279
Warrants exercisable into shares (Series 9)		193	669	669
Warrants exercisable into shares (Series 10)		916	3,178	-
Warrants exercisable into shares (Series 11)		883	3,066	-
Warrants exercisable into shares (Series 12)		789	2,739	-
Treasury shares, at cost		(1,045)	(3,628)	(5,805)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		(44)	(151)	67
Accumulated deficit		(80,781)	(280,391)	(251,342)
		3,811	13,226	(4,644)
Non-controlling interests		662	2,299	1,999
Total shareholders' equity (deficiency)		4,473	15,525	(2,645)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)		6,656	23,105	6,109

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

	Note	Convenience translation Into U.S. dollars Note 2.c.1 Year ended December 31, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2013	2012	2011
		in thousands	NIS in thousands (except per share data)		
Revenues		-	-	-	1,785
Research and development expenses	16	4,434	15,390	13,160	12,969
General and administrative expenses	17	4,587	15,922	9,272	6,934
Operating loss		9,021	31,312	22,432	18,118
Expenses relating to the merger transaction		-	-	-	11,496
Financial expenses	18	69	241	27	232
Financial income	18	(216)	(750)	(541)	(1,669)
Loss before taxes on income		8,874	30,803	21,918	28,177
Taxes on income	12	3	9	11	191
Loss		8,877	30,812	21,929	28,368
Other comprehensive loss (income)					
Adjustments arising from translating financial statements of foreign operations		59	206	(7)	(92)
Remeasurments of defined benefit plan		14	49	(42)	59
Total other comprehensive loss (income)		73	255	(49)	(33)
Total comprehensive loss		8,950	31,067	21,880	28,335
Loss Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		8,369	29,049	20,862	25,440
Non-controlling interests		508	1,763	1,067	2,928
		8,877	30,812	21,929	28,368
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		8,431	29,267	20,811	25,424
Non-controlling interests		519	1,800	1,069	2,911
		8,950	31,067	21,880	28,335
Loss per share attributable to equity holders of the Company (in NIS):					
Basic and diluted loss per share	19	0.61	2.12	2.08	2.72

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company									
	Share capital	Share premium	Capital reserve from share-based payment transactions	Warrants exercisable into shares	Treasury shares	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Accumulated deficit	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total Equity (deficiency)
	NIS in thousands									
Balance as of January 1, 2013	2,734	233,754	15,279	669	(5,805)	67	(251,342)	(4,644)	1,999	(2,645)
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29,049)	(29,049)	(1,763)	(30,812)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(218)	-	(218)	(37)	(255)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(218)	(29,049)	(29,267)	(1,800)	(31,067)
Exercise of unlisted share options	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	87
Exercise of warrants (Series 8, Series 10 and Series 11)	1	41	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42
Issuance of share capital and warrants (Series 12) *	1,206	34,083	283	2,739	-	-	-	38,311	-	38,311
Reclassification of warrants (Series 10 and Series 11)	-	-	-	6,244	-	-	-	6,244	-	6,244
Sale of treasury shares to third party	-	(277)	-	-	2,177	-	-	1,900	(61)	1,839
Share-based payments	9	345	199	-	-	-	-	553	2,161	2,714
Balance as of December 31, 2013	4,037	267,946	15,761	9,652	(3,628)	(151)	(280,391)	13,226	2,299	15,525

* Net of issue expenses of NIS 3,749 thousands.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company									
	Share capital	Share premium	Capital reserve from share-based payment transactions	Warrants exercisable into shares	Treasury shares	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Accumulated deficit	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total Equity (deficiency)
	NIS in thousands									
Balance as of January 1, 2012	2,606	229,299	14,670	-	(5,805)	16	(230,480)	10,306	2,221	12,527
Loss	-	-	-	-	-		(20,862)	(20,862)	(1,067)	(21,929)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	51	(2)	49
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	51	(20,862)	(20,811)	(1,069)	(21,880)
Exercise of unlisted share options	5	171	-	-	-	-	-	176	-	176
Exercise of warrants (Series 5)	1	75	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	76
Issuance of share capital and warrants (Series 9 net of issue expenses of NIS 491 thousand)	122	4,209	-	669	-		-	5,000	-	5,000
Share-based payments	-	-	609	-	-	-	-	609	847	1,456
Balance as of December 31, 2012	2,734	233,754	15,279	669	(5,805)	67	(251,342)	(4,644)	1,999	(2,645)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company									
	Share capital	Share premium	Capital reserve from share-based payment transactions	Warrants exercisable into shares	Treasury shares	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Accumulated deficit	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total Equity (deficiency)
	NIS in thousands									
Balance as of January 1, 2011	2,321	209,704	14,351	-	-	-	(213,304)	13,072	-	13,072
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,440)	(25,440)	(2,928)	(28,368)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16	17	33
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	16	(25,440)	(25,424)	(2,911)	(28,335)
Allocation of share capital to subsidiary	179	5,626	-	-	(5,805)	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	319	-	-	-	-	319	-	319
Issuance of share capital (net of issue expenses of NIS 406 thousand)	99	4,611	-	-	-	-	-	4,710	-	4,710
Exercise of warrants	7	289	-	-	-	-	-	296	-	296
Expenses relating to the merger transaction	-	9,069	-	-	-	-	-	9,069	1,991	11,060
Private placement in OphthaliX	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,264	8,264	3,141	11,405
Balance as of December 31, 2011	2,606	229,299	14,670	-	(5,805)	16	(230,480)	10,306	2,221	12,527

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company - Convenience translation see Note 2.c.1									
	Share capital	Share Premium	Capital reserve from share-based payment transactions	Warrants exercisable into shares	Treasury shares	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Accumulated deficit	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total Equity (deficiency)
	Convenience translation into USD in thousands									
Balance as of January 1, 2013	788	67,345	4,402	193	(1,672)	18	(72,412)	(1,338)	576	(762)
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,369)	(8,369)	(508)	(8,877)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(62)	-	(62)	(11)	(73)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(62)	(8,369)	(8,431)	(519)	(8,950)
Exercise of unlisted share options	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
Exercise of warrants (Series 8, Series 10 and Series 11)	* -	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
Issuance of share capital and warrants (Series 12) **	347	9,819	82	789	-	-	-	11,037	-	11,037
Reclassification of warrants (Series 10 and Series 11)	-	-	-	1,799	-	-	-	1,799	-	1,799
Sale of treasury shares	-	(80)	-	-	627	-	-	547	(18)	529
Share-based payments	3	100	57	-	-	-	-	160	623	783
Balance as of December 31, 2013	1,163	77,196	4,541	2,781	(1,045)	(44)	(80,781)	3,811	662	4,473

*) Less than 1 thousand

**) Net of issue expenses of app. USD 1,081 thousands.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Convenience translation Into U.S. dollars Note 2.c.1	Year ended December 31,		
	Year ended December 31, 2013	2013	2012	2011
	in thousands	NIS in thousands		
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Loss	(8,877)	(30,812)	(21,929)	(28,368)
Adjustments to reconcile loss to net cash used in operating activities:				
Adjustments to the profit or loss items:				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	17	58	86	218
Cost of share-based payment	790	2,744	1,456	319
Gain from sale of property, plant and equipment	(2)	(6)	(42)	(88)
Interest income on deposits	(9)	(31)	(50)	(89)
Increase (decrease) in severance pay, net	4	12	(80)	-
Taxes on income	-	-	11	191
Decrease in fair value of warrants exercisable into shares (Series 5)	-	-	(138)	(1,262)
Increase (decrease) in fair value of warrants exercisable into shares (Series 6)	(43)	(149)	(247)	94
Decrease in fair value of warrants exercisable into shares (Series 7)	(188)	(654)	(20)	(172)
Increase (decrease) in fair value of warrants exercisable into shares (Series 8)	(103)	(357)	8	-
Increase in fair value of warrants exercisable into shares (Series 10)	157	545	-	-
Decrease in fair value of warrants exercisable into shares (Series 11)	(21)	(73)	-	-
Exchange differences on balances of cash and cash equivalents	(161)	(559)	(217)	(181)
Expenses relating to the merger transaction	-	-	-	11,060
	441	1,530	767	10,090
Changes in asset and liability items:				
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable and lease deposit	(160)	(555)	2,088	(3,390)
Increase (decrease) in trade payable	(221)	(766)	891	1,414
Increase (decrease) in other accounts payable	149	516	1,900	(741)
	(232)	(805)	4,879	(2,717)
Cash paid and received during the year for:				
Interest received	9	31	50	89
Taxes paid	-	-	(11)	(11)
	9	31	39	78
Net cash used in operating activities	(8,659)	(30,056)	(16,244)	(20,917)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Convenience translation Into U.S. dollars Note 2.c.1	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2013	2012	2011
	in thousands	NIS in thousands		
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(12)	(43)	(17)	(81)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	2	7	92	163
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(10)	(36)	75	82
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Sale of shares to non-controlling interest shareholders	-	-	-	11,405
Issue of share capital (net of issue expenses)	10,234	35,521	4,331	4,710
Issue of share warrants (net of issue expenses)	-	-	-	1,266
Proceeds on account of share warrants (Series 8 and 9) (net of issue expenses)	-	-	1,018	-
Proceeds on account of share warrants (Series 10, 11 and 12) (net of issue expenses)	2,458	8,533	-	-
Exercise of options	25	87	176	296
Exercise of share warrants (Series 5, 8, 10 and 11)	12	42	76	-
Sale of treasury shares	530	1,839	-	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	13,259	46,022	5,601	17,677
Exchange differences on balances of cash and cash equivalents	161	559	224	274
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,751	16,489	(10,344)	(2,884)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,232	4,278	14,622	17,506
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5,983	20,767	4,278	14,622

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 1:- GENERAL

a. Company description:

Can-Fite Biopharma Ltd. was incorporated and started to operate in September 1994 as a private Israeli company. The Company is engaged in the development of drugs and medical diagnosis tools and is in the development stage of its products and has no sales yet (except exclusive license agreements, see Note 13). On October 6, 2005, the Company conducted an initial offering of securities to the public in Israel pursuant to a prospectus which it had published.

On October 4, 2012, the Company announced the beginning of Level 1 OTC trading of its American Depository Shares ("ADSs") in the U.S. (CANFY: OTC US). On September 12, 2013, the Company's level 2 ADSs began trading on the OTC US. On November 19, 2013, the Company's level 2 ADSs began trading on the NYSE MKT.

b. During 2006, the Company founded a subsidiary in the UK under the name of Ultratrend Limited whose main purpose is to focus on coordinating the logistics for the multi-national PHASE IIb clinical studies. As of the reporting date, Ultratrend Limited has not commenced its operations.

c. The Company has a subsidiary, OphthaliX Inc., owned 82% by the Company, which is developing the CF101 drug for treatment of ophthalmic indications. The license to develop this drug was transferred from the Company to OphthaliX Inc. in the context of the ophthalmic activity spinoff transaction, see Note 6 below. OphthaliX Inc's. shares of common stock are traded over the counter (OTC) in the U.S.

d. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company incurred losses of NIS 30,812 thousand and it has negative cash flows from operating activities in the amount of NIS 30,056 thousand as well as accumulated losses from previous years. In addition, based on the decision of the Board, the Company has undertaken to finance OphthaliX's clinical development, including management fees, until the latter manages to raise sufficient capital. The Company has not yet generated any material revenues from the sale of its own developed products and has financed its activities by raising capital and by collaborating with multinational companies in the industry. On February 5, 2013 and October 23, 2013, the Company raised a net total of NIS 23,926 thousand (approximately $6,482 thousand) and NIS 20,138 thousand (approximately $ 5,721 thousand) respectively, see Note 14d). On March 10, 2014 the Company raised a net total of NIS 15,946 thousand (approximately USD 4,594 thousand) from accredited and institutional investors (see also Note 21). Furthermore, the Company is acting to continue to finance its operating activities by raising capital and collaborating with multinational companies in the industry. The Company has other alternative plans for financing its ongoing activities, if necessary, such as improving the Company's flexibility in the patient recruitment rate of its clinical trials and/or the sale of assets. The Company's management and board of directors are of the opinion that these financial resources will be sufficient for operating activities for the next twelve months. There are no assurances that the Company will have an adequate level of financing needed for its long-term research and development activities. If the Company will not have sufficient liquidity resources, the Company may not be able to continue the development of all of its products or may be required to delay part of the development programs.

NOTE 1:- GENERAL (Cont.)

e. Definitions:

In these consolidated financial statements:

The Company	-	Can-Fite Biopharma Ltd.
The Group	-	The Company and its subsidiaries (as defined below).
Subsidiaries	-	Companies that are controlled by the Company (as defined in IAS 27 (2008)) and whose accounts are consolidated with those of the Company.
OphthaliX	-	OphthaliX Inc. (formerly: Denali Concrete Management, Inc.).
Related company	-	Eye-Fite Ltd. (OphthaliX Inc.'s wholly owned subsidiary).
Related parties	-	As defined in IAS 24.
Dollar	-	U.S. dollar.

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in the financial statements for all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

a. Basis of presentation of the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a cost basis, except for financial assets and liabilities (including warrants) which are presented at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make critical accounting estimates as well as exercise judgment in the process of adopting significant accounting policies. The matters which required the exercise of significant judgment and the use of estimates, which have a material effect on amounts recognized in the financial statements, are specified in Note 3.

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

b. Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of companies that are controlled by the Company (i.e., subsidiaries). Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity. The effect of potential voting rights that are exercisable at the end of the reporting period is considered when assessing whether an entity has control. The consolidation of the financial statements commences on the date on which control is obtained and ends when such control ceases.

The financial statements of the Company and of the subsidiaries are prepared as of the same dates and periods. The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies by all companies in the Group. Significant intragroup balances and transactions and gains or losses resulting from intragroup transactions are eliminated in full in the consolidated financial statements.

Non-controlling interests of subsidiaries represent the non-controlling shareholders' share of the total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries and their share of the net assets. The non-controlling interests are presented in equity separately from the equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company. Losses are attributed to non-controlling interests even if they result in a negative balance of non-controlling interests in the consolidated statement of financial position.

c. Functional currency, presentation currency and foreign currency:

1. Functional currency and presentation currency:

The functional currency of the Company and presentation currency of the financial statements is the NIS.

When a subsidiary’s functional currency differs from the Company's functional currency, the subsidiary financial statements are translated into the Company's functional currency so that they can be included in the consolidated financial statements.

Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the end of each reporting period.

Profit or loss items are translated at average exchange rates for all the relevant periods. All resulting translation differences are recognized as a separate component of other comprehensive income (loss) in equity under “adjustments arising from translating financial statements”.

For the convenience of the reader, the reported NIS amounts have been translated into U.S. dollars, at the representative rate of exchange on December 31, 2013 (U.S. $ 1 = NIS 3.471). The U.S. dollar amounts presented in these financial statements should not be construed as representing amounts that are receivable or payable in dollars or convertible into U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated. The U.S. dollar amounts were rounded to whole numbers for convenience.

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

2. Transactions, assets and liabilities in foreign currency:

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are recorded upon initial recognition at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. After initial recognition, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the end of each reporting period into the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Exchange rate differences are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at cost in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

3. Index-linked monetary items:

Monetary assets and liabilities linked to the changes in the Israeli Consumer Price Index ("Israeli CPI") are adjusted at the relevant index at the end of each reporting period according to the terms of the agreement. Linkage differences arising from the adjustment, as above, are recognized in profit or loss.

d. Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are considered as highly liquid investments, including unrestricted short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less from the investment date.

e. Taxes on income

As it is not likely that taxable income will be generated in the foreseeable future, deferred tax assets due to accumulated losses is not recognized in the Group's financial statements (see also Note 12).

f. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, including directly attributable costs, less accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses and excluding day-to-day servicing expenses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the assets at annual rates as follows:

	%	Mainly %
Laboratory equipment and Leasehold improvements	10	
Computers, office furniture and equipment	6 - 33	33

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

The useful life, depreciation method and residual value of an asset are reviewed at least each year-end and any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimates**.** Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale and the date that the asset is derecognized. An asset is derecognized on disposal or when no further economic benefits are expected from its use. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of the asset (determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount in the financial statements) is included in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

g. Revenue recognition

The Company generates income from licensing agreements with pharmaceutical companies. These agreements usually comprise license fees, annual license fees, milestone payments and potential royalty payments.

Revenues are recognized in profit or loss when the revenues can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be reliably measured.

Arrangements with multiple elements:

Revenues from sale agreements that do not contain a general right of return and that are composed of multiple elements such as licenses and services are allocated to the various accounting units and recognized for each accounting unit separately. An element constitutes a separate accounting unit if and only if it has a separate value to the customer.

Revenue from the various accounting units is recognized when the criteria for revenue recognition regarding the elements of that accounting unit have been met according to their type and only to the extent of the consideration that is not contingent upon completion or performance of the remaining elements in the contract.

Revenues from license fees:

As for revenues from preliminary license fees and annual license fees, the Company examines whether the license can be separated from the Company's other performance obligations, if at all:

a) If the Company has material performance obligations, it determines that the revenues from preliminary license fees and annual license fees will not be immediately recognized as a sale. Therefore, revenues from the license and the related obligations must be recognized on a cumulative basis according to the nature of the agreement, for example, according to the development terms.

b) When the Company has no material performance obligations, it determines that the revenues from license fees and annual license fees will be recognized in the period in which they are received.

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

Revenues from milestone payments:

Revenues which are contingent on compliance with milestones are recognized in profit or loss at the achievement of milestones, provided that the following criteria have been met:

a) The milestone payments are non-recoverable;
b) The achievement of a certain milestone involves a level of risk that is not reasonably secured at the inception of the agreement;
c) The achievement of the milestone involves exercising a real effort;
d) The milestone payments are reasonable in proportion to the efforts exercised or in proportion to the risk involving the achievement of the milestone;
e) The time that elapses between payments is equivalent to the effort required to achieve the milestone.

Revenues from royalties:

Revenues from royalties are recognized as they accrue in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreement.

h. Research and development expenditures

Research expenditures are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when incurred.

i. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group evaluates the need to record an impairment of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is not recoverable. If the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment exceeds their recoverable amount, the property, plant and equipment are reduced to their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of sale and value in use. In measuring value in use, the expected future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the asset.

j. Financial instruments

1. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group determines the classification of the liability on the date of initial recognition. All liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. After initial recognition, the accounting treatment of financial liabilities is based on their classification as follows:

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

A liability may be designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, subject to the provisions of IAS 39.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost:

After initial recognition, payables and other payables, are measured based on their terms at amortized cost less directly attributable transaction costs using the effective interest method. The amortization of the effective interest is recognized in profit or loss in financing.

2. Fair value

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in an active market is determined by reference to market prices at the end of the reporting period. For financial instruments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same, discounted cash flow and other valuation models. A detailed analysis of the fair value measurement of financial instruments is provided in Note 10 below.

3. Issue of a unit of securities

The issue of a unit of securities involves the allocation of the proceeds received (before issue expenses) to the components of the securities issued in the unit based on the following order: financial derivatives and other financial instruments measured at fair value in each period. Then fair value is determined for financial liabilities and compound instruments that are presented at amortized cost. The consideration allocated to the equity instruments is determined as the residual value. The issuance costs are allocated to each component based on the amounts allocated to each component in the unit.

4. Derecognition of financial instruments

Financial liabilities:

A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, that is when the obligation is discharged, realized, cancelled or expires. A financial liability is extinguished when the debtor (i.e., the Group) discharges the liability by paying in cash, other financial assets, goods or services or shares, or is legally released from the liability.

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

When an existing financial liability is exchanged with another liability from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the above liabilities is recognized in profit or loss. If the exchange or modification is not substantial, it is accounted for as a change in the terms of the original liability and no gain or loss is recognized on the exchange.

k. Treasury shares

Company shares held by OphthaliX are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. Any gain or loss arising from a purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of treasury shares is recognized directly in equity.

l. Provisions

A provision in accordance with IAS 37 is recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the Group expects part or all of the expense to be reimbursed to the Company, such as in an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when it is virtually certain that it will be received by the Company. The expense is recognized in the income statement net of the reimbursed amount.

No provisions pursuant to IAS 37 have been identified.

m. Employee benefit liabilities

The Group has several employee benefit plans:

1. Short-term employee benefits:

Short-term employee benefits include salaries and social security contributions are recognized as expenses as the services are rendered. A liability in respect of a cash bonus is recognized when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to make such payment as a result of past service rendered by an employee and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2. Post-employment benefits:

The post-employment benefit plans are normally financed by contributions to insurance companies and classified as defined benefit plans.

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

The Company operates a defined benefit plan in respect of severance pay pursuant to the Severance Pay Law. According to the Severance Pay Law, employees are entitled to severance pay upon dismissal or retirement. The liability for termination of employment is measured using the projected unit credit method. The actuarial assumptions include rates of employee turnover and future salary increases based on the estimated timing of payment. The amounts are presented based on discounted expected future cash flows using a discount rate determined by reference to yields on government bonds with a term that matches the estimated term of the benefit obligation.

In respect of its severance pay obligation to certain of its employees, the Company makes current deposits in pension funds and insurance companies (the "Plan Assets"). Plan Assets comprise assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan Assets are not available to the Company's own creditors and cannot be returned directly to the Company.

The liability for employee benefits shown in the statement of financial position reflects the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets, less past service costs.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

n. Share-based payment transactions

The Company's employees and other service providers are entitled to remuneration in the form of equity-settled share-based payment transactions and certain employee and other service providers are entitled to remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions that are measured based on the increase in the Company's share price.

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at grant date. The fair value is determined using an acceptable option pricing model.

As for other service providers, the cost of the transactions is measured at the fair value of the goods or services received as consideration for equity instruments. In cases where the fair value of the goods or services received as consideration of equity instruments cannot be measured, they are measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized in profit or loss, together with a corresponding increase in equity, during the period which the performance and/or service conditions are to be satisfied, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the "Vesting Period"). The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at the end of each reporting period until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the Vesting Period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or income recognized in profit or loss represents the change between the cumulative expense recognized at the end of the reporting period and the cumulative expense recognized at the end of the previous reporting period.

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

If the Company modifies the conditions on which equity-instruments were granted, an additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement or is otherwise beneficial to the employee/other service provider at the modification date.

o. Loss per share

Losses per share are calculated by dividing the net loss attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Potential ordinary shares (warrants and unlisted options) are only included in the computation of diluted loss per share when their conversion increases loss per share from continuing operations. Potential ordinary shares that are converted during the period are included in diluted loss per share only until the conversion date and from that date in basic loss per share. The Company's share of loss of subsidiary is included based on the loss per share of OphthaliX multiplied by the number of shares held by the Company.

p. Reclassification:

Certain amounts in prior years have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

q. Change in accounting policy:

The Company has restated its financial statements as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 and for the two years ended December 31, 2012, in order to retroactively reflect the effect of the change in the accounting policy, as if the policy had always been applied.

Commencing from January 1, 2013, the Company applies retrospectively IAS 19, “Employee Benefits”. As a result of the application of IAS 19R, the Company has retroactively recognized actuarial gains and losses in other comprehensive income when incurred and not carried to profit or loss.

NOTE 3:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUPMTIONS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In the process of applying the significant accounting policies, the Group has made the following judgments which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

a. Judgments

Determining the fair value of share-based payment transactions

The fair value of share-based payment transactions is determined using an acceptable option-pricing model. The model includes data as to the share price and exercise price, and assumptions regarding expected volatility, expected life, expected dividend and risk-free interest rate.

NOTE 3:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUPMTIONS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

b. Estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that have an effect on the application of the accounting policies and on the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and expenses.

Changes in accounting estimates are reported in the period of the changes in estimates.

The key assumptions made in the financial statements concerning uncertainties at the end of the reporting period and the critical estimates computed by the Group that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Post-employment benefits.

The liability in respect of post-employment defined benefit plans is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about, among others, discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases and mortality rates. The carrying amount of the liability may be significantly affected by changes in such estimates.

NOTE 4:- DISCLOSURE OF NEW STANDARDS IN THE PERIOD PRIOR TO THEIR ADOPTION

a. Amendments to IAS 32, "Financial Instruments: Presentation regarding Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities":

The IASB issued amendments to IAS 32 regarding the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities. The amendments to IAS 32 clarify, among other things, the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off" (the "Right of Set-Off"). Among other things, the amendments to IAS 32 prescribe that the Right of Set-Off must be legally enforceable not only during the ordinary course of business of the parties to the contract but also in the event of bankruptcy or insolvency of one of the parties. The amendments to IAS 32 also state that in order for the Right of Set-Off to be currently available, it must not be contingent on a future event, there may not be periods during which the right is not available, or there may not be any events that will cause the right to expire. The amendments to IAS 32 are to be applied retrospectively with respect to financial statements for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2014 or thereafter. The Company believes that the amendments to IAS 32 will not have a material impact on its financial statements.

NOTE 4:- DISCLOSURE OF NEW STANDARDS IN THE PERIOD PRIOR TO THEIR ADOPTION (Cont.)

b. IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments":

1. The IASB issued IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments", the first part of Phase 1 of a project to replace IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 focuses mainly on the classification and measurement of financial assets and it applies to all financial assets within the scope of IAS 39.

According to IFRS 9, all financial assets (including hybrid contracts with financial asset hosts) should be measured at fair value upon initial recognition. In subsequent periods, debt instruments should be measured at amortized cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect the contractual cash flows; and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Notwithstanding the aforesaid, upon initial recognition, the Company may designate a debt instrument that meets both of the abovementioned conditions as measured at fair value through profit or loss if this designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (an "Accounting Mismatch") that would have otherwise arisen.

Subsequent measurement of all other debt instruments and financial assets should be at fair value. When an entity changes its business model for managing financial assets, it shall reclassify all affected financial assets. In all other circumstances, reclassification of financial instruments is not permitted.

Financial assets that are equity instruments should be measured in subsequent periods at fair value and the changes recognized in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income (loss), in accordance with the election by the Company on an instrument-by-instrument basis (amounts recognized in other comprehensive income cannot be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss). If equity instruments are held for trading, they should be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The IASB did not set a mandatory effective date for IFRS 9. Early application is permitted. Upon initial application, IFRS 9 should be applied retrospectively by providing the required disclosure or restating comparative figures, except as specified in IFRS 9.

NOTE 4:- DISCLOSURE OF NEW STANDARDS IN THE PERIOD PRIOR TO THEIR ADOPTION (Cont.)

2. Amendments regarding derecognition and financial liabilities (Phase 2) were published. According to those amendments, the provisions of IAS 39 will continue to apply to derecognition and to financial liabilities for which the fair value option has not been elected (designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss); that is, the classification and measurement provisions of IAS 39 will continue to apply to financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

   Pursuant to the amendments, the amount of the adjustment to the liability's fair value that is attributable to changes in credit risk should be presented in other comprehensive income. All other fair value adjustments should be presented in profit or loss. If presenting the fair value adjustment of the liability arising from changes in credit risk in other comprehensive income creates an Accounting Mismatch in profit or loss, then that adjustment should also be presented in profit or loss rather than in other comprehensive income.

   The IASB did not set a mandatory effective date for IFRS 9. Early application is permitted provided that the Company also adopts the provisions of IFRS 9 regarding the classification and measurement of financial assets (the first part of Phase 1). Upon initial application, the amendments are to be applied retrospectively by providing the required disclosure or restating comparative figures, except as specified in the amendments.

3. In November 2013, the IASB issued Phase 3 of IFRS 9 as part of the complete version of IFRS 9. Phase 3 of IFRS 9 includes the new hedge accounting requirements and related amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS 7 and IAS 39.

   Below are the significant principles of hedge accounting under IFRS 9 (2013):

   - Hedge accounting can be applied to the risk components of financial hedged items and non-financial hedged items provided that risk component is separately identifiable and can be reliably measured;

   - The hedge effectiveness test is to be made only on a qualitative basis and the quantitative effectiveness test of the 80%-125% range is eliminated. The test focuses on achieving the hedge objectives and the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument and the effect of credit risk on that relationship;

   - Adjustments of interaction between hedging instrument and hedged item can be made also after inception of the hedge if changes in hedging are required as part of risk management objective. In such case, no re-designation of the hedge is required; and

NOTE 4:- DISCLOSURE OF NEW STANDARDS IN THE PERIOD PRIOR TO THEIR ADOPTION (Cont.)

- The time value of an option, the forward element of a forward and foreign currency basis spread can be excluded from the designation of a financial instrument as the hedging instrument and accounted for as costs of hedging transaction. This means that, instead of affecting profit or loss like a trading instrument (speculative) these amounts are carried as transaction costs in other comprehensive income and amortized to profit or loss over the hedge period.

The IASB did not set a mandatory effective date for Phase 3 of IFRS 9. Entities may apply Phase 3 of IFRS 9 early provided that they also adopt the other provisions of IFRS 9.

As part of the amendments included in Phase 3 of IFRS 9, the provisions of Phase 2 regarding measurement of liabilities at fair value and presenting fair value changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income can be applied before applying any other requirements in IFRS 9.

The Company believes that IFRS 9 (including all its phases) will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

c. Amendments to IAS 36, "Impairment of Assets":

In May 2013, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 36, "Impairment of Assets" regarding the disclosure requirements of fair value less costs of disposal.

The amendments include additional disclosure requirements of the recoverable amount and fair value.

The additional disclosures include the fair value hierarchy, the valuation techniques and changes therein, the discount rates and the principal assumptions underlying the valuations.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2014 or thereafter.

The appropriate disclosures will be included in the Company's financial statements upon the first-time adoption of the amendments.

d. IFRIC 21, "Levies":

In May 2013, the IASB issued IFRIC 21, "Levies" (IFRIC 21") regarding levies imposed by governments through legislation. According to IFRIC 21, the liability to pay a levy will only be recognized when the activity that triggers payment occurs.

IFRIC 21 is effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2014 or thereafter. Earlier application is permitted.

The Company believes that IFRIC 21 will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

NOTE 4:- DISCLOSURE OF NEW STANDARDS IN THE PERIOD PRIOR TO THEIR ADOPTION (Cont.)

e. Amendment to IAS 19 regarding the accounting for contributions linked to service:

The IASB issued an amendment to the existing requirements of IAS 19 regarding contributions made by employees or third parties that are linked to service.

According to the amendment, if the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service (such as in cases where contributions are computed as a fixed percentage of employee's salary, the contributions are in fixed amount over the service period, the contributions are determined by the employee's age), contributions may be recognized as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered instead of attributing them to periods of service.

If contributions depend on the number of years during which service is rendered, these contributions should be attributed to periods of service by applying the same method of attribution in accordance with IAS 19.70 regarding attribution of benefit to periods of service.

The amendments to IAS 19 are to be applied retrospectively from the financial statements for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2014 or thereafter.

The Company believes that IAS 19 will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

NOTE 5:- ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	NIS in thousands	
Government authorities	201	112
Prepaid expenses and others	1,960	1,560
	2,161	1,672

NOTE 6:- OPHTHALIX SPIN OFF

a. Purchase agreement

On November 21, 2011, the Company consummated the acquisition of 82% of the issued and outstanding share capital of OphthaliX Inc. ("OphthaliX") (formerly: Denali Concrete Management Inc.) a U.S. public company whose shares are traded on the OTCBB (Over the Counter Bulletin Board) (symbol OTC BB: DCMG.OB).

The spin-off was consummated pursuant to an agreement dated June 5, 2011 (the "Spin-Off Agreement") to spin-off the Company's activity in the ophthalmology field to OphthaliX and, based on its conditions, the following agreements were signed:

NOTE 6:- OPHTHALIX SPIN OFF (Cont.)

a. Purchase agreement (Cont.)

1. The Spin-Off Agreement

According to the Spin-Off Agreement, the Company transferred to OphthaliX 100% of the issued and outstanding capital of Eye-Fite ("Eye-Fite"), the Company's former wholly-owned subsidiary, such that Eye-Fite became the wholly-owned subsidiary of OphthaliX in exchange for 8,000,000 shares of OphthaliX common stock, representing 86.7% of OphthaliX's issued and outstanding capital. In addition, the Company received 466,139 shares of OphthaliX common stock in exchange for 714,922 ordinary shares of the Company pursuant to the terms of a material private placement that the Company effected on November 21, 2011 at a price of $5.148 per share, which reflected a value for OphthaliX of approximately $50 million before the transfer of the Company's ordinary shares, described above, and before the material private placement fundraising for OphthaliX (the key elements of which are described below). The Company purchased 97,113 shares of OphthaliX common stock in the same private placement at the same price per share, or an aggregate purchase price of $5.148 per share.

Upon the closing of the transactions contemplated by the spin-off agreement, the Company appointed all of the members of OphthaliX's board of directors (three members of which are also members of the Company's board of directors). According to the spin-off agreement, OphthaliX will, among other things, continue the development processes, clinical trials and registration of the ophthalmic indications for CF101. The Company will provide certain services to OphthaliX under the services agreement detailed below.

The transaction was accounted for in the consolidated financial statements of Can-Fite as a continuation of the financial statements of Eye-Fite, together with a deemed issuance of shares to the pre-acquisition shareholders of Ophthalix. The deemed issuance of shares was in consideration for the listing of Eye-Fite in the U.S, and therefore it is in effect a share-based payment transaction.

The share-based payment transaction was accounted for in accordance with IFRS 2 "Share based payment". Consequently, the financial statements include a charge of NIS 11,060 thousand that represents the value of OphthaliX shares before the transaction. Additional issuance expenses in an amount of NIS 436 thousand were recorded in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income report.

Because OphthaliX was previously a shell company, the transaction has been accounted for in the Ophthalix financial statements as a reverse capitalization transaction in which the accounting acquiree is not a business.

NOTE 6:- OPHTHALIX SPIN OFF (Cont.)

a. Purchase agreement (Cont.)

2. Eye-Fite License agreement

A license agreement was entered into between the Company and Eye-Fite (the "Eye-Fite License Agreement") according to which the Company granted Eye-Fite a non-transferrable exclusive license, as set forth in the Eye-Fite License Agreement, for the use of the Company's know-how solely in the field of ophthalmic diseases for research, development, commercialization and marketing throughout the world. Eye-Fite is permitted to sublicense subject to the Eye-Fite License Agreement. As consideration for the grant of the license according to the Eye-Fite License Agreement, the Company received 1,000 ordinary shares of Eye-Fite, par value NIS 0.01 per share, representing 100% of the issued and outstanding share capital of Eye-Fite.

According to the Eye-Fite License Agreement with the U.S. National Institute of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("NIH"), Eye-Fite is obligated to make royalty payments to NIH.

All inventions resulting from the indication that is licensed thereunder shall belong to the Company whether it was invented solely by it, solely by Eye-Fite or by both in cooperation. However, the Company granted Eye-Fite an exclusive license to use these inventions in the field of ophthalmic diseases around the world at no consideration. The license will remain in effect until the expiration of the last patent licensed thereunder unless it is terminated sooner by a mutual agreement in writing or by one of the parties according to the clauses of the Eye-Fite License Agreement.

3. Services agreement

In addition to the Eye-Fite License Agreement, the Company, OphthaliX and Eye-Fite (OphthaliX and Eye-Fite are collectively referred to as "the Group") entered into a services agreement (the "Services Agreement") pursuant to which the Company provides management services to the Group with respect to all pre-clinical and clinical research studies, production and supply of the compounds related to the Eye-Fite License Agreement and payment for consultants that are listed in the agreement for their involvement in the clinical trials and in all the activities leading up to, and including, the commercialization of CF101 for ophthalmic indications.

As consideration for the rendering of services, as above, the Company will be paid only for its costs and expenses incurred in rendering the services plus 15%, as well as reimbursed for the expenses actually charged for the maintenance of patents underlying the license to Eye-Fite.

In February 2013, the Company's board of directors decided to defer the receipt of payments due to the Company according to the service agreement until Eye-Fite completed raising capital.

NOTE 6:- OPHTHALIX SPIN OFF (Cont.)

a. Purchase agreement (Cont.)

Further, the Company will be entitled to an additional payment of 2.5% of any revenues received by the Group for the rights to use the transferred know-how (the "Additional Payment").

The Company is entitled during a 5-year period from the date of the approval of the Services Agreement, to convert its right to the Additional Payment into 480,023 shares of OphthaliX (representing about 5% of OphthaliX shares on a fully diluted basis as of the date of closing the spin-off agreement) in consideration for the exercise price set forth in the services agreement. The Services Agreement shall remain in force for an unlimited period of time, however, following the first anniversary, each party is entitled to terminate the agreement upon six months' prior notice or, by special events, in an earlier notice as outlined in the services agreement.

4. Pre-ruling from the Income Tax

The Company received a pre-ruling decision from the Israeli Income Tax Authority which confirms (1) 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 (the "Ordinance"); (2) that OphthaliX is considered the receiving company pursuant to section 103c(7)(b) to the Ordinance; (3) 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 ("Change in Structure"); and (4) 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. The Company 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 the Company does not create liability for tax pursuant to the provisions of section 104a to the Ordinance.

b. OphthaliX Financing

With the completion of the spin-off transaction, as above, OphthaliX raised from a group of investors under a private placement (the "Group of Investors") approximately $3,330 thousand in exchange for the sale of 646,767 shares of OphthaliX common stock, representing about 6.20% of OphthaliX's issued and outstanding share capital after the above purchase ("OphthaliX Financing"). As part of the OphthaliX Fianancing, the Group of Investors requested that the Company's board of directors approve the OphthaliX Financing and also purchase shares from OphthaliX. Accordingly, the Company's CEO and director agreed to the request and invested $50 thousand after the audit committee and board of directors approved the transaction on November 21, 2011. In addition, another director in the Company purchased OphthaliX common stock from former OphthaliX shareholders for $75 thousand after the audit committee and board of directors approved the transaction on November 21, 2011.

NOTE 6:- OPHTHALIX SPIN OFF (Cont.)

b. OphthaliX Financing (Cont.)

The OphthaliX Financing was made at a share price of $5.148 per share, reflecting a value of approximately $50 million prior to closing. After the OphthaliX Financing, the Company holds about 82.3% of OphthaliX's issued and outstanding share capital on a fully-diluted basis and OphthaliX's value was approximately $56.5 million. Under the OphthaliX Financing, the Company agreed to carry out the following actions:

1. The rights under the License Agreement for the CF101 drug solely in the field of ophthalmic diseases will be transferred only against the allocation of OphthaliX shares to the Company and without any commitment to pay for the past for any reason whatsoever, except as detailed in the Eye-Fite License Agreement and the Services Agreement. OphthaliX will not be required to make to the Company any retroactive payments for the CF101 drug, except for the trials in dry eye syndrome (Phase III) and glaucoma (Phase II), which will be transferred to the Company at cost.

2. The Company has undertaken not to withdraw any money from Eye-Fite and/or OphthaliX, except the payment for the services agreement entered into between the Company and OphthaliX under which the Company is reimbursed for its cost plus 15% (see above description of the Services Agreement).

NOTE 7:- PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET

2013:

	Laboratory equipment	Computers, office furniture and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	NIS in thousands			
Cost:				
Balance at January 1, 2013	930	1,026	646	2,602
Purchases during the year	17	26	-	43
Disposals during the year	(67)	-	-	(67)
Balance at December 31, 2013	880	1,052	646	2,578
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance at January 1, 2013	902	909	632	2,443
Depreciation during the year	8	50	-	58
Disposals during the year	(66)	-	-	(66)
Balance at December 31, 2013	844	959	632	2,435
Depreciated cost at December 31, 2013	36	93	14	143

2012:

	Laboratory equipment	Computers, office furniture and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	NIS in thousands			
Cost:				
Balance at January 1, 2012	1,115	1,129	1,210	3,454
Purchases during the year	-	17	-	17
Disposals during the year	(185)	(120)	* (564)	(869)
Balance at December 31, 2012	930	1,026	646	2,602
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance at January 1, 2012	1,056	926	1,194	3,176
Depreciation during the year	28	56	2	86
Disposals during the year	(182)	(73)	* (564)	(819)
Balance at December 31, 2012	902	909	632	2,443
Depreciated cost at December 31, 2012	28	117	14	159

* The Company minimized the lab activity on the leased space in the beginning of 2012.

NOTE 8:- TRADE PAYABLES

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	NIS in thousands	
Trade Payables	1,782	2,595
Checks payable	274	226
	2,056	2,821

NOTE 9:- OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	NIS in thousands	
Employees and payroll accruals	954	582
Accrued expenses	4,322	4,004
	5,276	4,586

NOTE 10:- FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Classification of financial assets and liabilities

The financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position are classified by groups of financial instruments pursuant to IAS 39:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	NIS in thousands	
Financial assets:		
Receivables	201	121
Financial liabilities:		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	7,332	7,407
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	119	1,279

b. Financial risks factors

The Group's activities expose it to foreign exchange risk. The Group's comprehensive risk management plan focuses on activities that reduce to a minimum any possible adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

The Company's management identifies and manages financial risks.

NOTE 10:- FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk resulting from the exposure to different currencies, mainly the U.S. dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises on recognized assets and liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency other than the functional currency.
The Group acts to reduce the foreign exchange risk by managing an adequate part of the available liquid sources in or linked to the dollar.

c. Fair value

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, trade payables and other accounts payable approximate their fair value.

Classification of financial instruments by fair value hierarchy

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are classified in the statement of financial position in Level 1 (quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities).

d. Linkage terms of financial instruments

	December 31, 2013				
	In or linked to dollar	In or linked to Euro	Linked to Israeli CPI	Unlinked	Total
	NIS in thousands				
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	9,609	1,052	-	10,106	20,767
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	201	201
	9,609	1,052	-	10,307	20,968
Liabilities:					
Trade payables	1,568	43	-	445	2,056
Other accounts payable	2,339	1,425	-	1,512	5,276
Warrants exercisable into shares (Series 7)	-	-	119	-	119
	3,907	1,468	119	1,957	7,451

NOTE 10:- FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

	December 31, 2012				
	In or linked to dollar	In or linked to Euro	Linked to Israeli CPI	Unlinked	Total
	NIS in thousands				
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	3,952	6	-	320	4,278
Accounts receivable	-	-	30	91	121
	3,952	6	30	411	4,399
Liabilities:					
Trade payables	2,298	257	-	266	2,821
Other accounts payable	2,749	-	-	1,837	4,586
Warrants exercisable into shares (Series 6)	-	-	149	-	149
Warrants exercisable into shares (Series 7)	-	-	773	-	773
Warrants exercisable into shares (Series 8)	-	-	357	-	357
	5,047	257	1,279	2,103	8,686

e. Sensitivity tests relating to changes in market factors

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	NIS in thousands	
Sensitivity test to changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rate:		
Gain (loss) from the change on financial instruments:		
Increase of 10% in exchange rate	570	(110)
Decrease of 10% in exchange rate	(570)	110
Sensitivity test to changes in the market price of listed securities:		
Gain (loss) from the change:		
Increase of 10% in market price	(12)	(128)
Decrease of 10% in market price	12	128

Sensitivity tests and the main work assumptions:

The selected changes in the relevant risk variables were determined based on management's estimate as to reasonable possible changes in these risk variables.

NOTE 10:- FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

The Group has performed sensitivity tests of principal market risk factors that are liable to affect its reported operating results or financial position. The sensitivity tests present the profit or loss in respect of each financial instrument for the relevant risk variable chosen for that instrument as of each reporting date. The test of risk factors was determined based on the materiality of the exposure of the operating results or financial condition of each risk with reference to the functional currency and assuming that all the other variables are constant.

Based on the Group's policy, the Group generally mitigates the currency risk arising from recognized assets and recognized liabilities denominated in foreign currency other than the functional currency by maintaining part of the available liquid sources in deposits in foreign currency. Accordingly, the main currency exposures presented in the sensitivity tables are for those deposits.

NOTE 11:- EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES, NET

Employee benefits consist of short-term benefits and post-employment benefits.

Post-employment benefits

According to the labor laws and Severance Pay Law in Israel, the Company is required to pay compensation to an employee upon dismissal or retirement or to make current contributions in defined contribution plans pursuant to section 14 to the Severance Pay Law, as specified below. The Company's liability is accounted for as a post-employment benefit. The computation of the Company's employee benefit liability is made in accordance with a valid employment contract based on the employee's salary and employment term which establish the entitlement to receive the compensation.

In 2009, management accepted a decision according to which although section 14 applies, as above, the Company would pay all compensation upon dismissal of employees pursuant to the conditions of the Severance Pay Law.

In accordance with the abovementioned, since 2009, the Group does not contribute to defined contribution plans, but only to defined benefit plans.

The post-employment employee benefits are financed by contributions classified as a defined benefit plan as follows:

A defined benefit plan:

The Company accounts for the part of the compensation payments as a defined benefit plan for which an employee benefits liability is recognized and for which the Company deposits amounts in qualifying insurance policies.

NOTE 11:- EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES, NET (Cont.)

a. Expenses recognized in profit or loss:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	NIS in thousands		
Current service cost	146	149	161
Interest cost on benefit obligation	32	36	47
Expected return on plan assets	(33)	(29)	(32)
Total employee benefit expenses	145	156	176
Actual return on plan assets	77	98	(28)

b. The plan liabilities, net:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	NIS in thousands	
Defined benefit obligation	(1,120)	(849)
Fair value of plan assets	991	781
Total liabilities, net	(129)	(68)

c. Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation:

	2013	2012
	NIS in thousands	
Balance at January 1, 2013	(849)	(1,067)
Recognized in profit or loss:		
Interest cost	(32)	(36)
Current service cost	(146)	(149)
Recognized in other comprehensive loss:		
Net actuarial loss	(93)	(27)
Other:		
Benefits paid	-	430
Balance at December 31, 2013	(1,120)	(849)

d. Plan assets:

1) Plan assets comprise assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund and qualifying insurance policies.

NOTE 11:- EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES, NET (Cont.)

2) The movement in the fair value of the plan assets:

	2013	2012
	NIS in thousands	
Balance at January 1, 2013	781	877
Recognized in profit or loss:		
Expected return	33	29
Recognized in other comprehensive loss:		
Net actuarial loss	44	69
Other:		
Contributions by employer	133	123
Withdrawals from the plan	-	(317)
Balance at December 31, 2013	991	781

e. The principal assumptions underlying the defined benefit plan:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	%	
Discount rate of the plan liability	3.73	3.77
Expected rate of return on plan assets	4.20	4.28
Future salary increases	3.50	3.50

f. Sensitivity tests to significant changes of:

		Increase (decrease) of the plan liabilities, net	
		December 31, 2013	
	Rate of change	Increase in Rate of change	Decrease in Rate of change
	%	NIS in thousands	
Salary	1	51	(38)
Interest	0.5	(20)	23
Israeli CPI	0.5	-	1
Employees turnover	20	3	(3)

NOTE 12:- TAXES ON INCOME

a. Corporate tax rates:

1. Israeli taxation:

The Israeli corporate tax rate was 24% in 2011, 25% in 2012 and 25% in 2013. On August 5, 2013, the Knesset issued the Law for Changing National Priorities (Legislative Amendments for Achieving Budget Targets for 2013 and 2014), 2013, which consists, among others, of fiscal changes whose main aim is to enhance the collection of taxes in those years.

These changes include, among others, increasing the Israeli corporate tax rate from 25% to 26.5% effective from January 1, 2014. There are also other changes such as taxation of revaluation gains effective from August 1, 2013. The provisions regarding revaluation gains will become effective only after the publication of regulations defining what should be considered as "retained earnings not subject to corporate tax" and regulations that set forth provisions for avoiding double taxation of overseas assets. As of the date of approval of these financial statements, these regulations have not been issued.

2. Income tax on non-Israeli subsidiary:

The principal tax rate applicable to OphthaliX whose place of incorporation is the U.S. is a weighted tax at the rate of about 40% (Federal tax, State tax and City tax of the city where OphthaliX operates).

b. Final tax assessments:

The Company received final tax assessments through 2008.

The related company, OphthaliX and Eye-Fite, has not received final tax assessments since its incorporation.

c. Carryforward losses for tax purposes and other temporary differences:

Carryforward operating tax losses of the Company total approximately NIS 253,365 thousand as of December 31, 2013.

A deferred tax asset relating to carryforward operating losses of approximately NIS 67,141 thousand was not recognized because its utilization in the foreseeable future is not probable.

Ophthalix is subject to U.S. income taxes. As of December 31, 2013, the Company has net operating loss carryforwards for federal income tax purposes of approximately $ 1,188 thousand (app. NIS 4,123 thousand) which expire in the years 2018 to 2032. The Company has no operating loss carry forwards for state income tax purposes.

d. Theoretical tax:

The reconciliation between the tax expense, assuming that all the income and expenses, gains and losses in the statement of income were taxed at the statutory tax rate and the taxes on income recorded in profit or loss arising from carryforward tax losses for which the Company did not create a deferred tax asset since its utilization in the foreseeable future is not expected.

NOTE 13:- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

a. Liabilities to pay royalties:

1. According to the license agreement signed on January 29, 2003 with the U.S. National Institute of Health ("NIH") (through the US Public Health Service, "PHS") (the "PHS Agreement"), the Company is committed to pay royalties as follows:

a) A minimum annual payment of $50 thousand, which is non-refundable.

b) 4%-5.5% of the Company's total net revenues from sales of licensed products or from conducting tests, as defined in the PHS Agreement, on a consolidated basis, out of which 1.75%-2.75% may be offset against royalties that the Company is required to pay another third party. As of December 31, 2013, no accrual or payment has been made hereunder.

c) Royalties in a total of up to $700 thousand, subject to meeting certain drug development milestones as defined in the PHS Agreement. as follows: (i) $25 thousand upon first Phase I initiation per indication; (ii) $75 thousand upon first Phase II initiation per indication; (iii) $100 thousand upon first Phase III initiation per indication; and (iv) $500 thousand upon approval by the FDA or any other regulatory authority.

d) Additional payments totaling 20% of total payments received from any sub-licensee, out of which 2% may be offset against royalties that the Company is required to pay another third party. As of December 31, 2013, no accrual or payment has been made hereunder.

The agreement will remain in effect until the expiration of the last patent, unless it is terminated sooner by one of the parties, according to the PHS Agreement.

On February 4, 2013, a second revised agreement was signed for updating the milestone dates. These revised agreements have no effect on the original license terms. In addition, CF101 and CF102 are defined in the agreements. The Company and OphthaliX accrued expenses as of December 31, 2013, with respect to NIH agreement in the amount of NIS 1,215 thousand ($ 350 thousand).

NOTE 13:- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (Cont.)

2. According to the patent license agreement signed on November 2, 2009 with the Leiden University in the Netherlands, which is affiliated with the NIH, the Company is committed to pay royalties as follows:

   a) A one-time concession commission of € 25 thousand;
   b) Annual royalties of € 10 thousand until the clinical trials commence;
   c) 2%-3% of net sales (as defined in the agreement) received by the Company;
   d) Royalties in a total amount of up to €850 thousand based on certain progress milestones in the license stages of the products, which are the subject of the patent under the agreement, as follows: (i) €50 thousand upon initiation of Phase I studies; (ii) €100 thousand upon initiation of Phase II studies; (iii) €200 thousand upon initiation of Phase III studies; and (iv) €500 thousand upon marketing approval by any regulatory authority.
   e) If the agreement is sublicensed to another company, the Company will provide the Leiden University royalties at a rate of 10%. A merger, consolidation or any other change in ownership will not be viewed as an assignment of the agreement as discussed in this paragraph.

   As of December 31, 2013, no accrual is recorded with respect to Leiden University.

b. Commitments and license agreements:

1. As for engagements with the Company's directors and CEO, see Note 20(c).

2. On September 22, 2006, the Company signed an exclusive license agreement regarding inflammatory indicators, including rheumatoid arthritis indicators (excluding eye disease indicators) with a public Japanese company, Seikagaku Corporation (the "Japanese Corporation"), for the use, development and marketing of the Company's CF101 drug in Japan only.

   According to the agreement, the Company is entitled to receive the following amounts:

   a) A non-refundable amount of $ 3 million (gross) (NIS 12,909 thousand) paid immediately upon signing the agreement. This amount was included in the Company's revenues in its financial statements for 2006.
   b) An amount of $ 500 thousand (gross) on January 1 of each year starting from January 1, 2007, until the earlier of the date of filing an application for a new drug with the Japanese regulatory authorities and the beginning of the fifth year from the date of signing (until January 1, 2011). As a result the Company recorded NIS 1,785 in 2011.
   c) An amount equal to $12 million (gross) based on the Japanese Corporation's progress milestones in the development of the CF101 for treating rheumatoid arthritis in Japan as follows: (i) $1 million following the commencement of a Phase I clinical trial of the CF101 drug by the Japanese Corporation (such amount was received and included in the Company's revenues in the year ended December 31, 2008); (ii) $5 million upon marketing authorization in Japan for the first indication; (iii) $1.5 million upon commencement of a Phase II clinical trial of the CF101 drug by the Japanese Corporation for the first indication in Japan; (vi) $2.5 million upon submission of a new drug application to the appropriate regulatory authority in Japan for the first indication; and (v) $2 million if the Japanese Corporation does not employ Bridging Strategy (as defined in the agreement) upon commencement of a Phase III clinical trial by the Japanese corporation for the first indication.

NOTE 13:- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (Cont.)

d) An aggregate amount of $ 2 million (gross) received in 2006 and 2007 ($ 1 million each year) based on milestones underlying the Company's Phase IIb clinical trial in rheumatoid arthritis indicators. These amounts were included in the Company's financial statements for said years under participation in research and development expenses, based on the milestones met by the Company according to the agreement.

e) If the Japanese Corporation decides to develop CF101 for the treatment of indications other than rheumatoid arthritis, the Company will be entitled to at least an additional $1 million (gross) based on milestones met in the development of CF101 for such other indications as follow: (i) $3 million upon marketing authorization in Japan for the second indication; and (ii) $1 million upon the commencement of each Phase III clinical trial in Japan for each indication after the first indication.

In addition to the amounts detailed above, the Company will be entitled to royalties of 7%-12% on sales of the CF101 marketed by the Japanese Corporation according to the agreement and on additional revenues from sales of raw materials to the Japanese corporation for the purpose of the development, production and marketing of the CF101. If the Japanese corporation decides to produce the raw materials itself, the Company will be entitled to an additional $ 1 million (gross). Furthermore, according to the agreement, the Company will be entitled to receive additional amounts if the Japanese corporation requests information regarding the results of other clinical trials conducted by the Company in the future. The Company is committed to pay 5% of the above amounts as brokerage commission to a Japanese company which brokered the agreement. The agreement is for an indefinite period.

3. On December 22, 2008, the Company signed an agreement regarding the provision of a license for its CF101 drug with a South Korean pharmaceutical company, Kwang Dong Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. (the "Korean License Agreement" and the "Korean Company", respectively). According to the license agreement, the Company granted the Korean Company a license to use, develop and market its CF101 drug for treating only rheumatoid arthritis only in the Republic of Korea.

According to the license agreement, the Company is entitled to receive the following amounts:

a) A non-refundable amount of $300 thousand that was received on the effective date of the license agreement in 2006, and up to $1.2 million (gross) based on the Company's achievement of certain milestones as follows: (i) $200 thousand upon the public announcement of the data from the Can-Fite Phase IIb clinical trial (such amount was received and included in the Company's revenue for the year ended December 31, 2010); (ii) $200 thousand upon commencement of the first clinical study by the Korean Company in the Republic of Korea; (iii) $200 thousand upon submission by the Korean Company of a new drug application in the Republic of Korea; (iv) $300 thousand upon all approval, licenses or authorizations of any regulatory authority necessary for the commercial marketing, sale and use of the product in the United States, in the European Union as a whole or in any one of the following countries: Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, France or Switzerland; and (v) $300 thousand upon commercial launch of the product in the Republic of Korea.

NOTE 13:- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (Cont.)

b) The Company is entitled to annual royalties of 7% based on sales of CF101 in Korea as marketed by the Korean Company according to the Korean License Agreement.

4. Lease commitments:

The Company lease motor vehicles through operating leases. The lease is for a periods ending August 2016. Future minimum lease commitments under non-cancelable operating leases as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

	NIS in thousands
2014	147
2015	110
2016	26
	283

Lease expenses for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 were approximately 293, 246 and 229, respectively.

NOTE 14:- EQUITY

In May 2013, the Company's authorized share capital and the issued and outstanding share capital were consolidated at the ratio of 1:25. All ordinary shares, warrants and options and per share amounts have been adjusted to give retroactive effect to these reverse splits for all periods presented (See Note 14.d.6).

a. Composition of share capital:

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Authorized	Issued and outstanding	Authorized	Issued and outstanding
Ordinary shares of NIS 0.25 par value each	10,000,000	4,037,389	5,000,000	2,733,799

NOTE 14:- EQUITY (Cont.)

b. Movement in share capital:

Issued and outstanding capital:

	Number of shares	NIS par value
Balance at December 31, 2011	10,423,427	2,605,857
Movement during 2012:		
Issue of share capital	486,720	121,680
Exercise of warrants (Series 5) (Note 14.d.2)	933	233
Exercise of unlisted share options	24,116	6,029
Balance at December 31, 2012	10,935,196	2,733,799
Movement during 2013:		
Issue of share capital	4,862,836	1,215,709
Exercise of warrants (Series 8, 10, 11) (Notes 14.d.7-10)	2,940	735
Exercise of unlisted share options (Note 14.d.5)	348,582	87,146
Balance at December 31, 2013	16,149,554	4,037,389

c. Rights attached to shares:

All ordinary shares have equal rights for all intent and purposes and each ordinary share confers its holder:

1. The right to be invited and participate in all the Company's general meetings, both annual and regular, and the right to one vote per ordinary share owned in all votes and in all Company's general meeting participated.

2. The right to receive dividends if and when declared and the right to receive bonus shares if and when distributed.

3. The right to participate in the distribution of the Company's assets upon liquidation.

4. Quoted on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange.

d. Issue of shares and warrants and changes in equity:

1. On November 16, 2011, the Company offered securities to the public according to a shelf proposal report which was published on the basis of a shelf prospectus which the Company published on May 27, 2010. The securities were offered to the public in 3,963 units at a price of NIS 1.61 thousand per unit. Each unit comprised of 100 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, at NIS 0.5 per share, 1,250 warrants (Series 6) and 2,500 warrants (Series 7) (both series of warrants at no consideration). The total net proceeds amounted to approximately NIS 5,976 thousand (net of issuance expenses of approximately NIS 406 thousand). The shares were approved for listing on November 16, 2011. The issuance proceeds were received on November 22, 2011.

NOTE 14:- EQUITY (Cont.)

d. Issue of shares and warrants and changes in equity (Cont.):

2. On March 26, 2012, 23,333 warrants (Series 5) were exercised into 933 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company in consideration of an exercise increment of approximately NIS 76 thousand. The remaining 13,226,667 warrants (Series 5) which had not been exercised expired on March 31, 2012.

3. On May 1, 2012, the Company offered securities to the public according to a shelf proposal report which was published on the basis of a shelf prospectus which the Company published on May 27, 2010. The securities were offered to the public in 4,000 units at a minimum price of NIS 1,431 per unit. Each unit comprised of 120 ordinary shares at NIS 0.477 per share, 2,000 warrants (Series 8) and 3,000 warrants (Series 9) (both series of warrants at no consideration). Every 25 warrants (Series 8) were exercisable into one ordinary share, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company in consideration of NIS 0.55, linked to the Israeli CPI with the base index being the CPI of March 2012. The exercise period of the warrants was until May 1, 2013. In addition, every 25 warrants (Series 9) are exercisable into one ordinary share, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company in consideration of NIS 0.85, unlinked. The exercise period of the warrants is until May 1, 2015.

   Due to an oversubscription, 4,056 units were purchased at NIS 1,440 per unit for total proceeds of NIS 5,349 thousand (net of issue expenses of approximately NIS 491 thousand). The issuance proceeds were received on May 2, 2012. The shares included in the units were listed for trading on May 1, 2012. The Series 8 warrants expired on December 31, 2013.

4. On February 5, 2013, the Company offered securities to the public according to a shelf proposal report which was published on the basis of a shelf prospectus which the Company published on July 26, 2012. The securities were offered to the public in 6,927 units at a minimum unit price of NIS 3,144 per unit. Each unit comprised of 400 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company at NIS 7.86 per share, 5,000 warrants (Series 10) and 5,000 warrants (Series 11) (both series of warrants at no consideration). Every 25 warrants (Series 10) are exercisable into one ordinary share, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company for NIS 0.394, with the warrants being initially linked to the Israeli consumer price index for December 2012. The warrants are exercisable until October 31, 2015. In addition every 25 warrants (Series 11) are exercisable into one ordinary share, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company for NIS 0.392, with the warrants being initially linked to the Israeli consumer price index for December 2012. The warrants are exercisable until April 30, 2016.

   Due to an oversubscription, 7,477 units were purchased at a price of NIS 3,544 per unit for total proceeds of NIS 23,926 thousand (net of issuance expenses of approximately NIS 2,572 thousand). The issuance proceeds were received on February 5, 2013. The shares included in the units were listed for trading on February 5, 2013.

NOTE 14:- EQUITY (Cont.)

d. Issue of shares and warrants and changes in equity (Cont.):

As part of the February 5, 2013 financing, the Company's board of directors approved the grant to certain of the Company's external advisors of 1,682,000 warrants (Series 10) exercisable into 67,280 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company. The grant was included in the issuance expenses of the Company in connection with the financing round. The exercise price of the warrants (Series 10) is NIS 0.394 per warrant. The warrants (Series 10) expire on October 31, 2015. A total amount of NIS 125 was recorded as capital reserve from share based payment.

On August 1, 2013 and August 4, 2013, a general meeting of the shareholders and the holders of warrants (Series 10 and Series 11), respectively, approved a settlement according to which the exercise price of such warrants (Series 10 and Series 11) will no longer be linked to the Israeli consumer price index. On August 20, 2013, the District Court in Lod, Israel approved such settlement. The settlement changes the classification of the warrants (Series 10 and Series 11) from liabilities to equity instruments, thereby increasing the Company's shareholders' equity, which in turn may be required to meet certain listing standards of certain U.S. national securities exchanges.

5. During 2013, an interested party to the Company exercised 8,714,576 unlisted options into 348,582 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company for consideration of approximately NIS 87 thousand.

6. On May 2, 2013, the annual general meeting of the Company's shareholders approved a reverse stock split of one share for each twenty five shares outstanding (1:25) (the "Reverse Split"). The Reverse Split became effective as of the close of business on May 10, 2013. The Company's authorized share capital after the Reverse Split was NIS 10 million divided into 40 million ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company. All ordinary shares, warrants, options, per share data and exercise prices included in these financial statements and notes for all periods presented have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the Reverse Split with respect to the Company's share capital.

According to the terms of the warrants (Series 6 through Series 11) and according to the terms of the Company's unlisted options issued in private placements to directors, employees, advisors and officers pursuant to the option plan, which the Company adopted on September 30, 2003, the number of shares deriving from the exercise of any warrant will be proportionately adjusted to account for the Reverse Split such that each option and warrant may be exercised into 0.04 of one consolidated ordinary share, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company. The exercise price of each option and warrant will not change. However, the exercise price paid per one ordinary share will be the exercise price of each option and warrant multiplied by 25.

7. On June 23, 2013, 6,000 warrants (Series 8) were exercised to purchase 240 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company for total consideration of approximately NIS 4 thousand.

NOTE 14:- EQUITY (Cont.)

d. Issue of shares and warrants and changes in equity (Cont.):

8. On November 17, 2013 30,000 warrants (Series 8) were exercised to purchase 1,200 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company for total consideration of approximately NIS 23 thousand.

9. On December 26, 2013 25,000 warrants (Series 10) were exercised to purchase 1,000 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company for total consideration of approximately NIS 10 thousand.

10. On December 26, 2013 12,500 warrants (Series 11) were exercised to purchase 500 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company for total consideration of approximately NIS 5 thousand.

11. On October 23, 2013, the Company offered securities to the public according to a shelf proposal report which was published on the basis of a shelf prospectus which the Company published on July 26, 2012. The securities were offered to the public in 3,600 units at the minimum unit price of NIS 5,000 thousand per unit. Each unit comprised of 500 ordinary shares at NIS 10 per share and 375 warrants (Series 12) for no additional consideration.

    Due to an oversubscription, 3,675 units were purchased at a price of NIS 5,800 per unit for total proceeds of NIS 20,138 thousands (net of issuance expenses of approximately NIS 1,177 thousands). The issuance proceeds were received on October 23, 2013. Until the use of issuance proceeds, the issuance proceeds are to be held in the Company's accounts and will be invested by it in accordance with the Company's investment policy as in place from time to time, provided that every aforesaid investment will be secure investments, including and without derogating from the generality of the aforesaid, a shekel interest bearing deposit account or foreign currency interest bearing deposit account. The shares included in the units were listed for trading on October 23, 2013.

    On October 22, 2013, the Company's board of directors approved the grant to certain of the Company's external advisors of 91,875 warrants (Series 12) exercisable into 91,875 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company. The grant was included in the issuance expenses of the Company in connection with the financing round. The exercise price of the options is NIS 15.29 per option and the options are not linked to the Israeli Consumer Price Index. The warrants (Series 12) expire on October 22, 2016. A total amount of NIS 159 was recorded as capital reserve from share based payment.

12. On November 2013 the Company’s board of directors approved the private placement of 34,536 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company. Upon issuance, the proceeds of such private placement will be approximately $100 thousand, which represent a price of $2.90, or NIS 10.23, per ordinary share. Such price per share is equal to the closing price per share of the Company's ordinary shares on the TASE on November 3, 2013. The shares were listed for trading on the TASE on November 13, 2013.

NOTE 14:- EQUITY (Cont.)

d. Issue of shares and warrants and changes in equity (Cont.):

13. On November 17, 2013, the NSYE MKT LLC approved the listing of the Company's American Depositary Shares for trading on the NYSE MKT. Such trading commenced on November 19, 2013.

e. Warrants classified as liability:

The Company had 4,953,750 registered warrants (Series 6) that were exercisable into 198,150 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company. The warrants (Series 6) expired on October 30, 2013.

The Company has 9,907,500 registered warrants (Series 7) that are exercisable into 396,300 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company, in every trading day except from the 12th to the 16th of each calendar month from their admission to trading through November 16, 2013 for the exercise price of NIS 0.80 per share, linked to the Israeli CPI for October 2011. Since the exercise price is linked to the Israeli CPI, these warrants are classified as a liability in the financial statements which are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

On November 7, 2013 the Company filed an application with the District Court in Petach-Tikva, Israel to approve an extension of all warrants (Series 7) until March 31, 2014.

On November 20, 2013, the District Court in Petach-Tikva, Israel approved the convening of a general meeting of the Company's shareholders and a meeting of the holders of warrants (Series 7) of the Company to approve the extension of the exercise period of the warrants (Series 7) until March 31, 2014. The meetings that convened on January 6, 2014 approved the extension and on January 27, 2014 the District Court in Petach-Tikva approved the extension until March 31, 2014.

The Company had 8,112,000 registered warrants (Series 8) that were exercisable into 324,480 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company. The warrants (Series 8) expired on December 31, 2013.

f. Warrants classified as equity:

The Company has 12,168,000 registered warrants (Series 9) that are exercisable into 486,720 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company, from their admission to trading through May 1, 2015 for the exercise price of NIS 0.85 per share unlinked. These warrants are exercisable until May 1, 2015.

The Company has 37,385,000 registered warrants (Series 10). Every 25 warrants (Series 10) are exercisable into one ordinary share, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company for NIS 0.394 per share unlinked. The warrants are exercisable until October 31, 2015.

The Company has 37,385,000 registered warrants (Series 11). Every 25 warrants (Series 11) are exercisable into one ordinary share, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company for NIS 0.392 per share unlinked. The warrants are exercisable until April 30, 2016.

The Company has 1,378,125 registered warrants (Series 12). Every 25 warrants (Series 12) are exercisable into one ordinary share, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company for NIS 15.29 per share unlinked. The warrants are exercisable until October 22, 2016.

NOTE 14:- EQUITY (Cont.)

g. Unlisted share options:

On October 21, 2010, the Company entered into an investment with an investor, according to which it granted the Company a put option that expired on October 28, 2010 as a result of the investor's participation in a financing round of the Company involving ordinary shares to be registered on the TASE.

As part of the arrangement, the Company issued to the investor 12,550,644 unlisted share options which are exercisable into 502,026 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company, for an exercise price of NIS 0.6 per option. The share options are exercisable immediately for a period of 42 months from the effective date.

The average fair value of the investor's share options as of the effective date was NIS 0.399 per option. The share options are classified as an equity component in the financial statements.

The shares issuable upon the exercise of the unlisted share options were admitted to trading on January 26, 2011.

h. Treasury shares:

As of December 31, 2013, the Company's shares held by OphthaliX were 446,827 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share.

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	%	
Percentage of issued capital	2.77	6.54

NOTE 15:- SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS

a. Total share-based payment expenses recognized in 2013, 2012 and 2011 was as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	NIS in thousand		
Research and development expenses	92	144	144
General and administrative expenses	2,622	1,312	175
	2,714	1,456	319

There have been no modifications or cancellations to the benefit plans granted during 2011. The modifications during 2012 and 2013, are described in and Note 15b(5) and (12).

NOTE 15:- SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS (Cont.)

b. Share-based payment transactions granted by the Company:

1. On February 15, 2011, the Company's board of directors approved the employment contract of a senior officer, as well as an immaterial grant to the officer, subject to the approval of the employment contract by the parties. On February 22, 2011, the parties signed the employment contract.

   According to the agreement, the Company granted to the senior officer, at no consideration, 230,000 unlisted share options of the Company that are exercisable into 9,200 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company. The exercise price of the options is NIS 0.754 per option. The options vest quarterly over a period of four years (1/16 per quarter) from the date of grant. The contractual term of the options is ten years from the date of grant. The fair value on the grant date was approximately NIS 106 thousand.

2. As for the grant of additional share options to senior interested parties, see Note 20(c).

3. On February 2, 2012, OphthaliX granted a member of OphthaliX's board of directors 235,000 options to purchase 52,222 shares of common stock of OphthaliX at the exercise price of $9 per share. The options vest over 36 months so long as the director remains a member of OphthaliX's board of directors until fully vested. The options expire ten years from the date of grant.

   The following inputs were used as a basis in determining the fair value of the share options using the binomial model: closing price of OphthaliX's stock, $ 9.5, average risk-free interest of 0.92%, life of the options of 10 years, volatility of 80%, and distribution of annual dividend of 0%.

   The fair value of the options was determined at NIS 1,261 thousand at the grant date.

4. On April 2, 2012, the Company's board of directors approved, and the Company granted to its employees and senior employees an aggregate of 500,000 unlisted options of the Company that are exercisable into 20,000 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company. The exercise price of the options is NIS 0.385 per option.

   According to the binomial model, the fair value of the options for each of the employees on the date of grant was NIS 0.198 per option and a total of NIS 17,785 for all options, based on the following inputs: closing price of the Company's shares, as above, ranges of risk-free interest of 2.61%-6.65%, life of options of 10 years, volatility range of 51.62%-74.12%, annual employee turnover of 5%, early exercise factor of 2 and distribution of annual dividend of 0%.

   According to the binomial model, the fair value of the options for each of the senior employees on the date of grant was NIS 0.215 per option and a total of NIS 77,259 for all options, based on the following inputs: closing price of the Company's share, as above, ranges of risk-free interest of 2.61%-6.65%, life of options of 10 years, annual standard deviation range of 51.62%-74.12%, annual employee turnover of 5%, early exercise factor of 2.5 and distribution of annual dividend of 0%.

NOTE 15:- SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS (Cont.)

b. Share-based payment transactions granted by the Company (Cont.):

The optionees are entitled to exercise the options over 48 months from the allocation date such that 1/16 of the number of options granted to each optionee, as above, is exercisable every quarter. The term of the options is 10 years from the grant date.

The shares were admitted to trading on May 2, 2012.

The fair value of the options was determined at NIS 95 thousand at the grant date.

5. On May 8, 2012, the general meeting approved the extension of the exercise period for 2,032,136 unlisted options of the Company originally granted in 2007 to a director in the Company for a period of five years at an exercise price of NIS 1.25 by another five years for a total exercise period of ten years from the date of grant (i.e. until May 9, 2017). Since the director is entitled to exercise all the options held by him, the Company recognized an immediate expense of approximately NIS 248 thousand in the financial statements.

6. Following the approval of the board of directors of the Company on June 7, 2012, on July 30, 2012, the Company's general meeting approved the grant to directors of the Company of 450,000 unlisted options which are exercisable into 18,000 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company for an exercise price of NIS 0.6 per option.

According to the binomial model, the economic value of the options for each of the directors as of the date of the board approval was NIS 0.17 per option and a total of NIS 72,831 for all the options based on the following assumptions: a closing price of the Company's share of NIS 0.365, a range of risk-free interests of 2.23%-6.95%, an option term of ten years, volatility of 55.13%-73.45%, annual turnover rate of 5%, early exercise factor of 2.5 and annual dividend distribution rate of 0%.

Each of the optionees will be entitled to exercise one half of the options granted to it immediately upon grant and the other half once a quarter over a period of two years.

On August 20, 2012, the general director of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange approved the listing of the options for trading. The fair value was NIS 73 thousand at the grant date.

In 2012, 602,889 unlisted options were exercised by employees into 24,116 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company for total proceeds of approximately NIS 176 thousand.

7. On January 2013, the board of directors of OphthaliX, approved the adoption of an annex to the 2012 Stock Incentive Plan of OphthaliX (the “2012 Plan”). This annex only applies to the Israeli grantees in order to comply with the requirements set by the Israeli law in general and in particular with the provisions of section 102 of the Israeli tax ordinance.

NOTE 15:- SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS (Cont.)

b. Share-based payment transactions granted by the Company (Cont.):

8. On February 28, 2013, the board of directors of OphthaliX approved the appointment of Barak Singer as the new Chief Executive Officer of OphthaliX, effective March 1, 2013. The board of directors also approved an amendment, dated February 28, 2013, to the existing employment agreement and non-competition agreement, dated February 22, 2011, between the Company and Mr. Singer whereby Mr. Singer will serve as Chief Executive Officer of OphthaliX while at the same time continuing to serve as Vice-President of Business Development of the Company. He is required to devote approximately 50% of his time to each position and the Company will pay one-half of the compensation owed to Mr. Singer under the employment agreement.

   On April 22, 2013, the board of directors of OphthaliX approved the grant of options to Mr. Singer. In accordance with the option agreement, he received options to acquire 104,412 shares of common stock of OphthaliX at an exercise price of $5.29 (the "Time Based Options") which expire ten years from the grant date. The Time Based Options vest over a period of three years on a quarterly basis over twelve consecutive quarters from the date of commencement of the employment of Mr. Singer. In addition, the Company's board of directors also approved the grant of an aggregate of 469,855 options to Mr. Singer, to acquire 104,412 shares of common stock of OphthaliX at an exercise price of $5.29 in accordance with the terms of the 2012 Plan, and which expire ten years from the grant date. These options vest upon the achievement of certain business and financial milestones, as defined in the agreement governing the same. As of December 31, 2013 management believes that it is not probable that each of the milestones will be satisfied.

9. On March 21, 2013, the Company's board of directors approved a grant of 740,000 unlisted options which are exercisable into 29,600 shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company to two employees of the Company, three senior officers and three advisors. The exercise price of the options is NIS 0.326 per option. The options vest each quarter over a period of 48 months from the date of grant. According to the binomial model, the weighted average of the fair value of the options on the date of grant was NIS 0.204 per option and a total of NIS 141 thousand for all options, which is based on the following inputs: the closing price of the Company's shares of NIS 0.326, ranges of risk-free interest of 1.64%-6.86%, life of the options of 10 years, annual volatility range of 57.58%-72.10%, annual employee turnover of 5%, early exercise factor of 2-2.5 and distribution of annual dividend of 0%.

   The general manager of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange ("TASE") approved the listing of the shares issuable upon the exercise of the options for trading on May 6, 2013.

NOTE 15:- SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS (Cont.)

b. Share-based payment transactions granted by the Company (Cont.):

10. On May 2, 2013, the annual general meeting of the Company's shareholders approved the grant to one of the Company's directors of 250,000 unlisted options which are exercisable into 10,000 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company. The exercise price of the options is NIS 0.6 per option. According to the binomial model, the economic value of the options on the date when the Company's board of directors approved the grant was NIS 0.148 per option and a total of NIS 36 thousand for all options, which is based on the following inputs: the closing price of the Company's shares of NIS 0.326, ranges of risk-free interest of 1.64%-6.86%, life of the options of 10 years, annual volatility range of 57.58%-72.10%, annual employee turnover of 5%, early exercise factor of 2.5 and distribution of annual dividend of 0%.

    The director was entitled to exercise half of such options immediately upon the date of the grant and the other half of the options become exercisable in equal amounts every quarter over a period of two years. On May 6, 2013, the general manager of the TASE approved the listing of the shares issuable upon the exercise of the options for trading.

11. On May 20, 2013, one of the advisors informed the Company that he waived the 80,000 unlisted options which were awarded to him on March 21, 2013 (see Note 15b9). The Company accounted for the waiver as a cancellation of the award and accordingly an expense in the sum of NIS 23 thousands was recorded.

12. On May 9, 2013, the board of directors of OphthaliX granted options, which were modified on May 29, 2013 as to number and exercise price, to purchase 13,055 shares of its common stock to the Company's Chief Financial Officer. These options have an exercise price of $9.00 per share and expire on May 29, 2023. 29,375 of these options vest immediately and the remaining 29,375 will vest over a period of three years on a quarterly basis for 12 consecutive quarters from the date of the grant. The Company accounted for the modification in accordance with IFRS 2, which measures the fair value of the replacement award against the fair value of the cancelled award on the cancellation date. During 2013 the Company recognized an expense of $62 thousand of which $38 thousand was related to the modification.

13. On May 9, 2013 the board of directors of OphthaliX approved the grant of options, with the same terms as the options granted to the Company's Chief Financial Officer as described above, to certain members of the Company's board of directors, its Secretary and a director of EyeFite. The option grants to the Company's Secretary and the EyeFite director were made but later rescinded by the Company's board of directors on June 13, 2013 and the respective grantees waived any rights in and to such options. All unrecognized compensation costs were recorded on the cancellation date and amounted to $211 thousand. The options to be granted to the members of the Company's board of directors, which also required the approval of the Company's stockholders, were never granted due to the failure to obtain such stockholder approval.

NOTE 15:- SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS (Cont.)

b. Share-based payment transactions granted by the Company (Cont.):

14. On July 1, 2013, the board of directors of OphthaliX approved the appointment of a new director. As part of the agreement with the director, the Company granted him ten-year options under the 2012 Plan to purchase 52,222 shares of common stock of the Company at $6.638 per share. The options vest as follows: 1/12th vested on September 30, 2013 and 1/12th of the total options vest on the last day of each 11 quarters thereafter so long as he remains a director, until fully vested.

15. On August 4, 2013, 2,000,000 unlisted options exercisable for 80,000 ordinary shares of the Company expired.

During 2013, additional 117,148 unlisted options of four advisors exercisable for 4,686 ordinary shares of the Company expired.

c. Movement during the year:

The following table lists the number of share options, their weighted average exercise prices and modification in option plans of employees, directors and consultants for the periods indicated:

	2013		2012		2011	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
		NIS		NIS		NIS
Share options at beginning of year	25,423,816	0.45	25,460,913	0.45	25,979,100	0.44
Share options granted during the year	990,000	0.40	950,000	0.49	230,000	0.75
Share options exercised during the year	(8,714,576)	0.01	(602,889)	0.29	(653,000)	0.45
Share options expired during the year	(2,117,148)	1.08	(384,208)	0.46	(95,187)	0.31
Share options at end of year	15,582,092	0.61	25,423,816	0.45	25,460,913	0.45
Share options exercisable at end of year	14,545,842	0.62	24,660,066	0.45	24,187,098	0.44

d. The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was 4.43 years, 4.01 years and 3.71 years, respectively.

e. The range of exercise prices for share options outstanding as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was between NIS 0.01 and NIS 1.247.

f. The weighted average fair value for the share options granted during the year ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was NIS 0.19, NIS 0.18 and NIS 0.54, respectively.

NOTE 15:- SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS (Cont.)

g. Measurement of the fair value of equity-settled share options:

The Company uses the binomial model when estimating the fair value of equity-settled share options with the assistance of an external appraiser. The measurement was made at the grant date of equity-settled share options since the options were granted to employees.
For options granted to service providers, the fair value is remeasured as the services are received.

The expected life of the share options is based on historical data of the Company and is not necessarily indicative of the exercise patterns of share options that may occur in the future.

The expected volatility of the share price reflects the assumption that the historical volatility of the share price is reasonably indicative of expected future trend.

NOTE 16:- RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	NIS in thousands		
Clinical trials	10,607	8,509	6,007
Salary and related expenses	1,180	877	1,972
Royalties	606	240	590
Patents	717	1,130	677
Professional consulting - research and development	578	652	650
Subcontractors	1,190	1,114	1,786
Materials	98	146	468
Rent	188	216	383
Depreciation	8	30	149
Other	218	246	287
	15,390	13,160	12,969

NOTE 17:- GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	NIS in thousands		
Professional consulting - management	525	901	715
Professional services	5,776	3,356	2,023
Investor's and public relations	3,281	435	155
Salary and related expenses	3,252	1,452	1,802
Directors' fee	914	1,290	410
Rent	123	165	108
Travel abroad	650	381	360
Office and computer maintenance	284	393	317
Vehicle maintenance	135	110	300
Insurance	388	410	154
Depreciation	49	56	69
Other	545	323	521
	15,922	9,272	6,934

NOTE 18:- FINANCE EXPENSES (INCOME)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	NIS in thousands		
Finance expenses:			
Bank commissions	56	27	50
Net loss from exchange rate fluctuations	185	-	-
Issue expenses attributed to liabilities	-	-	182
	241	27	232
Finance income:			
Interest income on bank deposits	(92)	(50)	(89)
Net gain from exchange rate fluctuations	-	(62)	(10)
Net change in fair value of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(658)	(429)	(1,570)
	(750)	(541)	(1,669)

NOTE 19:- LOSS PER SHARE

a. Details of the number of shares and loss used in the computation of loss per share:

	Year ended December 31,					
	2013		2012		2011	
	Weighted number of shares	Loss	Weighted number of shares	Loss	Weighted number of shares	Loss
	In thousands	NIS in thousands	In thousands	NIS in thousands	In thousands	NIS in thousands
Number of shares and loss used in the computation of basic and diluted loss per share	13,712	29,049	10,051	20,862	9,353	25,440

b. To compute diluted loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2013, the total number of 113,666,250 outstanding warrants and 28,132,736 outstanding unlisted options, have not been taken into account since their conversion decreases the basic loss per share (anti-dilutive effect).

NOTE 20:- BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES AND INTERESTED PARTIES

a. Benefits to related parties and interested parties:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	NIS in thousands		
Management and consulting fees to interested parties (including bonuses) (1)	1,050	1,050	1,109
Other expenses relating to an interested party	71	63	78
Directors' fee (2)	387	398	400
(1) Number of interested parties	1	1	2
(2) Number of directors	3	5	4

b. Benefits to key management personnel:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	NIS in thousands		
Share-based payment (1)	-	503	255
(1) Number of directors	-	2	1

NOTE 20:- BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES AND INTERESTED PARTIES (Cont.)

c. Commitments:

1. On March 21, 2007, the meeting of the Company's shareholders approved the Company's board decision of November 29, 2006 regarding the grant, at no consideration, of 2,032,136 share options to Dr. Ilan Cohen to purchase 81,285 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company. All of such granted share options were originally exercisable for five years from the date of grant. On May 8, 2012, the Company's shareholders approved the extension of the exercise period for a further five years, for a total of ten years. (See also Note 15b(5)).

2. On January 13, 2011, after the Company's board of directors decision of December 7, 2010 and after the approval of the Company's audit committee of November 23, 2010, the Company's shareholders approve the grant to the Company's CEO, a director and a shareholder, for no consideration, of 2,680,000 share options to purchase 107,200 ordinary shares, NIS 0.25 par value per share, of the Company.

   The exercise price of the share options granted to the optionee is NIS 0.644 per each share option, representing the average share price in the 60 trading days which preceded the date of the board of directors' decision.

   The optionee shall be entitled to receive the share options and to exercise them over a maximum period of 120 months from the date of their grant, subject to certain conditions outlined and based on the periods detailed below:

   a) 1,240,000 share options may be exercised by the optionee immediately after their grant; and

   b) 1,440,000 share options may be exercised by the optionee in 24 equal portions, namely 60,000 share options every month over a period of 24 months which commenced on the date of approval of the meeting.

   The fair value of all the share options as of the date of the board of directors' decision was NIS 0.337 per option.

   The shares deriving from the exercise of the unlisted share options were admitted to trading on January 6, 2011.

   The fair value of the options was determined at NIS 854 thousand at the grant date.

NOTE 21:- SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

a. On February 20, 2014, 13,080 unlisted options were exercised into 523 shares of the Company by an external advisor of the Company.

b. On February 20, 2014, 37,148 unlisted options expired.

c. On March 10, 2014, the Company sold 982,344 ADSs, at a purchase price of $5.15 per ADS, and warrants to purchase 491,172 additional ADSs in a private placement. The Company raised a net total of NIS 15,946 thousand (approximately USD 4,594 thousand).

April 24, 2014