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Registration No. 333-227601

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 1 to

FORM F-1

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Gamida Cell Ltd.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Not Applicable
(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

State of Israel	**2834**	**Not Applicable**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

5 Nahum Heftsadie Street
Givaat Shaul, Jerusalem 91340 Israel
Tel: +972 (2) 659-5666
(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of Registrant's principal executive offices)

Gamida Cell Inc.
673 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116
Telephone: (631) 603-8714
(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box. o

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. o

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. o

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933.

Emerging growth company ☒

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act. o

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities To Be Registered	**Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price[(1)]**	**Amount of Registration Fee[(2)]**
Ordinary Shares, par value NIS 0.01 per share	$ 61,607,145	$ 7,466.79*

* Previously paid.

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the amount of the registration fee in accordance with Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Includes the ordinary shares that the underwriters have the option to purchase.

(2) Calculated pursuant to Rule 457(o) based on an estimate of the proposed maximum aggregate offering price.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

Preliminary Prospectus *Subject to Completion. Dated October 17, 2018*

3,571,429 Ordinary Shares

Gamida Cell Ltd.

$ Per Share

This is an initial public offering of the ordinary shares of Gamida Cell Ltd. All of the 3,571,429 ordinary shares in this offering are being sold by the company. We anticipate that the initial public offering price of our ordinary shares will be between $13.00 and $15.00 per share.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our ordinary shares. We have applied to list our ordinary shares on The Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol “GMDA.”

We are an “emerging growth company” as that term is used in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 and, as such, have elected to comply with certain reduced public company reporting requirements for this prospectus and future filings.

Investing in our ordinary shares involves a high degree of risk. See “Risk Factors” on page 11 to read about factors you should consider before buying our ordinary shares.

	Per Share	Total
Initial public offering price	$	$
Underwriting discount(1)	$	$
Proceeds to Gamida Cell Ltd., before expenses	$	$

(1) See “Underwriting” beginning on page 163 for additional information regarding underwriting compensation.

To the extent that the underwriters sell more than 3,571,429 ordinary shares, the underwriters have the option to purchase up to an additional 535,714 ordinary shares from us at the initial public offering price less the underwriting discount.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Certain existing shareholders of the Company and their affiliates, including Novartis Pharma A.G., have indicated an interest in purchasing approximately $30.0 million of the ordinary shares offered in this offering. However, because indications of interest are not binding agreements or commitments to purchase, these investors may determine to purchase fewer ordinary shares than they have indicated or not to purchase any ordinary shares in this offering.

The underwriters expect to deliver the ordinary shares against payment in New York, New York on or about , 2018.

Joint Book-Running Managers

BMO Capital Markets **RBC Capital Markets**

Co-Lead Managers

Needham & Company **Oppenheimer & Co.**

Prospectus dated , 2018

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Neither we nor the underwriters have authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different from that contained in this prospectus, any amendment or supplement to this prospectus, or in any free writing prospectus we may authorize to be delivered or made available to you. Neither we nor the underwriters take responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. We and the underwriters are offering to sell ordinary shares and seeking offers to purchase ordinary shares only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. The information contained in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date on the front of this prospectus, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or any sale of ordinary shares. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since the date on the front cover of this prospectus.

Neither we nor any of the underwriters have taken any action to permit this offering or possession or distribution of this prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required, other than in the United States. You are required to inform yourselves about and to observe any restrictions relating to this offering and the distribution of this prospectus.

Gamida Cell, NiCord and CordIn are trademarks of ours that we use in this prospectus. This prospectus also includes trademarks, tradenames and service marks that are the property of other organizations. Solely for convenience, our trademarks and tradenames referred to in this prospectus appear without the ® or ™ symbols, but those references are not intended to indicate, in any way, that we will not assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, our rights, or the right of the applicable licensor to our trademark and tradenames. We do not intend to use or display other companies' trademarks and trade names to imply a relationship with, or endorsement or sponsorship of us by, any other companies.

The audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 included elsewhere in this prospectus have been prepared in accordance with the international financial reporting standards, or IFRS, as issued by the international accounting standards board, or the IASB. None of the financial information in this prospectus has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP.

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to the "Company," "Gamida Cell," "we," "us," "our" and other similar designations refer to Gamida Cell Ltd. The terms "shekel," "Israeli shekel" and "NIS" refer to New Israeli Shekels, the lawful currency of the State of Israel, and the terms "dollar," "U.S. dollar" or "$" refer to United States dollars, the lawful currency of the United States of America. All references to "shares" in this prospectus refer to ordinary shares of Gamida Cell Ltd., par value NIS 0.01 per share.

MARKET, INDUSTRY AND OTHER DATA

This prospectus contains estimates, projections and other information concerning our industry, our business, and the markets for our product candidates. Information that is based on estimates, forecasts, projections, market research or similar methodologies is inherently subject to uncertainties, and actual events or circumstances may differ materially from events and circumstances that are assumed in this information. Unless otherwise expressly stated, we obtained this industry, business, market and other data from our own internal estimates and research as well as from reports, research surveys, studies and similar data prepared by market research firms and other third parties, industry, medical and general publications, government data and similar sources.

In addition, assumptions and estimates of our and our industry's future performance are necessarily subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk due to a variety of factors, including those described in "Risk Factors." These and other factors could cause our future performance to differ materially from our assumptions and estimates. See "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information contained elsewhere in this prospectus and does not contain all of the information that you should consider in making your investment decision. Before deciding to invest in our ordinary shares, you should read this entire prospectus carefully, including the sections of this prospectus entitled "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Goal

To deliver curative cell therapies to patients with serious and life-threatening medical conditions.

Overview

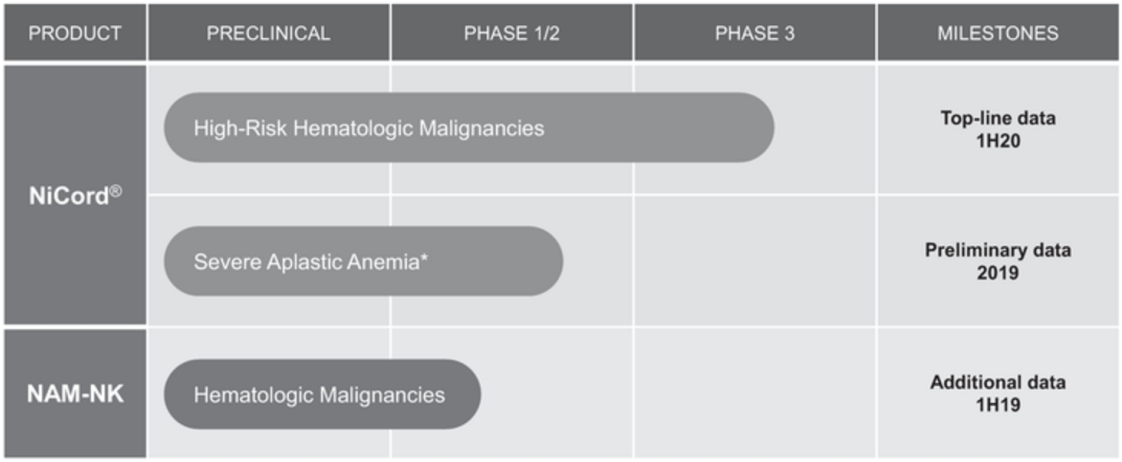
We are a clinical stage biopharmaceutical company leveraging our proprietary technology to develop cell therapies that are designed to cure cancer and rare, serious hematologic diseases. While cell therapies have the potential to address a variety of diseases, they are limited by availability of donor cells, matching a donor to the patient, and the decline in donor cell functionality when expanding the cells to achieve a therapeutic dose. We have leveraged our nicotinamide-, or NAM-, based cell expansion technology to develop a pipeline of products designed to address the limitations of cell therapies. Our proprietary technology is designed to allow for the proliferation of donor cells while maintaining the cells' functional therapeutic characteristics, which, if approved, will provide a treatment alternative for patients.

Our most advanced product candidate, NiCord, is a NAM-expanded cord blood cell therapy which has the potential to serve as a universal curative stem cell graft for patients who need a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, or HSCT. The Company is currently enrolling patients in a pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial in 120 patients with various hematologic malignancies, including high risk leukemias such as acute myeloid leukemia, or AML, acute lymphocytic leukemia, or ALL, chronic myeloid leukemia, or CML, myelodysplastic syndrome, or MDS and lymphomas. We anticipate reporting top-line data from this trial in the first half of 2020. In our Phase 1/2 clinical trials, patients who were transplanted with NiCord achieved rapid engraftment and immune reconstitution, which are key indicators of clinical benefits. Based on the results of our Phase 1/2 clinical trials, we received Breakthrough Therapy Designation for NiCord in the United States from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or the FDA. Furthermore, we received orphan drug designation from both the FDA and the European Medicines Agency.

In addition to hematologic malignancies, we are pursuing the development of NiCord for the treatment of bone marrow failure disorders. NiCord is currently being evaluated in a Phase 1/2 clinical trial sponsored by the National Institutes of Health in patients with severe aplastic anemia, a rare, life-threatening hematological disorder. This study is designed to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of transplantation with NiCord to overcome the high incidence of graft rejection associated with conventional cord blood for severe aplastic anemia. We expect to report preliminary data from our Phase 1/2 clinical trial in 2019.

Beyond NiCord, we have leveraged our NAM technology to develop another product candidate, NAM-NK, for innate immunotherapy of expanded natural killer, or NK, cells, to be used in combination with standard-of-care therapeutic antibodies. NK cells have potent anti-tumor properties and have the advantage over other oncology cell therapies of not requiring genetic matching, potentially enabling NK cells to serve as a universal donor-based therapy when combined with certain antibodies. NAM-NK addresses a key limitation in the therapeutic potential of NK cells by increasing the cytotoxicity and *in vivo* retention and proliferation of NK cells expanded in culture conditions. NAM-NK is currently in an investigator-sponsored Phase 1 trial for the treatment of relapsed or refractory non-Hodgkin lymphoma, or NHL, and multiple myeloma, or MM.

The figure below summarizes key information about our current pipeline of product candidates:



* The Aplastic Anemia Investigational New Drug (IND) application is currently filed with the FDA under the brand name CordIn, which is the same investigational development candidate as NiCord.

NiCord for the Treatment of Hematologic Malignancies

Limitations of Allogeneic HSCT

Cell therapies involve the delivery of human cells to replace or repair damaged tissue or cells in order to treat a variety of cancers and other diseases. HSCT, commonly known as bone marrow transplantation, is the most frequently used cell therapy and is used to treat a variety of hematologic malignanicies and other serious conditions. A person's entire blood and bone marrow can be reconstituted from a seed population of stem cells obtained from an allogeneic, or non-self, donor whose blood-forming and immune-system-forming cells are both free of cancer and effective at carrying out their functions. Approximately 90% of HSCT procedures performed in the United States are for patients with hematologic malignancies. There are approximately 30,000 patients per year receiving allogeneic HSCT in the United States, Europe and Japan, of which 8,500 are in the United States. The number of these procedures increased by 5% per year in the United States from 2006 to 2016. By 2021, the Company expects that approximately 11,000 individuals with a hematologic malignancy will be a candidate for HSCT, and the Company further projects that NiCord, if approved, will be used to treat approximately 30% of these patients.

Despite the curative potential of HSCT, it is estimated that up to 40% of eligible patients do not receive one for various reasons, including finding a matched donor. The best source for donor cells is a sibling who is a matched related donor, or MRD, but the chances of having a sibling match in the United States are only 25% to 30%. The majority of patients rely on alternate sources of donor cells, including matched unrelated donor, or MUD, haploidentical, or "half-matched" donors, and umbilical cord blood. Notwithstanding the various potential sources of donor cells, HSCT is subject to a number of significant limitations, including: (i) delays in finding a suitable match, during which disease progression may make patients ineligible for transplant; (ii) an insufficient number or delayed engraftment of donor cells, leaving patients without a functioning immune system and leading to potentially life-threatening immune deficiency following transplant; and (iii) a lack of long-term compatibility between the donor cells and the patient's own cells, resulting in potentially fatal graft versus host disease, or GvHD.

Umbilical cord blood offers promise as a readily available source of stem cells for patients who need HSCT and do not have a MRD source. It is easier to find a match when using stem cells derived from cord blood, since a full match is not required for a successful transplant using cord blood. This broadens the pool of potential donors and shortens the process of finding a suitable match. However, on average, a typical cord blood graft contains approximately one-tenth the number of stem and progenitor cells

compared to stem cell grafts from adult bone marrow or peripheral blood donors. This lower number of cells may delay engraftment of the donor cells and reconstitution of the immune system. This, in turn, increases both time in the hospital and the likelihood that a patient might contract a life-threatening infection.

NiCord as a Universal Stem Cell Graft for Allogeneic HSCT

NiCord, our lead product candidate, is designed to address the limitations of HSCT and cord blood as a source of donor cells. NiCord is composed of cord blood that has been manufactured using our proprietary NAM-based cell expansion technology, which is designed to increase engraftment efficiency in HSCT and enable rapid engraftment and immune system reconstitution. This reduces the risk of infections and other complications after transplant. In addition, the donor T cells in cord blood are naïve, meaning that they have not matured and may more readily adapt to the recipient. This results in greater immunologic compatibility, or the matching of the donor cells with the recipient's cells, reducing the frequency and severity of GvHD. In light of these advantages, NiCord, if approved, may serve as a universal, readily-available, reliable and effective alternative to existing sources of donor cells for HSCT.

We are currently enrolling patients in an international, multicenter, randomized, pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial in 120 patients with hematologic malignancies, AML, ALL, CML, MDS and lymphomas. We anticipate reporting top-line data from this trial in the first half of 2020. In our Phase 1/2 clinical trial, sponsored by us, we enrolled 36 patients with hematologic malignancies who did not have a suitable matched donor. For comparison, we identified 146 patients as historic controls from data collected by the Center for International Blood and Marrow Transplant Research, or CIBMTR. The primary endpoint of neutrophil engraftment was met based on recovery of neutrophils, which are infection-fighting white blood cells. Neutrophil engraftment is defined as achieving a minimum neutrophil count of at least 0.5×10^9 per liter on three consecutive measurements on different days. There was a median recovery time of 11.5 days after transplantation in NiCord treated patients, compared to 21 days observed in the historic controls. A key secondary endpoint, platelet engraftment, was also met with a median recovery time of 34 days in NiCord treated patients, compared to 46 days in historic controls. Platelets are required for normal blood clotting and low platelet counts are associated with life-threatening hemorrhage. Platelet engraftment is defined as achieving a platelet count of at least 20×10^9 per liter on three consecutive measurements on different days, with no platelet transfusion in the preceding seven days. Efficient engraftment and robust immune reconstitution likely contributed to an observed reduction of 20 days in the number of days, post-transplant, that patients were hospitalized as compared to similar patients treated with standard cord blood. Based on the results of this Phase 1/2 trial, we received Breakthrough Therapy Designation from the FDA.

Our Strategy

Our goal is to deliver curative cell therapies to patients with serious and life-threatening medical conditions. The key strategies to achieve our goal are the following:

- **Complete Phase 3 clinical development and obtain regulatory approval for NiCord in hematologic malignancies.** Assuming positive results from the Phase 3 clinical trial, we plan to seek regulatory approval for NiCord in the United States, the European Union and other geographies.
- **Advance NiCord for the treatment of severe aplastic anemia in an ongoing Phase 1/2 clinical trial.** We expect to report preliminary data from our Phase 1/2 clinical trial in 2019.
- **Investigate the potential of NAM-NK in conjunction with therapeutic antibodies in additional cancer indications.** We reported preliminary data from the first two patients with NHL treated in our Phase 1 trial in 2018, and we expect to report additional preliminary data from this trial in 2019.
- **Maximize commercial value of our product candidates.** If NiCord is approved for stem cell transplantation, we intend to independently pursue the commercialization of NiCord in the United States. Outside of the United States, we may pursue the approval and commercialization of NiCord in collaboration with a partner.

- **Centralize manufacturing capabilities to deliver a pharmaceutical grade product to meet commercial demand.** We currently have limited in-house GMP manufacturing capabilities. We are building additional manufacturing infrastructure at an identified site as we prepare for commercialization.
- **Demonstrate NiCord's value through Health Economics Outcomes Research.** We believe that a favorable outcome of our ongoing Health Economics Outcomes Research analysis will inform price, reimbursement and adoption. Additionally, we are developing a reimbursement strategy modeled upon recently approved cell therapies in oncology through the New Technology Add-on Payment program.
- **Expand our pipeline of cell therapy product candidates by leveraging our cell expansion technology.** We are utilizing our platform technology to develop NAM-NK. Additionally, we plan to leverage our NAM-based expansion technology for the discovery of additional product candidates.

Management Team, Board and Investor Base

We are led by an experienced management team with extensive expertise in developing oncology therapies and manufacturing cell therapies and other complex biologics. Our director and chief executive officer, Julian Adams, played a central role in the discovery and development of bortezomib, or Velcade, a widely used therapy for MM and other blood cancers approved by the FDA in 2003. We are also backed by a stong board of directors and an investor base that includes Novartis, Clal Biotechnology Industries and Israel Biotech Fund.

Risks Associated With Our Business

Our business is subject to a number of risks of which you should be aware before making an investment decision. These risks are discussed more fully in the "Risk Factors" section of this prospectus immediately following this prospectus summary. These risks include, among others, the following:

- We have incurred significant losses since our inception. We anticipate that we will continue to incur significant losses for the foreseeable future, and we may never achieve or maintain profitability.
- We have never generated any revenue from product sales and may never be profitable.
- We are heavily dependent on the success of our product candidates, including obtaining regulatory approval to market our product candidates in the United States, the European Union and other geographies.
- Our product candidates are based on novel technologies, which makes it difficult to predict the time and cost of development and of subsequently obtaining regulatory approval.
- Our product candidates and the administration process may cause undesirable side effects or have other properties that could delay or prevent their regulatory approval, limit the commercial profile of an approved label or result in significant negative consequences following marketing approval, if any.
- Our recurring losses from operations have raised substantial doubt regarding our ability to continue as a going concern absent access to sources of liquidity.
- We rely on third parties to conduct certain elements of our preclinical studies and clinical trials and perform other tasks for us. If these third parties do not successfully carry out their contractual duties, meet expected deadlines or comply with regulatory requirements, we may not be able to obtain regulatory approval for or commercialize our product candidates.
- We rely on a limited number of third parties or, in some cases, a sole third party, for some of our raw materials or certain equipment that we use to create our product candidates, and may not be able to find replacements in the event our supplier no longer provides sufficient quantities or fails to do so at acceptable quality levels or prices.

- We rely upon a combination of patents, trade secret protection and confidentiality agreements to protect the intellectual property related to our technologies and product candidates, and we may not be able to compete effectively in our markets if we are unable to maintain sufficient intellectual property protection for our product candidates.
- We currently have no marketing and sales organization. If we are unable to establish sales and marketing capabilities, or enter into agreements with third parties to market and sell our product candidates, if approved, we may be unable to generate any product revenue.
- We do not anticipate that we will be classified as a passive foreign investment company for the current taxable year; however, if we are so classified, our U.S. shareholders could suffer adverse tax consequences.

Corporate Information

We are an Israeli corporation based in Jerusalem, Israel, and were incorporated in 1998. Our principal executive offices are located at 5 Nahum Heftsadie St., Givaat Shaul, Jerusalem 91340, Israel and our U.S. subsidiary's executive headquarters are in Boston, Massachusetts. Our telephone number is +972 (2) 659-5666. Our website address is *www.gamida-cell.com*. The information contained on our website and available through our website is an inactive textual reference only.

Implications of Being an "Emerging Growth Company" and a Foreign Private Issuer

As a company with less than $1.07 billion in revenue during our last fiscal year, we qualify as an "emerging growth company" as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act. An emerging growth company may take advantage of specified reduced reporting and other burdens that are otherwise applicable generally to public companies. These provisions include:

- a requirement to include only two years of audited financial statements and only two years of related Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations disclosure in our initial registration statement;
- reduced executive compensation disclosure;
- exemptions from the requirement to hold a non-binding advisory vote on executive compensation, including golden parachute compensation; and
- an exemption from the auditor attestation requirement in the assessment of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

We may take advantage of these provisions for up to five years or such earlier time that we are no longer an emerging growth company. We would cease to be an emerging growth company upon the earlier to occur of: (1) the last day of the fiscal year in which we have total annual gross revenue of $1.07 billion or more; (2) the date on which we have issued more than $1.0 billion in nonconvertible debt during the previous three years; or (3) the date on which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. We may choose to take advantage of some but not all of these reduced burdens, and therefore the information that we provide holders of our ordinary shares may be different than the information you might receive from other public companies in which you hold equity. In addition, Section 107 of the JOBS Act also provides that an emerging growth company can take advantage of an extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards applicable to public companies. However, given that we currently report and expect to continue to report under IFRS as issued by the IASB, the extended transition period available to emerging growth companies that report under GAAP is inapplicable to us.

Upon consummation of this offering, we will report under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, as a non-U.S. company with foreign private issuer status. Even after we no longer qualify as an emerging growth company, as long as we continue to qualify as a foreign private issuer under the Exchange Act, we will be exempt from certain provisions of the Exchange Act that are applicable to U.S. domestic public companies, including:

- the sections of the Exchange Act regulating the solicitation of proxies, consents or authorizations with respect to a security registered under the Exchange Act;
- the sections of the Exchange Act requiring insiders to file public reports of their share ownership and trading activities and liability for insiders who profit from trades made in a short period of time; and
- the rules under the Exchange Act requiring the filing with the SEC of quarterly reports on Form 10-Q containing unaudited financial statements and other specified information, and current reports on Form 8-K upon the occurrence of specified significant events (although we intend to report our results of operations voluntarily on a quarterly basis).

Both foreign private issuers and emerging growth companies are also exempt from certain more stringent executive compensation disclosure rules. Thus, even if we no longer qualify as an emerging growth company, but remain a foreign private issuer, we will continue to be exempt from the more stringent compensation disclosures required of companies that are neither an emerging growth company nor a foreign private issuer.

We would cease to be a foreign private issuer at such time as more than 50% of our outstanding voting securities are held by U.S. residents and any of the following three circumstances applies: (i) the majority of our executive officers or directors are U.S. citizens or residents, (ii) more than 50% of our assets are located in the United States or (iii) our business is administered principally in the United States.

In this prospectus, we have taken advantage of certain of the reduced reporting requirements as a result of being an emerging growth company and a foreign private issuer. Accordingly, the information contained herein may be different than the information you receive from other public companies in which you hold equity securities.

THE OFFERING

Ordinary shares offered by us	3,571,429 ordinary shares
Ordinary shares to be outstanding immediately after this offering	18,485,101 ordinary shares (or 19,020,815 ordinary shares if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase an additional ordinary shares in full)
Option to purchase additional ordinary shares	We have granted the underwriters an option for a period of 30 days after the date of this prospectus to purchase up to additional 535,714 ordinary shares.
Use of proceeds	We estimate that the net proceeds to us from this offering will be approximately $44.2 million, or approximately $51.2 million if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional ordinary shares in full, after deducting the estimated underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us, based on an assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per ordinary share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus. We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering, together with our existing cash and cash equivalents, available for sale and short-term deposits: (i) to fund clinical development of our product candidates, including NiCord, (ii) to fund further development of our NAM-NK program and (iii) for general corporate purposes and working capital. See “Use of Proceeds” for more information about the intended use of proceeds from this offering.
Passive foreign investment company considerations	Based upon the value of our assets, including any goodwill, and the nature and composition of our income and assets, we do not believe that we will be classified as a passive foreign investment company, or a PFIC, for the taxable year ended December 31, 2017, and we do not believe that we will be a PFIC for the taxable year ending December 31, 2018 or in the immediately foreseeable future.
Proposed Nasdaq Global Market symbol	We have applied to have our ordinary shares listed on The Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol “GMDA.”

Unless otherwise stated, the number of ordinary shares to be outstanding after this offering is based on 14,913,672 ordinary shares outstanding as of June 30, 2018, and assumes the following as of such date:

- the issuance by us of 3,571,429 ordinary shares in this offering; and
- the issuance of 14,223,774 ordinary shares upon the conversion of all Series A preferred shares, Series B preferred shares, Series C preferred shares, Series D preferred shares, Series E-1 preferred shares, Series E-2 preferred shares and Series F-1 preferred shares, which will occur automatically upon the closing of this offering;

but excludes:

- 2,859,247 ordinary shares reserved for issuance upon the exercise of outstanding options as of June 30, 2018, at a weighted average exercise price of $2.65 per share;
- the forfeiture of an option to purchase 2,000 ordinary shares, the exercise of an option to purchase 1,313 ordinary shares and the exercise of an option to purchase 8,379 Ordinary C shares after June 30, 2018;
- 285,056 ordinary shares reserved for issuance upon the exercise of options to purchase 285,056 ordinary shares issued or granted after June 30, 2018, at a weighted average exercise price of $6.03; and
- 2,564,619 ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding warrants to purchase Series F-2 preferred shares, at a weighted average exercise price of $11.33 per share, which warrants will automatically convert into warrants to purchase ordinary shares upon the closing of this offering and are expected to remain outstanding at the consummation of this offering.

Unless otherwise indicated, all information in this prospectus assumes or gives effect to:

- no exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase up to an additional 535,714 ordinary shares; and
- the adoption of our amended and restated articles of association upon the closing of this offering, which will replace our amended and restated articles of association as currently in effect.

Upon the closing of this offering, our outstanding Series F-1 preferred shares will automatically convert into a number of our ordinary shares determined in part by the initial public offering price of our ordinary shares in this offering, and warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares will become exercisable for our ordinary shares, with their exercise price per share determined in part by the initial public offering price of our ordinary shares in this offering. Assuming an initial public offering price of $14.00 per ordinary share, the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, upon the closing of this offering our Series F-1 preferred shares will automatically convert into an aggregate of 4,274,363 ordinary shares and warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares will become exercisable for an aggregate of 2,564,619 ordinary shares. A $1.00, $2.00, $3.00 or $4.00 decrease in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per share would increase the number of ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion of our Series F-1 preferred shares to 4,434,064 ordinary shares, 4,803,570 ordinary shares, 5,240,258 ordinary shares or 5,764,284 ordinary shares, respectively, and would result in the issuance of additional warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares becoming exercisable for 95,821 ordinary shares, 317,524 ordinary shares, 579,537 ordinary shares or 893,953 ordinary shares, respectively, at exercise prices per share of $10.92, $10.08, $9.24 and $8.40, respectively. However, an increase in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per share would not decrease the number of ordinary shares issuable upon the conversion of our series F-1 preferred shares or the number of ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares.

Certain existing shareholders of the Company and their affiliates, including Novartis Pharma A.G., have indicated an interest in purchasing approximately $30.0 million of the ordinary shares offered in this offering. However, because indications of interest are not binding agreements or commitments to purchase, these investors may determine to purchase fewer ordinary shares than they have indicated or not to purchase any ordinary shares in this offering.

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following tables summarize our consolidated financial data. We have derived the following statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. We have derived the summary statements of operations data for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 and the summary balance sheet data as of June 30, 2018 from our unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. Our unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as our audited financial statements, and, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments, which include only normal recurring adjustments, necessary to state fairly our financial position as of June 30, 2018 and the results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected in the future, and our results for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any full year. The following consolidated summary financial data should be read in conjunction with "Selected Consolidated Financial Data," "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.

	Year Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2018	2017
	(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)			
			(unaudited)	
Statements of Operations Data:				
Research and development expenses, net	$ 15,018	$ 19,095	$ 12,037	$ 7,341
General and administrative expenses	4,472	4,614	4,570	1,773
Operating loss	19,490	23,709	16,607	9,114
Financial expenses	718	155	4,204	775
Financial income	(1,197)	(1,193)	(330)	(565)
Net loss	19,011	22,671	20,481	9,324
Basic and diluted net loss per ordinary share[1]	$ 27.56	$ 32.86	$ 29.69	$ 13.52
Weighted average number of ordinary shares, basic and diluted	689,898	689,898	689,898	689,898
Pro forma as adjusted basic and diluted net loss per ordinary share[2]	$ 1.50	2.13	1.37	0.88
Pro forma as adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares, basic and diluted[2]	12,688,661	10,639,309	14,913,672	10,639,309

	As of June 30, 2018		
	Actual	As Adjusted[3]	As Further Adjusted[4]
		(unaudited) (in thousands)	
Balance Sheet Data:			
Cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale financial assets and short term deposits	$ 28,636	$ 28,636	$ 72,836
Working capital[5]	24,946	24,946	69,146
Total assets	32,848	32,848	77,048
Total shareholders' equity	3,963	3,963	48,163

(1) Upon the closing of this offering, our outstanding Series F-1 preferred shares will automatically convert into a number of our ordinary shares determined in part by the initial public offering price of our ordinary shares in this offering, and warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares will become exercisable for our ordinary shares, with their exercise price per share

determined in part by the initial public offering price of our ordinary shares in this offering. Assuming an initial public offering price of $14.00 per ordinary share, the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, upon the closing of this offering our Series F-1 preferred shares will automatically convert into an aggregate of 4,274,363 ordinary shares and warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares will become exercisable for an aggregate of 2,564,619 ordinary shares. A $1.00, $2.00, $3.00 or $4.00 decrease in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per share would increase the number of ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion of our Series F-1 preferred shares to 4,434,064 ordinary shares, 4,803,570 ordinary shares, 5,240,258 ordinary shares or 5,764,284 ordinary shares, respectively, and would result in the issuance of additional warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares becoming exercisable for 95,821 ordinary shares, 317,524 ordinary shares, 579,537 ordinary shares or 893,953 ordinary shares, respectively, at exercise prices per share of $10.92, $10.08, $9.24 and $8.40, respectively. However, an increase in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per share would not decrease the number of ordinary shares issuable upon the conversion of our series F-1 preferred shares or the number of ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares.

(2) Pro forma as adjusted basic and diluted net loss per ordinary share and pro forma as adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares, basic and diluted assumes the conversion of all of our outstanding preferred shares into ordinary shares, which will occur upon the closing of this offering, as if it occurred at the beginning of each respective period, but does not give effect to the issuance of ordinary shares in connection with this offering.

(3) As adjusted balance sheet data give effect to the automatic conversion of all outstanding preferred shares into ordinary shares upon the closing of the offering.

(4) As further adjusted balance sheet data give additional effect to the sale of ordinary shares in the offering at the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per ordinary share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, after deducting the estimated underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

(5) Working capital is defined as total current assets minus total current liabilities.

The as adjusted and as further adjusted information discussed above is illustrative only and will be adjusted based on the actual initial public offering price and other terms of our initial public offering determined at pricing. Each $1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, would increase (decrease) the as further adjusted amount of each of cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale financial assets and short-term deposits, working capital, total assets and total shareholders' equity by $3.32/(3.32) million, assuming that the number of ordinary shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting the estimated underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us. Similarly, each increase (decrease) of 1.0 million shares in the number of ordinary shares offered by us at the assumed initial public offering price would increase (decrease) each of cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale financial assets and short-term deposits, working capital, total assets and total shareholders' equity by $13.02/(13.02) million.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our ordinary shares involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, in addition to the other information set forth in this prospectus, including the consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus, before purchasing our ordinary shares. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations could be negatively impacted. In that case, the trading price of our ordinary shares would likely decline and you might lose all or part of your investment. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial also may impair our business operations.

Risks Related to Our Financial Condition and Capital Requirements

We have incurred significant losses since our inception. We anticipate that we will continue to incur significant losses for the foreseeable future, and we may never achieve or maintain profitability.

We are a clinical stage biopharmaceutical company. We have incurred net losses each year since our inception in 1998, including net losses of $20.5 million and $9.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and $19.0 million and $22.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, and 2016, respectively. As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we had an accumulated deficit of $136.8 million and $116.3 million, respectively.

We have devoted substantially all of our financial resources to designing and developing our product candidates, including conducting preclinical studies and clinical trials and providing general and administrative support for these operations. We expect to continue to incur significant expenses and increasing operating losses for the foreseeable future. Our ability to ultimately achieve recurring revenue and profitability, which we do not expect to occur for at least several years, is dependent upon our ability to successfully complete the development of our product candidates, obtain necessary regulatory approvals for and successfully manufacture, market and commercialize our products.

We anticipate that our expenses will increase substantially based on a number of factors, including to the extent that we:

- continue our clinical development of NiCord for the treatment of hematologic malignancies and other rare, serious hematologic diseases;
- seek regulatory and marketing approvals for our product candidates that successfully complete clinical studies;
- identify, assess, acquire, license and/or develop other product candidates;
- establish and validate our commercial-scale current good manufacturing practices, or cGMP, manufacturing facilities;
- establish a sales, marketing and distribution infrastructure to commercialize any products for which we may obtain marketing approval;
- hire personnel and invest in additional infrastructure to support our operations as a public company and expand our product development;
- enter into agreements to license intellectual property from, or to, third parties;
- develop, maintain, protect and expand our intellectual property portfolio; and
- experience any delays or encounter issues with respect to any of the above, including but not limited to, failed studies, complex results, safety issues or other regulatory challenges that require longer follow-up of existing studies, additional major studies or additional supportive studies in order to pursue marketing approval.

To date, we have financed our operations primarily through private placements of equity securities and royalty-bearing grants that we received from the Israeli Innovation Authority, or the IIA, formerly known as the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Economy and Industry. The amount of our future net losses will depend, in part, on the rate of our future expenditures and our ability to obtain

funding through equity or debt financings, strategic collaborations, or grants. Even if we obtain regulatory approval to market one or more product candidates, our future revenue will depend upon the size of any markets in which such product candidates receive approval, and our ability to achieve sufficient market acceptance, pricing, reimbursement from third-party payors for such product candidates. Further, the net losses that we incur may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter and year to year, such that a period-to-period comparison of our results of operations may not be a good indication of our future performance. We may also incur other unanticipated costs from our operations.

Even if this offering is successful, we will need to raise substantial additional funding, which may not be available on acceptable terms, or at all. Failure to obtain funding on acceptable terms and on a timely basis may require us to curtail, delay or discontinue our product development efforts or other operations.

Our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 and unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2018, included elsewhere in this prospectus, note that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, absent sources of additional liquidity. In order to fund further operations, we will need to raise capital in addition to the net proceeds of this offering. We may seek these funds through a combination of private and public equity offerings, debt financings, government grants, strategic collaborations and licensing arrangements. Additional financing may not be available when we need it or may not be available on terms that are favorable to us. These conditions raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, and we will be required to raise additional funds, seek alternative means of financial support, or both, in order to continue operations. The accompanying audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern and do not include adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. If we are unable to raise the requisite funds, we will need to curtail or cease operations.

Developing our product candidates is expensive, and we expect our research and development expenses to increase substantially in connection with our ongoing activities, particularly as we advance our product candidates through preclinical studies and clinical development in an effort to obtain regulatory approval. We recently commenced a Phase 3 clinical trial of our lead product candidate, NiCord, for the treatment of hematologic malignancies. We expect to report top-line data in the first half of 2020. Assuming positive results from the Phase 3 clinical trial, we plan to seek regulatory approval for NiCord in the United States and the European Union, and we may seek such approvals in other geographies. We also plan to continue our Phase 1/2 investigator-sponsored clinical trial of NiCord for the treatment of severe aplastic anemia and our Phase 1 investigator-sponsored clinical trial of our NAM-NK product candidate for the treatment of relapsed or refractory non-Hodgkin lymphoma, or NHL, and multiple myeloma, or MM. Furthermore, upon the closing of this offering, we expect to incur additional ongoing costs associated with operating as a public company.

As of June 30, 2018, we had cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale financial assets, and short-term deposits of $28.6 million. We currently believe that our existing capital resources, not including the proceeds we receive from this offering, will be sufficient to meet our projected operating requirements through March, 2019. We will require significant additional financing in the future to fund our operations. Our future funding requirements will depend on many factors, including, but not limited to:

- the progress, results and costs of our current and planned clinical trials of NiCord and our other future product candidates;
- the cost, timing and outcomes of regulatory review of NiCord and our other future product candidates;
- the costs of establishing and maintaining one or more of our planned commercial-scale cGMP manufacturing facilities, including in Kiryat Gat, Israel, and/or engaging third-party manufacturers;
- the scope, progress, results and costs of product development, laboratory testing, manufacturing, preclinical development and clinical trials for any other product candidates that we may develop or otherwise obtain in the future;

- the cost of our future activities, including establishing sales, marketing and distribution capabilities for any product candidates in any particular geography where we receive marketing approval for such product candidates;
- the terms and timing of any collaborative, licensing and other arrangements that we may establish;
- the costs of preparing, filing and prosecuting patent applications, maintaining and enforcing our intellectual property rights and defending intellectual property-related claims; and
- the level of revenue, if any, received from commercial sales of any product candidates for which we receive marketing approval.

Identifying potential product candidates and conducting preclinical testing and clinical trials is a time-consuming, expensive and uncertain process that takes years to complete, and we may never generate the necessary data or results required to obtain marketing approval and achieve product sales. In addition, our product candidates, if approved, may not achieve commercial success. Our product revenue, if any, will be derived from or based on sales of product candidates that may not be commercially available for many years, if at all. Accordingly, we will need to continue to rely on additional financing to achieve our business objectives. Any additional fundraising efforts may divert our management from their day-to-day activities, which may adversely affect our ability to develop and commercialize our product candidates.

We cannot guarantee that future financing will be available in sufficient amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all, and the terms of any financing may adversely affect the interests or rights of our shareholders. Even if we believe that we have sufficient funds for our current or future operating plans, we may seek additional capital if market conditions are favorable or if we have specific strategic considerations. The issuance of additional securities, whether equity or debt, by us, or the possibility of such issuance, may cause the market price of our shares to decline.

Raising additional capital may cause dilution to our shareholders, including purchasers of ordinary shares in this offering, restrict our operations or require us to relinquish rights to our technologies or product candidates.

Until such time, if ever, as we can generate substantial product revenue, we expect to obtain additional capital through a combination of equity offerings, debt financings and collaborations and strategic and licensing arrangements. To the extent that we raise additional capital through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, your ownership interest will be diluted, and the terms of such securities may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect your rights as a shareholder. Debt financing, if available, may involve covenants restricting our operations or our ability to incur additional debt. If we raise additional funds through collaboration and licensing arrangements with third parties, it may be necessary to relinquish certain rights to our technologies or our product candidates, or to grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us.

If we are unable to obtain funding on acceptable terms and on a timely basis, we may be required to significantly curtail, delay or discontinue one or more of our research, development or manufacturing programs or the commercialization of any approved product, or be unable to expand our operations or otherwise capitalize on our business opportunities, as desired, which could materially affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Upon the closing of this offering, our outstanding Series F-1 preferred shares will automatically convert into a number of our ordinary shares determined in part by the initial public offering price of our ordinary shares in this offering, and warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares will become exercisable for our ordinary shares, with their exercise price per share determined in part by the initial public offering price of our ordinary shares in this offering. Assuming an initial public offering price of $14.00 per ordinary share, the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, upon the closing of this offering our Series F-1 preferred shares will automatically convert into an aggregate of 4,274,363 ordinary shares and warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares will become exercisable for an aggregate of 2,564,619 ordinary shares. A $1.00, $2.00, $3.00 or $4.00 decrease in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per share would increase the number of

ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion of our Series F-1 preferred shares to 4,434,064 ordinary shares, 4,803,570 ordinary shares, 5,240,258 ordinary shares or 5,764,284 ordinary shares, respectively, and would result in the issuance of additional warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares becoming exercisable for 95,821 ordinary shares, 317,524 ordinary shares, 579,537 ordinary shares or 893,953 ordinary shares, respectively, at exercise prices per share of $10.92, $10.08, $9.24 and $8.40, respectively. However, an increase in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per share would not decrease the number of ordinary shares issuable upon the conversion of our series F-1 preferred shares or the number of ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares.

We have never generated any revenue from product sales and may never be profitable.

We have no products approved for marketing in any jurisdiction, and we have never generated any revenue from product sales. Our ability to generate revenue and achieve profitability depends on our ability, alone or with strategic collaboration partners, to successfully complete the development of, and obtain the regulatory and marketing approvals necessary to commercialize one or more of our product candidates. We do not anticipate generating revenue from product sales for at least the next several years. Our ability to generate future revenue from product sales will depend heavily on our ability to:

- complete research and preclinical and clinical development of our product candidates in a timely and successful manner;
- obtain regulatory and marketing approval for those of our product candidates for which we complete clinical studies;
- develop and obtain regulatory approval for a sustainable and scalable in-house and/or third-party manufacturing process that meets all applicable regulatory standards for our approved product candidates;
- establish and maintain supply and, if applicable, manufacturing relationships with third parties that can provide adequate, in both amount and quality, products to support clinical development and the market demand for our product candidates, if and when approved;
- launch and commercialize our product candidates for which we obtain regulatory and marketing approval, either directly by establishing a sales force, marketing and distribution infrastructure, and/or with collaborators or distributors;
- expose, educate and train physicians and other medical professionals to use our products;
- obtain market acceptance, if and when approved, of our product candidates from the medical community and third-party payors;
- ensure procedures utilizing our product candidates are approved for coverage and adequate reimbursement from governmental agencies, private insurance plans, managed care organizations, and other third-party payors in jurisdictions where they have been approved for marketing;
- address any competing technological and market developments that impact our product candidates or their prospective usage by medical professionals;
- identify, assess, acquire and/or develop new product candidates;
- negotiate favorable terms in any collaboration, licensing or other arrangements into which we may enter and perform our obligations under such collaborations;
- maintain, protect and expand our portfolio of intellectual property rights, including patents, patent applications, trade secrets and know-how;
- avoid and defend against third-party interference, infringement or other intellectual property related claims;

- attract, hire and retain qualified personnel; and
- locate and lease or acquire suitable facilities to support our clinical development, manufacturing facilities and commercial expansion.

Even if one or more of our product candidates is approved for marketing and sale, we anticipate incurring significant incremental costs associated with commercializing such product candidates. Our expenses could increase beyond expectations if we are required by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or the FDA, the European Medicines Agency, or the EMA, or other regulatory agencies or ethical committees in medical centers, to change our manufacturing processes or assays or to perform clinical, nonclinical, or other types of studies in addition to those that we currently anticipate. Even if we are successful in obtaining regulatory approvals to market one or more of our product candidates, our revenue earned from such product candidates will be dependent in part upon the size of the markets in the territories for which we gain regulatory approval for such products, the accepted price for such products, our ability to obtain reimbursement for such products at any price, whether we own the commercial rights for that territory in which such products have been approved and the expenses associated with manufacturing and marketing such products for such markets. Therefore, we may not generate significant revenue from the sale of such products, even if approved. Further, if we are not able to generate significant revenue from the sale of our approved products, we may be forced to curtail or cease our operations. Due to the numerous risks and uncertainties involved in product development, it is difficult to predict the timing or amount of increased expenses, or when, or if, we will be able to achieve or maintain profitability.

Risks Related to the Discovery, Development and Clinical Testing of Our Product Candidates

We are heavily dependent on the success of our product candidates, including obtaining regulatory approval to market our product candidates in the United States, the European Union and other geographies.

To date, we have deployed all of our efforts and financial resources to: (i) research and develop our nicotinamide-, or NAM-, based cell expansion technology, our lead product candidate, NiCord, for the treatment of hematologic malignancies, and our other product candidates, including conducting preclinical and clinical studies and providing general and administrative support for these operations; and (ii) develop and secure our intellectual property portfolio for our product candidates. Our future success is dependent on our ability to successfully develop, obtain regulatory approval for and commercialize one or more of our current and future product candidates. Our product candidates' marketability is subject to significant risks associated with successfully completing current and future clinical trials and commercializing our product candidates that receive regulatory approval, including:

- completion of our ongoing international, multicenter, randomized, pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial of NiCord for the treatment of hematologic malignancies and the clinical trials of our other product candidates, and for any other product candidates for which we may file an Investigational New Drug, or IND, application, without which we would be unable to commence such clinical trials;
- acceptance by the FDA, EMA or other regulatory agencies of our parameters for regulatory approval relating to NiCord and our other product candidates, including our proposed indications, primary and secondary endpoint assessments and measurements, safety evaluations and regulatory pathways;
- the acceptance by the FDA, EMA or other regulatory agencies of the number, design, size, conduct and implementation of our clinical trials, our trial protocols and the interpretation of data from preclinical studies or clinical trials;
- our ability to successfully complete the clinical trials of our product candidates, including timely patient enrollment and acceptable safety and efficacy data and our ability to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of the product candidates undergoing such clinical trials;
- our ability to complete our Phase 3 clinical trial of NiCord for the treatment of hematologic malignancies in the United States in a timely fashion, and that such single pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial, even if successfully completed, will be sufficient to support approval of a Biologics License Application, or BLA;

- the FDA's acceptance of the sufficiency of the data we collect from our preclinical studies and our investigator-sponsored Phase 1/2 clinical trial of NiCord for the treatment of severe aplastic anemia and of NAM-NK for the treatment of MM and NHL;
- the willingness of the FDA, EMA or other regulatory agencies to schedule an advisory committee meeting in a timely manner to evaluate and decide on the approval of our regulatory filings, if such advisory committee meetings are required;
- the recommendation of the FDA's advisory committee to approve our applications to market NiCord and our other product candidates in the United States, and the EMA in the European Union, if such advisory committee reviews are scheduled, without limiting the approved labeling, specifications, distribution or use of the products, or imposing other restrictions;
- the satisfaction of the FDA, EMA or other regulatory agencies with the safety and efficacy of our product candidates;
- the prevalence and severity of adverse events associated with our product candidates;
- the timely and satisfactory performance by third-party contractors, trial sites and principal investigators of their obligations in relation to our clinical trials;
- our success in educating medical professionals and patients about the benefits, administration and use of our product candidates, if approved;
- the availability, perceived advantages, relative cost, safety and efficacy of alternative and competing treatments for the indications addressed by our product candidates;
- the effectiveness of our marketing, sales and distribution strategy, and operations, as well as that of any current and future licensees;
- the extent to which third-party payors provide coverage and adequate reimbursement for procedures utilizing our products;
- our ability to develop, validate and maintain a commercially viable manufacturing process that is compliant with cGMP;
- our ability to obtain, maintain, protect and enforce our intellectual property rights with respect to our product candidates; and
- changes to regulatory guidelines.

Many of these clinical, regulatory and commercial risks are beyond our control. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that we will be able to advance any of our product candidates through clinical development, or to obtain regulatory approval of or commercialize any of our product candidates. If we fail to achieve these objectives or overcome the challenges presented above, we could experience significant delays or an inability to successfully commercialize our product candidates. Accordingly, we may not be able to generate sufficient revenue through the sale of our product candidates to enable us to continue our business.

We may be unable to obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates.

The research, development, testing, manufacturing, labeling, packaging, approval, promotion, advertising, storage, recordkeeping, marketing, distribution, post-approval monitoring and reporting and export and import of drug products are subject to extensive regulation by the FDA, the EMA and by regulatory authorities in other countries. These regulations differ from country to country. To gain approval to market our product candidates, we must provide data from well-controlled clinical trials that adequately demonstrate the safety and efficacy of the product for the intended indication to the satisfaction of the FDA, EMA or other regulatory authority. We have not yet obtained regulatory approval to market any of our product candidates in the United States or any other country. The FDA, EMA or other regulatory agencies can delay, limit or deny approval of our product candidates for many reasons, including:

- regulatory requests for additional analyses, reports, data, non-clinical and preclinical studies and clinical trials;

- our inability to demonstrate that the product candidates are safe and effective for the target indication to the satisfaction of the FDA, EMA or other regulatory agencies;
- the FDA's, EMA's, or other regulatory agencies' disagreement with our clinical trial protocol, the interpretation of data from preclinical studies or clinical trials, or adequacy of the conduct and control of clinical trials;
- clinical holds, other regulatory objections to commencing or continuing a clinical trial or the inability to obtain regulatory approval to commence a clinical trial in countries that require such approvals;
- the population studied in the clinical trial may not be sufficiently broad or representative to assess safety in the patient population for which we seek approval;
- unfavorable or inconclusive results of clinical trials and supportive non-clinical studies, including unfavorable results regarding safety or efficacy of our product candidates observed in clinical trials;
- our inability to demonstrate that clinical or other benefits of our product candidates outweigh any safety or other perceived risks;
- any determination that a clinical trial presents unacceptable health risks to subjects;
- our inability to obtain approval from institutional review boards, or IRBs, to conduct clinical trials at their respective sites;
- the non-approval of the formulation, labeling or the specifications of our product candidates;
- the failure to accept the manufacturing processes or facilities at our manufacturing site or those of third-party manufacturers with which we contract;
- the potential for approval policies or regulations of the FDA, EMA or other regulatory agencies to significantly change in a manner rendering our clinical data insufficient for approval; or
- resistance to approval from the advisory committees of the FDA, EMA or other regulatory agencies for any reason including safety or efficacy concerns.

In the United States, we will be required to submit a BLA, to obtain FDA approval before marketing any of our product candidates. A BLA must include extensive preclinical and clinical data and supporting information to establish the product candidate's safety, purity and potency, or efficacy, for each desired indication. The BLA must also include significant information regarding the chemistry, manufacturing and controls for the product. The FDA may further inspect our manufacturing facilities to ensure that they can manufacture our product candidates and our products, if and when approved, in compliance with the applicable regulatory requirements, as well as inspect our clinical trial sites to ensure that our studies are properly conducted. Obtaining approval of a BLA is a lengthy, expensive and uncertain process, and approval may not be obtained. Upon submission of a BLA, the FDA must make an initial determination that the application is sufficiently complete to accept the submission for filing. We cannot be certain that any submissions will be accepted for filing and review by the FDA, or ultimately be approved. If the application is not accepted for review or approval, the FDA may require that we conduct additional clinical or preclinical trials, or take other actions before it will reconsider our application. If the FDA requires additional studies or data, we would incur increased costs and delays in the marketing approval process, which may require us to expend more resources than we have available. In addition, the FDA may not consider any additional information to be complete or sufficient to support approval.

Regulatory authorities outside of the United States, such as in the European Union, also have requirements for approval of biologics for commercial sale with which we must comply prior to marketing in those areas. Regulatory requirements can vary widely from country to country and could delay or prevent the introduction of our product candidates. Clinical trials conducted in one country may not be accepted by regulatory authorities in other countries, and obtaining regulatory approval in one country does not mean that regulatory approval will be obtained in any other country. However, the failure to obtain regulatory approval in one jurisdiction could have a negative impact on our ability to obtain approval in a different jurisdiction. Approval processes vary among countries and can involve additional

product candidate testing and validation and additional administrative review periods. Seeking additional regulatory approvals outside the United States and European Union could require additional non-clinical studies or clinical trials, which could be costly and time consuming. These regulatory approvals may include all of the risks associated with obtaining FDA or EMA approval. For all of these reasons, if we seek such regulatory approvals for any of our other product candidates, we may not obtain such approvals on a timely basis, if at all.

Even if we eventually complete clinical testing and receive approval of any regulatory filing for our product candidates, the FDA may grant approval contingent on the performance of costly and potentially time-consuming additional post-approval clinical trials or subject to contraindications, black box warnings, restrictive surveillance or a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy, or REMS. Further, the FDA, EMA or other regulatory authorities may also approve our product candidates for a more limited indication or a narrower patient population than we originally requested, and these regulatory authorities may not approve the labeling that we believe is necessary or desirable for the successful commercialization of our product candidates. Following any approval for commercial sale of our product candidates, certain changes to the product, such as changes in manufacturing processes and additional labeling claims, as well as new safety information, will be subject to additional FDA notification, or review and approval. Also, regulatory approval for any of our product candidates may be withdrawn. To the extent we seek regulatory approval in jurisdictions outside of the United States and European Union, we may face challenges similar to those described above with regulatory authorities in applicable jurisdictions. Any delay in obtaining, or inability to obtain, applicable regulatory approval for any of our product candidates would delay or prevent commercialization of our product candidates and would thus negatively impact our business, results of operations and prospects.

Clinical development is difficult to design and implement and involves a lengthy and expensive process with uncertain outcomes.

Clinical testing is expensive and can take many years to complete, and its outcome is inherently uncertain. Bone marrow transplant and cell-based therapies that appear promising in the early phases of development may fail to reach the market. Further, a failure of one or more of our clinical trials can occur at any time during the clinical trial process. We do not know whether future clinical trials, if any, will begin on time, need to be redesigned, enroll an adequate number of patients on time or be completed on schedule, if at all. Clinical trials can be delayed, suspended or terminated for a variety of reasons, including failure to:

- generate sufficient preclinical, toxicology, or other *in vivo* or *in vitro* data to support the initiation or continuation of clinical trials;
- obtain regulatory approval, or feedback on trial design, in order to commence a trial;
- identify, recruit and train suitable clinical investigators;
- reach agreement on acceptable terms with prospective contract research organizations, or CROs, and clinical trial sites, the terms of which can be subject to extensive negotiation and may vary significantly among CROs and clinical trial sites, and have such CROs and sites effect the proper and timely conduct of our clinical trials;
- obtain and maintain IRB approval at each clinical trial site;
- identify, recruit and enroll suitable patients to participate in a trial;
- have a sufficient number of patients complete a trial or return for post-treatment follow-up;
- ensure clinical investigators and clinical trial sites observe trial protocol or continue to participate in a trial;
- address any patient safety concerns that arise during the course of a trial;
- address any conflicts with new or existing laws or regulations;
- add a sufficient number of clinical trial sites;

- manufacture sufficient quantities at the required quality of product candidate for use in clinical trials; or
- raise sufficient capital to fund a trial.

We may also experience numerous unforeseen events during, or as a result of, clinical trials that could delay or prevent our ability to receive marketing approval or commercialize our product candidates, including:

- we may receive feedback from regulatory authorities that requires us to modify the design of our clinical trials;
- clinical trials of our product candidates may produce negative or inconclusive results, and we may decide, or regulators may require us, to conduct additional clinical trials or abandon development programs;
- the number of patients required for clinical trials of our product candidates may be larger than we anticipate, enrollment in these clinical trials may be slower than we anticipate or participants may drop out of these clinical trials at a higher rate than we anticipate;
- our third-party contractors may fail to comply with regulatory requirements or meet their contractual obligations to us in a timely manner, or at all;
- regulators or IRBs may not authorize us or our investigators to commence a clinical trial or conduct a clinical trial at a prospective trial site or amend a trial protocol;
- we may have delays in reaching or fail to reach agreement on acceptable clinical trial contracts or clinical trial protocols with prospective trial sites and CROs;
- we or our investigators might have to suspend or terminate clinical trials of our product candidates for various reasons, including non-compliance with regulatory requirements, a finding that our product candidates have undesirable side effects or other unexpected characteristics, or a finding that the participants are being exposed to unacceptable health risks;
- the cost of clinical trials of our product candidates may be greater than we anticipate;
- the supply or quality of our product candidates or other materials necessary to conduct clinical trials of our product candidates may be insufficient or inadequate;
- there may be changes in government regulations or administrative actions;
- our product candidates may have undesirable adverse effects or other unexpected characteristics;
- we may not be able to demonstrate that a produce candidate’s clinical and other benefits outweigh its safety risks;
- we may not be able to demonstrate that a product candidate provides an advantage over current standards of care of future competitive therapies in development;
- regulators may revise the requirements for approving our product candidates, or such requirements may not be as we anticipate; and
- any future collaborators that conduct clinical trials may face any of the above issues, and may conduct clinical trials in ways they view as advantageous to them but that are suboptimal for us.

We may also encounter delays if a clinical trial is suspended or terminated by us, by the IRBs of the institutions in which such trials are being conducted, by the trial’s data safety monitoring board, by the FDA, EMA or other regulatory agencies. Such authorities may suspend or terminate one or more of our clinical trials due to a number of factors, including our failure to conduct the clinical trial in accordance with relevant regulatory requirements or clinical protocols, inspection of the clinical trial operations or trial site by the FDA, EMA or other regulatory agencies resulting in the imposition of a clinical hold, unforeseen safety issues or adverse side effects, failure to demonstrate a benefit from using a drug, changes in

governmental regulations or administrative actions or lack of adequate funding to continue the clinical trial. In particular, while we currently expect to report top-line data in the first half of 2020 for our Phase 3 clinical trial comparing transplantation with NiCord versus standard cord blood, no assurance can be given that we will be able to maintain that timing.

Further, conducting clinical trials in countries outside of the United States and European Union, as we plan to do for our product candidates, presents additional risks that may delay completion of our clinical trials. These risks include the failure of enrolled patients in foreign countries to adhere to clinical protocol as a result of differences in healthcare services or cultural customs, managing additional administrative burdens associated with jurisdiction-specific regulatory schemes, as well as political and economic risks relevant to such jurisdictions.

If we experience delays in carrying out or completing any clinical trial of our product candidates, the commercial prospects of our product candidates may be harmed, and our ability to generate product revenue from any of these product candidates will be delayed. In addition, any delays in completing our clinical trials will increase our costs, slow down our product candidate development and approval process and jeopardize our ability to commence product sales and generate revenue. Any of these occurrences may significantly harm our business and financial condition. In addition, many of the factors that cause, or lead to, a delay in the commencement or completion of clinical trials may also ultimately lead to the denial of regulatory approval of our product candidates.

The results of earlier studies and trials may not be predictive of future trial results, and our clinical trials may fail to adequately demonstrate the safety and efficacy of our product candidates.

Results from preclinical studies or early stage clinical trials are not necessarily predictive of future clinical trial results, and interim results of a clinical trial are not necessarily indicative of final results. For example, based on the results of our Phase 1/2 clinical trials of NiCord for the treatment of hematologic malignancies, we received Breakthrough Therapy Designation for NiCord in the United States from the FDA, and we are conducting the Phase 3 clinical trial with the same eligibility criteria and endpoints as our Phase 1/2 trials to confirm NiCord's superiority over standard umbilical cord blood. However, our Phase 3 clinical trial may fail to show the desired safety and efficacy in clinical development despite positive results in preclinical and early clinical studies. This failure would cause us to abandon further development of NiCord in this indication, which is currently our most advanced product candidate.

There is a high failure rate for product candidates proceeding through clinical trials. Many companies in the pharmaceutical industry have suffered significant setbacks in late-stage clinical trials even after achieving promising results in preclinical testing and earlier-stage clinical trials. Data obtained from preclinical and clinical activities are subject to varying interpretations, which may delay, limit or prevent regulatory approval. In addition, we may experience regulatory delays or rejections as a result of many factors, including due to changes in regulatory policy during the period of our product candidate development. Success in preclinical testing and early clinical trials does not ensure that later clinical trials will generate the same results or otherwise provide adequate data to demonstrate the efficacy and safety of a product candidate. Frequently, product candidates that have shown promising results in early clinical trials have subsequently suffered significant setbacks in later clinical trials.

Interim, "top-line" and preliminary data from our clinical trials that we announce or publish from time to time may change as more patient data become available and are subject to audit and verification procedures that could result in material changes in the final data.

From time to time, we may publish interim, "top-line" or preliminary data from our clinical studies. Interim data from clinical trials that we may complete are subject to the risk that one or more of the clinical outcomes may materially change as patient enrollment continues and more patient data become available. Preliminary or "top-line" data also remain subject to audit and verification procedures that may result in the final data being materially different from the preliminary data we previously published. In addition, successful results in one or a few patients may not be indicative of the final results after completion of treatment of all patients in a clinical trial. As a result, interim and preliminary data should be viewed with caution until the final data are available. Adverse changes between preliminary or interim data and final data could significantly harm our business prospects.

The success of our NAM-based platform and our product candidates is substantially dependent on developments within the emerging field of cellular therapies, some of which are beyond our control.

Our NAM-based cell expansion technology and our product candidates are designed to increase the therapeutic functionality of cell therapy products, which represents a novel development within the field of cellular therapeutics. Stem cell therapies in turn represent a relatively new therapeutic area that presents a number of scientific, clinical, regulatory and ethical challenges. Any adverse developments in the field of stem cell therapies generally, and in the practice of hematopoietic stem cell transplant in particular, will negatively impact our ability to develop and commercialize our product candidates. In particular, we currently anticipate that NiCord and any additional product candidates that we develop from our NAM-based cell expansion technology would be adopted into the current standard of care for HSCT procedures. If the market for HSCT procedures declines or fails to grow at anticipated levels for any reason, or if the development and commercialization of therapies targeted at the underlying cause of diseases addressed by NiCord obviate the need for patients to undergo HSCT procedures, our business prospects will be significantly harmed.

Because our product candidates are based on novel technologies, it is difficult to predict the time and cost of development and our ability to successfully complete clinical development of these product candidates and obtain the necessary regulatory approvals for commercialization.

Our product candidates are based on our novel NAM-based cell expansion technology, and unexpected problems related to this new technology may arise that can cause us to delay, suspend or terminate our development efforts. Regulatory approval of novel product candidates such as ours can be more expensive and take longer than for other more well-known or extensively studied pharmaceutical or biopharmaceutical product candidates due to our and regulatory agencies' lack of experience with them. Stem cell therapies represent a relatively new therapeutic area, and the FDA has cautioned consumers about potential safety risks associated with these therapies. To date, there are relatively few approved stem cell products.

Regulatory requirements governing cell therapy products have changed frequently and may continue to change in the future. For example, the FDA established the Office of Cellular, Tissue and Gene Therapies within its Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, or CBER, to consolidate the review of gene therapy and related products, and the Cellular, Tissue and Gene Therapies Advisory Committee to advise CBER on its review. In addition, adverse developments in clinical trials of potential stem cell therapies conducted by others may cause the FDA or other regulatory bodies to change the requirements for approval of any of our product candidates. These regulatory authorities and advisory groups and the new requirements or guidelines they promulgate may lengthen the regulatory review process, require us to perform additional studies, increase our development costs, lead to changes in regulatory positions and interpretations, delay or prevent approval and commercialization of our product candidates or lead to significant post-approval limitations or restrictions. As we advance our product candidates, we will be required to consult with the FDA and other regulatory authorities, and our products will likely be reviewed by the FDA's advisory committee. We also must comply with applicable requirements, and if we fail to do so, we may be required to delay or discontinue development of our product candidates. Delay or failure to obtain, or unexpected costs in obtaining, the regulatory approval necessary to bring a potential product to market could impair our ability to generate sufficient product revenue to maintain our business.

As an organization, we have never completed pivotal clinical trials, and we may be unable to do so for any product candidates we may develop, including completing our pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial for NiCord.

We will need to successfully complete pivotal clinical trials in order to obtain the approval of the FDA, EMA or other regulatory agencies to market NiCord or any of our other product candidates. Carrying out later-stage clinical trials and the submission of a successful BLA is a complicated process. As an organization, we have not previously completed any later stage or pivotal clinical trials and have limited experience in preparing, submitting and prosecuting regulatory filings. Consequently, we may be unable to successfully and efficiently execute and complete necessary clinical trials in a way that leads to BLA submission and approval of NiCord. We may require more time and incur greater costs than our

competitors and may not succeed in obtaining regulatory approvals of product candidates that we develop. Failure to commence or complete, or delays in, our planned clinical trials, could prevent us from or delay us in commercializing NiCord.

We may find it difficult to enroll patients in our clinical studies, which could delay or prevent us from proceeding with clinical trials.

Identifying and qualifying patients to participate in clinical studies of our product candidates is critical to our success. The timing of our clinical trials depends in part on the speed at which we can recruit patients to participate in testing our product candidates, and we may experience delays in our clinical trials if we encounter difficulties in enrollment. Patient enrollment and retention in clinical trials depends on many factors, including the size of the patient population, the nature of the trial protocol, our ability to recruit clinical trial investigators with the appropriate competencies and experience, the existing body of safety and efficacy data with respect to the study drug, the number and nature of competing treatments and ongoing clinical trials of competing drugs for the same indication, the proximity of patients to clinical sites, clinicians' and patients' perceptions as to the potential advantages of the product candidate being studied in relation to other available therapies, including any drugs that may be approved for the indications we are investigating, the eligibility criteria for the study, our ability to obtain and maintain patient consents and the risk that patients enrolled in clinical trials will drop out of the trials before completion. For example, patients may prefer to undergo treatment with stem cell transplantation with cells sourced from matched related donors, matched unrelated donors or haploidentical donors, as opposed to being treated with NiCord, which would adversely affect the enrollment of our clinical trials.

We may not be able to identify, recruit and enroll a sufficient number of patients to complete our clinical studies because of the perceived risks and benefits of the product candidate under study, the availability and efficacy of competing therapies and clinical studies, the proximity and availability of clinical study sites for prospective patients and the patient referral practices of physicians. If patients are unwilling to participate in our studies for any reason, the timeline for recruiting patients, conducting studies, and obtaining regulatory approval of potential products will be delayed.

Our product candidates and the administration process may cause undesirable side effects or have other properties that could delay or prevent their regulatory approval, limit the commercial profile of an approved label or result in significant negative consequences following marketing approval, if any, and result in costly and damaging product liability claims against us.

Undesirable side effects, including toxicology, caused by our product candidates, or the drugs encapsulated by our product candidates, could cause us or regulatory authorities to interrupt, delay or halt clinical studies and could result in a more restrictive label or the delay or denial of regulatory approval by the FDA, EMA or other regulatory agencies. Results of our studies could reveal a high and unacceptable severity and prevalence of these or other side effects. In such an event, our clinical studies could be suspended or terminated, and the FDA, EMA or other regulatory agencies could order us to cease further development of or deny or withdraw approval of our product candidates for any or all targeted indications. Moreover, during the conduct of clinical trials, patients report changes in their health, including illnesses, injuries and discomforts, to their study doctor. Often, it is not possible to determine whether or not the product candidate being studied caused these conditions.

Drug-related, drug-product related, formulation-related and administration-related side effects could affect patient recruitment, the ability of enrolled patients to complete the clinical study or result in potential product liability claims, which could exceed our clinical trial insurance coverage. We are in the process of obtaining clinical trial insurance policies with respect to all our clinical studies. The insurance policies are in accordance with the local regulations applicable in the jurisdictions where the studies are performed outside of clinical trials.

Further, patients with the diseases targeted by our product candidates are often already in severe and advanced stages of disease and have both known and unknown significant pre-existing and potentially life-threatening health risks. Infusion reactions have also been reported in approximately 3% of patients treated with NiCord. Additional serious adverse events reported as related to NiCord, which each occurred in 3% of patients, included elevated liver enzymes, hypertension, and low platelets. During the

course of treatment, patients may suffer adverse events, including death, for reasons that may be related to our product candidates. In our Phase 1/2 clinical trial of NiCord for the treatment of sickle cell disease, or SCD, which is a chronic illness, two of the patients died: one due to chronic graft versus host disease, or GvHD, and the other due to secondary graft failure. In our Phase 1/2 trial of NiCord for the treatment of hematologic malignancies, approximately 10% of patients who received NiCord experienced serious GvHD. There was also a low level of sporadic engraftment failures. Such events could subject us to costly litigation, require us to pay substantial amounts of money to injured patients, delay, negatively impact or end our opportunity to receive or maintain regulatory approval to market our products, or require us to suspend or abandon our commercialization efforts.

Even in a circumstance in which we do not believe that an adverse event is related to our products, the investigation into the circumstance may be time-consuming or inconclusive. For instance, allogeneic bone marrow transplant, the area in which NiCord is being used, is associated with serious complications, including death. In addition, there are expected toxicities for patients who receive an allogeneic bone marrow transplant, such as infertility. Thus, while not directly associated with NiCord, there are attendant risks with the space in which our product candidates operate, and any related investigations may interrupt our development and commercialization efforts, delay our regulatory approval process, or impact and limit the type of regulatory approvals our product candidates receive or maintain. As a result of these factors, a product liability claim, even if successfully defended, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Additionally, if one or more of our product candidates receives marketing approval, and we or others later identify undesirable side effects caused by such products, a number of potentially significant negative consequences could result, including, but not limited to:

- regulatory authorities may suspend or withdraw approvals of such product;
- regulatory authorities may require additional warnings on the label, such as a “black box” warning or contraindication;
- additional restrictions may be imposed on the marketing of the particular product or the manufacturing processes for the product or any component thereof;
- we may be required to create a REMS, which could include a medication guide outlining the risks of such side effects for distribution to patients, a communication plan for healthcare providers and/or other elements to assure safe use;
- we may be required to recall a product, change the way a product candidate is administered or conduct additional clinical trials;
- we could be sued and held liable for harm caused to patients;
- the product may become less competitive; and
- our reputation may suffer.

Any of these events could prevent us from achieving or maintaining market acceptance of the particular product candidate, if approved, and could significantly harm our business, results of operations and prospects.

Even if we complete the necessary clinical trials, we cannot predict when, or if, we will obtain regulatory approval to commercialize any of our product candidates, and the approval may be for a more narrow indication than we seek or be subject to other limitations or restrictions that limit its commercial profile.

We cannot commercialize a product candidate until the appropriate regulatory authorities have reviewed and approved the product candidate. Even if our current or future product candidates meet safety and efficacy endpoints in clinical trials, the regulatory authorities may not complete their review processes in a timely manner, or we may not be able to obtain regulatory approval. Additional delays may result if an FDA Advisory Committee or other regulatory authority recommends non-approval or

restrictions on approval. In addition, we may experience delays or rejections based upon additional government regulation from future legislation or administrative action, or changes in regulatory authority policy during the period of product development, clinical trials and the review process.

Regulatory authorities also may approve a product candidate for more limited indications than requested or they may impose significant limitations in the form of warnings or a REMS. These regulatory authorities may require precautions or contra-indications with respect to conditions of use or they may grant approval subject to the performance of costly post-marketing clinical trials. In addition, regulatory authorities may not approve the labeling claims that are necessary or desirable for the successful commercialization of any of our product candidates. Any of the foregoing scenarios could materially harm the commercial prospects for our product candidates and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Risks Related to Government Regulation

Even if we obtain regulatory approval for a product candidate, our products will remain subject to regulatory scrutiny.

If one of our product candidates is approved, it will be subject to ongoing regulatory requirements for manufacturing, labeling, packaging, storage, advertising, promotion, sampling, record-keeping, conduct of post-marketing studies, and submission of safety, efficacy, and other post- market information, including both federal and state requirements in the United States and European Union and requirements of comparable regulatory authorities.

Manufacturers and manufacturers' facilities are required to comply with extensive FDA, EMA and the requirements of additional regulatory authorities, including ensuring that quality control and manufacturing procedures conform to cGMP regulations. As such, we and our contract manufacturers will be subject to continual review and inspections to assess compliance with cGMP and adherence to commitments made in any approved marketing application. Accordingly, we and others with whom we work must continue to expend time, money, and effort in all areas of regulatory compliance, including manufacturing, production, and quality control.

We will have to comply with requirements concerning advertising and promotion for our products. Promotional communications with respect to prescription drugs and biologics are subject to a variety of legal and regulatory restrictions and must be consistent with the information in the product's approved label. As such, we may not promote our products "off-label" for indications or uses for which they do not have approval. The holder of an approved application must submit new or supplemental applications and obtain approval for certain changes to the approved product, product labeling, or manufacturing process. We could also be asked to conduct post-marketing clinical studies to verify the safety and efficacy of our products in general or in specific patient subsets. An unsuccessful post-marketing study or failure to complete such a study could result in the withdrawal of marketing approval.

If a regulatory agency discovers previously unknown problems with a product, such as adverse events of unanticipated severity or frequency, or problems with the facility where the product is manufactured, or disagrees with the promotion, marketing or labeling of a product, such regulatory agency may impose restrictions on that product or us, including requiring withdrawal of the product from the market. If we fail to comply with applicable regulatory requirements, a regulatory agency or enforcement authority may, among other things:

- issue warning letters;
- impose civil or criminal penalties;
- suspend or withdraw regulatory approval;
- suspend any of our clinical studies;
- refuse to approve pending applications or supplements to approved applications submitted by us;
- impose restrictions on our operations, including closing our contract manufacturers' facilities; or
- seize or detain products, or require a product recall.

Any government investigation of alleged violations of law could require us to expend significant time and resources in response, and could generate negative publicity. Any failure to comply with ongoing regulatory requirements may significantly and adversely affect our ability to commercialize and generate revenue from our products. If regulatory sanctions are applied or if regulatory approval is withdrawn, the value of our company and our operating results will be adversely affected.

Moreover, the policies of the FDA and of other regulatory authorities may change and additional government regulations may be enacted that could prevent, limit or delay regulatory approval of our product candidates. We cannot predict the likelihood, nature or extent of government regulation that may arise from future legislation or administrative or executive action, either in the United States or abroad. For example, certain policies of the Trump administration may impact our business and industry. Namely, the Trump administration has taken several executive actions, including the issuance of a number of Executive Orders, that could impose significant burdens on, or otherwise materially delay, FDA's ability to engage in routine oversight activities such as implementing statutes through rulemaking, issuance of guidance, and review and approval of marketing applications. It is difficult to predict how these orders will be implemented, and the extent to which they will impact the FDA's ability to exercise its regulatory authority. If these executive actions impose restrictions on FDA's ability to engage in oversight and implementation activities in the normal course, our business may be negatively impacted. In addition, if we are slow or unable to adapt to changes in existing requirements or the adoption of new requirements or policies, or if we are not able to maintain regulatory compliance, we may lose any marketing approval that we may have obtained and we may not achieve or sustain profitability.

A Breakthrough Therapy Designation by the FDA, even if granted for any of our product candidates, may not lead to a faster development or regulatory review or approval process and it does not increase the likelihood that our product candidates will receive marketing approval.

We have obtained Breakthrough Therapy Designation for NiCord for the treatment of hematologic malignancies, and may receive it in the future if the clinical data support such a designation for one or more of our other product candidates. A breakthrough therapy is defined as a drug or biologic that is intended, alone or in combination with one or more other drugs or biologics, to treat a serious or life-threatening disease or condition and preliminary clinical evidence indicates that the drug, or biologic, may demonstrate substantial improvement over existing therapies on one or more clinically significant endpoints, such as substantial treatment effects observed early in clinical development. For product candidates that have been designated as breakthrough therapies, interaction and communication between the FDA and the sponsor of the trial can help to identify the most efficient path for clinical development while minimizing the number of patients placed in ineffective control regimens. Biologics designated as breakthrough therapies by the FDA may also be eligible for accelerated approval.

Designation as a breakthrough therapy is within the discretion of the FDA. Accordingly, even if we believe one of our current or future product candidates meets the criteria for designation as a breakthrough therapy, the FDA may disagree and instead determine not to make such designation. In any event, the receipt of a Breakthrough Therapy Designation for NiCord for the treatment of hematologic malignancies may not result in a faster development process, review or approval compared to drugs considered for approval under non-expedited FDA review procedures and does not assure ultimate approval by the FDA. In addition, the FDA may later decide that the product no longer meets the conditions for qualification.

We may be unable to maintain the benefits associated with orphan drug designations that we have obtained, including market exclusivity, which may cause our revenue, if any, to be reduced.

We have obtained orphan drug designation for NiCord from the FDA and the EMA for the treatment of hematologic malignancies, and we may pursue orphan drug designation for certain of our future product candidates. Under the Orphan Drug Act, the FDA may designate a drug or biologic product as an orphan drug if it is intended to treat a rare disease or condition, defined as a patient population of fewer than 200,000 in the United States, or a patient population greater than 200,000 in the United States where there is no reasonable expectation that the cost of developing the drug will be recovered from sales in the United States. In the European Union, the EMA's Committee for Orphan Medicinal Products, or COMP, grants orphan drug designation to promote the development of products that are intended for

the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of a life-threatening or chronically debilitating condition affecting not more than five in 10,000 persons in the European Union. Additionally, designation is granted for products intended for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of a life-threatening, seriously debilitating or serious and chronic condition when, without incentives, it is unlikely that sales of the drug in the European Union would be sufficient to justify the necessary investment in developing the drug or biological product or where there is no satisfactory method of diagnosis, prevention, or treatment, or, if such a method exists, the medicine must be of significant benefit to those affected by the condition.

In the United States, orphan drug designation entitles a party to financial incentives such as opportunities for grant funding towards clinical trial costs, tax advantages, and application fee waivers. In addition, if a product receives the first FDA approval for the indication for which it has orphan designation, the product is entitled to orphan drug exclusivity, which means the FDA may not approve any other application to market the same drug for the same indication for a period of seven years, except in limited circumstances, such as a showing of clinical superiority over the product with orphan exclusivity or where the manufacturer is unable to assure sufficient product quantity the orphan patient population. In the European Union, orphan drug designation entitles a party to financial incentives such as reduction of fees or fee waivers and ten years of market exclusivity following drug or biological product approval. This period may be reduced to six years if the orphan drug designation criteria are no longer met, including where it is shown that the product is sufficiently profitable not to justify maintenance of market exclusivity.

Even though we have obtained orphan drug designation for NiCord from the FDA and the EMA for the treatment of hematologic malignancies, we may not be the first to obtain marketing approval for such indication due to the uncertainties associated with developing pharmaceutical products. Further, orphan drug exclusivity may not effectively protect the product candidate from competition because different drugs with different active moieties can be approved for the same condition. Even after an orphan drug is approved, the FDA or EMA can subsequently approve the same drug with the same active moiety for the same condition if the FDA or EMA concludes that the later drug is clinically superior in that it is safer, more effective, or makes a major contribution to patient care. Orphan drug designation neither shortens the development time or regulatory review time of a drug or biologic nor gives the drug or biologic any advantage in the regulatory review or approval process.

Enacted and future healthcare legislation may increase the difficulty and cost for us to obtain marketing approval of and commercialize our product candidates and may affect the prices we may set.

In the United States, the European Union and other jurisdictions, there have been, and we expect there will continue to be, a number of legislative and regulatory changes and proposed changes to the healthcare system that could affect our future results of operations. In particular, there have been and continue to be a number of initiatives at the U.S. federal and state levels that seek to reduce healthcare costs and improve the quality of healthcare. For example, in March 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act, or collectively the ACA, was enacted, which substantially changed the way healthcare is financed by both governmental and private payors. Among the provisions of the ACA, those of greatest importance to the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries include the following:

- an annual, non-deductible fee payable by any entity that manufactures or imports certain branded prescription drugs and biologic agents (other than those designated as orphan drugs), which is apportioned among these entities according to their market share in certain government healthcare programs;
- new requirements to report certain financial arrangements with physicians and teaching hospitals, including reporting “transfers of value” made or distributed to prescribers and other healthcare providers and reporting investment interests held by physicians and their immediate family members;
- a new methodology by which rebates owed by manufacturers under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program are calculated for drugs that are inhaled, infused, instilled, implanted or injected;

- expansion of eligibility criteria for Medicaid programs by, among other things, allowing states to offer Medicaid coverage to certain individuals with income at or below 133% of the federal poverty level, thereby potentially increasing a manufacturer's Medicaid rebate liability;
- a licensure framework for follow on biologic products;
- a new Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute to oversee, identify priorities in, and conduct comparative clinical effectiveness research, along with funding for such research; and
- establishment of a Center for Medicare Innovation at the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, or CMS, to test innovative payment and service delivery models to lower Medicare and Medicaid spending, potentially including prescription drug spending.

Since its enactment, there have been judicial and Congressional challenges to certain aspects of the ACA, and we expect there will be additional challenges and amendments to the ACA in the future. For example, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 was enacted, which includes a provision repealing, effective January 1, 2019, the tax-based shared responsibility payment imposed by the ACA on certain individuals who fail to maintain qualifying health coverage for all or part of a year that is commonly referred to as the "individual mandate". Since the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, there have been additional amendments to certain provisions of the ACA, and we expect the current Trump administration and Congress will likely continue to seek to modify, repeal, or otherwise invalidate all, or certain provisions of, the ACA. It is uncertain the extent to which any such changes may impact our business or financial condition.

In addition, other legislative changes have been proposed and adopted in the United States since the ACA was enacted. In August 2011, the Budget Control Act of 2011, among other things, led to aggregate reductions of Medicare payments to providers of 2% per fiscal year. These reductions went into effect in April 2013 and, due to subsequent legislative amendments to the statute, will remain in effect through 2027 unless additional action is taken by Congress. In January 2013, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 was signed into law, which, among other things, further reduced Medicare payments to several types of providers, including hospitals, imaging centers and cancer treatment centers, and increased the statute of limitations period for the government to recover overpayments to providers from three to five years. These new laws or any other similar laws introduced in the future may result in additional reductions in Medicare and other health care funding, which could negatively affect our customers and accordingly, our financial operations.

Moreover, payment methodologies are subject to changes in healthcare legislation and regulatory initiatives. For example, CMS has developed value-based payment models for a variety of care settings, including the inpatient prospective payment system used for reimbursing inpatient hospital services. In addition, recently there has been heightened governmental scrutiny over the manner in which manufacturers set prices for their marketed products, which has resulted in several U.S. Congressional inquiries and proposed and enacted federal and state legislation designed to, among other things, bring more transparency to drug pricing, reduce the cost of prescription drugs under government payor programs, and review the relationship between pricing and manufacturer patient programs. The Trump administration's budget proposal for fiscal year 2019 contains further drug price control measures that could be enacted during the 2019 budget process or in other future legislation, including, for example, measures to permit Medicare Part D plans to negotiate the price of certain drugs under Medicare Part B, to allow some states to negotiate drug prices under Medicaid, and to eliminate cost sharing for generic drugs for low-income patients. Additionally, on May 11, 2018, President Trump laid out his administration's "Blueprint" to reduce the cost of prescription drugs while preserving innovation and cures. The Department of Health and Human Services, or HHS, has already started the process of soliciting feedback on some of these measures and, at the same, is immediately implementing others under its existing authority. While some of these proposed measures will require authorization through additional legislation to become effective, Congress and the Trump administration have each indicated that it will continue to seek new legislative and/or administrative measures to control drug costs. We expect that additional U.S. federal healthcare reform measures will be adopted in the future, any of which could limit the amounts that the U.S. federal government will pay for healthcare products and services, which could result in reduced demand for our product candidates or additional pricing pressures.

Individual states in the United States have also increasingly passed legislation and implemented regulations designed to control pharmaceutical and biological product pricing, including price or patient reimbursement constraints, discounts, restrictions on certain product access and marketing cost disclosure and transparency measures, and, in some cases, designed to encourage importation from other countries and bulk purchasing. Legally mandated price controls on payment amounts by third- party payors or other restrictions could harm our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. In addition, regional healthcare authorities and individual hospitals are increasingly using bidding procedures to determine what pharmaceutical products and which suppliers will be included in their prescription drug and other healthcare programs. This could reduce the ultimate demand for our product candidates or put pressure on our product pricing.

In the European Union, similar political, economic and regulatory developments may affect our ability to profitably commercialize our product candidates, if approved. In addition to continuing pressure on prices and cost containment measures, legislative developments at the European Union or member state level may result in significant additional requirements or obstacles that may increase our operating costs. The delivery of healthcare in the European Union, including the establishment and operation of health services and the pricing and reimbursement of medicines, is almost exclusively a matter for national, rather than European Union, law and policy. National governments and health service providers have different priorities and approaches to the delivery of health care and the pricing and reimbursement of products in that context. In general, however, the healthcare budgetary constraints in most European Union member states have resulted in restrictions on the pricing and reimbursement of medicines by relevant health service providers. Coupled with ever-increasing European Union and national regulatory burdens on those wishing to develop and market products, this could prevent or delay marketing approval of our product candidates, restrict or regulate post- approval activities and affect our ability to commercialize our product candidates, if approved. In markets outside of the United States and European Union, reimbursement and healthcare payment systems vary significantly by country, and many countries have instituted price ceilings on specific products and therapies.

We cannot predict the likelihood, nature or extent of government regulation that may arise from future legislation or administrative action in the United States, the European Union or any other jurisdiction. If we or any third parties we may engage are slow or unable to adapt to changes in existing requirements or the adoption of new requirements or policies, or if we or such third parties are not able to maintain regulatory compliance, our product candidates may lose any regulatory approval that may have been obtained and we may not achieve or sustain profitability.

Our business operations and current and future relationships with investigators, healthcare professionals, consultants, third-party payors, patient organizations and customers will be subject to applicable healthcare regulatory laws, which could expose us to penalties.

Our business operations and current and future arrangements with investigators, healthcare professionals, consultants, third-party payors, patient organizations and customers, may expose us to broadly applicable fraud and abuse and other healthcare laws and regulations. These laws may constrain the business or financial arrangements and relationships through which we conduct our operations, including how we research, market, sell and distribute our product candidates, if approved. Such laws include:

- the U.S. federal Anti-Kickback Statute, which prohibits, among other things, persons or entities from knowingly and willfully soliciting, offering, receiving or providing any remuneration (including any kickback, bribe, or certain rebate), directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind, to induce or reward, or in return for, either the referral of an individual for, or the purchase, lease, order or recommendation of, any good, facility, item or service, for which payment may be made, in whole or in part, under any U.S. federal healthcare program, such as Medicare and Medicaid. A person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the statute or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation;
- the U.S. federal civil and criminal false claims and civil monetary penalties laws, including the civil False Claims Act, which prohibit, among other things, including through civil whistleblower or qui tam actions, individuals or entities from knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, to the U.S. federal government, claims for payment or approval that are false or fraudulent,

knowingly making, using or causing to be made or used, a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim, or from knowingly making a false statement to avoid, decrease or conceal an obligation to pay money to the U.S. federal government. Pharmaceutical manufacturers can cause false claims to be presented to the U.S. federal government by engaging in impermissible marketing practices, such as the off-label promotion of a product for an indication for which it has not received FDA approval. In addition, the government may assert that a claim including items and services resulting from a violation of the U.S. federal Anti-Kickback Statute constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the civil False Claims Act;

- the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, or HIPAA, which imposes criminal and civil liability for, among other things, knowingly and willfully executing, or attempting to execute, a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program, or knowingly and willfully falsifying, concealing or covering up a material fact or making any materially false statement, in connection with the delivery of, or payment for, healthcare benefits, items or services. Similar to the U.S. federal Anti-Kickback Statute, a person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the healthcare fraud statute implemented under HIPAA or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation;
- HIPAA, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act, or HITECH, and its implementing regulations, which also imposes certain obligations, including mandatory contractual terms, with respect to safeguarding the privacy and security of individually identifiable health information of covered entities subject to the rule, such as health plans, healthcare clearinghouses and certain healthcare providers as well as their business associates, independent contractors of a covered entity that perform certain services involving the use or disclosure of individually identifiable health information on their behalf;
- the Food Drug and Cosmetics Act, or the FDCA, which prohibits, among other things, the adulteration or misbranding of drugs, biologics and medical devices;
- the U.S. Public Health Service Act, which prohibits, among other things, the introduction into interstate commerce of a biological product unless a biologics license is in effect for that product;
- the U.S. Physician Payments Sunshine Act and its implementing regulations, which requires certain manufacturers of drugs, devices, biologics and medical supplies that are reimbursable under Medicare, Medicaid, or the Children's Health Insurance Program, with specific exceptions, to report annually to the government information related to certain payments and other transfers of value to physicians and teaching hospitals, as well as ownership and investment interests held by physicians and their immediate family members;
- analogous U.S. state laws and regulations, including: state anti-kickback and false claims laws, which may apply to our business practices, including but not limited to, research, distribution, sales and marketing arrangements and claims involving healthcare items or services reimbursed by any third-party payor, including private insurers; state laws that require pharmaceutical companies to comply with the pharmaceutical industry's voluntary compliance guidelines and the relevant compliance guidance promulgated by the U.S. federal government, or otherwise restrict payments that may be made to healthcare providers and other potential referral sources; state laws and regulations that require drug manufacturers to file reports relating to pricing and marketing information, which requires tracking gifts and other remuneration and items of value provided to healthcare professionals and entities; state and local laws requiring the registration of pharmaceutical sales representatives; and state laws governing the privacy and security of health information in certain circumstances, many of which differ from each other in significant ways and often are not preempted by HIPAA, thus complicating compliance efforts;
- the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended, which prohibits, among other things, U.S. companies and their employees and agents from authorizing, promising, offering, or

providing, directly or indirectly, corrupt or improper payments or anything else of value to non-U.S. government officials, employees of public international organizations and non-U.S. government owned or affiliated entities, candidates for non-U.S. political office, and non-U.S. political parties or officials thereof; and

- similar healthcare laws and regulations in the European Union and other jurisdictions, including reporting requirements detailing interactions with and payments to healthcare providers.

Ensuring that our internal operations and future business arrangements with third parties comply with applicable healthcare laws and regulations will involve substantial costs. It is possible that governmental authorities will conclude that our business practices do not comply with current or future statutes, regulations, agency guidance or case law involving applicable fraud and abuse or other healthcare laws and regulations. If our operations are found to be in violation of any of the laws described above or any other governmental laws and regulations that may apply to us, we may be subject to significant penalties, including civil, criminal and administrative penalties, damages, fines, exclusion from government-funded healthcare programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid or similar programs in other countries or jurisdictions, integrity oversight and reporting obligations to resolve allegations of non-compliance, disgorgement, individual imprisonment, contractual damages, reputational harm, diminished profits and the curtailment or restructuring of our operations. If any of the physicians or other providers or entities with whom we expect to do business are found to not be in compliance with applicable laws, they may be subject to criminal, civil or administrative sanctions, including exclusions from government funded healthcare programs and imprisonment, which could affect our ability to operate our business. Further, defending against any such actions can be costly, time-consuming and may require significant personnel resources. Therefore, even if we are successful in defending against any such actions that may be brought against us, our business may be impaired.

Legislative or regulatory healthcare reforms in the United States may make it more difficult and costly for us to obtain regulatory clearance or approval of our product candidates and to produce, market and distribute our products after clearance or approval is obtained.

From time to time, legislation is drafted and introduced in Congress that could significantly change the statutory provisions governing the regulatory clearance or approval, manufacture and marketing of regulated products or the reimbursement thereof. In addition, FDA regulations and guidance are often revised or reinterpreted by the FDA in ways that may significantly affect our business and our products. Any new regulations or revisions or reinterpretations of existing regulations may impose additional costs or lengthen review times of our product candidates. We cannot determine what effect changes in regulations, statutes, legal interpretation or policies, when and if promulgated, enacted or adopted may have on our business in the future. Such changes could, among other things, require:

- changes to manufacturing methods;
- change in protocol design;
- additional treatment arm (control);
- recall, replacement, or discontinuance of one or more of our products; and
- additional recordkeeping.

We face competition from other biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies, and our operating results will suffer if we fail to compete effectively.

The biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries are intensely competitive and subject to rapid and significant technological change. We face competition from major multinational pharmaceutical companies, established and early-stage biotechnology companies, and universities and other research institutions. Many of our competitors have greater financial and other resources, such as larger research and development staff and more experienced marketing and manufacturing organizations. Large pharmaceutical companies, in particular, have extensive experience in clinical testing, obtaining regulatory approvals, recruiting patients and manufacturing pharmaceutical products. These companies also have significantly greater research, sales and marketing capabilities and collaborative arrangements

in our target markets with leading companies and research institutions. Established pharmaceutical companies may also invest heavily to accelerate discovery and development of novel therapeutics or to in-license novel therapeutics that could make the product candidates that we develop obsolete. As a result of all of these factors, our competitors may succeed in obtaining patent protection or FDA approval or discovering, developing and commercializing treatments in the rare disease indications that we are targeting before we do. Smaller or early-stage companies may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly through collaborative arrangements with large, established companies.

Doctors may recommend that patients undergo stem cell transplantation using cells from matched related donors, matched unrelated donors, haploidentical donors or unmodified umbilical cord blood instead of using NiCord or our other NAM-derived product candidates. In addition, there are several clinical-stage development programs that seek to improve umbilical cord blood transplantation through the use of *ex vivo* expansion technologies to increase the quantity of hematopoietic stem cells for use in HSCT or the use of *ex vivo* differentiation technologies to increase the quantity of hematopoietic progenitor cells for use in HSCT. We are aware of several other companies with product candidates in various stages of development for allogeneic HSCT grafts, including Nohla Therapeutics, Inc., Magenta Therapeutics, Inc., Kiadis Pharma NV, and Bellicum Pharmaceuticals Inc., and for NK cells, including AbbVie Inc., Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited, and Ziopharm Oncology, Inc. In addition, many universities and private and public research institutes may develop technologies of interest to us, but license them to our competitors. Our competitors may succeed in developing, acquiring or licensing on an exclusive basis, technologies and drug products that are more effective or less costly than NiCord or any other product candidates that we are currently developing or that we may develop, which could render our products obsolete and noncompetitive.

We believe that our ability to successfully compete will depend on, among other things:

- the results of our preclinical studies and clinical trials;
- our ability to recruit and enroll patients for our clinical trials;
- the efficacy, safety and reliability of our product candidates;
- the speed at which we develop our product candidates;
- our ability to design and successfully execute appropriate clinical trials;
- our ability to protect, develop and maintain intellectual property rights related to our products;
- our ability to maintain a good relationship with regulatory authorities;
- the timing and scope of regulatory approvals, if any;
- our ability to commercialize and market any of our product candidates that receive regulatory approval;
- market perception and acceptance of stem cell therapeutics;
- acceptance of our product candidates by physicians and institutions that perform HSCT procedures;
- the price of our products;
- adequate levels of reimbursement under private and governmental health insurance plans, including Medicare; and
- our ability to manufacture and sell commercial quantities of any approved products to the market.

If our competitors market products that are more effective, safer or less expensive than our future products, if any, or that reach the market sooner than our future products, if any, we may not achieve commercial success. Any inability to successfully compete effectively will adversely impact our business and financial prospects.

Even if we obtain and maintain approval for NiCord or our other product candidates from the FDA, we may never obtain approval outside of the United States, which would limit our market opportunities and adversely affect our business.

Approval of a product candidate in the United States by the FDA does not ensure approval of such product candidate by regulatory authorities in other countries or jurisdictions, and approval by non-U.S. regulatory authority does not ensure approval by regulatory authorities in other countries or by the FDA. However, the failure to obtain approval from the FDA or other regulatory authorities may negatively impact our ability to obtain approval in non-U.S. countries. Sales of NiCord or our other product candidates outside of the United States will be subject to the regulatory requirements of other jurisdictions governing clinical trials and marketing approval. Even if the FDA grants marketing approval for a product candidate, comparable regulatory authorities in other countries also must approve the manufacturing and marketing of the product candidate in those countries. Approval procedures vary among jurisdictions and can involve requirements and administrative review periods different from, and more onerous than, those in the United States, including additional preclinical studies or clinical trials. In many countries outside the United States, a product candidate must be approved for reimbursement before it can be approved for sale in that country. In some cases, the price that we intend to charge for our product candidates, if approved, is also subject to approval.

We intend to submit a marketing authorization application to the EMA for approval of NiCord in the European Union, but obtaining such approval from the European Commission following the opinion of the EMA is a lengthy and expensive process. Even if a product candidate is approved, the applicable regulatory agency may limit the indications for which the product may be marketed, require extensive warnings on the product labeling or require expensive and time-consuming additional clinical trials or reporting as conditions of approval. Regulatory authorities in countries outside of the United States and the European Union also have requirements for approval of product candidates with which we must comply prior to marketing in those countries. Obtaining non-U.S. regulatory approvals and compliance with non-U.S. regulatory requirements could result in significant delays, difficulties and costs for us and could delay or prevent the introduction of our product candidates in certain countries.

Further, clinical trials conducted in one country may not be accepted by regulatory authorities in other countries. Also, regulatory approval for a product candidate may be withdrawn. If we fail to comply with the regulatory requirements, our target market will be reduced and our ability to realize the full market potential NiCord or our other product candidates will be harmed and our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects will be adversely affected.

The misuse or off-label use of our products may harm our reputation in the marketplace, result in injuries that lead to product liability suits or result in costly investigations, fines or sanctions by regulatory bodies if we are deemed to have engaged in the promotion of these uses, any of which could be costly to our business.

We initially intend to seek marketing approval for NiCord for the treatment of hematologic malignancies. We will train our marketing and sales personnel to not promote our products, if approved, for any other uses outside of any FDA-cleared indications for use, known as “off-label uses.” We cannot, however, prevent a physician from using our products off-label, when in the physician’s independent professional medical judgment he or she deems it appropriate. As a result, there may be increased risk of injury to patients if physicians attempt to use our products for these uses for which they are not approved. Furthermore, the use of our products for indications other than those approved by the FDA or any non-U.S. regulatory body may not effectively treat such conditions, which could harm our reputation in the marketplace among physicians and patients.

If the FDA, EMA or any other regulatory body in a jurisdiction in which we operate determines that our promotional materials or training constitute promotion of an off-label use, it could request that we modify our training or promotional materials or subject us to regulatory or enforcement actions, including the issuance or imposition of an untitled letter, which is used for violators that do not necessitate a warning letter, injunction, seizure, civil fine or criminal penalties. It is also possible that other federal, state or non-U.S. enforcement authorities might take action under other regulatory authority, such as false

claims laws, if they consider our business activities to constitute promotion of an off-label use, which could result in significant penalties, including, but not limited to, criminal, civil and administrative penalties, damages, fines, disgorgement, exclusion from participation in government healthcare programs and the curtailment of our operations.

European data collection is governed by restrictive regulations governing the use, processing, and cross-border transfer of personal information.

The collection and use of personal health data in the European Union is governed by the provisions of the General Data Protection Regulation ((EU) 2016/679), or GDPR. This legislation imposes requirements relating to having legal bases for processing personal information relating to identifiable individuals and transferring such information outside the European Economic Area including to the United States, providing details to those individuals regarding the processing of their personal information, keeping personal information secure, having data processing agreements with third parties who process personal information, responding to individuals' requests to exercise their rights in respect of their personal information, reporting security breaches involving personal data to the competent national data protection authority and affected individuals, appointing data protection officers, conducting data protection impact assessments and record-keeping. The GDPR imposes additional responsibilities and liabilities in relation to personal data that we process and we may be required to put in place additional mechanisms ensuring compliance with the new data protection rules. Failure to comply with the requirements of the GDPR and related national data protection laws of the member states of the European Union may result in substantial fines, other administrative penalties and civil claims being brought against us, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Related to our Reliance on Third Parties

We rely on third parties to conduct certain elements of our preclinical studies and clinical trials and perform other tasks for us. If these third parties do not successfully carry out their contractual duties, meet expected deadlines or comply with regulatory requirements, we may not be able to obtain regulatory approval for or commercialize our product candidates.

We have relied upon, and plan to continue to rely upon, third-party vendors, including CROs, to monitor and manage data for our ongoing preclinical studies and clinical trials. We rely on these parties for execution of our preclinical studies and clinical trials, and we control only certain aspects of their activities. Nevertheless, we are responsible for ensuring that each of our studies is conducted in accordance with the applicable protocol, legal, regulatory and scientific standards, and our reliance on the vendors and CROs does not relieve us of our regulatory responsibilities. We and our CROs and other vendors are required to comply with good clinical practice, or GCP, cGMP, the Helsinki Declaration, the International Conference on Harmonization Guideline for Good Clinical Practice, applicable European Commission Directives on Clinical Trials, laws and regulations applicable to clinical trials conducted in other territories, and good laboratory practices, or GLP, which are regulations and guidelines enforced by the FDA, the Competent Authorities of the Member States of the European Economic Area, or EEA, and comparable regulatory authorities for all of our product candidates in clinical development. Regulatory authorities enforce these regulations through periodic inspections of study sponsors, principal investigators, study sites and other contractors. If we or any of our CROs or vendors fail to comply with applicable regulations, including GCP and cGMP regulations, the clinical data generated in our clinical studies may be deemed unreliable and the FDA, EMA or comparable regulatory authorities may require us to perform additional clinical studies before approving our marketing applications. Our failure to comply with these regulations may require us to repeat clinical studies, which would delay the regulatory approval process.

If any of our relationships with these third-party CROs or vendors terminate, we may not be able to enter into arrangements with alternative CROs or vendors or do so on commercially reasonable terms. In addition, our CROs are not our employees, and, except for remedies available to us under our agreements with such CROs, we cannot control whether or not they devote sufficient time and resources to our ongoing clinical, nonclinical and preclinical programs. If CROs do not successfully carry out their contractual duties or obligations or meet expected deadlines, if they need to be replaced or if the quality or accuracy of the clinical data they obtain is compromised due to the failure to adhere to our clinical

protocols, regulatory requirements or for other reasons, our clinical studies may be extended, delayed or terminated, and we may not be able to obtain regulatory approval for or successfully commercialize our product candidates. CROs may also generate higher costs than anticipated, which could adversely affect our results of operations and the commercial prospects for our product candidates, increase our costs and delay our ability to generate revenue.

Replacing or adding additional CROs involves additional cost and requires management time and focus. In addition, there is a natural transition period when a new CRO commences work. As a result, delays occur, which can materially impact our ability to meet our desired clinical development timelines. Though we carefully manage our relationships with our CROs, we may encounter similar challenges or delays in the future, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and prospects.

Independent clinical investigators and CROs that we engage to conduct our clinical trials may not devote sufficient time or attention to our clinical trials or be able to repeat their past success.

We expect to continue to depend on third parties, including independent clinical investigators and CROs, to conduct our clinical trials. CROs may also assist us in the collection and analysis of data. There is a limited number of third-party service providers and vendors that specialize or have the expertise required to achieve our business objectives. Identifying, qualifying and managing performance of third-party service providers can be difficult, time consuming and cause delays in our development programs.

These investigators and CROs will not be our employees and we will not be able to control, other than through contract, the amount of resources, including time, which they devote to our product candidates and clinical trials. If independent investigators or CROs fail to devote sufficient resources to the development of our product candidates, or if their performance is substandard, it may delay or compromise the prospects for approval and commercialization of any product candidates that we develop.

Investigators for our clinical trials may serve as scientific advisors or consultants to us from time to time and receive compensation in connection with such services. Under certain circumstances, we may be required to report some of these relationships to the FDA or other regulatory authorities. The FDA or other regulatory authorities may conclude that a financial relationship between us and an investigator has created a conflict of interest or otherwise affected interpretation of the study. The FDA or other regulatory authorities may therefore question the integrity of the data generated at the applicable clinical trial site and the utility of the clinical trial itself may be jeopardized. This could result in a delay in approval or rejection of our marketing applications by the FDA or other regulatory authorities, as the case may be, and may ultimately lead to the denial of marketing approval of one or more of our product candidates.

In addition, the use of third-party service providers requires us to disclose our proprietary information to these parties, which could increase the risk that this information will be misappropriated. Further, the FDA and other regulatory authorities require that we comply with standards, commonly referred to as GCP, for conducting, recording and reporting clinical trials to assure that data and reported results are credible and accurate and that the rights, integrity and confidentiality of trial subjects are protected. Failure of clinical investigators or CROs to meet their obligations to us or comply with GCP procedures could adversely affect the clinical development of our product candidates and harm our business.

We rely on third parties to supply the raw materials and to provide certain equipment that we and our third-party manufacturer use to create our product candidates. Our business could be harmed if existing and prospective third parties fail to provide us with sufficient quantities of these materials and equipment or fail to do so at acceptable quality levels or prices.

We rely on a limited number of suppliers to provide the raw materials other than cord blood (serum and growth factor) needed to produce our product candidates. We have a relationship with a single supplier, Miltenyi Biotec GmbH, for certain equipment (columns and beads) necessary to create our product candidates. We do not currently have an agreement with Miltenyi Biotec GmbH and there can be no assurance we will be successful in entering into an agreement that would provide for a reliable supply of columns and beads necessary to create our product candidates.

We do not have any control over the availability of these raw materials or pieces of equipment. If we or our providers are unable to purchase these raw materials or equipment on acceptable terms, at sufficient quality levels, or in adequate quantities, if at all, the development and commercialization of our product candidates or any future product candidates, could be delayed or there could be a shortage in supply, which could impair our ability to meet our development objectives for our product candidates or generate revenue from the sale of any approved products.

Even following our establishment of our own planned cGMP-compliant manufacturing capabilities, we intend to continue to rely on third-party suppliers for these raw materials and pieces of equipment, which will expose us to risks including:

- failure of any supplier to become or maintain its status as a cGMP-compliant manufacturer of raw materials, which status is a prerequisite to our attainment of a BLA for NiCord and our other product candidate;
- termination or nonrenewal of supply or service agreements with third parties in a manner or at a time that is costly or damaging to us; and
- disruptions to the operations of our third-party suppliers and service providers caused by conditions unrelated to our business or operations, including the bankruptcy of the supplier or service provider.

We expect to utilize a third party to conduct our product manufacturing, in whole or in part, for the next three to five years. Therefore, we are subject to the risk that this third party may not perform satisfactorily.

Until such time as we establish a manufacturing facility, that has been properly validated to comply with FDA cGMP requirements, we will not be able to independently manufacture sufficient material for our planned clinical programs or commercialization thereof upon receipt of regulatory approval. Although we currently produce NiCord and our other product candidate at our Jerusalem, Israel, facility, we currently rely on only one third-party manufacturer, Lonza, for a portion of the production of NiCord for our ongoing clinical trials. In the event that this third-party manufacturer does not successfully carry out its contractual duties, meet expected deadlines or manufacture NiCord in accordance with regulatory requirements, or if there are disagreements between us and this third-party manufacturer, we may not be able to complete, or may be delayed in completing, the clinical trials required for approval of NiCord. In such instances, we may need to locate an appropriate replacement third-party relationship, which may not be readily available or available on acceptable terms, which could cause delay or increased expense prior to the approval of NiCord and could thereby have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The manufacture of pharmaceutical products is complex and requires significant expertise and capital investment, including the development of advanced manufacturing techniques and process controls. We and our contract manufacturers must comply with cGMP requirements. Manufacturers of pharmaceutical products often encounter difficulties in production, particularly in scaling up and validating initial production and contamination controls. These problems include difficulties with production costs and yields, quality control, including stability of the product, quality assurance testing, operator error, shortages of qualified personnel, as well as compliance with strictly enforced federal, state and non-U.S. regulations. Furthermore, if microbial, viral or other contaminations are discovered in our product candidates or in the manufacturing facilities in which our product candidates are made, such manufacturing facilities may need to be closed for an extended period of time to investigate and remedy the contamination.

Additionally, our third-party manufacturers may experience manufacturing difficulties due to resource constraints or as a result of labor disputes. If our third-party manufacturers were to encounter any of these difficulties, our ability to provide any product candidates to patients in clinical trials and products to patients, once approved, would be jeopardized. Any delay or interruption in the supply of product candidates for clinical trials could delay the initiation or completion of clinical trials, increase the costs associated with maintaining clinical trial programs and, depending upon the period of delay, require us to commence new clinical trials at additional expense or terminate clinical trials completely. Any adverse developments affecting commercial manufacturing of our product candidates may result in shipment

delays, inventory shortages, lot failures, product withdrawals or recalls, or other interruptions in the supply of our product candidates. We may also have to take inventory write-offs and incur other charges and expenses for products that fail to meet specifications, undertake costly remediation efforts or seek more costly manufacturing alternatives. Accordingly, failures or difficulties faced at any level of our product candidate supply chain could materially adversely affect our business and delay or impede the development and commercialization of any of our product candidates and could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Any of these events could lead to clinical trial delays or failure to obtain regulatory approval, or impact our ability to successfully commercialize NiCord or our other product candidates if and when regulatory approval is obtained. Some of these events could be the basis for FDA action, including injunction, recall, seizure or total or partial suspension of product manufacture.

Our reliance on third parties requires us to share our trade secrets and other intellectual property, which increases the possibility that a competitor will discover them or that our trade secrets and other intellectual property will be misappropriated or disclosed.

Because we rely on third parties to provide us with the materials that we use to develop and manufacture our product candidates, we may, at times, share trade secrets and other intellectual property with such third parties. We seek to protect our proprietary technology in part by entering into confidentiality agreements and, if applicable, material transfer agreements, collaborative research agreements, consulting agreements, or other similar agreements with our collaborators, advisors, employees and consultants prior to beginning research or disclosing proprietary information. These agreements typically limit the rights of the third parties to use or disclose our confidential information, such as trade secrets and intellectual property. Despite the contractual provisions employed when working with third parties, the need to share trade secrets and other confidential information increases the risk that such trade secrets become known by our competitors, are inadvertently incorporated into the technology of others, or are disclosed or used in violation of these agreements. Given that our proprietary position is based, in part, on our know-how and trade secrets, a competitor's discovery of our trade secrets or other unauthorized use or disclosure would impair our competitive position and may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Despite our efforts to protect our trade secrets, our competitors or other third parties may discover our trade secrets, either through breach of these agreements, independent development or publication of information including our trade secrets by third parties. A competitor's or other third party's discovery of our trade secrets would impair our competitive position and have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We face a variety of challenges and uncertainties associated with our dependence on the availability of human umbilical cord blood units, or CBUs, at cord blood banks for the manufacture of NiCord.

CBUs are one of the raw materials for the manufacture of NiCord. The CBUs currently used in the manufacture of NiCord are procured directly by the clinical cell processing facilities from cord blood banks, which hold more than 800,000 CBUs that were donated, processed and cryopreserved. However, the availability of CBUs for the manufacture of NiCord depends on a number of regulatory, political, economic and technical factors outside of our control, including:

- government policies relating to the regulation of CBUs for clinical use;
- the availability of government funding for cord blood banks;
- individual cord blood bank policies and practices relating to CBU acquisition and banking;
- the pricing of CBUs;
- the methods used in searching for and matching CBUs to patients, which involve emerging technology related to current and future CBU parameters that guide the selection of an appropriate CBU for transplantation; and
- methods for the procurement and shipment of CBUs and their handling and storage at clinical sites.

Additionally, we do not have control over the supply, availability, price or types of CBUs that these third parties use in the manufacture of NiCord. We rely heavily on these clinical cell processing facilities to procure CBUs from cord blood banks that are compliant with government regulations and within the current standard of care. In addition, we may identify specific characteristics of CBUs, such as their volume and red blood cell content, that may limit their ability to be used to manufacture NiCord even though these CBUs may otherwise be suitable for use in allogeneic transplant. As a result, the requirement for CBUs to meet our specifications may limit the potential inventory of CBUs eligible for use in the manufacture of NiCord. There is a large variability in the tests, methods and equipment utilized by the cord blood banks in the testing of the CBUs before storage. This could be resulted in CBUs that would be found unsuitable for production after their arrival to the manufacturing site.

In the United States, cord blood banks are required to file a BLA and to meet certain continued regulatory requirements, in order to bank and provide CBUs for transplantation. Despite this requirement, most of the cord blood banks in the United States are not licensed. Additionally, CBUs from a cord blood bank that maintains a BLA are considered to be licensed and have a product label describing their intended use only from the time the license was provided by the FDA. While the FDA currently allows unlicensed CBUs to be used for transplantation and we have used unlicensed CBUs in the manufacture of NiCord for our clinical trials, the FDA may later prohibit the use of unlicensed CBUs for transplantation. Additionally, although CBUs from non-U.S. cord blood banks, which are generally unlicensed, are currently available in the United States for use in transplantation and we have used CBUs from non-U.S. cord blood banks in our clinical trials, changes in U.S. and non-U.S. regulations may prohibit or limit the future use of non-U.S. CBUs in the United States. Any inability to procure adequate supplies of CBUs will adversely impact our ability to develop and commercialize NiCord.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

If we are unable to obtain, maintain or protect intellectual property rights related to any of our product candidates or any future product candidates, we may not be able to compete effectively in our market.

We rely upon a combination of patents, trade secret protection and confidentiality agreements to protect the intellectual property related to our technologies and product candidates. Our success depends in large part on our ability to obtain and maintain patent and other intellectual property protection in the United States and in other countries with respect to our proprietary technology and product candidates.

We have sought to protect our proprietary position by filing patent applications in the United States and in other countries, with respect to our novel technologies and product candidates, which are important to our business. Patent prosecution is expensive and time consuming. We may not be able to prepare, file and prosecute all necessary or desirable patent applications at a reasonable cost or in a timely manner or in all jurisdictions. It is also possible that we will fail to identify patentable aspects of our research and development activities before it is too late to obtain patent protection.

Further, the patent position of biopharmaceutical companies generally is highly uncertain and involves complex legal and factual questions for which legal principles remain unsettled. This renders the patent prosecution process particularly expensive and time-consuming. There is no assurance that all potentially relevant prior art relating to our patent applications has been found and that there are no material defects in the form, preparation, or prosecution of our patent applications, which can invalidate a patent or prevent a patent from issuing from a pending patent application. Even if patents do successfully issue, and even if such patents cover our product candidates, because the issuance of a patent is not conclusive as to its inventorship, scope, validity or enforceability, our patents or pending patent applications may be challenged in the courts or patent offices in the United States and abroad, which may result in such patents being narrowed, found unenforceable or invalidated. For example, we may be subject to a third party preissuance submission of prior art to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, or USPTO, or become involved in post-grant review procedures, oppositions, derivations, reexaminations, inter partes review (IPR) or interference proceedings, in the United States or elsewhere, challenging our patent rights or the patent rights of others. An adverse determination in any such challenges may result in loss of exclusivity or in patent claims being narrowed, invalidated or held unenforceable, in whole or in part, which could limit our ability to stop others from using or commercializing similar or identical technology and products, or limit the duration of the patent protection

of our technology and products. Furthermore, even if they are unchallenged, our patent applications and any future patents may not adequately protect our intellectual property, provide exclusivity for our product candidates, or prevent others from designing around our claims. Any of these outcomes could impair our ability to prevent competition from third parties, which may have an adverse impact on our business.

If we cannot obtain and maintain effective patent rights for our product candidates, we may not be able to compete effectively, and our business and results of operations would be harmed.

In addition to the protection afforded by any patents that have been or may be granted, we rely on trade secret protection and confidentiality agreements to protect proprietary know-how that is not patentable or that we elect not to patent, processes for which patents are difficult to enforce and any other elements of our product candidate discovery and development processes that involve proprietary know-how, information or technology that is not covered by patents. However, trade secrets can be difficult to protect. We seek to protect our proprietary technology and processes, in part, by entering into confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants, scientific advisors and contractors. We also seek to preserve the integrity and confidentiality of our data, trade secrets and intellectual property by maintaining the physical security of our premises and physical and electronic security of our information technology systems. Notwithstanding these measures, organizations and systems, agreements or security measures may be breached, and we may not have adequate remedies for any breach. In addition, our trade secrets and intellectual property may otherwise become known or be independently discovered by competitors.

Although we expect all of our employees and consultants and other third parties who may be involved in the development of intellectual property for us to assign their inventions to us, and all of our employees, consultants, advisors and any third parties who have access to our proprietary know-how, information, or technology to enter into confidentiality agreements, we cannot provide any assurances that we have entered into such agreements with all applicable third parties or that all such agreements have been duly executed. Even if we have entered into such agreements, we cannot assure you that our counterparties will comply with the terms of such agreements or that the assignment of intellectual property rights under such agreements is self-executing. We may be forced to bring claims against third parties, or defend claims that they may bring against us, to determine the ownership of what we regard as our intellectual property. If we fail in prosecuting or defending any such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights. Even if we are successful in prosecuting or defending against such claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to our senior management and scientific personnel.

We also cannot assure you that our trade secrets and other confidential proprietary information will not be disclosed or that competitors will not otherwise gain access to our trade secrets or independently develop substantially equivalent information and techniques. Misappropriation or unauthorized disclosure of our trade secrets and intellectual property could impair our competitive position and may have a material adverse effect on our business. Additionally, if the steps taken to maintain our trade secrets and intellectual property are deemed inadequate, we may have insufficient recourse against third parties for misappropriating the trade secret. Any of the foregoing could significantly harm our business, results of operations and prospects.

Patent reform legislation and rule changes could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution of our patent applications and the enforcement or defense of any issued patents.

Our ability to obtain patents is highly uncertain because, to date, some legal principles remain unsettled, there has not been a consistent policy regarding the breadth or interpretation of claims allowed in patents in the United States and the specific content of patents and patent applications that are necessary to support and interpret patent claims is highly uncertain due to the complex nature of the relevant legal, scientific, and factual issues. Changes in either patent laws or interpretations of patent laws in the United States and other countries may diminish the value of our intellectual property or narrow the scope of our patent protection.

For example, on September 16, 2011, the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act, or the Leahy-Smith Act, was signed into law. The Leahy-Smith Act includes a number of significant changes to United States

patent law. These include provisions that affect the way patent applications will be prosecuted and may also affect patent litigation. The USPTO, has developed new and untested regulations and procedures to govern the full implementation of the Leahy-Smith Act, and many of the substantive changes to patent law associated with the Leahy-Smith Act, and in particular, the first to file provisions, only became effective in March 2013. Prior to March 2013, in the United States, the first to invent was entitled to the patent. As of March 2013, assuming the other requirements for patentability are met, the first to file a patent application is generally entitled to the patent. Publications of discoveries in the scientific literature often lag behind the actual discoveries, and patent applications in the United States and other jurisdictions are typically not published until 18 months after filing, or in some cases not at all. Therefore, we cannot be certain that we were the first to make the inventions claimed in our patents or pending patent applications, or that we were the first to file for patent protection of such inventions. The Leahy-Smith Act has also introduced procedures making it easier for third parties to challenge issued patents, as well as to intervene in the prosecution of patent applications. Finally, the Leahy-Smith Act contains new statutory provisions that require the USPTO to issue new regulations for their implementation, and it may take the courts years to interpret the provisions of the new statute. It is too early to tell what, if any, impact the Leahy-Smith Act will have on the operation of our business and the protection and enforcement of our intellectual property. However, the Leahy-Smith Act and its implementation could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution of our patent applications and the enforcement or defense of our issued patents. Further, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled on several patent cases in recent years, either narrowing the scope of patent protection available in certain circumstances or weakening the rights of patent owners in certain situations. In addition to increasing uncertainty with regard to our ability to obtain patents in the future, this combination of events has created uncertainty with respect to the value of patents, once obtained. Depending on actions by the U.S. Congress, the federal courts, and the USPTO, the laws and regulations governing patents could change in unpredictable ways that would weaken our ability to obtain new patents or to enforce patents that we have owned or licensed or that we might obtain in the future. Any inability to obtain, enforce, and defend patents covering our proprietary technologies would materially and adversely affect our business prospects and financial condition.

Similarly, changes in patent laws and regulations in other countries or jurisdictions or changes in the governmental bodies that enforce them or changes in how the relevant governmental authority enforces patent laws or regulations may weaken our ability to obtain new patents or to enforce patents that we own or that we may obtain in the future. Further, the laws of some countries do not protect proprietary rights to the same extent or in the same manner as the laws of the United States. As a result, we may encounter significant problems in protecting and defending our intellectual property both in the United States and abroad. For example, if the issuance to us, in a given country, of a patent covering an invention is not followed by the issuance, in other countries, of patents covering the same invention, or if any judicial interpretation of the validity, enforceability, or scope of the claims, or the written description or enablement, in a patent issued in one country is not similar to the interpretation given to the corresponding patent issued in another country, our ability to protect our intellectual property in those countries may be limited. Changes in either patent laws or in interpretations of patent laws in the United States and other countries may materially diminish the value of our intellectual property or narrow the scope of our patent protection. Any of the foregoing could significantly harm our business, results of operations and prospects.

If our trademarks and trade names are not adequately protected, then we may not be able to build name recognition in our markets of interest and our business may be adversely affected.

Our registered or unregistered trademarks or trade names may be challenged, infringed, circumvented or declared generic or determined to be infringing on other marks. We may not be able to protect our rights to these trademarks and trade names, which we need to build name recognition by potential partners or customers in our markets of interest. Over the long term, if we are unable to establish name recognition based on our trademarks and trade names, then we may not be able to compete effectively and our business may be adversely affected. If other entities use trademarks similar to ours in different jurisdictions, or have senior rights to ours, it could interfere with our use of our current trademarks throughout the world.

Intellectual property rights of third parties could adversely affect our ability to commercialize our product candidates, and we might be required to litigate or obtain licenses from third parties in order to develop or market our product candidate. Such litigation or licenses could be costly or not available on commercially reasonable terms.

It is inherently difficult to conclusively assess our freedom to operate without infringing or otherwise violating on third party rights. Our competitive position may suffer if patents issued to third parties or other third party intellectual property rights cover our product candidates or elements thereof, or our manufacturing or uses relevant to our development plans. In such cases, we may not be in a position to develop or commercialize products or our product candidates unless we successfully pursue litigation to nullify or invalidate the third party intellectual property right concerned, or enter into a license agreement with the intellectual property right holder, if available on commercially reasonable terms. There may also be pending patent applications that if they result in issued patents, could be alleged to be infringed by our product candidates. If such an infringement claim should be brought and be successful, we may be required to pay substantial damages, including treble damages and attorneys' fees if we are found to have willfully infringed, we may be forced to cease the development and commercialization of and otherwise abandon our product candidates, or we may need to seek a license from any patent holders. No assurances can be given that a license will be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Even if we were able to obtain such a license, it could be granted on non-exclusive terms, thereby providing our competitors and other third parties access to the same technologies licensed to us.

It is also possible that we have failed to identify relevant third party patents or applications. For example, U.S. applications filed before November 29, 2000 and certain U.S. applications filed after that date that will not be filed outside the U.S. remain confidential until patents issue. Patent applications in the U.S. and elsewhere are published approximately 18 months after the earliest filing to which priority is claimed, with such earliest filing date being commonly referred to as the priority date. Therefore, patent applications covering our product candidates or platform technology could have been filed by others without our knowledge. Additionally, pending patent applications which have been published can, subject to certain limitations, be later amended in a manner that could cover our platform technologies, our product candidates or the use of our product candidates. Third party intellectual property right holders may also actively bring infringement claims against us. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to successfully defend, settle or otherwise resolve such infringement claims. If we are unable to successfully settle future claims on terms acceptable to us, we may be required to engage in or continue costly, unpredictable and time-consuming litigation and may be prevented from or experience substantial delays in pursuing the development of and/or marketing of our product candidates. If we fail in any such dispute, in addition to being forced to pay damages, we may be temporarily or permanently prohibited from commercializing our product candidates that are held to be infringing. We might, if possible, also be forced to redesign our product candidates so that we no longer infringe the third party intellectual property rights, which may not be commercially feasible. Any of these events, even if we were ultimately to prevail, could require us to divert substantial financial and management resources that we would otherwise be able to devote to our business and otherwise significantly harm our business, results of operations and prospects.

Third-party claims of intellectual property infringement may prevent or delay our development and commercialization efforts.

Our commercial success depends in part on our avoiding infringing or otherwise violating the patents and proprietary rights of third parties. There have been many lawsuits and other proceedings involving patent and other intellectual property rights in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries, including patent infringement lawsuits, interferences, oppositions, post grant review, IPR, and reexamination proceedings before the USPTO and corresponding non-U.S. patent offices. Numerous U.S. and non-U.S. issued patents and pending patent applications, which are owned by third parties, exist in the fields in which we are developing product candidates. As the pharmaceutical industry expands and more patents are issued, the risk increases that our product candidates may be subject to claims of infringement of the patent rights of third parties or other intellectual property claims.

Third parties may assert that we are employing their proprietary technology without authorization. There may be third-party patents or patent applications with claims to materials, formulations, methods of

manufacture, or methods for treatment related to the use or manufacture of our product candidates. Because patent applications can take many years to issue, there may be currently pending patent applications that may later result in issued patents that our product candidates may infringe. In addition, third parties may obtain patents in the future and claim that use of our technologies infringes upon these patents. If any third-party patents were held by a court of competent jurisdiction to cover the manufacturing process of any of our product candidates, any materials formed during the manufacturing process or any final product itself, the holders of any such patents may be able to block our ability to commercialize such product candidates unless we obtain a license under the applicable patents, or until such patents expire or are finally determined to be invalid or unenforceable.

Similarly, if any third-party patents were held by a court of competent jurisdiction to cover aspects of our formulations, processes for manufacture, or methods of use, the holders of any such patents may be able to block our ability to develop and commercialize the applicable product candidate unless we obtain a license or until such patent expires or is finally determined to be invalid or unenforceable. In either case, such a license may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

Parties making claims against us may obtain injunctive or other equitable relief, which could effectively block our ability to further develop and commercialize one or more of our product candidates. Defense of these claims, regardless of their merit, would involve substantial litigation expense and would be a substantial diversion of employee resources from our business. In the event of a successful claim of infringement against us, we may have to pay substantial damages, including treble damages and attorneys' fees for willful infringement, pay royalties, redesign our infringing products or obtain one or more licenses from third parties, which may be impossible or require substantial time and monetary expenditure.

Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation. There could also be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions, or other interim proceedings or developments. If securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could have a material adverse effect on the price of our ordinary shares. Any of the foregoing could significantly harm our business, results of operations and prospects.

We may not be successful in obtaining or maintaining necessary rights to our product candidates through acquisitions and in-licenses.

Because our programs may require the use of intellectual property or proprietary rights held by third parties, the growth of our business will likely depend in part on our ability to acquire, in-license, or use these intellectual property and proprietary rights. In addition, our product candidates may require specific formulations to work effectively and efficiently and the rights to these formulations may be held by others. We may be unable to acquire or in-license any compositions, methods of use, processes, or other third-party intellectual property rights from third parties that we identify as necessary for our product candidates. The licensing and acquisition of third-party intellectual property rights is a competitive area, and a number of more established companies are also pursuing strategies to license or acquire third-party intellectual property rights that we may consider attractive. These established companies may have a competitive advantage over us due to their size, cash resources, and greater clinical development and commercialization capabilities.

For example, we sometimes collaborate with academic institutions to accelerate our preclinical research or development under written agreements with these institutions, some of which provide that the applicable institution will own certain rights in any technology developed thereunder. Typically, these institutions provide us with an option to negotiate a license to any of the institution's rights in technology resulting from the collaboration. Regardless of such option, we may be unable to negotiate a license within the specified timeframe or under terms that are acceptable to us. If we are unable to do so, the institution may offer the intellectual property rights to other parties, potentially blocking our ability to pursue our program.

In addition, companies that perceive us to be a competitor may be unwilling to assign or license rights to us. We also may be unable to license or acquire third-party intellectual property rights on terms that would allow us to make an appropriate return on our investment. If we are unable to successfully

obtain rights to required third-party intellectual property rights, we may have to abandon development of that program and our business and financial condition could suffer.

We may be involved in lawsuits to protect or enforce our intellectual property, which could be expensive, time consuming and unsuccessful.

Competitors may infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate our intellectual property or that of our licensors that we may acquire in the future. To counter infringement or unauthorized use, we may be required to file infringement claims, which can be expensive and time-consuming. If we initiate legal proceedings against a third party to enforce a patent covering one of our product candidates, the defendant could counterclaim that the patent covering our product or product candidate is invalid and/or unenforceable. In patent litigation in the United States, defendant counterclaims alleging invalidity and/or unenforceability are common, and there are numerous grounds upon which a third party can assert invalidity or unenforceability of a patent. In an infringement proceeding, a court may decide that a patent of ours is not valid or is unenforceable, or may refuse to stop the other party from using the technology at issue on the grounds that our patents do not cover the technology in question. Third parties may also raise similar claims before administrative bodies in the United States or abroad, even outside the context of litigation. Such mechanisms include re-examination, post grant review, *inter partes* review, or IPR, and equivalent proceedings in non-U.S. jurisdictions (*e.g.*, opposition proceedings). Such proceedings could result in revocation of or amendment to our patents in such a way that they no longer cover our product candidates. The outcome following legal assertions of invalidity and unenforceability is unpredictable. With respect to the validity question, for example, we cannot be certain that there is no invalidating prior art, of which we, our patent counsel, and the patent examiner were unaware during prosecution. If a defendant were to prevail on a legal assertion of invalidity and/or unenforceability, we would lose at least part, and perhaps all, of the patent protection on our product candidates. An adverse result in any litigation or defense proceedings could put one or more of our patents at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly, could put our patent applications at risk of not issuing and could have a material adverse impact on our business.

Interference proceedings provoked by third parties or brought by us may be necessary to determine the priority of inventions with respect to our patent applications. An unfavorable outcome could require us to cease using the related technology or to attempt to license rights to it from the prevailing party. Our business could be harmed if the prevailing party does not offer us a license on commercially reasonable terms. Our defense of litigation or interference proceedings may fail and, even if successful, may result in substantial costs and distract our management and other employees. We may not be able to prevent misappropriation of our intellectual property rights, particularly in countries where the laws may not protect those rights as fully as in the United States.

Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation. There could also be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions, or other interim proceedings or developments. If securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could have a material adverse effect on the price of our ordinary shares. Any of the foregoing could significantly harm our business, results of operations and prospects.

We may be subject to claims that our employees, consultants, or independent contractors have wrongfully used or disclosed confidential information of third parties or that our employees have wrongfully used or disclosed alleged trade secrets of their former employers.

We employ individuals who were previously employed at universities or other biotechnology or pharmaceutical companies, including our competitors or potential competitors. Although we try to ensure that our employees, consultants and independent contractors do not use the proprietary information or know-how of others in their work for us, we may be subject to claims that we or our employees, consultants, or independent contractors have inadvertently or otherwise used or disclosed intellectual property, including trade secrets or other proprietary information, of any of our employees' former employers or other third parties. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims. If we fail in defending any such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights or personnel, which could adversely impact 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. Any of the foregoing could significantly harm our business, results of operations and prospects.

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

We may be subject to claims that former employees, collaborators or other third parties have an interest in or right to compensation with respect to our current patent and patent applications, future 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 or claiming the right to compensation. 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. To the extent that our employees have not effectively waived the right to compensation with respect to inventions that they helped create, they may be able to assert claims for 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, business, results of operations and prospects.

We may become subject to claims for remuneration or royalties for assigned service invention rights by our employees, which could result in litigation and adversely affect our business.

A significant portion of our intellectual property has been developed by our employees in the course of their employment for us. Under the Israeli Patent Law, 5727-1967, or the Patent Law, inventions conceived by an employee in the course and as a result of or arising from his or her employment with a company are regarded as “service inventions,” which belong to the employer, absent a specific agreement between the employee and employer giving the employee service invention rights. The Patent Law also provides that if there is no such agreement between an employer and an employee, the Israeli Compensation and Royalties Committee, or the Committee, a body constituted under the Patent Law, shall determine whether the employee is entitled to remuneration for his inventions. Case law clarifies that the right to receive consideration for “service inventions” can be waived by the employee and that in certain circumstances, such waiver does not necessarily have to be explicit. The Committee will examine, on a case-by-case basis, the general contractual framework between the parties, using interpretation rules of the general Israeli contract laws. Further, the Committee has not yet determined one specific formula for calculating this remuneration (but rather uses the criteria specified in the Patent Law). Although we generally enter into assignment-of-invention agreements with our employees pursuant to which such individuals assign to us all rights to any inventions created in the scope of their employment or engagement with us, we may face claims demanding remuneration in consideration for assigned inventions. As a consequence of such claims, we could be required to pay additional remuneration or royalties to our current and/or former employees, or be forced to litigate such claims, which could negatively affect our business.

Obtaining and maintaining our patent protection depends on compliance with various procedural, document submission, fee payment and other requirements imposed by government patent agencies, and our patent protection could be reduced or eliminated for non-compliance with these requirements.

Periodic maintenance fees, renewal fees, annuity fees and various other government fees on patents and/or applications will be due to be paid to the USPTO and various government patent agencies outside of the United States over the lifetime of our patents and/or applications and any patent rights we may own or license in the future. We rely on our outside counsel or third party service providers to pay these fees due to the USPTO and non-U.S. patent agencies. The USPTO and various non-U.S. government patent agencies require compliance with several procedural, documentary, fee payment and other similar provisions during the patent application process. We employ reputable law firms and other professionals

to help us comply. In many cases, an inadvertent lapse can be cured by payment of a late fee or by other means in accordance with the applicable rules. There are situations, however, in which non-compliance can result in abandonment or lapse of the patents or patent applications, resulting in partial or complete loss of patent rights in the relevant jurisdiction. In such an event, potential competitors might be able to enter the market and this circumstance could harm our business.

We may enjoy only limited geographical protection with respect to certain patents and we may not be able to protect our intellectual property rights throughout the world.

Filing and prosecuting patent applications and defending patents covering our product candidates in all countries throughout the world would be prohibitively expensive. Competitors may use our technologies in jurisdictions where we have not obtained patent protection to develop their own products and, further, may export otherwise infringing products to territories where we have patent protection, but enforcement rights are not as strong as that in the United States. These products may compete with our product candidates, and our patents or other intellectual property rights may not be effective or sufficient to prevent them from competing.

In addition, we may decide to abandon national and regional patent applications before grant. The examination of each national or regional patent application is an independent proceeding. As a result, patent applications in the same family may issue as patents in some jurisdictions, such as in the United States, but may issue as patents with claims of different scope or may even be refused in other jurisdictions. It is also quite common that depending on the country, the scope of patent protection may vary for the same product candidate or technology.

The laws of some jurisdictions do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws or rules and regulations in the United States, and many companies have encountered significant difficulties in protecting and defending such rights in such jurisdictions. The legal systems of certain countries, particularly certain developing countries, do not favor the enforcement of patents, trade secrets and other intellectual property protection, which could make it difficult for us to stop the infringement of our patents or marketing of competing products in violation of our proprietary rights generally. Proceedings to enforce our patent rights in other jurisdictions, whether or not successful, could result in substantial costs and divert our efforts and attention from other aspects of our business, could put our patents at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly and our patent applications at risk of not issuing as patents, and could provoke third parties to assert claims against us. We may not prevail in any lawsuits that we initiate and the damages or other remedies awarded, if any, may not be commercially meaningful. Accordingly, our efforts to enforce our intellectual property rights around the world may be inadequate to obtain a significant commercial advantage from the intellectual property that we develop or license. Furthermore, while we intend to protect our intellectual property rights in our expected significant markets, we cannot ensure that we will be able to initiate or maintain similar efforts in all jurisdictions in which we may wish to market our product candidates. Accordingly, our efforts to protect our intellectual property rights in such countries may be inadequate, which may have an adverse effect on our ability to successfully commercialize our product candidates in all of our expected significant non-U.S. markets. If we encounter difficulties in protecting, or are otherwise precluded from effectively protecting, the intellectual property rights important for our business in such jurisdictions, the value of these rights may be diminished and we may face additional competition from others in those jurisdictions.

Some countries also have compulsory licensing laws under which a patent owner may be compelled to grant licenses to third parties. In addition, some countries limit the enforceability of patents against government agencies or government contractors. In those countries, the patent owner may have limited remedies, which could materially diminish the value of such patents. If we are forced to grant a license to third parties with respect to any patents relevant to our business, our competitive position may be impaired.

Patent terms may be inadequate to protect our competitive position on our product candidates for an adequate amount of time.

Patents have a limited lifespan. In the United States, if all maintenance fees are timely paid, the natural expiration of a patent is generally 20 years from its earliest U.S. non-provisional filing date. Various extensions may be available, but the life of a patent, and the protection it affords, is limited. Even

if patents covering our product candidates are obtained, once the patent life has expired for a product candidate, we may be open to competition from competitive medications, including biosimilar and generic medications. Given the amount of time required for the development, testing and regulatory review of new product candidates, patents protecting such product candidates might expire before or shortly after such product candidates are commercialized. As a result, our patent portfolio may not provide us with sufficient rights to exclude others from commercializing product candidates similar or identical to ours.

Depending upon the timing, duration and conditions of any FDA marketing approval of our product candidates, one or more of our U.S. patents may be eligible for limited patent term extension under the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, referred to as the Hatch-Waxman Amendments, and similar legislation in the European Union. The Hatch-Waxman Amendments permit a patent term extension of up to five years for a patent covering an approved product as compensation for effective patent term lost during product development and the FDA regulatory review process. However, we may not receive an extension if we fail to exercise due diligence during the testing phase or regulatory review process, fail to apply within applicable deadlines, fail to apply prior to expiration of relevant patents or otherwise fail to satisfy applicable requirements. Moreover, the length of the extension could be less than we request. Only one patent per approved product can be extended, the extension cannot extend the total patent term beyond 14 years from approval and only those claims covering the approved drug, a method for using it or a method for manufacturing it may be extended. If we are unable to obtain patent term extension or the term of any such extension is less than we request, the period during which we can enforce our patent rights for the applicable product candidate will be shortened and our competitors may obtain approval to market competing products sooner. As a result, our revenue from applicable products could be reduced. Further, if this occurs, our competitors may take advantage of our investment in development and trials by referencing our clinical and preclinical data and launch their product earlier than might otherwise be the case, and our competitive position, business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be materially harmed.

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 products that are similar to our product candidates but that are not covered by the claims of the patents that we own;
- we might not have been the first to invent the inventions covered by our patents or the first to file patent applications covering 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 may be held invalid or unenforceable as a result of legal challenges by our competitors;
- issued patents that we own may not provide coverage for all aspects of our product candidates in all countries;
- 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.

Should any of these events occur, they could significantly harm our business, results of operations and prospects.

Risks Related to Our Business Operations

Our future success depends in part on our ability to retain our senior management team and to attract, retain and motivate other qualified personnel.

We are highly dependent on the members of our senior management team. The loss of their services without a proper replacement may adversely impact the achievement of our objectives. Our employees may leave our employment at any time. Recruiting and retaining other qualified employees, consultants and advisors for our business, including scientific and technical personnel, will also be critical to our success. There is currently a shortage of skilled personnel in our industry, which is likely to continue for the foreseeable future. This is particularly the case in Israel and Boston, Massachusetts, where our operations are focused. As a result, competition for skilled personnel is intense, and the turnover rate can be high. We may not be able to attract and retain personnel on acceptable terms given the competition among numerous pharmaceutical companies for individuals with similar skill sets. In addition, failure to succeed in preclinical or clinical studies may make it more challenging to recruit and retain qualified personnel. The inability to recruit and retain qualified personnel, or the loss of the services of any members of our senior management team without proper replacement, may impede the progress of our research, development and commercialization objectives.

We will need to expand our organization, and we may experience difficulties in managing this growth, which could disrupt our operations.

Our future financial performance and our ability to commercialize product candidates and compete effectively will depend, in part, on our ability to effectively manage any future growth. As our development and commercialization plans and strategies develop, we expect to need additional managerial, operational, sales, marketing, financial and legal personnel. Our management may need to divert a disproportionate amount of its attention away from our day-to-day activities and devote a substantial amount of time to managing these growth activities. We may not be able to effectively manage the expansion of our operations, which may result in weaknesses in our infrastructure, operational mistakes, loss of business opportunities, loss of employees and reduced productivity among remaining employees. Our expected growth could require significant capital expenditures and may divert financial resources from other projects, such as the development of additional product candidates. If our management is unable to effectively manage our growth, our expenses may increase more than expected, our ability to generate and/or grow revenue could be reduced, and we may not be able to implement our business strategy.

Due to our limited resources and access to capital, we must, and have in the past decided to, prioritize development of certain product candidates over other potential candidates. These decisions may prove to have been wrong and may adversely affect our revenue.

Because we have limited resources and access to capital to fund our operations, we must decide which product candidates to pursue and the amount of resources to allocate to each. Our decisions concerning the allocation of research, collaboration, management and financial resources toward particular product candidates may not lead to the development of viable commercial products and may divert resources away from better opportunities. Similarly, our decisions to delay, terminate or collaborate with third parties in respect of certain product development programs may also prove not to be optimal and could cause us to miss valuable opportunities. For instance, we recently made the decision to prioritize the development of NiCord for the treatment of hematologic malignancies over SCD because NiCord is at a more advanced stage of development, while our sickle cell program remains exploratory. If we make incorrect determinations regarding the market potential of our product candidates or misread trends in the pharmaceutical industry, in particular for our lead product candidate, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

We may not be successful in our efforts to identify, discover or license additional product candidates.

Although a substantial amount of our effort will focus on the continued clinical testing, potential approval and commercialization of NiCord, the success of our business also depends upon our ability to

identify, discover or license additional product candidates. Our research programs or licensing efforts may fail to yield additional product candidates for clinical development for a number of reasons, including but not limited to the following:

- our research or business development methodology or search criteria and process may be unsuccessful in identifying potential product candidates;
- we may not be able or willing to assemble sufficient resources to acquire or discover additional product candidates;
- our product candidates may not succeed in preclinical or clinical testing;
- our product candidates may be shown to have harmful side effects or may have other characteristics that may make the products unmarketable or unlikely to receive marketing approval;
- competitors may develop alternatives that render our product candidates obsolete or less attractive;
- product candidates we develop may be covered by third parties' patents or other exclusive rights;
- the market for a product candidate may change during our development program so that such product may become unprofitable to continue to develop;
- a product candidate may not be capable of being produced in commercial quantities at an acceptable cost, or at all; and
- a product candidate may not be accepted as safe and effective by patients, the medical community, or third-party payors.

If any of these events occur, we may be forced to abandon our development efforts for a program or programs, or we may not be able to identify, license, or discover additional product candidates, which would have a material adverse effect on our business and could potentially cause us to cease operations. Research programs to identify new product candidates require substantial technical, financial and human resources. We may focus our efforts and resources on potential programs or product candidates that ultimately prove to be unsuccessful.

Our business and operations would suffer in the event of computer system failures, cyber-attacks or a deficiency in our cybersecurity.

Despite the implementation of security measures, our internal computer systems, and those of third parties on which we rely, are vulnerable to damage from computer viruses, malware, natural disasters, terrorism, war, telecommunication and electrical failures, cyber-attacks or cyber-intrusions over the Internet, attachments to emails, persons inside our organization, or persons with access to systems inside our organization. The risk of a security breach or disruption, particularly through cyber-attacks or cyber intrusion, including by computer hackers, non-U.S. governments, extra-state actors and cyber terrorists, has generally increased as the number, intensity and sophistication of attempted attacks and intrusions from around the world have increased. If such an event were to occur and cause interruptions in our operations, it could result in a material disruption of our drug development programs. For example, the loss of clinical trial data from completed or ongoing or planned clinical trials could result in delays in our regulatory approval efforts and significantly increase our costs to recover or reproduce the data. To the extent that any disruption or security breach was to result in a loss of or damage to our data or applications, or inappropriate disclosure of confidential or proprietary information, we could incur material legal claims and liability, damage to our reputation, and the further development of our drug candidates could be delayed.

We will incur significant increased costs as a result of operating as a public company in the United States, and our management will be required to devote substantial time to new compliance initiatives.

As a public company whose ordinary shares are listed in the United States, we will be subject to an extensive regulatory regime, requiring us, among other things, to maintain various internal controls and

facilities and to prepare and file periodic and current reports and statements, including reports on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Complying with these requirements will be costly and time consuming. We will need to retain additional employees to supplement our current finance staff, and we may not be able to do so in a timely manner, or at all. In the event that we are unable to demonstrate compliance with our obligations as a public company in a timely manner, or are unable to produce timely or accurate financial statements, we may be subject to sanctions or investigations by regulatory authorities, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, or The Nasdaq Global Market, and investors may lose confidence in our operating results and the price of our ordinary shares could decline.

Our independent registered public accounting firm was not engaged to perform an audit of our internal control over financial reporting, and as long as we remain an emerging growth company, as such term is defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act, we will be exempt from the requirement to have an independent registered public accounting firm perform such audit. Accordingly, no such opinion was expressed or will be expressed any during any such period. Once we cease to qualify as an emerging growth company our independent registered public accounting firm will be required to attest to our management's annual assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting, which will entail additional costs and expenses.

Furthermore, we are only in the early stages of determining formally whether our existing internal controls over financial reporting systems are compliant with Section 404 and whether there are any material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our existing internal controls. These controls and other procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file with the SEC is disclosed accurately and is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms.

In addition, we intend to organize significant management functions in Boston, Massachusetts, where business expenses and salaries may exceed the level of our business expenses in Israel.

International expansion of our business exposes us to business, regulatory, political, operational, financial and economic risks associated with doing business outside of the United States or Israel.

Other than our headquarters and other operations which are located in Israel (as further described below), we currently have limited international operations, but our business strategy incorporates potentially significant international expansion, particularly in anticipation of approval of our product candidates. We plan to retain sales representatives and third party distributors and conduct physician, infectious disease specialist, hospital pharmacist and patient association outreach activities, as well as clinical trials, outside of the United States, EU and Israel. Doing business internationally involves a number of risks, including but not limited to:

- multiple, conflicting and changing laws and regulations such as privacy regulations, tax laws, export and import restrictions, employment laws, regulatory requirements and other governmental approvals, permits, and licenses;
- failure by us to obtain regulatory approvals for the use of our product candidates in various countries;
- additional potentially relevant third-party patent or other intellectual property rights;
- complexities and difficulties in obtaining protection and enforcing our intellectual property;
- difficulties in staffing and managing international operations;
- complexities associated with managing multiple payor reimbursement regimes, government payors, prince controls or patient self-pay systems;
- limits in our ability to penetrate international markets;
- financial risks, such as longer payment cycles, difficulty collecting accounts receivable, the impact of local and regional financial crises on demand and payment for our products and exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;

- natural disasters, political and economic instability, including wars, terrorism, and political unrest, outbreak of disease, boycotts, curtailment of trade, and other business restrictions;
- certain expenses including, among others, expenses for travel, translation and insurance; and
- regulatory and compliance risks that relate to maintaining accurate information and control over sales and activities that may fall within the purview of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act its books and records provisions, or its anti-bribery provisions.

Any of these factors could significantly harm our future international expansion and operations and, consequently, our results of operations.

We may be subject to extensive environmental, health and safety, and other laws and regulations in multiple jurisdictions.

Our business involves the controlled use, directly or indirectly through our service providers, of hazardous materials, various biological compounds and chemicals; therefore, we, our agents and our service providers may be 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. The risk of accidental contamination or injury from these materials cannot be eliminated. If an accident, spill or release of any regulated chemicals or substances occurs, we could be held liable for resulting damages, including for investigation, remediation and monitoring of the contamination, including natural resource damages, the costs of which could be substantial. We are also subject to numerous environmental, health and workplace safety laws and regulations, including those governing laboratory procedures, exposure to blood-borne pathogens and the handling of biohazardous materials and chemicals. Although we maintain workers' compensation insurance to cover the costs and expenses that may be incurred because of injuries to our employees resulting from the use of these materials, this insurance may not provide adequate coverage against potential liabilities. Additional or more stringent federal, state, local or non-U.S. laws and regulations affecting our operations may be adopted in the future. We may incur substantial capital costs and operating expenses and may be required to obtain consents to comply with any of these or certain other laws or regulations and the terms and conditions of any permits or licenses required pursuant to such laws and regulations. For instance, we have undergone inspections and obtained approvals from various governmental agencies. We hold a general business license from the City of Jerusalem that is valid until December 31, 2022. We also hold a toxic substances permit from the Ministry of Environmental Protection (the Hazardous Material Division) and a Certificate of GMP Compliance of a Manufacturer from the Israeli Ministry of Health – Pharmaceutical Administration. Failure to renew any of the foregoing licenses and permits may harm our on-going and future operations. In addition, fines and penalties may be imposed for noncompliance with environmental, health and safety and other laws and regulations or for the failure to have, or comply with the terms and conditions of our business license or, required environmental or other permits or consents.

Our employees and independent contractors may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, including noncompliance with regulatory standards and requirements.

We are exposed to the risk of fraud or other misconduct by our employees and independent contractors. Misconduct by these parties could include intentional failures to comply with FDA regulations, provide accurate information to the FDA, comply with manufacturing standards we may establish, comply with federal and state healthcare fraud and abuse laws and regulations, report financial information or data accurately or disclose unauthorized activities to us. In particular, sales, marketing and business arrangements in the healthcare industry are subject to extensive laws and regulations intended to prevent fraud, misconduct, kickbacks, self-dealing and other abusive practices. These laws and regulations may restrict or prohibit a wide range of pricing, discounting, marketing and promotion, sales commission, customer incentive programs and other business arrangements. Employee and independent contractor misconduct could also involve the improper use of information obtained in the course of clinical trials, including individually identifiable information, creating fraudulent data in our preclinical studies or clinical trials or illegal misappropriation of product candidates. If our operations are found to be in violation of any of these laws, we may be subject to significant penalties, including civil, criminal and administrative

penalties, damages, fines, exclusion from government-funded healthcare programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid or similar programs in other countries or jurisdictions, integrity oversight and reporting obligations to resolve allegations of non-compliance, disgorgement, individual imprisonment, contractual damages, reputational harm, diminished profits and the curtailment or restructuring of our operations. It is not always possible to identify and deter misconduct by employees and other third parties, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent this activity may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses or in protecting us from governmental investigations or other actions or lawsuits stemming from a failure to be in compliance with such laws or regulations. Additionally, we are subject to the risk that a person or government could allege such fraud or other misconduct, even if none occurred. If any such actions are instituted against us, and we are not successful in defending ourselves or asserting our rights, those actions could have a significant impact on our business, including the imposition of significant fines or other sanctions.

Under current 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 generally enter 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 Israeli law, we may be unable to enforce these agreements or any part thereof. 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.

Risks Related to Commercialization of Our Product Candidates

We do not have experience producing our product candidates at commercial levels or establishing a cGMP manufacturing facility and may not obtain the necessary regulatory approvals or produce our product candidates at the quality, quantities, locations and timing needed to support commercialization.

We do not currently have the experience or ability to manufacture our product candidates at commercial levels. We may encounter technical or scientific issues related to manufacturing or development that we may be unable to resolve in a timely manner or with available funds. We also have not completed all of the characterization and validation activities necessary for commercialization and regulatory approvals. If we do not conduct all such necessary activities, our commercialization efforts will be delayed or halted.

We also may encounter problems hiring and retaining the experienced specialist scientific, quality control and manufacturing personnel needed to operate our manufacturing process, which could result in delays in our production or difficulties in maintaining compliance with applicable regulatory requirements. Any problems in our manufacturing process or facilities could make us a less attractive collaborator for potential partners, including larger pharmaceutical companies, which could limit our access to additional attractive development programs. Problems in our manufacturing process or facilities also could restrict our ability to meet market demand for our product candidates.

If the market opportunities for our product candidates are smaller than we believe they are, our revenue may be adversely affected, and our business may suffer.

Our projections of the number of people who have the potential to benefit from treatment with our product candidates are based on our beliefs and estimates. These estimates have been derived from a variety of sources, including the scientific literature, surveys of clinics or market research, and may prove to be incorrect. Our target patient population may be lower than expected, may not be otherwise amenable to treatment with our product candidate or patients may become increasingly difficult to identify and access, all of which would adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. In addition, medical advances may reduce our target markets. For example, new processes and advances in oral antibiotic medications or new operative procedures may limit the need for localized

delivery systems like our product candidates. Further, advances in treatments in the fields in which we are conducting research programs that reduce side effects and have better deliverability to target organs may limit the market for our future product candidates.

We currently have no marketing and sales organization. If we are unable to establish sales and marketing capabilities, or enter into agreements with third parties to market and sell our product candidates, we may be unable to generate any product revenue.

We have no experience selling and marketing our product candidates, and we currently have no marketing or sales organization. To successfully commercialize any product candidates that may result from our development programs, we will need to develop these capabilities, either on our own or with others. If our product candidates receive regulatory approval, we intend to establish a sales and marketing organization independently or by utilizing experienced third parties with technical expertise and supporting distribution capabilities to commercialize our product candidates in major markets, all of which will be expensive, difficult and time consuming. Any failure or delay in the development of our internal sales, marketing and distribution capabilities would adversely impact our ability to commercialize our product candidates.

Further, given our lack of prior experience in marketing and selling pharmaceutical products, our initial estimate of the size of the required sales force may be materially more or less than the size of the sales force actually required to effectively commercialize our product candidates. As such, we may be required to hire sales representatives and third party distributors to adequately support the commercialization of our product candidates, or we may incur excess costs if we hire more sales representatives than necessary. With respect to certain geographical markets, we may enter into collaborations with other entities to utilize their local marketing and distribution capabilities, but we may be unable to enter into such agreements on favorable terms, if at all. We also may enter into collaborations with large pharmaceutical companies to develop and commercialize product candidates. If our future collaborators do not commit sufficient resources to develop and commercialize our future products, if any, and we are unable to develop the necessary marketing capabilities on our own, we will be unable to generate sufficient product revenue to sustain our business. We may compete with companies that currently have extensive and well-funded marketing and sales operations. Without an internal team or the support of a third party to perform marketing and sales functions, we may be unable to compete successfully against these more established companies.

Our efforts to educate the medical community, including physicians, hospital pharmacists and infectious disease specialists, and third-party payors on the benefits of our product candidates may require significant resources and may never be successful. If any of our product candidates are approved, but fail to achieve market acceptance among physicians, patients or third-party payors, we will not be able to generate significant revenue from such product, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Delays in establishing and obtaining regulatory approval of our manufacturing process and facility or disruptions in our manufacturing process may delay or disrupt our product development and commercialization efforts.

We intend to establish our own cGMP compliant manufacturing facility. Building our own manufacturing facility will require additional investment, will be time-consuming and may be subject to delays, including because of shortage of labor or compliance with regulatory requirements. In addition, building a manufacturing facility may cost more than we currently anticipate. Delays or problems in the build out of our manufacturing facility may adversely impact our ability to provide supply for the development and commercialization of NiCord as well as our financial condition.

Before we can begin to commercially manufacture NiCord or any product candidate, whether in a third-party facility or in our own facility, once established, we must obtain regulatory approval from FDA for our manufacturing process and facility. A manufacturing authorization must also be obtained from the appropriate regulatory authorities in the European Union, Israel and worldwide. In addition, we must pass a pre-approval inspection of our manufacturing facility by the FDA before NiCord or any product candidate can obtain marketing approval. In order to obtain approval, we will need to ensure that all of our

processes, methods and equipment are compliant with cGMP, and perform extensive audits of vendors, contract laboratories and suppliers. If any of our vendors, contract laboratories or suppliers is found to be out of compliance with cGMP, we may experience delays or disruptions in manufacturing while we work with these third parties to remedy the violation or while we work to identify suitable replacement vendors. For example, a recent cGMP audit by the Israeli Ministry of Health, or MOH, of the manufacturing process in the facility of our contract manufacturer NiCord resulted in certain critical observations, which we have been working with our contract manufacturer to address. There can be no guarantee, however, that future inspections by regulatory authorities of our manufacturing facilities or those of our contract manufacturers will result in MOH's agreement that these critical observations have been resolved or that similar inspectional observations will not be identified. If we do not demonstrate to the satisfaction of the applicable regulator that our manufacturing facilities, or those of our contract manufacturers, are in compliance with applicable requirements, we may be materially delayed in the development of our product candidates, which would materially harm our business. The cGMP requirements govern quality control of the manufacturing process and documentation policies and procedures. In complying with cGMP, we will be obligated to expend time, money and effort in production, record keeping and quality control to assure that the product meets applicable specifications and other requirements. If we fail to comply with these requirements, we would be subject to possible regulatory action and may not be permitted to sell any product candidate that we may develop.

If we receive marketing approval for our product candidates, sales will be limited unless the product achieves broad market acceptance by physicians, patients, third-party payors, hospital pharmacists, infectious disease specialists and others in the medical community.

The commercial success of our product candidates will depend upon the acceptance of the product by the medical community, including physicians, patients, healthcare payors, hospital pharmacists and infectious disease specialists. The degree of market acceptance of any approved product will depend on a number of factors, including:

- the demonstration of clinical safety and efficacy of our product candidates in clinical trials;
- the efficacy, potential and perceived advantages of our product candidates over alternative treatments;
- the cost of treatment relative to alternative treatments;
- the prevalence and severity of any adverse side effects;
- product labeling or product insert requirements of the FDA or other regulatory authorities, including any limitations or warnings contained in a product's approved labeling;
- distribution and use restrictions imposed by the FDA or agreed to by us as part of a mandatory or voluntary risk management plan;
- our ability to obtain third-party payor coverage and adequate reimbursement for procedures utilizing our products;
- the willingness of patients to pay for drugs out of pocket in the absence of third-party coverage;
- the demonstration of the effectiveness of our product candidates in reducing the cost of treatment;
- the strength of marketing and distribution support;
- the timing of market introduction of competitive products;
- the availability of products and their ability to meet market demand; and
- publicity concerning our product candidates or competing products and treatments.

There are a number of alternatives to our NAM based product candidates, including stem cell transplantation using cells from matched related donors, matched unrelated donors, haploidentical donors or unmodified umbilical cord blood. If our product candidates are approved but do not achieve an adequate level of acceptance by physicians, patients, healthcare payors, hospital pharmacists and infectious disease specialists, we may not generate sufficient revenue from the product, and we may not

become or remain profitable. In addition, our efforts to educate the medical community and third-party payors on the benefits of our product candidates may require significant resources and may never be successful.

It may be difficult for us to profitably sell our product candidates if coverage and reimbursement for these products is limited by government authorities and/or third-party payor policies.

In addition to any healthcare reform measures that may affect reimbursement, market acceptance and sales of our product candidates, if approved, will depend on, in part, the extent to which the procedures utilizing our product candidates, performed by health care providers, will be covered by third-party payors, such as government health care programs, commercial insurance and managed care organizations. Our product candidates will be purchased or provided by health care providers for utilization in certain surgical procedures. In the event health care providers and patients accept our product candidates as medically useful, cost effective and safe, there is uncertainty regarding whether our product candidates will be directly reimbursed, reimbursed through a bundled payment or if the product candidates will be included in another type of value-based reimbursement program. Third-party payors determine the extent to which new products will be covered as a benefit under their plans and the level of reimbursement for any covered product or procedure that may utilize a covered product. It is difficult to predict at this time what third-party payors will decide with respect to the coverage and reimbursement for our product candidates.

A primary trend in the U.S. healthcare industry and elsewhere has been cost containment, including price controls, restrictions on coverage and reimbursement and requirements for substitution of less expensive products and procedures. Third-party payors decide which products and procedures they will pay for and establish reimbursement and co-payment levels. Government and other third-party payors are increasingly challenging the prices charged for health care products and procedures, examining the cost effectiveness of procedures, and the products used in such procedures, in addition to their safety and efficacy, and limiting or attempting to limit both coverage and the level of reimbursement. We cannot be sure that coverage will be available for our product candidates, if approved, or, if coverage is available, the level of direct or indirect reimbursement.

We expect to experience pricing pressures in connection with the sale of any of our product candidates due to the trend toward managed healthcare, the increasing influence of health maintenance organizations, and additional legislative changes. The downward pressure on healthcare costs in general, particularly prescription drugs and surgical procedures and other treatments, has become very intense. As a result, increasingly high barriers are being erected to the successful commercialization of new products. Further, the adoption and implementation of any future governmental cost containment or other health reform initiative may result in additional downward pressure on the price that we may receive for any approved product.

Reimbursement by a third-party payor may depend upon a number of factors including the third-party payor’s determination that use of a product is:

- a covered benefit or part of a covered benefit under its health plan;
- safe, effective and medically necessary;
- appropriate for the specific patient;
- cost-effective; and
- neither experimental nor investigational.

There is significant uncertainty related to the insurance coverage and reimbursement of newly approved products. In the United States, the principal decisions about reimbursement are typically made by The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, or CMS, an agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, as CMS decides whether and to what extent products, and the procedures that utilize such products, will be covered and reimbursed under Medicare. Private payors may follow CMS, but have their own methods and approval processes for determining reimbursement for new products, and the procedures that utilize such products. It is difficult to predict what CMS as well as other

payors will decide with respect to reimbursement for fundamentally novel products such as ours, as there is no body of established practices and precedents for these new products.

In addition, under current Medicare hospital inpatient reimbursement policies CMS offers a process whereby manufacturers may apply for the temporary add-on payment program, or NTAP, for a new medical technology when the applicable Diagnosis-Related Group, or DRG, based inpatient prospective payment rate is inadequate to cover the cost of a new product. As part of our commercialization efforts, we intend to apply for NiCord to be eligible under the NTAP program. To obtain add-on payment, a technology must be considered "new," represent an advance in medical technology that substantially improves, relative to technologies previously available, the diagnosis or treatment of Medicare beneficiaries, and data reflecting the cost of the new technology must not yet be available in the data used to recalibrate the DRGs and the sponsor much show that admissions involving the furnishing of the technology exceed cost thresholds established by CMS for each applicable DRG. If an application is approved, new technology add-on payments are made to hospitals for no less than two years and no more than three years. We must demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of our technology to the FDA in addition to meeting CMS's requirements for the NTAP program before add-on payments can be made, and we cannot assure that CMS will agree to provide such incremental payments for NiCord or any of our other product candidates. Even if NiCord or any of our other product candidates receives FDA and other required regulatory clearances or approvals, the diagnostic procedure performed with the test may not receive incremental reimbursement in the foreseeable future, if at all.

Obtaining coverage and reimbursement approval for a product from a government or other third-party payor is a time-consuming and costly process that could require us to provide supporting scientific, clinical and cost effectiveness data for the use of our products to the payor. We may not be able to provide data sufficient to gain acceptance with respect to coverage and reimbursement. Further, no uniform policy requirement for coverage and reimbursement exists among third-party payors in the United States. Similarly, health care providers enter into participation agreements with third-party payors wherein reimbursement rates are negotiated. Therefore, coverage and reimbursement can differ significantly from payor to payor and health care provider to health care provider. As a result, we cannot be sure that coverage or adequate reimbursement will be available for our product candidates, if approved. Also, we cannot be sure that reimbursement amounts will not reduce the demand for, or the price of, our future products. If reimbursement is not available, or is available only to limited levels, we may not be able to commercialize our product candidates, or achieve profitably at all, even if approved.

Our business entails a significant risk of product liability and our ability to obtain sufficient insurance coverage could have a material effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

Our business exposes us to significant product liability risks inherent in the development, testing, manufacturing and marketing of therapeutic treatments. Product liability claims could delay or prevent completion of our development programs. If we succeed in marketing products, such claims could result in an FDA investigation of the safety and effectiveness of our products, our manufacturing processes and facilities or our marketing programs and potentially a recall of our products or more serious enforcement action, limitations on the approved indications for which they may be used or suspension or withdrawal of approvals. Regardless of the merits or eventual outcome, liability claims may also result in decreased demand for our products, injury to our reputation, costs to defend the related litigation, a diversion of management's time and our resources, substantial monetary awards to trial participants or patients and a decline in our share price. We do not currently have product liability insurance and do not anticipate obtaining product liability insurance until such time as we have received FDA or other comparable authority approval for a product and there is a product that is being provided to patients outside of clinical trials. Any insurance we have or may obtain may not provide sufficient coverage against potential liabilities. Furthermore, product liability insurance is becoming increasingly expensive. As a result, we may be unable to obtain sufficient insurance at a reasonable cost to protect us against losses caused by product liability claims that could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Risks Related to this Offering and Ownership of Our Ordinary Shares

Our executive officers, directors and principal shareholders will maintain the ability to exert significant control over matters submitted to our shareholders for approval.

Assuming the sale by us of 3,571,429 ordinary shares in this offering (or 4,107,143 shares if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional shares in full), our executive officers, directors and principal shareholders who owned more than 5% of our outstanding ordinary shares before this offering will, in the aggregate, beneficially own as of June 30, 2018, shares representing approximately 70.12% (or 68.38% if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional shares in full) of our share capital. As a result, if these shareholders were to act together, they would be able to control all matters submitted to our shareholders for approval, as well as our management and affairs. For example, these persons, if they act together, would control the election of directors and approval of any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets. This concentration of voting power could delay or prevent an acquisition of our company on terms that other shareholders may desire or result in management of our company that our public shareholders disagree with.

If you purchase our ordinary shares in this offering, you will incur immediate and substantial dilution in the book value of your shares.

The initial public offering price of our ordinary shares will be substantially higher than the net tangible book value per share of our ordinary shares. Therefore, if you purchase ordinary shares in this offering, you will pay a price per share that substantially exceeds our net tangible book value per share after this offering. To the extent outstanding options and warrants are exercised, you will incur further dilution. Based on an assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, you will experience immediate dilution of $2.34 per share, representing the difference between our as adjusted net tangible book value per share after giving effect to this offering at the assumed initial public offering price. In addition, purchasers of ordinary shares in this offering will have contributed approximately 26.76% of the aggregate price paid by all purchasers of our shares but will own only approximately 19.32% of our ordinary shares outstanding after this offering.

An active trading market for our ordinary shares may not develop.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our ordinary shares. The initial public offering price for our ordinary shares will be determined through negotiations with the underwriters. Although we have applied to have our ordinary shares listed on The Nasdaq Global Market, an active trading market for our shares may never develop or be sustained following this offering. If an active market for our ordinary shares does not develop, it may be difficult for you to sell shares you purchase in this offering without depressing the market price for the shares, or at all.

The market price of our ordinary shares may be highly volatile, which could result in substantial losses for purchasers of our ordinary shares in this offering.

The trading price of our ordinary shares is likely to be volatile. The stock market in general, and the market for pharmaceutical companies in particular, has experienced extreme volatility that has often been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. As a result of this volatility, you may not be able to sell your ordinary shares at or above the initial public offering price. The following factors, in addition to other risk factors described in this section, may have a significant impact on the market price of our ordinary shares:

- inability to obtain the approvals necessary to commence further clinical trials;
- unsatisfactory results of clinical trials;
- announcements of regulatory approvals or the failure to obtain them, or specific label indications or patient populations for their use, or changes or delays in the regulatory review process;
- announcements of therapeutic innovations or new products by us or our competitors;
- adverse actions taken by regulatory agencies with respect to our clinical trials, manufacturing supply chain or sales and marketing activities;

- changes or developments in laws or regulations applicable to any candidate product in any of our platforms;
- any adverse changes to our relationship with manufacturers or suppliers, especially manufacturers of candidate products;
- any intellectual property infringement, misappropriation or other actions in which we may become involved;
- announcements concerning our competitors or the pharmaceutical industry in general;
- achievement of expected product sales and profitability or our failure to meet expectations;
- our commencement of, or involvement in, litigation;
- any changes in our board of directors or management; and
- legislation relating to the sale or pricing of pharmaceuticals in jurisdictions in which we market, or intend to market, our products.

If our quarterly operating results fall below the expectations of investors or securities analysts, the price of our ordinary shares could decline substantially. Furthermore, any quarterly fluctuations in our operating results may, in turn, cause the price of our shares to fluctuate substantially. We believe that quarterly comparisons of our financial results are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as an indication of our future performance.

In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class-action litigation often has been instituted against that company. Such litigation, if instituted against us, could cause us to incur substantial costs to defend such claims and divert management's attention and resources, which could seriously harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our ordinary shares in the public market by our existing shareholders could cause our share price to fall.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our ordinary shares in the public market, or the perception that these sales might occur, could depress the market price of our ordinary shares and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional equity securities. We are unable to predict the effect that sales may have on the prevailing market price of our ordinary shares. All of the shares owned by our directors, officers and shareholders that own over 1% of our ordinary shares on a fully diluted basis are subject to lock-up agreements with the underwriters of this offering that restrict such shareholders' ability to transfer our ordinary shares for at least six months from the date of this prospectus. All of our outstanding shares held by our directors, officers and shareholders that own over 1% of our ordinary shares on a fully diluted basis will become eligible for unrestricted sale upon expiration of the lockup period, as described in the sections of this prospectus entitled "Shares Eligible for Future Sale" and "Underwriting." In addition, shares issued or issuable upon exercise of options and warrants vested as of the expiration of the lock-up period will be eligible for sale at that time. Sales of shares by these shareholders could have a material adverse effect on the trading price of our ordinary shares. Moreover, after this offering, holders of an aggregate of 14,223,774 ordinary shares will have rights, subject to some conditions, to require us to file registration statements covering their shares or to include their shares in registration statements that we may file for ourselves or other shareholders. We intend to register all ordinary shares that we may issue under our equity compensation plans. Once we register these shares, they can be freely sold in the public market upon issuance, subject to volume limitations applicable to affiliates and the lock-up agreements described in the "Underwriting" section of this prospectus.

Our management will have broad discretion in the use of the net proceeds from this offering and may allocate the net proceeds from this offering in ways that you and other shareholders may not approve.

Our management will have broad discretion in the use of the net proceeds, including for any of the purposes described in the section entitled "Use of Proceeds," and you will not have the opportunity as part of your investment decision to assess whether the net proceeds are being used appropriately.

Because of the number and variability of factors that will determine our use of the net proceeds from this offering, their ultimate use may vary substantially from their currently intended use. The failure of our management to use these funds effectively could harm our business. Pending their use, we may invest the net proceeds from this offering in short-term, investment-grade, interest-bearing securities and depositary institutions. These investments may not yield a favorable return to our shareholders.

If we are or become classified as a passive foreign investment company, our U.S. shareholders may suffer adverse tax consequences as a result.

Generally, for any taxable year, if at least 75% of our gross income is passive income, or at least 50% of the value of our assets is attributable to assets that produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income, including cash, we would be characterized as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For purposes of these tests, passive income includes dividends, interest gains from commodities and securities transactions, the excess of gains over losses from the disposition of assets which produce passive income (including amounts derived by reason of the temporary investment of funds raised in offerings of our shares) and rents and royalties other than rents and royalties which are received from unrelated parties in connection with the active conduct of a trade or business. If we are characterized as a PFIC, our U.S. shareholders may suffer adverse tax consequences, including having gains realized on the sale of our ordinary shares treated as ordinary income, rather than capital gain, the loss of the preferential rate applicable to dividends received on our ordinary shares by individuals who are U.S. holders, and having interest charges apply to distributions by us and gains from the sales of our shares.

Our status as a PFIC will depend on the nature and composition of our income and the nature, composition and value of our assets (which, assuming we are not a “controlled foreign corporation,” or a CFC, under Section 957(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, for the year being tested, may be determined based on the fair market value of each asset, with the value of goodwill and going concern value determined in large part by reference to the market value of our common shares, which may be volatile). Our status may also depend, in part, on how quickly we utilize the cash proceeds from this offering in our business. Based upon the value of our assets, including any goodwill, and the nature and composition of our income and assets, we do not believe that we were classified as a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2017 and we do not believe that we will be classified as a PFIC for the taxable year ending December 31, 2018 or in the immediately foreseeable future. Because the determination of whether we are a PFIC for any taxable year is a factual determination made annually after the end of each taxable year, there can be no assurance that we will not be considered a PFIC in any taxable year. Accordingly, our U.S. counsel expresses no opinion with respect to our PFIC status for our taxable year ended December 31, 2017, and also expresses no opinion with regard to our expectations regarding our PFIC status in the future.

The tax consequences that would apply if we are classified as a PFIC would also be different from those described above if a U.S. shareholder were able to make a valid qualified electing fund, or QEF, election. At this time, we do not expect to provide U.S. shareholders with the information necessary for a U.S. shareholder to make a QEF election. Prospective investors should assume that a QEF election will not be available.

If a United States person is treated as owning at least 10% of our shares, such holder may be subject to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences.

If a United States person is treated as owning (directly, indirectly or constructively) at least 10% of the value or voting power of our shares, such person may be treated as a “United States shareholder” with respect to each “controlled foreign corporation” in our group (if any). Because our group includes one or more U.S. subsidiaries, certain of our current or future non-U.S. subsidiaries could be treated as controlled foreign corporations (regardless of whether we are or are not treated as a controlled foreign corporation). A United States shareholder of a controlled foreign corporation may be required to annually report and include in its U.S. taxable income its pro rata share of “Subpart F income”, “global intangible low-taxed income” and investments in U.S. property by controlled foreign corporations, whether or not we make any distributions. An individual that is a United States shareholder with respect to a controlled foreign corporation generally would not be allowed certain tax deductions or foreign tax credits that would

be allowed to a United States shareholder that is a U.S. corporation. A failure to comply with these reporting obligations may subject you to significant monetary penalties and may prevent the statute of limitations with respect to your U.S. federal income tax return for the year for which reporting was due from starting. We cannot provide any assurances that we will assist investors in determining whether any of our current or future non-U.S. subsidiaries are treated as a controlled foreign corporation or whether such investor is treated as a United States shareholder with respect to any of such controlled foreign corporations or furnish to any United States shareholders information that may be necessary to comply with the aforementioned reporting and tax paying obligations. A United States investor should consult their own advisors regarding the potential application of these rules to its investment in the shares.

The intended tax effects of our corporate structure and intercompany arrangements depend on the application of the tax laws of various jurisdictions and on how we operate our business.

Significant judgment is required in evaluating our tax positions and determining our provision for income taxes. During the ordinary course of business, there are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. For example, our effective tax rates could be adversely affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates or by changes in the relevant tax, accounting and other laws, regulations, principles and interpretations. As we intend to operate in numerous countries and taxing jurisdictions, the application of tax laws can be subject to diverging and sometimes conflicting interpretations by tax authorities of these jurisdictions. It is not uncommon for taxing authorities in different countries to have conflicting views, for instance, with respect to, among other things, the manner in which the arm's length standard is applied for transfer pricing purposes, or with respect to the valuation of intellectual property. In addition, tax laws are dynamic and subject to change as new laws are passed and new interpretations of the law are issued or applied. For example, on December 22, 2017, an Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to titles II and V of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, was enacted, which introduced a comprehensive set of tax reforms. We continue to assess the impact of such tax reform legislation on our business and may determine that changes to our structure, practice or tax positions are necessary in light of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. Certain impacts of this legislation have been taken into account in our financial statements, including the reduction of the U.S. corporate income tax rate from the previous 35 percent to 21 percent. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in conjunction with the tax laws of other jurisdictions in which we operate, however, may require consideration of changes to our structure and the manner in which we conduct our business. Such changes may nevertheless be ineffective in avoiding an increase in our consolidated tax liability, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

If tax authorities in any of the countries in which we operate were to successfully challenge our transfer prices as not reflecting arms' length transactions, they could require us to adjust our transfer prices and thereby reallocate our income to reflect these revised transfer prices, which could result in a higher tax liability to us. In addition, if the country from which the income is reallocated does not agree with the reallocation, both countries could tax the same income, potentially resulting in double taxation. If tax authorities were to allocate income to a higher tax jurisdiction, subject our income to double taxation or assess interest and penalties, it would increase our consolidated tax liability, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The tax benefits that are available to us require us to continue to meet various conditions and may be terminated or reduced in the future, which could increase our costs and taxes.

Some of our operations in Israel may entitle us to certain tax benefits under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 5719-1959, or the Investment Law, once we begin to produce revenue. If we do not meet the requirements for maintaining these benefits, they may be reduced or cancelled and the relevant operations would be subject to Israeli corporate tax at the standard rate, which is set at 23% in 2018 and thereafter. In addition to being subject to the standard corporate tax rate, we could be required to refund any tax benefits that we will receive, plus interest and penalties thereon. Even if we continue to meet the relevant requirements, the tax benefits that our current "Preferred Enterprise" is entitled to may not be continued in the future at their current levels or at all. If these tax benefits were reduced or eliminated, the amount of taxes that we will pay would likely increase, as all of our operations

would consequently be subject to corporate tax at the standard rate, which could adversely affect our results of operations. Additionally, if we increase our activities outside of Israel, for example, by way of acquisitions, our increased activities may not be eligible for inclusion in Israeli tax benefits programs.

We have never paid cash dividends on our share capital, and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our ordinary shares. We currently anticipate that we will retain future earnings for the development, operation and expansion of our business and do not anticipate declaring or paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. As a result, capital appreciation, if any, of our ordinary shares will be investors' sole source of gain for the foreseeable future. In addition, Israeli law limits our ability to declare and pay dividends, and may subject our dividends to Israeli withholding taxes.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish or cease publishing research or reports about us, our business or our market, or if they adversely change their recommendations or publish negative reports regarding our business or our shares, our share price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our ordinary shares will be influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts may publish about us, our business, our market or our competitors. We do not have any control over these analysts and we cannot provide any assurance that analysts will cover us or provide favorable coverage. If any of the analysts who may cover us adversely change their recommendation regarding our shares, or provide more favorable relative recommendations about our competitors, our share price would likely decline. If any analyst who may cover us were to cease coverage of our company or fail to regularly publish reports on us, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our share price or trading volume to decline.

As a foreign private issuer, we are permitted, and intend, to follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of otherwise applicable Nasdaq requirements, and we will not be subject to certain U.S. securities laws including, but not limited to, U.S. proxy rules and the filing of certain Exchange Act reports.

As a foreign private issuer, we will be permitted, and intend, to follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of those otherwise required by the Nasdaq Stock Market for domestic U.S. issuers. Following our home country governance practices as opposed to the requirements that would otherwise apply to a U.S. company listed on The Nasdaq Global Market may provide less protection to you than what is accorded to investors under the listing rules of Nasdaq applicable to domestic U.S. issuers.

As a foreign private issuer, we will be exempt from the rules and regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Exchange Act, related to the furnishing and content of proxy statements, including the applicable compensation disclosure requirements. Nevertheless, pursuant to regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law, 5759-1999, or the Israeli Companies Law or the Companies Law, we are required to disclose the annual compensation of our five most highly compensated office holders on an individual basis. Such disclosure will not be as extensive as that required of a U.S. domestic issuer. Our officers, directors and principal shareholders will also 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 reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. domestic companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act and we will be exempt from filing quarterly reports with the SEC under the Exchange Act. Moreover, we will not be required to comply with Regulation FD, which restricts the selective disclosure of material information, although we intend to voluntarily adopt a corporate disclosure policy substantially similar to Regulation FD. These exemptions and leniencies will reduce the frequency and scope of information and protections to which you may otherwise have been eligible in relation to a U.S. domestic issuer.

We would lose our foreign private issuer status if a majority of our shares are owned by U.S. residents and a majority of our directors or executive officers are U.S. citizens or residents or we fail to

meet additional requirements necessary to avoid loss of foreign private issuer status. The regulatory and compliance costs to us under U.S. securities laws as a U.S. domestic issuer may be significantly higher. If we are not a foreign private issuer, we will be required to file periodic reports and registration statements on U.S. domestic issuer forms with the SEC, which are more detailed and extensive than the forms available to a foreign private issuer. We may also be required to modify certain of our policies to comply with accepted governance practices associated with U.S. domestic issuers. Such conversion and modifications will involve additional costs. In addition, we would lose our ability to rely upon exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements on U.S. stock exchanges that are available to foreign private issuers.

We are an emerging growth company and the reduced disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies may make our ordinary shares less attractive to investors.

We are an emerging growth company, as defined in the JOBS Act, and we may take advantage of certain exemptions from various requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies.

For as long as we remain an emerging growth company we are permitted and intend to rely on exemptions from certain disclosure requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not “emerging growth companies.” These exemptions include:

- being permitted to provide only two years of audited financial statements, in addition to any required unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements, with correspondingly reduced “Management’s discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations” disclosure;
- not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements in the assessment of our internal control over financial reporting;
- not being required to comply with any requirement that may be adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor’s report providing additional information about the audit and the financial statements;
- reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation; and
- exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and shareholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved.

We may take advantage of these provisions for up to five years or such earlier time that we are no longer an emerging growth company. We would cease to be an emerging growth company upon the earlier to occur of: (1) the last day of the fiscal year in which we have total annual gross revenue of $1.07 billion or more; (2) the date on which we have issued more than $1.0 billion in nonconvertible debt during the previous three years; or (3) the date on which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer under the rules of the SEC. We may choose to take advantage of some but not all of these reduced burdens, and therefore the information that we provide holders of our ordinary shares may be different than the information you might receive from other public companies in which you hold equity. In addition, Section 107 of the JOBS Act also provides that an emerging growth company can take advantage of an extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards applicable to public companies. However, given that we currently report and expect to continue to report under IFRS as issued by the IASB, the extended transition period available to emerging growth companies that report under GAAP is inapplicable to us.

When we are no longer deemed to be an emerging growth company, we will not be entitled to the exemptions provided in the JOBS Act discussed above. We cannot predict if investors will find our ordinary shares less attractive as a result of our reliance on exemptions under the JOBS Act. If some investors find our ordinary shares less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our ordinary shares and our share price may be more volatile.

Risks Related to Israeli Law and Our Operations in Israel

Our headquarters and other significant operations are located in Israel and, therefore, our results may be adversely affected by political, economic and military conditions in Israel.

Our executive offices are located in Jerusalem, Israel. Also, it is expected that all of our manufacturing operations will be located at Israel. In addition, a number of our officers and directors are residents of Israel. Accordingly, political, economic and military conditions in Israel and the surrounding region may directly affect our business and operations. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its neighboring countries, as well as terrorist acts committed within Israel by hostile elements. Any hostilities involving Israel or the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its trading partners could adversely affect our operations and results of operations. During November 2012 and from July through August 2014, Israel was engaged in an armed conflict with a militia group and political party who controls 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. In December 2008 and January 2009 there was an escalation in violence among Israel, Hamas, the Palestinian Authority and other groups, as well as extensive hostilities along Israel's border with the Gaza Strip, which resulted in missiles being fired from the Gaza Strip into Southern Israel. Similar hostilities accompanied by missiles being fired from the Gaza Strip into Southern Israel, as well at areas more centrally located near Tel Aviv and at areas surrounding Jerusalem, occurred during November 2012 and July through August 2014. These conflicts involved missile strikes against civilian targets in various parts of Israel, including areas in which our employees and some of our consultants are located, and negatively affected business conditions in Israel. Since February 2011, Egypt has experienced political turbulence and an increase in terrorist activity in the Sinai Peninsula following the resignation of Hosni Mubarak as president. This included protests throughout Egypt, and the appointment of a military regime in his stead, followed by the elections to parliament which brought groups affiliated with the Muslim Brotherhood (which had been previously outlawed by Egypt), and the subsequent overthrow of this elected government by a military regime. Such political turbulence and violence may damage peaceful and diplomatic relations between Israel and Egypt, and could affect the region as a whole. Similar civil unrest and political turbulence has occurred in other countries in the region, including Syria, which shares a common border with Israel, and is affecting the political stability of those countries. Since April 2011, internal conflict in Syria has escalated, and chemical weapons have been used in the region. Foreign actors have and continue to intervene in Syria. This instability and any intervention may lead to deterioration of the political and economic relationships that exist between the State of Israel and some of these countries, and may have the potential for additional conflicts in the region. In addition, Iran has threatened to attack Israel and may be developing nuclear weapons. Iran also has a strong influence among extremist groups in the region, including Hamas in Gaza, Hezbollah in Lebanon and various rebel militia groups in Syria. These situations have escalated at various points in recent years and may escalate in the future to more violent events, which may affect Israel and us. Any armed conflicts, terrorist activities or political instability in the region could adversely affect business conditions and could harm our results of operations and could make it more difficult for us to raise capital. 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 order to meet our business partners face to face. 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 or that it will sufficiently cover our potential damages. 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 economic boycotts. 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. A campaign of boycotts, divestment and sanctions has been undertaken against Israel, which could also adversely impact our business.

Our operations may be disrupted as a result of the obligation of management or key personnel or consultants to perform military service.

Many Israeli citizens are obligated to perform several days, and in some cases more, of annual military reserve duty each year until they reach the age of 40 (or older, for reservists who are military officers or who have 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 members of our management. Such disruption could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Because we incur a portion of our expenses in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, our financial condition and results of operations may be harmed by currency fluctuations and inflation.

While our reporting and functional currency is the U.S. dollar, we pay a meaningful portion of our expenses in NIS, Euros and other currencies. All of the salaries of our employees, our general and administrative expenses (including rent for our real property facility in Israel), and the fees that we pay to certain of our partners, are denominated in NIS. Certain of our suppliers are located in Europe and are paid in Euros. As a result, we are exposed to the currency fluctuation risks relating to the denomination of our future expenses in U.S. dollars. More specifically, if the U.S. dollar becomes devalued against the NIS or the Euro, our NIS- or Euro- denominated expenses will be greater than anticipated when reported in U.S. dollars. Inflation in Israel compounds the adverse impact of such devaluation by further increasing the amount of our Israeli expenses. Israeli inflation may also (in the future) outweigh the positive effect of any appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the NIS, if, and to the extent that, it outpaces such appreciation or precedes such appreciation. The Israeli rate of inflation has not had a material adverse effect on our financial condition during 2016 or 2017. Given our general lack of currency hedging arrangements to protect us from fluctuations in the exchange rates of the NIS or the Euro and other non-U.S. currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar (and/or from inflation of such non-U.S. currencies), we may be exposed to material adverse effects from such movements. We cannot predict any future trends in the rate of inflation in Israel or in Europe or the rate of devaluation (if any) of the U.S. dollar against the NIS or the Euro.

Provisions of Israeli law and our amended and restated articles of association may delay, prevent or make undesirable an acquisition of all or a significant portion of our shares or assets.

Certain provisions of Israeli law and our amended and restated articles of association could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control and may make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us or for our shareholders to elect different individuals to our board of directors, even if doing so would be beneficial to our shareholders, and may limit the price that investors may be willing to pay in the future for our ordinary shares. For example, our amended and restated articles of association provide that our directors are elected on a staggered basis, such that a potential acquirer cannot readily replace our entire board of directors at a single annual general shareholder meeting. In addition, Israeli corporate law regulates mergers and requires that a tender offer be effected when more than a specified percentage of shares in a company are purchased. Further, Israeli tax considerations may make potential transactions undesirable to us or to some of our shareholders whose country of residence does not have a tax treaty with Israel granting tax relief to such shareholders from Israeli tax. With respect to certain mergers, Israeli tax law may impose certain restrictions on future transactions, including with respect to dispositions of shares received as consideration, for a period of two years from the date of the merger.

Furthermore, under the Encouragement of Research, Development and Technological Innovation in the Industry Law 5744-1984 (formerly known as the Law for the Encouragement of Research and Development in Industry 5744-1984), and the regulations and guidelines promulgated thereunder, or the Innovation Law, to which we are subject due to our receipt of grants from the Israel Innovation Authority,

or IIA (formerly known as the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Economy and Industry, or the OCS), a recipient of IIA grants such as us must report to IIA regarding any change of control of our company or regarding any change in the holding of the means of control of our company which results in any non-Israeli citizen or resident becoming an "interested party", as defined in the Innovation Law, in our company, and in the latter event, the non-Israeli citizen or resident will be required to execute an undertaking in favor of IIA, in a form prescribed by IIA, acknowledging the restrictions imposed by such law and agreeing to abide by its terms.

Investors may have difficulties enforcing a U.S. judgment, including judgments based upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws against us, or our executive officers and directors or asserting U.S. securities laws claims in Israel.

Not all of our directors or officers are residents of the United States and most of their and our assets are located outside the United States. Service of process upon us or our non-U.S. resident directors and officers and enforcement of judgments obtained in the United States against us or our non-U.S. our directors and executive officers may be difficult to obtain within the United States. We have been informed by our legal counsel in Israel that it may be difficult to assert claims under U.S. securities laws in original actions instituted in Israel or obtain a judgment based on the civil liability provisions of U.S. federal securities laws. Israeli courts may refuse to hear a claim based on a violation of U.S. securities laws against us or our non-U.S. officers and directors because Israel may not be 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. 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. There is little binding case law in Israel addressing the matters described above. Israeli courts might not enforce judgments rendered outside Israel, which may make it difficult to collect on judgments rendered against us or our non-U.S. officers and directors.

Moreover, among other reasons, including but not limited to, fraud or absence of due process, or the existence of a judgment which is at variance with another judgment that was given in the same matter if a suit in the same matter between the same parties was pending before a court or tribunal in Israel, an Israeli court will not enforce a non-Israeli judgment if it was given in a state whose laws do not provide for the enforcement of judgments of Israeli courts (subject to exceptional cases) or if its enforcement is likely to prejudice the sovereignty or security of the State of Israel.

Your liabilities and responsibilities as a shareholder will be governed by Israeli law, which differs in some material respects from the U.S. law that governs the liabilities and responsibilities of shareholders of U.S. corporations.

We are incorporated under Israeli law. The rights and responsibilities of holders of our ordinary shares are governed by our amended and restated articles of association and the Companies Law. These rights and responsibilities differ in some respects from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders in typical U.S. corporations. In particular, pursuant to the Companies Law each shareholder of an Israeli company has to act in good faith in exercising his or her rights and fulfilling his or her obligations toward the Company and other shareholders and to refrain from abusing his or her power in the Company, including, among other things, in voting at the general meeting of shareholders and class meetings, on amendments to a company's articles of association, increases in a company's authorized share capital, mergers, and transactions requiring shareholders' approval under the Companies Law. In addition, a controlling shareholder of an Israeli company or a shareholder who knows that it possesses the power to determine the outcome of a shareholder vote or who has the power to appoint or prevent the appointment of a director or officer in the Company, or has other powers toward the Company has a duty of fairness toward the Company. However, Israeli law does not define the substance of this duty of fairness. Because Israeli corporate law has undergone extensive revision in recent years, there is little case law available to assist in understanding the implications of these provisions that govern shareholder behavior.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements concerning our business, operations and financial performance and condition, as well as our plans, objectives and expectations for our business operations and financial performance and condition. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical facts may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "aim," "anticipate," "assume," "believe," "contemplate," "continue," "could," "due," "estimate," "expect," "goal," "intend," "may," "objective," "plan," "predict," "potential," "positioned," "seek," "should," "target," "will," "would," and other similar expressions that are predictions of or indicate future events and future trends, or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about:

- the timing and conduct of our clinical trials of NiCord, NAM-NK and our other product candidates, including statements regarding the timing, progress and results of current and future preclinical studies and clinical trials, and our research and development programs;
- the clinical utility, potential advantages and timing or likelihood of regulatory filings and approvals of NiCord, NAM-NK and our other product candidates;
- our plans regarding utilization of regulatory pathways that would allow for accelerated marketing approval in the United States, the European Union and other jurisdictions;
- our expectations regarding timing for application for and receipt of regulatory approval for any of our product candidates;
- our recurring losses from operations, which raised substantial doubt regarding our ability to continue as a going concern absent access to sources of liquidity;
- our ongoing and planned discovery and development of product candidates;
- our expectations regarding future growth, including our ability to develop, and obtain regulatory approval for, new product candidates;
- our expectations regarding when certain patents may be issued and the protection and enforcement of our intellectual property rights;
- our plans to develop and commercialize our product candidates;
- our estimates regarding the market opportunity for our product candidates;
- our ability to maintain relationships with certain third parties;
- our estimates regarding anticipated capital requirements and our needs for additional financing;
- our planned level of capital expenditures;
- our expectations regarding licensing, acquisitions and strategic partnering;
- our expectations regarding the maintenance of our foreign private issuer status;
- the impact of government laws and regulations; and
- our expectations regarding the use of proceeds from this offering.

Forward-looking statements are based on our management's current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about our business and the industry in which we operate and our management's beliefs and assumptions, and are not guarantees of future performance or development and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that are in some cases beyond our control. As a result, any or all of our forward-looking statements in this prospectus may turn out to be inaccurate. Important factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations include, among other things, those listed under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus. Potential investors are urged to consider these factors carefully in evaluating the forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements included in this prospectus speak only as of the date of this prospectus. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee that future results, levels of activity, performance and events and circumstances reflected in the forward-looking statements will be achieved or will occur. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements for any reason, even if new information becomes available in the future. You should, however, review the factors and risks we describe in the reports we will file from time to time with the SEC after the date of this prospectus. See “Where You Can Find More Information.”

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds from the sale of ordinary shares in this offering will be approximately $44.2 million, after deducting the estimated underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us, based on an assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per ordinary share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus. If the underwriters exercise their option to purchase up to an 535,714 additional ordinary shares in full, we estimate that the net proceeds to us from this offering will be approximately $51.2 million, after deducting the estimated underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us. Each $1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per ordinary share would increase (decrease) the net proceeds to us from this offering, after deducting the estimated underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us, by $3.32/(3.32) million, assuming that the number of ordinary shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same. We may also increase or decrease the number of ordinary shares we are offering. An increase (decrease) of 1.0 million in the number of ordinary shares we are offering would increase (decrease) the net proceeds to us from this offering, after deducting the estimated underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us, by $13.02/(13.02) million, assuming the assumed initial public offering price stays the same.

We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering, together with our existing cash and cash equivalents, available for sale and short-term deposits, as follows:

- approximately $20 million to $30 million to fund further clinical development of our product candidates, including the completion of our pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial of our lead product candidate, NiCord, for the treatment of hematologic malignancies;
- approximately $5 million to $10 million to fund further development of our NAM-NK program; and
- the balance for other general corporate purposes, including general and administrative expenses and working capital.

We may also use a portion of the net proceeds from this offering to acquire or invest in complementary products, technologies or businesses, although we have no present agreements or commitments to do so.

Although we currently anticipate that we will use the net proceeds from this offering as described above, there may be circumstances where a reallocation of funds is necessary. Due to the uncertainties inherent in the clinical development and regulatory approval process, it is difficult to estimate with certainty the exact amounts of the net proceeds from this offering that may be used for any of the above purposes on a stand-alone basis. Amounts and timing of our actual expenditures will depend upon a number of factors, including our sales, marketing and commercialization efforts, regulatory approval and demand for our product candidates, operating costs and other factors described under “Risk Factors” in this prospectus. Accordingly, our management will have flexibility in applying the net proceeds from this offering. An investor will not have the opportunity to evaluate the economic, financial or other information on which we base our decisions on how to use the proceeds.

Based on our current plans, we believe that the net proceeds from this offering together with our existing cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale financial assets and short-term deposits will be sufficient to enable us to complete our ongoing Phase 1 clinical trial of NAM-NK, to complete our ongoing Phase 1/2 clinical trial and our ongoing Phase 3 clinical trial of our lead product candidate, NiCord, to seek FDA approval for NiCord for the treatment of hematologic malignancies, and to establish our manufacturing capabilities. We have based this estimate on assumptions that may prove to be incorrect, and we could use our available capital resources sooner than we currently expect.

Pending our application of the net proceeds from this offering, we plan to invest such proceeds in in short-term, investment-grade, interest-bearing securities and depositary institutions.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends to our shareholders of our ordinary shares, and we do not anticipate or intend to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Payment of cash dividends, if any, in the future will be at the discretion of our board of directors in compliance with applicable legal requirements and will depend on a number of factors, including future earnings, our financial condition, operating results, contractual restrictions, capital requirements, business prospects, our strategic goals and plans to expand our business, applicable law and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant.

The Israeli Companies Law imposes further restrictions on our ability to declare and pay dividends. See "Description of Share Capital — Dividend and Liquidation Rights" for additional information.

Payment of dividends may be subject to Israeli withholding taxes. See "Taxation — Material Israeli Tax Considerations" for additional information.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale financial assets and short-term deposits and capitalization as of June 30, 2018, on:

- an actual basis;
- an as adjusted basis to give effect to the automatic conversion of all outstanding preferred shares into 14,223,774 ordinary shares upon the closing of this offering; and
- an as further adjusted basis to give further effect to the sale of 3,571,429 ordinary shares in this offering at the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per ordinary share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, after deducting the estimated underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us and adopting our amended and restated articles of incorporation to be effective upon the closing of this offering.

The as adjusted and as further adjusted data included in the table below are also unaudited. You should read this information together with our condensed consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus and the information set forth under the headings “Selected Financial Data,” “Use of Proceeds” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

	As of June 30, 2018		
	Actual	As Adjusted	As Further Adjusted
		(unaudited) (in thousands)	
Cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale financial assets and short-term deposits[1]	$ 28,636	$ 28,636	$ 72,836
Shareholders’ equity:			
Preferred A, B, C, D, E-1, E-2 and F-1 shares of NIS 0.01 par value: 16,723,000 shares authorized, actual; no shares authorized, as adjusted and as further adjusted; 14,154,743 shares issued and outstanding, actual; no shares issued and outstanding, as adjusted and as further adjusted[1]	$ 38	$ —	$ —
Ordinary shares of NIS 0.01 par value: 23,277,000 shares authorized, actual; 100,000,000 shares authorized as adjusted; 100,000,000 shares authorized as further adjusted; 689,898 shares issued and outstanding, actual; 14,913,672 shares issued and outstanding, as adjusted; 18,485,101 shares issued and outstanding, as further adjusted[1]	2	41	51
Share premium	140,934	140,933	185,123
Capital reserve due to actuarial loss	(79)	(79)	(79)
Available for sale reserve	(169)	(169)	(169)
Accumulated deficit	(136,763)	(136,763)	(136,763)
Total shareholders’ equity[1]	3,963	3,963	48,163
Total capitalization[1]	$ 3,963	$ 3,963	$ 48,163

(1) The as adjusted and as further adjusted information is illustrative only and will be adjusted based on the actual initial public offering price and other terms of our initial public offering determined at pricing. Each $1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, would increase (decrease) the as further adjusted amount of each of cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale financial assets and short-term deposits, working capital, total assets and total shareholders’ equity by $3.32/(3.32) million, assuming that the number of ordinary shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting the estimated underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us. Similarly, each increase (decrease) of 1.0 million shares in the number of ordinary shares offered by us at the assumed initial public offering price would increase (decrease) each of cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale financial assets and short-term deposits, working capital, total assets and total shareholders’ equity by $13.02/(13.02) million.

The number of ordinary shares issued and outstanding, actual, as adjusted and as further adjusted shown in the foregoing table and calculations excludes:

- 2,859,247 ordinary shares reserved for issuance upon the exercise of outstanding options as of June 30, 2018, at a weighted average exercise price of $2.65 per share;
- the forfeiture of an option to purchase 2,000 ordinary shares, the exercise of an option to purchase 1,313 ordinary shares and the exercise of an option to purchase 8,379 Ordinary C shares after June 30, 2018;
- 285,056 ordinary shares reserved for issuance upon the exercise of options to purchase 285,056 ordinary shares issued or granted after June 30, 2018, at a weighted average exercise price of $6.03; and
- 2,564,619 ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding warrants to purchase Series F-1 preferred shares, at a weighted average exercise price of $11.33 per share, which warrants will automatically convert into warrants to purchase ordinary shares upon the closing of this offering and are expected to remain outstanding at the consummation of this offering.

Upon the closing of this offering, our outstanding Series F-1 preferred shares will automatically convert into a number of our ordinary shares determined in part by the initial public offering price of our ordinary shares in this offering, and warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares will become exercisable for our ordinary shares, with their exercise price per share determined in part by the initial public offering price of our ordinary shares in this offering. Assuming an initial public offering price of $14.00 per ordinary share, the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, upon the closing of this offering our Series F-1 preferred shares will automatically convert into an aggregate of 4,274,363 ordinary shares and warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares will become exercisable for an aggregate of 2,564,619 ordinary shares. A $1.00, $2.00, $3.00 or $4.00 decrease in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per share would increase the number of ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion of our Series F-1 preferred shares to 4,434,064 ordinary shares, 4,803,570 ordinary shares, 5,240,258 ordinary shares or 5,764,284 ordinary shares, respectively, and would result in the issuance of additional warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares becoming exercisable for 95,821 ordinary shares, 317,524 ordinary shares, 579,537 ordinary shares or 893,953 ordinary shares, respectively, at exercise prices per share of $10.92, $10.08, $9.24 and $8.40, respectively. However, an increase in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per share would not decrease the number of ordinary shares issuable upon the conversion of our series F-1 preferred shares or the number of ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares.

Certain existing shareholders of the Company and their affiliates, including Novartis Pharma A.G., have indicated an interest in purchasing approximately $30.0 million of the ordinary shares offered in this offering. However, because indications of interest are not binding agreements or commitments to purchase, these investors may determine to purchase fewer ordinary shares than they have indicated or not to purchase any ordinary shares in this offering.

DILUTION

If you invest in our ordinary shares in this offering, your interest will be immediately diluted to the extent of the difference between the initial public offering price per ordinary share in this offering and the as further adjusted net tangible book value per ordinary share after this offering. Dilution results from the fact that the initial public offering price per ordinary share is substantially in excess of the net tangible book value per ordinary share. As of June 30, 2018, we had a historical net tangible book value of $4.0 million, or $5.74 per ordinary share. Our net tangible book value per share represents total tangible assets less total liabilities, divided by the number of ordinary shares outstanding on June 30, 2018.

Our as adjusted net tangible book value as of June 30, 2018 was $4.0 million, or $0.27 per ordinary share. As adjusted net tangible book value per share represents total tangible assets less total liabilities, divided by the number of ordinary shares outstanding as of June 30, 2018, after giving effect to the automatic conversion of all outstanding preferred shares into ordinary shares, which will occur upon the closing of this offering.

After giving effect to the sale of ordinary shares in this offering at an assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per ordinary share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, after deducting the estimated underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses, and after taking into account the automatic conversion of all of our outstanding preferred shares into ordinary shares, which will occur upon the closing of this offering, our as further adjusted net tangible book value at June 30, 2018 would have been $2.61 per share. This represents an immediate increase in as further adjusted net tangible book value of $2.34 per share to existing shareholders and immediate dilution of $11.39 per ordinary share to new investors.

The following table illustrates this dilution per ordinary share:

Assumed initial public offering price per ordinary share		$ 14.00
Historical net tangible book value per ordinary share as of June 30, 2018	$ 5.74	
Decrease in net tangible book value per ordinary share due to conversion of preferred shares	$ (5.47)	
As adjusted net tangible book value per ordinary share as of June 30, 2018	$ 0.27	
Increase in as adjusted net tangible book value per ordinary share attributable to new investors	$ 2.34	
As further adjusted net tangible book value per ordinary share after this offering		$ 2.61
Dilution per ordinary share to new investors participating in this offering		$ 11.39

Upon the closing of this offering, our outstanding Series F-1 preferred shares will automatically convert into a number of our ordinary shares determined in part by the initial public offering price of our ordinary shares in this offering, and warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares will become exercisable for our ordinary shares, with their exercise price per share determined in part by the initial public offering price of our ordinary shares in this offering. Assuming an initial public offering price of $14.00 per ordinary share, the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, upon the closing of this offering our Series F-1 preferred shares will automatically convert into an aggregate of 4,274,363 ordinary shares and warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares will become exercisable for an aggregate of 2,564,619 ordinary shares. A $1.00, $2.00, $3.00 or $4.00 decrease in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per share would increase the number of ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion of our Series F-1 preferred shares to 4,434,064 ordinary shares, 4,803,570 ordinary shares, 5,240,258 ordinary shares or 5,764,284 ordinary shares, respectively, and would result in the issuance of additional warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares becoming exercisable for an aggregate of 95,821 ordinary shares, 317,524 ordinary shares, 579,537 ordinary shares or 893,953 ordinary shares, respectively, at exercise prices per share of $10.92, $10.08, $9.24 and $8.40, respectively. However, an increase in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per share would not decrease the number of ordinary shares issuable upon the conversion of our series F-1 preferred shares or the number of ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares.

Certain existing shareholders of the Company and their affiliates, including Novartis Pharma A.G., have indicated an interest in purchasing approximately $30.0 million of the ordinary shares offered in this offering. However, because indications of interest are not binding agreements or commitments to purchase, these investors may determine to purchase fewer ordinary shares than they have indicated or not to purchase any ordinary shares in this offering.

A $1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per ordinary share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, would increase (decrease) our as further adjusted net tangible book value as of June 30, 2018 after this offering by approximately $0.18/(0.18) per ordinary share, and would increase (decrease) dilution to investors in this offering by $0.82/(0.82) per ordinary share, assuming that the number of ordinary shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same, after deducting the estimated underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us. We may also increase or decrease the number of ordinary shares we are offering. An increase (decrease) of 1.0 million in the number of ordinary shares we are offering would increase (decrease) our as further adjusted net tangible book value as of June 30, 2018 after this offering by approximately $0.90/(0.14) per ordinary share, and would decrease (increase) dilution to investors in this offering by approximately $(0.90)/0.14 per ordinary share, assuming the assumed initial public offering price per ordinary share remains the same, after deducting the estimated underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

The as adjusted and as further adjusted information is illustrative only, and we will adjust this information based on the actual initial public offering price and other terms of this offering determined at pricing.

If the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional ordinary shares, the as further adjusted net tangible book value will increase to $2.90 per ordinary share, representing an immediate increase in as further adjusted net tangible book value to existing shareholders of $0.29 per ordinary share and an immediate dilution of $11.10 per ordinary share to new investors participating in this offering.

We may choose to raise additional capital due to market conditions or strategic considerations even if we believe we have sufficient funds for our current or future operating plans. To the extent that we raise additional capital through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, the issuance of these securities could result in further dilution to our equity holders.

The following table shows, as of June 30, 2018, on an as further adjusted basis, the number of ordinary shares purchased from us, the total consideration paid to us and the average price paid per share by existing shareholders and by new investors purchasing ordinary shares in this offering at an assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per ordinary share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, before deducting the estimated underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us:

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts and percentages)	Shares Subscribed for/Purchased		Total Consideration		Average Price per Share
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Existing shareholders	14,913,672	80.7%	$ 136,835	73.2%	$ 9.18
Investors participating in this offering	3,571,429	19.3	50,000	26.8	14.00
Total	18,485,101	100%	$ 186,835	100%	

A $1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per ordinary share (the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus) would increase (decrease) the total consideration paid by investors participating in this offering, total consideration paid by all shareholders and the average price per share paid by all shareholders by approximately $3.57/(3.57) million, $3.57/(3.57) million and $0.19/(0.19) million, respectively, assuming that the number of ordinary shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and before deducting the estimated underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

Similarly, a 1.0 million share increase (decrease) in the number of ordinary shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover of this prospectus, would increase (decrease) the total consideration paid by investors participating in this offering, total consideration paid by all shareholders and the average price per share paid by all shareholders by approximately $13.02/(13.02) million, $13.02/(13.02) million and $0.70/(0.70) million, respectively, assuming the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per ordinary share (the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus) remains the same, and after deducting the estimated underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

The tables and discussion above shown are based on 14,913,672 ordinary shares outstanding as of June 30, 2018, after giving effect to the automatic conversion of all outstanding preferred shares into ordinary shares, which will occur upon the closing of this offering, and excludes:

- 2,859,247 ordinary shares reserved for issuance upon the exercise of outstanding options as of June 30, 2018, at a weighted average exercise price of $2.65 per share;
- the forfeiture of an option to purchase 2,000 ordinary shares, the exercise of an option to purchase 1,313 ordinary shares and the exercise of an option to purchase 8,379 Ordinary C shares after June 30, 2018;
- 285,056 ordinary shares reserved for issuance upon the exercise of options to purchase 285,056 ordinary shares issued or granted after June 30, 2018, at a weighted average exercise price of $6.03; and
- 2,564,619 ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding warrants to purchase Series F-2 preferred shares, at a weighted average exercise price of $11.33 per share, which warrants will automatically convert into warrants to purchase ordinary shares upon the closing of this offering and are expected to remain outstanding at the consummation of this offering.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following tables summarize our financial data. We have derived the following statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. We have derived the selected statements of operations data for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 and the balance sheet data as of June 30, 2018 from our unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

Our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as our audited financial statements, and, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments, which include only normal recurring adjustments, necessary to state fairly our financial position as of June 30, 2018 and the results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected in the future, and our results for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any full year. The following selected financial data 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.

	Year Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2018	2017
	(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)			
			(unaudited)	
Statements of Operations Data:				
Research and development expenses, net	$ 15,018	$ 19,095	$ 12,037	$ 7,341
General and administrative expenses	4,472	4,614	4,570	1,773
Operating loss	19,490	23,709	16,607	9,114
Financial expenses	718	155	4,204	775
Financial income	(1,197)	(1,193)	(330)	(565)
Net loss	19,011	22,671	20,481	9,324
Basic and diluted net loss per ordinary share[1]	$ 27.56	$ 32.86	$ 29.69	$ 13.52
Weighted average number of ordinary shares, basic and diluted	689,898	689,898	689,898	689,898

	As of December 31,		As of June 30,
	2017	2016	2018
	(in thousands)		
			(unaudited)
Balance Sheet Data:			
Cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale financial assets and short-term deposits	$ 41,083	$ 18,059	$ 28,636
Working capital[2]	39,046	16,538	24,946
Total assets	44,922	19,179	32,848
Total shareholders' equity	22,956	10,963	3,963

(1) Upon the closing of this offering, our outstanding Series F-1 preferred shares will automatically convert into a number of our ordinary shares determined in part by the initial public offering price of our ordinary shares in this offering, and warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares will become exercisable for our ordinary shares, with their exercise price per share determined in part by the initial public offering price of our ordinary shares in this offering. Assuming an initial public offering price of $14.00 per ordinary share, the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, upon the closing of this offering our Series F-1 preferred shares will automatically convert into an aggregate of 4,274,363 ordinary shares and warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares will become exercisable for an aggregate of 2,564,619 ordinary shares. A $1.00, $2.00, $3.00 or $4.00 decrease in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per share would increase the number of ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion of our Series F-1 preferred shares to 4,434,064 ordinary shares, 4,803,570 ordinary shares, 5,240,258 ordinary shares or 5,764,284 ordinary shares, respectively, and would result in the issuance of additional warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares becoming exercisable for 95,821 ordinary shares, 317,524 ordinary shares, 579,537 ordinary shares or 893,953 ordinary shares, respectively, at exercise prices per share of $10.92, $10.08, $9.24 and $8.40, respectively. However, an increase in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per share would not decrease the number of ordinary shares issuable upon the conversion of our series F-1 preferred shares or the number of ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares.

(2) Working capital is defined as total current assets minus total current liabilities.

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

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with "Selected Consolidated Financial Data" and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. This discussion and analysis and other parts of this prospectus contain forward-looking statements based upon current beliefs, plans and expectations that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions, such as statements regarding our plans, objectives, expectations, intentions and projections. Our actual results and the timing of selected events could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of several factors, including those set forth under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus. You should carefully read the "Risk Factors" section of this prospectus to gain an understanding of the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our forward-looking statements. Please also see the section entitled "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

Overview

We are a clinical stage biopharmaceutical company leveraging our proprietary technology to develop cell therapies that are designed to cure cancer and rare, serious hematologic diseases. While cell therapies have the potential to address a variety of diseases, they are limited by availability of donor cells, matching a donor to the patient, and the decline in donor cell functionality when expanding the cells to achieve a therapeutic dose. We have leveraged our nicotinamide-, or NAM-, based cell expansion technology to develop a pipeline of products designed to address the limitations of cell therapies. Our proprietary technology allows for the proliferation of donor cells while maintaining the cells' functional therapeutic characteristics, providing a treatment alternative for patients.

Our most advanced product candidate, NiCord, is a NAM-expanded cord blood cell therapy which has the potential to serve as a universal curative stem cell graft for patients who need a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, or HSCT. The Company is currently enrolling patients in a pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial in 120 patients with various hematologic malignancies. We anticipate reporting top-line data from this trial in the first half of 2020. In our Phase 1/2 clinical trials, patients who were transplanted with NiCord achieved rapid engraftment and immune reconstitution, which are key indicators of clinical benefits. Based on the results of our Phase 1/2 clinical trials, we received Breakthrough Therapy Designation for NiCord in the United States from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or the FDA. Furthermore, we received orphan drug designation from both the FDA and the European Medicines Agency.

In addition to hematologic malignancies, we are pursuing the development of NiCord for the treatment of bone marrow failure disorders. NiCord is currently being evaluated in a Phase 1/2 clinical trial sponsored by the National Institutes of Health in patients with severe aplastic anemia, a rare, life-threatening hematological disorder. This study is designed to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of transplantation with NiCord to overcome the high incidence of graft rejection associated with conventional cord blood for severe aplastic anemia. We expect to report preliminary data from our Phase 1/2 clinical trial in 2019.

We have incurred significant net losses since our formation in 1998. Our net losses were $20.5 million and $9.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and $19.0 million and $22.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. As of June 30, 2018, our accumulated deficit was $136.8 million. We expect to continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future, and our losses may fluctuate significantly from year to year. We expect that our expenses will increase substantially in connection with our ongoing activities as we:

- conduct our international, multicenter, randomized, pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial;
- continue the preclinical development of our other product candidates;
- file a Biologics License Application seeking regulatory approval for any of our product candidates;
- establish a sales, marketing and distribution infrastructure and scale up manufacturing capabilities to commercialize any products for which we obtain regulatory approval;

- maintain, expand and protect our intellectual property portfolio;
- add equipment and physical infrastructure to support our research and development and commercialization efforts;
- hire additional clinical development, regulatory, commercial, quality control and manufacturing personnel; and
- add operational, financial and management information systems and personnel, including personnel to support our product development and planned future commercialization.

We will need substantial additional funding to support our operating activities as we advance our product candidates through clinical development, seek regulatory approval and prepare for and, if any of our product candidates are approved, proceed to commercialization. Adequate funding may not be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all.

To continue to fund our operations, we expect to raise capital in addition to the net proceeds of this offering. We may obtain additional financing in the future through the issuance of our ordinary shares, through other equity or debt financings or through collaborations or partnerships with other companies. We may not be able to raise additional capital on terms acceptable to us, or at all, and any failure to raise capital as and when needed could compromise our ability to execute on our business plan. Although it is difficult to predict future liquidity requirements, we believe that the net proceeds from this offering and our existing funds will be sufficient to fund our operations through March, 2020. However, our ability to successfully transition to profitability will be dependent upon achieving a level of revenue adequate to support our cost structure. We cannot assure you that we will ever be profitable or generate positive cash flow from operating activities.

Components of Results of Operations

Revenue

We do not currently have any products approved for sale and, to date, we have not recognized any revenue. In the future, we may generate revenue from a combination of product sales, reimbursements, up-front payments and future collaborations. If we fail to achieve clinical success or obtain regulatory approval of any of our product candidates in a timely manner, our ability to generate future revenue will be impaired.

Research and development expenses, net

The largest component of our total operating expenses has historically been, and we expect will continue to be, research and development. Research and development expenses consist primarily of:

- salaries and related costs, including share-based compensation expense, for our personnel in research and development functions;
- expenses incurred under agreements with third parties, including CROs, subcontractors, suppliers and consultants, preclinical studies and clinical trials;
- expenses incurred to acquire, develop and manufacture preclinical study and clinical trial materials; and
- facility and equipment costs, including depreciation expense, maintenance and allocated direct and indirect overhead costs.

Research expenditures are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. An intangible asset arising from a development project or from the development phase of an internal project is recognized if we can demonstrate: the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale; our intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; our ability to use or sell the intangible asset; how the intangible asset will generate future economic benefits; the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the intangible asset; and our ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development. Since our development projects are subject to regulatory approval procedures and other uncertainties, the

conditions for the capitalization of costs incurred before receipt of approvals are not satisfied and, therefore, development expenditures are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

Through June 30, 2018, we have received grants of approximately $27.0 million in the aggregate from the Israeli Innovation Authority, or the IIA, for research and development funding. Pursuant to the terms of the grants, we are obligated to pay the IIA royalties, at the rate of between 3% to 4% on all our revenue, up to a limit of 100% of the amounts of the U.S. dollar-linked grants received, plus annual interest calculated at a rate based on 12-month LIBOR. We have not paid any royalties to the IIA to date.

In addition to paying any royalties due, we must abide by other restrictions associated with receiving such grants under the Encouragement of Research, Development and Technological Innovation in the Industry Law 5744-1984, which will also continue to apply to us following the repayment in full of the amounts due to the IIA. The Innovation Law restricts our ability to manufacture products and transfer technologies outside of Israel, and may impair our ability to enter into agreements that involve IIA-funded products or know-how without the approval of the IIA. Any approval, if given, will generally be subject to additional financial obligations by us. Failure to comply with the requirements under the Innovation Law may subject us to mandatory repayment of grants received by us, together with interest and penalties as well as expose us to criminal proceedings.

In June 2017, new rules, or the Licensing Rules, were published by the IIA allowing a grant recipient to enter into licensing arrangements or grant other rights in know-how developed under IIA programs outside of Israel, subject to the prior consent of the IIA and payment of license fees, calculated in accordance with the Licensing Rules. The amount of the license fees is based on various factors, including the consideration received by the licensor in connection with the license, and shall not exceed six times the amount of the grants received by the grants recipient (plus accrued interest) for the applicable know-how being licensed. In certain cases, such as when the license consideration includes nonmonetary compensation or when a “special relationship” exists between the licensor and licensee (*e.g.*, when a party controls the other party or is the other party’s exclusive distributor), or when the agreed upon consideration does not reflect, in the IIA’s opinion, the market value of the license, the IIA may base the value of the transaction on an economic assessment that it obtains for such purpose. See “Taxation – Material Israeli Tax Considerations” for more information.

We are currently focused on advancing our product candidates, and our future research and development expenses will depend on their clinical success. Research and development expenses will continue to be significant and will increase over at least the next several years as we continue to develop our product candidates and conduct preclinical studies and clinical trials of our product candidates.

These research and development costs include share-based compensation and other employment costs, regulatory, quality assurance and intellectual property costs. The costs incurred in research and development expenses are to advance the development of our product candidates and preclinical research and development programs. A substantial majority of our research and development expenses are related to the development of NiCord.

We do not believe that it is possible at this time to accurately project total expenses required for us to reach commercialization of our product candidates. Due to the inherently unpredictable nature of preclinical and clinical development, we are unable to estimate with certainty the costs we will incur and the timelines that will be required in the continued development and approval of our product candidates. Clinical and preclinical development timelines, the probability of success and development costs can differ materially from expectations. In addition, we cannot forecast which product candidates may be subject to future collaborations, if and when such arrangements will be entered into, if at all, and to what degree such arrangements would affect our development plans and capital requirements.

Government grants received from the IIA are recognized upon receipt as a liability if future economic benefits are expected from the project that will result in royalty-bearing revenue. If no such economic benefits are expected, the grants are recognized as a reduction of the related research and development expenses.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, including share-based compensation, related to directors, executive, finance, and administrative functions, facility costs and external professional service costs, including legal, accounting and audit services and other consulting fees.

We anticipate that our general and administrative expenses will increase in the future as we increase our administrative headcount and infrastructure to support our continued research and development programs and the potential approval and commercialization of our product candidates. We also anticipate that we will incur increased expenses related to audit, legal, regulatory and tax-related services associated with maintaining compliance with Nasdaq and SEC requirements, director and officer insurance premiums, executive compensation, and other customary costs associated with being a public company.

Finance income (expenses), net

Finance income (expenses), net, is calculated by subtracting our financing expense from our financing income, and adding or subtracting the gain or loss, as applicable, that we have realized due to revaluation at fair value of warrants and the IIA royalty-bearing grants liability, offset by interest income from deposits and marketable securities.

Income taxes

We have yet to generate taxable income in Israel, as we have historically incurred operating losses resulting in carry forward tax losses totaling approximately $74.7 million (including capital losses of $0.4 million) as of December 31, 2017. We anticipate that we will continue to generate tax losses for the foreseeable future and that we will be able to carry forward these tax losses indefinitely to future taxable years. Accordingly, we do not expect to pay taxes in Israel until we have taxable income after the full utilization of our carry forward tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. As of June 30, 2018, we did not recognize deferred tax assets for carryforward losses because their utilization in the foreseeable future is not probable.

Analysis of Results of Operations

Comparison of the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

The following table summarizes our results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
	(unaudited, in thousands)	
Operating Expenses		
Research and development expenses, net(1)	$ 12,037	$ 7,341
General and administrative expenses(1)	4,570	1,773
Operating loss	16,607	9,114
Financial expenses, net	3,874	210
Net loss	$ 20,481	$ 9,324

(1) Includes share-based compensation expense as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
	(unaudited, in thousands)	
Research and development, net	$ 627	$ 1,049
General and administrative expenses	996	650
Total share-based compensation	$ 1,623	$ 1,699

Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses increased by approximately $4.7 million to $12.0 million in the six months ended June 30, 2018, from $7.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017. The increase was attributable mainly to a $2.3 million decrease in royalty-bearing grants from the IIA, a $1.8 million increase in clinical activities mainly related to advancing our Phase 3 clinical program, a $0.7 million increase in salaries and benefits, consisting primarily of additional headcount focused on clinical development and an increase in the salaries and benefits of existing employees and a $0.4 million decrease in share-based payments as a result of recognizing share based compensation expense using the accelerated method.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses increased by approximately $2.8 million to $4.6 million in the six months ended June 30, 2018, from $1.8 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017. The increase in general and administrative expenses was attributable mainly to a $1.2 million increase in professional services expenses which was primarily attributable to directors' compensation, public relations and recruiting services, a $0.7 million increase in salaries and benefits as a result of compensation of the new hires to our management team and an increase in the salaries and benefits of existing employees, an increase of $0.3 million in share-based payments as a result of new options granted to employees, and a $0.4 million increase in rent and related expenses.

Finance expenses, net

Finance expenses, net, increased by approximately $3.7 million to $3.9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2018, from $0.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017. The increase was primarily due to non-cash expenses resulting from a $3.4 million expense increase due to the revaluation of warrants and an increase of $0.1 million due to the revaluation of royalty-bearing grant liability to the IIA.

Analysis of Results of Operations

Comparison of the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

The following table summarizes our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Operating Expenses		
Research and development expenses, net[(1)]	$ 15,018	$ 19,095
General and administrative expenses[(1)]	4,472	4,614
Operating loss	19,490	23,709
Financial income, net	479	1,038
Net loss	$ 19,011	$ 22,671

(1) Includes share-based compensation expenses as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Research and development, net	$ 1,362	$ 3,195
General and administrative expenses	846	2,647
Total share-based compensation	$ 2,208	$ 5,842

Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses decreased by approximately $4.1 million to $15.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2017 from $19.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2016. The decrease was attributable mainly to first time recognition in 2016 of a $5.7 million liability with respect to grants

received from the IIA through December 31, 2016 and a $1.8 million decrease in share-based payments as a result of recognizing share based compensation expense using the accelerated method, which was offset in part by a $1.0 million increase in salaries and benefits, consisting primarily of additional headcount focused on clinical development and an increase in the salaries and benefits of existing employees, a $0.9 million increase in clinical activities related to advancing our Phase 3 clinical program and a $1.6 million decrease in royalty bearing grants received in 2017.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses approximately $0.1 million to $4.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2017 from $4.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2016. The decrease resulted primarily from a decrease of $1.8 million in share-based payment as a result of recognizing share-based compensation expense using the accelerated method, which was offset by an increase of $0.9 million in salaries and benefits as a result of strengthening our management team and an increase in the salaries and benefits of existing employees, and an increase of $0.6 million in professional services expenses, which was primarily a result of increased directors' compensation due to a director compensation program that commenced in 2017, as well as public relations and recruiting services.

Finance income, net

Finance income, net, decreased by approximately $0.6 million to $0.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2017 from $1.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily due to revaluation of the IIA liability.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources of Liquidity

Since our inception, we have incurred losses and negative cash flows from our operations. For the six months ended June 30, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017, we incurred a net loss of $20.5 million and $19.0 million, respectively, and net cash of $13.3 million and $17.8 million, respectively, was used in our operating activities. As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we had working capital of $24.9 million and $39.0 million, respectively, and an accumulated deficit of $136.8 million and $116.3 million, respectively. Our principal sources of liquidity as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 consisted of cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale financial assets and short-term deposits of $28.6 million and $41.1 million, respectively.

Capital resources

Overview

Through June 30, 2018, we have financed our operations primarily through private placements of equity securities and through the grants received from the IIA.

Cash flows

The following table summarizes our statement of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017	2017	2016
	(unaudited, in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Net cash provided by (used in):				
Operating activities	$ (13,254)	$ (8,039)	$ (17,760)	$ (12,590)
Investing activities	9,281	(212)	(20,222)	311
Financing activities	1,653	—	41,248	1,688

Net cash used in operating activities

The cash used in operating activities during the aforementioned periods resulted primarily from our net losses incurred during such periods, as adjusted for non-cash charges and measurements and changes in components of working capital. Adjustments to net losses for non-cash items mainly consisted of fair value adjustment of warrants, revaluation of the liability to the IIA and share-based compensation.

Net cash used in operating activities was $13.3 million during the six months ended June 30, 2018, compared to $8.0 million used in operating activities during the six months ended June 30, 2017. The $5.3 million increase in cash used was attributable primarily due to an increase in our net loss to $20.5 million in the six months ended June 30, 2018 from $9.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 offset, in part, by certain non-cash expenses related to the revaluation of financial derivatives and the liability to the IIA.

Net cash used in operating activities was $17.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to $12.6 million used in operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2016. The $5.2 million increase in cash used was attributable primarily to a decrease in non-cash expenses related to the revaluation of financial derivatives and the liability to the IIA.

Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities

Net cash provided by investing activities was $9.3 million during the six months ended June 30, 2018, compared to $0.2 million used in operating activities during the six months ended June 30, 2017. The $9.5 million increase in cash used in investing activities is primarily related to $5.0 million from the sale of available-for-sale financial assets and $5.0 million from the maturity of bank deposits in 2018, offset by an increase of $0.5 million from the purchase of property and equipment.

Net cash used in investing activities was $20.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to net cash provided by investing activities of $0.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2016. The $20.5 million increase in cash used in investing activities is primarily related to the purchase of available-for-sale financial assets and changes in bank deposits in 2017.

Net cash provided by financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was $1.7 million during the six months ended June 30, 2018, compared to no funds used in financing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2017. The increase in cash provided by financing activities is related to the receipt of grants from the IIA in 2018.

Net cash provided by financing activities was $41.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to $1.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase in cash provided by financing activities is primarily related to the issuance of shares and warrants, which are treated as financial derivatives, to raise capital in 2017.

Funding Requirements

We believe that our existing funds, together with the net proceeds from this offering, will enable us to fund our operating expenses and capital expenditure requirements through March, 2020. We have based this estimate on assumptions that may prove to be wrong, and we could use our capital resources sooner than we currently expect.

Our present and future funding requirements will depend on many factors, including, among other things:

- the progress, timing and completion of our pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial for NiCord;
- the progress, timing and completion of preclinical studies and clinical trials for NiCord or any of our other product candidates;
- the costs related to obtaining regulatory approval for NiCord and any of our other product candidates, and any delays we may encounter as a result of regulatory requirements or adverse clinical trial results with respect to any of these product candidates;
- selling, marketing and patent-related activities undertaken in connection with the commercialization of NiCord and any of our other product candidates, and costs involved in the development of an effective sales and marketing organization;
- the costs involved in filing and prosecuting patent applications and obtaining, maintaining and enforcing patents or defending against claims or infringements raised by third parties, and license royalties or other amounts we may be required to pay to obtain rights to third party intellectual property rights; and

- establishing a sales, marketing and distribution infrastructure and scale up manufacturing capabilities to commercialize any products for which we obtain regulatory approval.

Furthermore, we expect to continue to incur additional costs associated with operating as a public company. Accordingly, we will need to obtain substantial additional funding in connection with our continuing operations. If we are unable to raise capital when needed or on attractive terms, we would be forced to delay, reduce or eliminate our research and development programs or future commercialization efforts.

Until such time, if ever, as we can generate substantial product revenue, we may finance our cash needs through a combination of equity offerings, debt financings, collaborations, strategic alliances and licensing arrangements. To the extent that we raise additional capital through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, your ownership interest will be diluted, and the terms of any additional securities may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect your rights as a shareholder. Debt financing, if available, may involve agreements that include covenants limiting or restricting our ability to take specific actions, such as incurring additional debt, making capital expenditures or declaring dividends.

If we raise funds through additional collaborations, strategic alliances or licensing arrangements with third parties, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our technologies, future revenue streams, research programs or product candidates or to grant licenses on terms that may not be favorable to us. If we are unable to raise additional funds through equity or debt financings when needed, we may be required to delay, limit, reduce or terminate our product development or future commercialization efforts or grant rights to develop and market product candidates that we would otherwise prefer to develop and market ourselves.

For more information as to the risks associated with our future funding needs, see “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Financial Condition and Capital Requirements—Even if this offering is successful, we will need to raise substantial additional funding, which may not be available on acceptable terms, or at all. Failure to obtain funding on acceptable terms and on a timely basis may require us to curtail, delay or discontinue our product development efforts or other operations.”

Contractual obligations and commitments

Our known contractual obligations as of December 31, 2017 are summarized in the following table. The obligations detailed below do not include grants received from the IIA pursuant to which we will owe royalties upon commercialization of our product candidates. As of December 31, 2017, the royalty amount payable under these funding arrangements is $30.8 million, including interest of $5.4 million.

	Payments Due By Period			
	Less Than 1 Year	2 to 5 Years	5 to 10 Years	Total
	(in thousands)			
Operating lease obligations[1]	$ 887	$ 2,887	$ 3,268	$ 7,042

(1) Operating lease obligations consist of our real estate lease agreements, which consist of the office building in Jerusalem, Israel and a planned production plant in Kiryat Gat, Israel.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

As of the date of this prospectus and during the periods presented, we do not and did not, respectively, have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure 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 financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Foreign currency exchange risk

The U.S. dollar is our functional and reporting currency. However, a material portion of our operating expenses are incurred in NIS. As a result, we are exposed to the risk that the NIS may appreciate relative to the dollar, or, if the NIS instead devalues relative to the dollar, that the inflation rate in Israel may exceed such rate of devaluation of the NIS, or that the timing of such devaluation may lag behind inflation in Israel. In any such event, the dollar cost of our operations in Israel would increase and our dollar-denominated results of operations would be adversely affected. We cannot predict any future trends in the rate of inflation in Israel or the rate of devaluation, if any, of the NIS against the dollar. If the dollar cost of our operations in Israel increases, our dollar-measured results of operations will be adversely affected. We have a similar issue to a lesser extent with certain Euro-denominated expenses in connection with our material costs. Our operations also could be adversely affected if we are unable to effectively hedge against currency fluctuations in the future.

We do not currently engage in currency hedging activities in order to reduce this currency exposure, but we may begin to do so in the future. Instruments that may be used to hedge future risks may include currency forward and swap contracts. These instruments may be used to selectively manage risks, but there can be no assurance that we will be fully protected against material currency fluctuations.

Liquidity risk

We monitor forecasts of our liquidity reserve (comprising cash and cash equivalents available-for-sale financial assets and short-term deposits). We generally carry this out based on our expected cash flows in accordance with practice and limits set by our management. We are in the research and development stage and we are therefore exposed to liquidity risk. However, we believe that our existing funds, together with the net proceeds from this offering, will enable us to fund our operating expenses and capital expenditure requirements through March, 2020.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our consolidated financial statements, which we have prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The preparation of our consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, as well as the reported revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

While our significant accounting policies are more fully described in the notes to our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus, 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: (i) 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 (ii) changes in the estimate could have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

Government Grants from the Israeli Innovation Authority (formerly the Office of the Chief Scientist)

Research and development grants received from the IIA are recognized upon receipt as a liability if future economic benefits are expected from the project that will result in royalty-bearing revenue. The amount of the liability for the loan is first measured at fair value using a discount rate that reflects a market rate of interest that reflects the appropriate degree of risks inherent in our business. The difference between the amount of the grant received and the fair value of the liability is accounted for as a government grant and recognized as a reduction of research and development expenses. After initial recognition, the liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Royalty payments are treated as a reduction of the liability. If no economic benefits are expected from the

research activity, the grant receipts are recognized as a reduction of the related research and development expenses. In that event, the royalty obligation is treated as a contingent liability in accordance with IAS 37, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets."

At the end of each reporting period, we evaluate whether there is reasonable assurance that the liability recognized will be repaid based on our best estimate of future sales and, if not, the appropriate amount of the liability is derecognized against a corresponding reduction in research and development expenses. See note 2—"Government Investment Grants" of the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements.

Share-Based Compensation

We account for our equity-based compensation for employees in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment," which requires us to measure the cost of equity-based compensation based on the fair value of the award on the grant date.

We have selected the binominal pricing model as the most appropriate method for determining the estimated fair value of our equity-based awards. The resulting cost of an equity incentive award is recognized as an expense over the requisite service period of the award, which is usually the vesting period. We recognize compensation expense over the vesting period using the accelerated method pursuant to which each vesting tranche is treated as a separate amortization period from grant date to vest date, and classify these amounts in our consolidated financial statements based on the department to which the related employee reports.

The determination of the grant date fair value of options using a binomial model is affected by estimates and assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. These variables include, the fair value of our share price as of the grant date, the expected volatility of our share price over the expected term of the options (estimated using historical data of comparable companies), share option exercise and cancellation behaviors, risk-free interest rates, expected dividend yields (assumed to be zero as we have historically not paid and do not intend to pay dividends on our ordinary shares). If any of the assumptions used in the binomial option pricing model changes significantly, share-based compensation for future awards may differ materially compared with the awards granted prevoiusly. The following table present the main equity based compensation for employees granted:

Grant Date	Amount Granted	Type of Shares
May 14, 2018	401,921	Ordinary Shares
December 28, 2017	606,574	Ordinary Shares
November 16, 2017	416,574	Ordinary Shares
March 2, 2017	134,800	Ordinary Shares
March 2, 2017	178,067	Ordinary C Shares(1)

The fair value of our ordinary shares is determined by our management with the assistance of an appraiser, and is determined in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Practice Aid, Valuation of Privately-Held-Company Equity Securities Issued as Compensation, or the AICPA Practice Aid. The assumptions used in our valuation model are based on future expectations combined with management's judgment, and considered a number of objective, complex and subjective factors to determine the best estimate of the fair value of our ordinary shares, including contemporaneous and retrospective valuations of our ordinary shares performed by an unrelated valuation specialist, valuations of comparable peer companies, operating and financial performance, the lack of liquidity of our share capital, and general and industry specific economic outlook. Based on the fair value of our ordinary shares as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the intrinsic value of the awards outstanding as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 was $11.5 million and $6.7 million, respectively.

The dates of our valuations do not always coincide with the dates of our share-based compensation grants. In such instances, management's estimates are based on the most recent valuation of our ordinary shares. For grants occurring between valuation dates, for financial reporting purposes, we use

(1) The Ordinary C shares have the same rights as our ordinary shares with certain preferential rights, but do not have voting rights. The Ordinary C shares will automatically convert into ordinary shares immediately prior to this offering.

the closest valuation date before the grant, as we believe that the ordinary share valuation represents the valuation at the date of grant. The following table list the valuation dates of our ordinary shares:

Valuation Date	Type of Shares	Fair Value per Share in Dollars
June 30, 2018	Ordinary Shares	$ 6.90
December 31, 2017	Ordinary Shares	$ 4.90
March 31, 2017	Ordinary Shares	$ 5.40
March 31, 2017	Ordinary C Shares(1)	$ 6.20

We determined our ordinary share value as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 using the income approach. The income approach estimates the aggregate enterprise value of our company based on the present value of future estimated cash flows. Cash flows are estimated for future periods based on projected revenue and costs. These future cash flows are discounted to their present values using an appropriate discount rate. The discounted projected cash flows are summed together to arrive at an indicated aggregate enterprise value under the income approach. In applying the income approach, we derived the discount rate from an analysis of the weighted-average cost of capital based on company industry peers as of each valuation date and adjusted it to reflect the risks inherent in our business cash flows. In estimating our projected revenues, we used data from bone marrow registries such as the European Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation and from the Center for International Blood and Marrow Transplant Research.

We then allocated the estimated enterprise value among different classes of our equity by applying the Probability Weighted Expected Return method, which was based on potential exit events from a strategic acquirer or initial public offering. The Probability Weighted Expected Return method requires significant assumptions, including, in particular, the probability that such exit scenarios will occur, the time until investors in our company would experience an exit event, and the volatility of our shares (which we determine based on public companies with business and financial risks comparable to our own).

We applied a discount to the resulting valuation due to the lack of marketability of our ordinary shares. We calculated this using an Asian put option model. The significant assumptions involved were the same as described above.

Following the closing of this offering, the fair value of our ordinary shares will be determined based on the closing price of our ordinary shares on The Nasdaq Global Market.

Liability Related to Certain Warrants

We issued certain warrants issued to investors in connection with our financings to date. We accounted for these warrants according to the provisions of IAS 32, “Financial instruments – presentation,” based on the anti-dilution protections provisions and cashless exercise mechanism contained in the warrants agreements. We classified them as non-current liabilities, measured at fair value each reporting period until they will be exercised or expired, with changes in the fair values being recognized in our statement of comprehensive loss as financial income or expense.

The fair value as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 of the liability for certain warrants issued to investors in connection with our financings to date was calculated using the Income Approach together with the Probability Weighted Expected Return method.

We determined our value as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 using the Income approach. We then allocated the estimated enterprise value among the different classes of our equity by applying the Probability Weighted Expected Return method, which is based on potential exit events from a strategic acquiror or initial public offering.

The model requires a number of assumptions, of which the most significant are the probabilities of the various exits events, the expected share price volatility (which we determined based on public companies with business and financial risks comparable to our own), and the expected time until each exit event. The expected time until the various exits events was subject to our expectations. The risk-free interest rate is based on the yield from U.S. treasury bonds with an equivalent term. We have historically not paid dividends and have no foreseeable plans to pay dividends.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See note 4 of the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Section 404, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operation or financial condition. In addition, current and potential shareholders could lose confidence in our financial reporting, which could have a material adverse effect on the price of our ordinary shares. Pursuant to Section 404 and the related rules adopted by the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, starting with the second annual report that we file with the SEC following the consummation of our initial public offering, our management will be required to report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, once we no longer qualify as an "emerging growth company" under the JOBS Act and lose the ability to rely on the exemptions related thereto discussed above, our independent registered public accounting firm will also need to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting under Section 404. We have not yet commenced the process of determining whether our existing internal controls over financial reporting systems are compliant with Section 404 and whether there are any material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our existing internal controls. This process will require the investment of substantial time and resources, including by our Chief Financial Officer and other members of our senior management. In addition, we cannot predict the outcome of this determination and whether we will need to implement remedial actions in order to implement effective control over financial reporting. The determination and any remedial actions required could result in our incurring additional costs that we did not anticipate. Regardless of compliance with Section 404, any failure of our internal controls could have a material adverse effect on our stated results of operations and harm our reputation. As a result, we may experience higher than anticipated operating expenses, as well as higher independent auditor fees during and after the implementation of these changes. If we are unable to implement any of the required changes to our internal control over financial reporting effectively or efficiently or are required to do so earlier than anticipated, it could adversely affect our operations, financial reporting and/or results of operations and could result in an adverse opinion on internal controls from our independent auditors.

JOBS Act

As an "emerging growth company," as defined in the JOBS Act, we may take advantage of certain temporary exemptions from various reporting requirements, including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 (and the rules and regulations of the SEC thereunder). When these exemptions cease to apply, we expect to incur additional expenses and devote increased management effort toward ensuring compliance with them. We cannot predict or estimate the amount of additional costs we may incur as a result of becoming a public company or the timing of such costs.

BUSINESS

Goal

To deliver curative cell therapies to patients with serious and life-threatening medical conditions.

Overview

We are a clinical stage biopharmaceutical company leveraging our proprietary technology to develop cell therapies that are designed to cure cancer and rare, serious hematologic diseases. While cell therapies have the potential to address a variety of diseases, they are limited by availability of donor cells, matching a donor to the patient, and the decline in donor cell functionality when expanding the cells to achieve a therapeutic dose. We have leveraged our nicotinamide-, or NAM-, based cell expansion technology to develop a pipeline of products designed to address the limitations of cell therapies. Our proprietary technology is designed to allow for the proliferation of donor cells while maintaining the cells' functional therapeutic characteristics, which, if approved, will provide a treatment alternative for patients.

Our most advanced product candidate, NiCord, is a NAM-expanded cord blood cell therapy which has the potential to serve as a universal curative stem cell graft for patients who need a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, or HSCT. The Company is currently enrolling patients in a pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial in 120 patients with various hematologic malignancies, including high risk leukemias such as acute myeloid leukemia, or AML, acute lymphocytic leukemia, or ALL, chronic myeloid leukemia, or CML, myelodysplastic syndrome, or MDS and lymphomas. We anticipate reporting top-line data from this trial in the first half of 2020. In our Phase 1/2 clinical trials, patients who were transplanted with NiCord achieved rapid engraftment and immune reconstitution, which are key indicators of clinical benefits. Based on the results of our Phase 1/2 clinical trials, we received Breakthrough Therapy Designation for NiCord in the United States from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or the FDA. Furthermore, we received orphan drug designation from both the FDA and the European Medicines Agency, or the EMA.

We are also developing NiCord for the treatment of other rare, life-threatening hematologic diseases, including severe aplastic anemia, a bone marrow failure disease, which is currently being investigated in a Phase 1/2 trial sponsored by the National Institutes of Health, or NIH. In addition, we have applied our NAM-based cell expansion technology to natural killer, or NK, cells, to develop our product candidate, NAM-NK, an innate immunotherapy for the treatment of hematologic and solid tumors, now being investigated in a Phase 1 investigator-sponsored trial for the treatment of relapsed or refractory non-Hodgkin lymphoma, or NHL, and multiple myeloma, or MM.

Cell therapies involve the delivery of human cells to replace or repair damaged tissue or cells in order to treat a variety of cancers and other diseases. Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation with donor cells, or allogeneic HSCT, also called bone marrow transplantation, is the most frequently used cell therapy and is used to treat a variety of hematologic malignancies and other serious conditions. HSCT involves reconstituting a patient's bone marrow from a seed population of stem cells obtained from a donor whose blood-forming and immune-system-forming cells are both cancer-free and effective at carrying out their functions.

There are multiple sources of donor cells. The best source for donor cells is a sibling who is a matched related donor, or MRD, but the chances of having a sibling match in the United States are only 25% to 30%. The majority of patients rely on alternate sources of donor cells, including matched unrelated donor, or MUD, haploidentical, or "half-matched" donors, and umbilical cord blood. However, due to disease progression and other complications during the time needed to find a suitable donor, an estimated 40% of all patients who are candidates for HSCT do not receive a transplant.

Notwithstanding the various potential sources of donor cells, HSCT is subject to a number of significant limitations, including: (i) delays in finding a suitable match, during which disease progression may make patients ineligible for transplant; (ii) an insufficient number or delayed engraftment of donor cells, leaving patients without a functioning immune system and leading to potentially life-threatening immune deficiency following transplant; and (iii) a lack of long-term compatibility between the donor cells and the patient's own cells, resulting in potentially fatal graft versus host disease, or GvHD.

Umbilical cord blood offers promise as a readily available source of stem cells for patients who need HSCT and do not have a MRD source. It is easier to find a match when using stem cells derived from

cord blood, since a full match is not required for a successful transplant using cord blood. This broadens the pool of potential donors and shortens the process of finding a suitable match. However, on average, a typical cord blood graft contains approximately one-tenth the number of stem and progenitor cells compared to stem cell grafts from adult bone marrow or peripheral blood donors. This lower number of cells may delay engraftment of the donor cells and reconstitution of the immune system. This, in turn, increases both time in the hospital and the likelihood that a patient might contract a life-threatening infection.

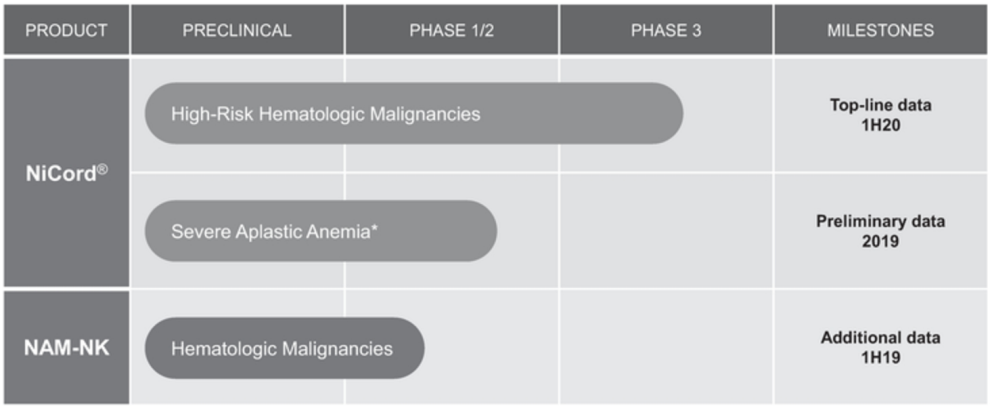
NiCord, our lead product candidate, is designed to address the limitations of HSCT and cord blood as a source of donor cells. NiCord is composed of cord blood that has been manufactured using our proprietary NAM-based cell expansion technology, which increases engraftment efficiency in HSCT and enables rapid engraftment and immune system reconstitution. This reduces the risk of infections and other complications after transplant. In addition, the donor T cells in cord blood are naïve, meaning that they have not matured and may more readily adapt to the recipient. This results in greater immunologic compatibility, or the matching of the donor cells with the recipient's cells, reducing the frequency and severity of GvHD, a medical complication following the receipt of transplanted tissue from a genetically different person, when compared to HSCT with an MUD. In light of these advantages, NiCord, if approved, may serve as a universal, readily-available, reliable and effective alternative to existing sources of donor cells for HSCT.

NiCord has the potential to be a universal stem cell graft in two broad patient groups: (i) patients with high-risk leukemias and lymphomas who require HSCTs but who lack access to genetically matched donors; and (ii) patients with severe hematologic disorders such as severe aplastic anemia. In the first patient population, we are currently enrolling an international, multicenter, randomized, pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial with top-line data expected in the first half of 2020. In our Phase 1/2 clinical trial in hematologic malignancies, sponsored by us, NiCord was observed to help patients achieve rapid neutrophil and platelet engraftment. Neutrophil engraftment is defined as achieving a minimum neutrophil count of at least 0.5×10^9 per liter on three consecutive measurements on different days. Platelet engraftment is defined as achieving a platelet count of at least 20×10^9 per liter on three consecutive measurements on different days, with no platelet transfusion in the preceding seven days. Based on these promising clinical results, believe NiCord has curative potential for hematologic malignancies initially, and eventually other rare hematologic conditions such as severe aplastic anemia. In the second patient population, we are currently conducting a Phase 1/2 clinical trial of NiCord sponsored by the NIH, under an Investigational New Drug, or IND, application for CordIn. As of May 2018, two patients in this study have been transplanted and successfully engrafted. Furthermore, based on the clinical experience of patients treated with NiCord in our trials, we believe that NiCord has the potential to provide a number of health economic benefits compared to standard cord blood and other HSCT procedures, including: reduction in time to hospital discharge; reduction in the amount of cord blood required; reduction in the rate and severity of infections; and reduction in the rate of hospital re-admissions. We expect to report preliminary data in 2019.

We are also applying our technology to develop NAM-NK for innate immunotherapy of expanded natural killer, or NK, cells for application in additional cancer indications when combined with standard-of-care antibody therapies. NK cells are highly potent cytotoxic lymphoid cells that can kill tumor cells in the absence of prior sensitization by other components of the immune system. By expanding NK cells with our NAM technology, we have the potential to increase the number and functionality of therapeutic NK cells targeting tumors. When NAM-NK is combined with targeted antibodies, we have shown that there is enhanced antibody-dependent cellular toxicity, or ADCC. NAM-NK is currently being evaluated in an ongoing investigator-sponsored Phase 1 clinical trial projected to enroll 24 patients with NHL and MM in combination with rituximab or elotuzumab, respectively.

We are led by an experienced management team with extensive expertise in developing oncology therapies and manufacturing cell therapies and other complex biologics. Our director and chief executive officer, Julian Adams, played a central role in the discovery and development of bortezomib, or Velcade®, a widely used therapy for MM and other blood cancers approved by the FDA in 2003.

Pipeline chart



* The Aplastic Anemia Investigational New Drug (IND) application is currently filed with the FDA under the brand name CordIn, which is the same investigational development candidate as NiCord.

Strategy

Our goal is to deliver curative cell therapies to patients with serious and life-threatening medical conditions. The key strategies to achieve our goal are the following:

- ***Complete Phase 3 clinical development and obtain regulatory approval for NiCord in hematologic malignancies.*** We have initiated an international, multicenter, randomized, pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial comparing transplantation with NiCord versus standard cord blood in 120 patients with various hematological malignancies, including acute lymphocytic leukemia, or ALL, acute myeloid leukemia, or AML, myelodysplastic syndrome, or MDS, chronic myeloid leukemia, or CML, and lymphoma. In this trial, we are evaluating time to neutrophil engraftment as the primary endpoint. We expect to report top-line data in the first half of 2020. Assuming positive results from the Phase 3 clinical trial, we plan to seek regulatory approval for NiCord in the United States, the European Union and other geographies.
- ***Advance NiCord for the treatment of severe aplastic anemia in an ongoing Phase 1/2 clinical trial.*** In addition to hematologic malignancies, we are pursuing NiCord in severe aplastic anemia. NiCord is currently being evaluated in a Phase 1/2 NIH-sponsored clinical trial in patients with severe aplastic anemia under an IND for the brand name CordIn. As of May 2018, two patients have been transplanted and successfully engrafted. We expect to report preliminary data from our Phase 1/2 clinical trial in 2019. Beyond this disease there are a multitude of rare, life threatening conditions in which NiCord has curative potential.
- ***Investigate the potential of NAM-NK in conjunction with therapeutic antibodies in additional cancer indications.*** We have applied our NAM-based technology platform for expanded cell products to develop a second product candidate, NAM-NK, which has potential application in boosting the innate immune response to cancer. NAM-NK is currently being evaluated in a Phase 1 investigator-sponsored clinical trial in patients with NHL or MM, in combination with rituximab or elotuzumab, respectively. We reported preliminary data from the first two patients with NHL treated in our Phase 1 trial in 2018 and expect to report additional preliminary data from this trial in 2019. Both patients had temporary lowering of white blood cell and platelet counts. There were no infusion reactions or other toxicities related to the NAM-NK treatment. One patient had complete shrinkage of his lymph node tumor in the inguinal, or groin, area. We expect that the results of this study will provide the basis for further exploration in solid tumors.
- ***Maximize commercial value of our product candidates.*** If NiCord is approved for stem cell transplantation, we intend to independently pursue the commercialization of NiCord in the United States. We plan to build a sales force focused on the approximately 200 domestic stem cell transplant centers. Outside of the United States, we may pursue the approval and

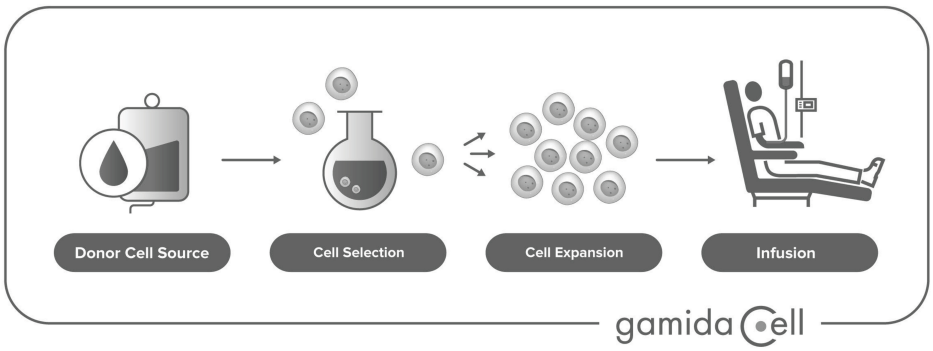
commercialization of NiCord in collaboration with strategic partners, particularly in Europe, Japan, Taiwan, Korea and other geographies which are more effectively managed by companies with local expertise.

- ***Centralize manufacturing capabilities to deliver a pharmaceutical grade product to meet commercial demand.*** We have devoted significant resources to optimizing and standardizing process development and manufacturing, which are key components to successfully delivering cell therapies. We have limited in-house GMP manufacturing capabilities and plan to build additional manufacturing infrastructure at an identified site in preparation for commercialization. Our cryopreservation capabilities enable us to deliver our cell therapies globally, ready for infusion. We believe that these efforts will lead to an efficient production cycle and improved access for patients seeking suitable donor solutions. Our goal is to carefully manage our fixed cost structure, maximize efficiency and scale, and reduce the cost of manufacturing our products.
- ***Demonstrate NiCord's value through Health Economics Outcomes Research.*** We believe that a favorable outcome of our ongoing Health Economics Outcomes Research analysis will inform price, reimbursement and adoption. Additionally, we are developing a reimbursement strategy modeled upon recently approved cell therapies in oncology through the New Technology Add-on Payment program.
- ***Expand our pipeline of cell therapy product candidates by leveraging our cell expansion technology.*** We plan to continue to leverage our platform technology in the effort to discover additional product candidates and expand into new therapeutic areas, to address the significant unmet needs of patients with serious medical conditions. We believe our technology can be applied to other cells with therapeutic potential. To accomplish this, we plan to continue to invest in our research and development activities.

NAM-Based Cell Expansion Technology

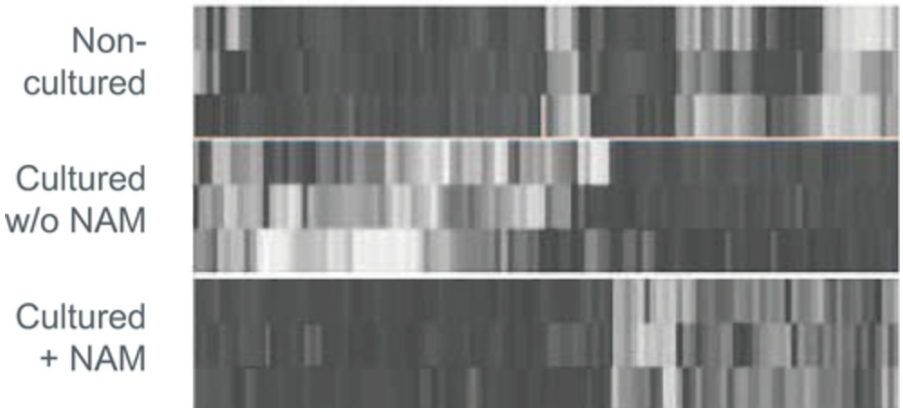
While cell-based therapies have the potential to address a variety of medical conditions, one of the key technical challenges for developing treatments with this approach is the expansion of therapeutically functional cells. In order for cell therapies to be clinically effective, there must be a sufficient quantity of therapeutically active cells for treatment, which requires the donor cells to be expanded in artificial culture conditions. While this may increase the number of cells, the functionality of those cells often diverges from the therapeutic functionality of the original donor cells. This shortcoming in the cells used for treatment can result in suboptimal clinical outcomes.

Our NAM-based epigenetic technology for expanded cell products addresses this challenge by leveraging the biochemical properties of the small molecule nicotinamide in our manufacturing process. We expand the number of donor cells while maintaining their functional therapeutic characteristics through the proprietary combination of NAM, intended to maintain silencing of cell differentiation and preservation of gene expression, and particular cytokines which promote cell growth. Our optimized manufacturing process results in robust and replicable batch production, enabling the generation of standardized donor-derived cell products, potentially resulting in better clinical outcomes.



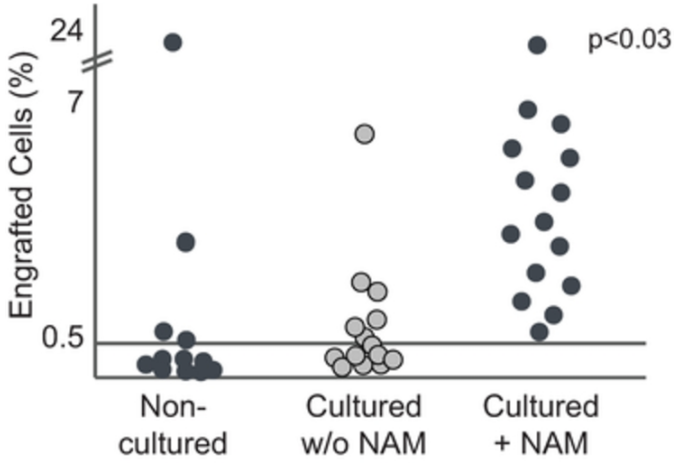
The first application of the NAM-based technology is in umbilical cord blood cells. Our lead product candidate, NiCord, contains standard umbilical cord blood-derived stem cells that are expanded to obtain a critical number of effective cells for HSCT. A typical umbilical cord sample has a relatively low number of stem and progenitor cells, which currently limits the use of cord blood in HSCT, and hence, would ideally be increased for more successful treatment purposes.

A key component of our cell expanded product candidates is NAM, which is a naturally occurring substance that regulates multiple processes including cellular stress, cellular energy, mitochondrial functions and gene expression. We have successfully demonstrated the effectiveness of NAM-based technology in cord blood expansion cultures. We incubated two cultures of cord blood cells, one treated with NAM and one untreated, for three weeks with cytokines known to induce numerical expansion of cord blood cells. The NAM-treated umbilical cord blood cell cultures had 30 times more stem cells than NAM-untreated umbilical cell cultures, as measured by the abundance of stem-cell-related surface markers. Furthermore, when examining the gene expression pattern of NAM-treated proliferating cord blood stem cells, we observed a high degree of resemblance with the gene expression pattern of original stem cell populations inoculated in expansion cultures. In contrast, the gene expression pattern of cells incubated for three weeks without NAM was very different than that of the original stem cells. This confirms that NAM has the ability to preserve the characteristics of the original stem cell population.



Gene expression of cord blood CD34+ cells before culturing or after three weeks of culture with or without NAM. The levels of expression of clusters of thousands of genes are represented by the density of vertical bars. Three independent samples are shown as individual rows for each condition.

In line with demonstrating the ability of our proprietary cell expansion technology to increase the quantity while maintaining the quality of the therapeutic cells, we have also been able to demonstrate that this could translate to clinical benefit. In pre-clinical models, NAM-treated cord blood cells demonstrated a 7.6-fold improved ability to establish stable grafts versus cord blood cells expanded without NAM. This resulted in a nine-fold increase in the number of engraftable cells over a cord blood unit before expansion. While test subjects receiving the same number of stem cells cultured without NAM had a low number of engrafted cells, NAM-treated stem cells exhibited a significant increase in the level of engraftment. Thus, not only do NAM-treated stem cells appear to be more stem-like, but they also retain stem cell-like functions and improve the ability to establish stable grafts.



Cord blood cells cultured with NAM result in a significantly higher number of engrafted cells in a preclinical model.

* A result is considered to be statistically significant when the probability of the result occurring by random chance, rather than from the efficacy of the treatment, is sufficiently low. The conventional method for measuring the statistical significance of a result is known as the "p-value," which represents the probability that random chance caused the result (e.g., a p-value = 0.001 means that there is a 0.1% or less probability that the difference between the control group and the treatment group is purely due to random chance). Generally, a p-value less than 0.05 is considered statistically significant, and may be supportive of a finding of efficacy by regulatory authorities. However, regulatory authorities, including the FDA and EMA, do not rely on strict statistical significance thresholds as criteria for marketing approval and maintain the flexibility to evaluate the overall risks and benefits of a treatment.

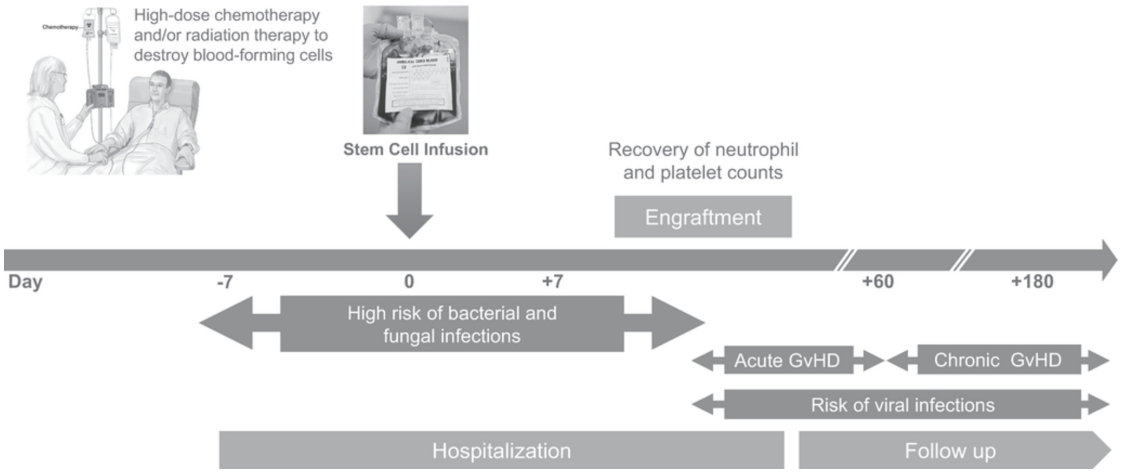
Based on the preclinical results, we advanced NiCord into the clinic. We have also applied NAM-based technology for our second product candidate, NAM-NK, and plan to explore this technology for other cells with therapeutic potential.

Allogeneic HSCT

Overview

Allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, or HSCT, is the transplantation of hematopoietic stem cells, derived from a donor's bone marrow, peripheral blood or standard umbilical cord blood. HSCT involves reconstituting a person's entire blood and bone marrow from a seed population of cells. In some clinical settings, autologous HSCT may be performed, in which cells are derived from the patient and reinfused at a later date. In leukemia and other hematologic malignancies, it is more appropriate to use allogeneic HSCT obtained from a donor, which ensures that the graft does not contain the patient's malignant cells, and leverages the ability of donor cells to fight against a patient's cancer, which is known as the "graft versus leukemia" effect.

In an HSCT procedure, a patient is treated with chemotherapy and/or radiation to destroy the residual cancerous or defective cells that reside in the bone marrow. This procedure, called myeloablation, also destroys the hematopoietic stem cells that are responsible for forming red blood cells, platelets and white blood cells. Stem cells from a donor are then infused into a patient who is now in remission, migrate and home to the bone marrow and begin to proliferate and differentiate into various types of blood cells, eventually leading to a full reconstitution of the bone marrow and immune system.



Dosing patients with stem cell graft

The intent of HSCT is to cure patients of their hematologic malignancies. As of 2016, more than 500,000 allogeneic HSCT procedures have been performed worldwide over the past 50 years with over 30,000 being performed per year, of which 8,500 are in the United States. Approximately half of such patients are cured of their hematologic malignancies. From 2006 to 2016, the number of patients receiving an allogeneic HSCT procedure increased by approximately 5% per year in the United States due to multiple factors, including an aging population and new transplant modalities. Approximately 90% of HSCT procedures performed in the United States are for patients with various hematologic malignancies.

Although the number of allogeneic HSCT procedures performed is growing and there are new modalities for the procedure, HSCT continues to have a number of limitations. There are two major areas of unmet need. First, of those who receive a transplant, there is concomitant morbidity and mortality associated with the treatment. Second, a significant number of patients who are candidates for transplant do not receive one in a timely fashion. We believe that NiCord can address significant limitations.

Current Sources of Donor Cells for Allogeneic HSCT

There are multiple potential sources of donor cells for transplants. For each donor, there are various baseline requirements including age and overall health. In general, younger donors produce more and better cells for HSCT than older donors. The optimal source of donor cells is a sibling who is a MRD, but the chances of having a sibling match are only 25% to 30%. An alternate source of donor cells is a MUD, but only 30% of patients requiring a transplant have a good to intermediate probability of finding a MUD. Furthermore, it takes approximately four months on average to identify an appropriate MUD who is medically suitable and willing to donate. During this lengthy time period, there is a risk of disease recurrence. Over time, the patient may also become ineligible due to other health complications. Moreover, prolonged donor searches heighten anxiety for patients and their families. The ability to find a match through this process is particularly challenging for individuals of ethnic backgrounds that are not well represented in donor databases.

Donor matching is determined by human leukocyte antigens, or HLA, which are proteins present on most cells and inherited genetically. HLA are recognized by the immune system, and “foreign” or nonmatching HLA may be rejected. Therefore, matching of HLA between bone marrow donor and recipient is needed for a successful transplant outcome. There are rules for the minimum, or lowest, HLA match needed between a donor and recipient. In general, patients have better transplant outcomes with a closely matched donor. Research has found that a donor must match a minimum of six HLA markers. In some centers, eight markers are tested. In transplantation with a matched related donor or matched unrelated donor, there must be a six of six or eight of eight HLA match with the recipient.

If a matched donor cell source is not identified, there are two alternatives for transplant candidates: haploidentical donors and umbilical cord donors. Haploidentical, or “half-matched” donors, are only partially compatible with the recipient. Because of the immune incompatibility in a haploidentical transplant, there is a high risk of GvHD, infection and other complications. There are two types of GvHD. Acute GvHD primarily affects the skin, the liver and the gastrointestinal tract (stomach, intestines and colon). Chronic GvHD begins later after transplant and lasts longer. It can be associated with damage to the liver, joints, skin and lungs. An approach to reduce these complications is to reduce the number of immune cells by giving cyclophosphamide after the transplant. However, this treatment modality may be associated with a decreased graft versus leukemia effect resulting in a higher rate of relapse, delayed time to engraftment associated with increased risk of infections and other complications.

Alternatively, donor cells can be obtained from umbilical cord blood. There are over a million publicly available cord blood units, making this a readily available source of cells. In contrast to matched unrelated donor transplants, which require a greater degree of matching, cord blood transplantation can be performed successfully with a match of four of six, five of six, or six of six HLA. Because cord blood requires a less stringent degree of genetic matching than other graft sources, it is suitable in approximately 95% of all patients. This obviates the need to go through a prolonged search process with uncertain outcomes in order to find a donor and arrange for the collection of donor cells. Because the donor T cells in cord blood are naïve, meaning that they have not matured, they readily adapt to the recipient and are associated with a low risk of a patient developing GvHD, in particular chronic GvHD. Furthermore, transplantation with cord blood reduces the risk of potential transmission of infections from the donor.

Limitations of Allogeneic HSCT

There are three critical limitations to successful HSCT:

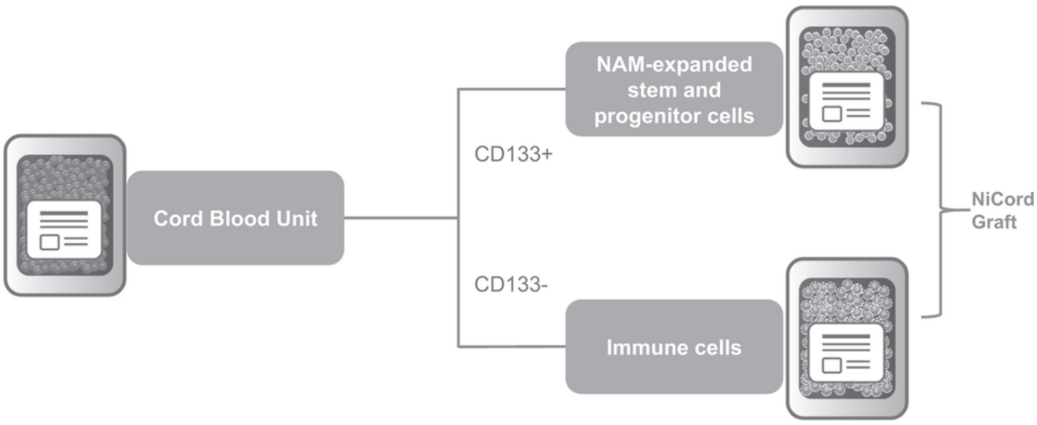
- delays in finding a suitable match, during which disease progression may make patients ineligible for a transplant;
- insufficient number or delayed engraftment of donor cells, leaving patients without a functioning immune system and leading to potentially life threatening immune deficiency following transplant; and
- lack of long-term compatibility between the donor cells and the patient’s own cells, resulting in potentially fatal GvHD.

NiCord is Designed to Address the Limitations of HSCT

NiCord is designed as a universal stem cell graft to address the limitations of allogeneic HSCT. NiCord utilizes the NAM-based cell expansion technology, to expand the number of donor cord blood stem cells while maintaining the cells’ functional therapeutic characteristics.

NiCord consists of two fractions of a unit of cord blood separated based on the expression of a marker on the surface of individual cells known as CD133. A cell’s CD133 status reflects its “stem cell” properties. Those cells that express CD133 represent a pool of stem or progenitor cells, cells that are capable of generating blood cells that can differentiate into a variety of cell subtypes. The CD133-positive stem or progenitor cells are also capable of reproducing themselves. Once we have isolated cells bearing this marker, we then culture them using our proprietary technology to expand their number while maintaining their regenerative properties. After approximately three weeks, we harvest and cryopreserve these cultured cells.

Those cells that do not express CD133 represent other types of more mature, differentiated cells, including essential components of the immune system such as T cells. These mature cells cannot engraft, but can provide immunological support until T cells derived from the stem cell graft recover. We cryopreserve the CD133-negative cells at the outset of manufacturing and retain them for use as the second component of NiCord.



The NiCord production process

The cryopreserved NiCord product is shipped cryogenically to transplant centers where both components are thawed and infused to patients on the day of transplantation. The thawing process occurs in a closed system and can also be performed at the patient's bedside for ease of administration. Our cryopreserved product resulted in engraftment results similar to those obtained with non-cryopreserved product in the pilot study at Duke University.

NiCord is designed to address the limitations of the current standard of care for HSCT. The NAM-expanded portion is designed to provide a therapeutically effective dose of stem cells to drive rapid engraftment, reconstitution of the entire immune system and long-term graft survival while the CD133-negative portion provides an immediate immune system benefit by supplying T cells.

- ***NiCord is a universal stem cell graft, intended to reduce problems with donor matching.*** If approved, this will provide a pharmaceutical grade option for the patients who have lengthy searches to find a suitable match and the 40% of patients who are candidates for HSCT and never receive one.
- ***NiCord is designed to deliver a therapeutic dose of stem cells which leads to rapid engraftment and immune reconstitution.***
- ***NiCord provides a compatible graft, observed to reduce morbidities including GvHD and infections.***

Given these characteristics, NiCord may serve as a reliable alternative to existing sources of donor cells as well as expand the transplant market for those who are unable to find a match.

NiCord for HSCT and Hematologic Malignancies

NiCord is in an international, multicenter, randomized, pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial in 120 patients for the treatment of hematologic malignancies. We anticipate reporting top-line data from this trial in the first half of 2020. In our completed Phase 1/2 clinical trials, patients who were transplanted with NiCord achieved rapid engraftment and immune reconstitution, which are key indicators of clinical benefits. Based on these results, we received Breakthrough Therapy Designation from the FDA for NiCord. In addition, we received orphan drug designation from both the FDA and the EMA.

Overview: Hematologic Malignancies

Hematologic malignancies are characterized by an abnormal and excessive proliferation of malignant blood cells that replace normal blood cells in the bone marrow and the circulation. In some patients, these cancerous cells proliferate rapidly, requiring urgent treatment. Patients are initially treated with chemotherapy in order to destroy the malignant cells in a rapid manner. However, in most patients,

remission is temporary and the disease will return after initial treatment. One of the most effective treatment options for these patients is HSCT, where the blood forming cells in the patient are destroyed using chemotherapy, radiation or a combination of both. These patients then receive new bone marrow stem cells from a healthy donor.

NiCord: Phase 1/2 Clinical Trial Results

After an initial safety evaluation of NiCord in a pilot study at Duke University, an international, multi-center open-label study was conducted. This single-arm Phase 1/2 trial of NiCord enrolled 36 adolescent and adult patients with hematologic malignancies who did not have a suitably matched donor. All patients in the trial had been previously treated for various hematologic malignancies, including ALL, AML, MDS, CML and lymphoma. These patients were deemed to be in remission and at high risk of subsequent relapse.

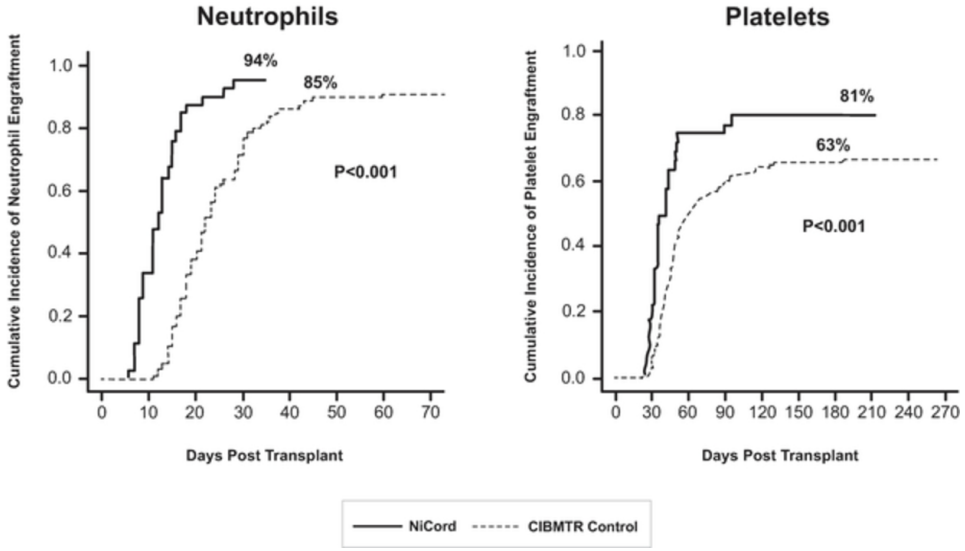
The main objective of the study was to evaluate the safety and efficacy of NiCord treatment in patients with hematologic malignancies following myeloablative conditioning therapy. Myeloablative conditioning therapy is a combination of chemotherapy agents, and in some cases radiotherapy, that is expected to produce low blood counts and is administered in order to reduce the tumor burden, suppress the patient's immune system, and allow engraftment of donor stem cells. The study compared outcomes against a group of historic controls that were identified from data collected by the Center for International Blood and Marrow Transplant Research, or CIBMTR, which tracks all allogeneic transplants conducted in the United States. From the CIBMTR database, we identified 146 age and disease matched patients who received standard cord blood transplants and served as historic controls.

In this study, NiCord was administered via central venous catheter after thawing and reconstitution of the two infusion bags, the first containing the Nicord-cultured fraction and the second the noncultured fraction. The Nicord-cultured fraction contains at least 8.0×10^8 total nucleated cells, or TNC, while the noncultured fraction contains at least 4.0×10^8 TNC. The final volume of the Nicord-cultured fraction is 100 milliliters and the final volume of the noncultured fraction is 50 milliliters.

The study's primary endpoint was time to neutrophil engraftment, and was met based on recovery of neutrophils. Patients treated with NiCord recovered their neutrophils (500 cells per microliter) with a median recovery of 11.5 days after transplantation, which is significantly shorter than the 21 days observed in the historic controls ($p<0.001$). Platelet counts recovered within a median time period of 34 days in the NiCord treated patients, compared to 46 days in the historic controls ($p<0.001$). For both neutrophils and platelets, the percentage of patients who achieved engraftment was higher than in the historic controls.

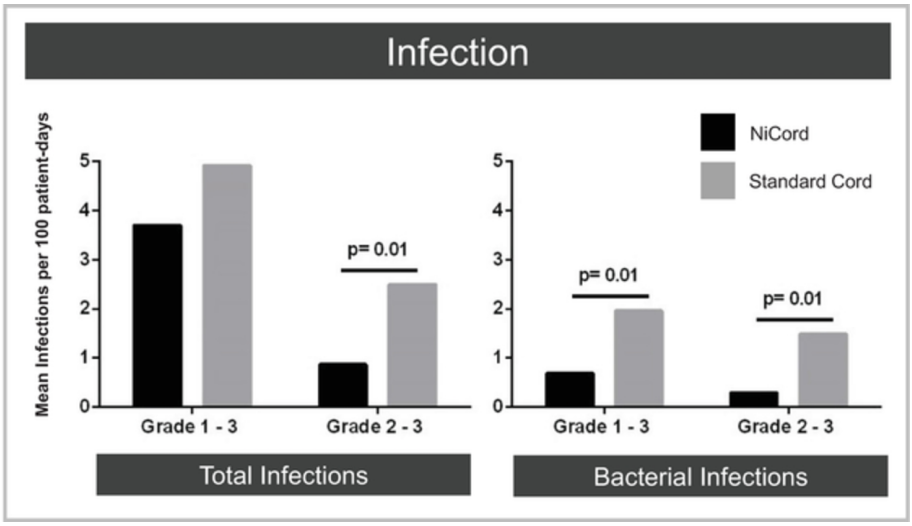
Neutrophils are infection-fighting white blood cells circulating in healthy individuals. A minimum neutrophil count, or ANC, of 0.5×10^9 cells per liter is necessary to prevent life-threatening infections. In all NiCord clinical trials, neutrophil engraftment is defined as achieving an ANC $\geq 0.5 \times 10^9$ per liter on three consecutive measurements on different days. The day of neutrophil engraftment is designated as the first of the three consecutive measurements and must occur on or before 42 days post-transplant.

Platelets are required for normal blood clotting. Low platelet counts are associated with life-threatening hemorrhage. Platelet counts of >20 x 109 per liter are the minimum needed for the prevention of serious bleeding. Patients who have platelet counts lower than 20 x 109 per liter are usually given platelet transfusions in order to maintain their blood clotting function. In all NiCord clinical trials, platelet engraftment is defined as achieving a platelet count >20 x 109 per liter on three consecutive measurements on different days, with no platelet transfusions in the preceding seven days. The first day of the three measurements is designated the day of platelet engraftment.



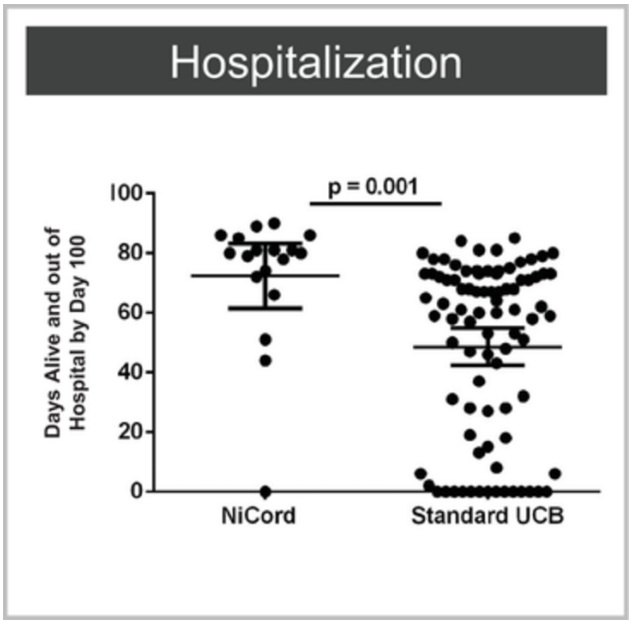
Additional endpoints included rates of acute GvHD, chronic GvHD, infections, hospitalization and overall survival. In the Phase 1/2 trial of NiCord, rates of high grade acute GvHD were 11% in patients treated with NiCord and 27% in the CIBMTR cohort (p=0.05 by Fine-Gray analysis). For chronic GVHD, the cumulative incidence of all grades (including mild, moderate, and severe) was 40% for NiCord recipients and 30% for the CIBMTR comparator cohort (p = 0.1 by Fine-Gray analysis). Rates of the most clinically serious grades of chronic GVHD, moderate and severe, were 10% in both the NiCord and CIBMTR groups. The two-year estimates of disease-free survival, or DFS, were 43% in the NiCord group and 45% in the CIBMTR group, while overall survival rates, or OS, were 48% and 51%, respectively; neither DFS or OS were significantly different between the two groups. The age-adjusted cumulative incidence of neutophil engraftment at 42 days following transplantation was 94% for NiCord recipients and 85% for the CIBMTR comparator cohort. Other serious adverse events attributed to NiCord hypertension (3%), infusion reaction (3%), thrombocytopenia, or low platelets (3%), and transaminitis, or elevated liver enzymes (3%).

The clinical impact associated with rapid engraftment was assessed in 18 patients treated with NiCord at Duke University. The patients who received NiCord had a decreased frequency of infections compared to 86 patients who received a standard cord blood transplant at the same institution. In particular, serious, Grade 2 and Grade 3 infections were significantly reduced (p<0.01).



NiCord treated patients have significantly lower rates of serious infections than standard cord blood controls.

The speed and robustness of the immune system reconstitution also likely contributed to an observed reduction of 20 days in the number of days, post-transplant, that patients were hospitalized when compared to the length of hospital stays for similar patients treated with standard cord blood also at Duke University.

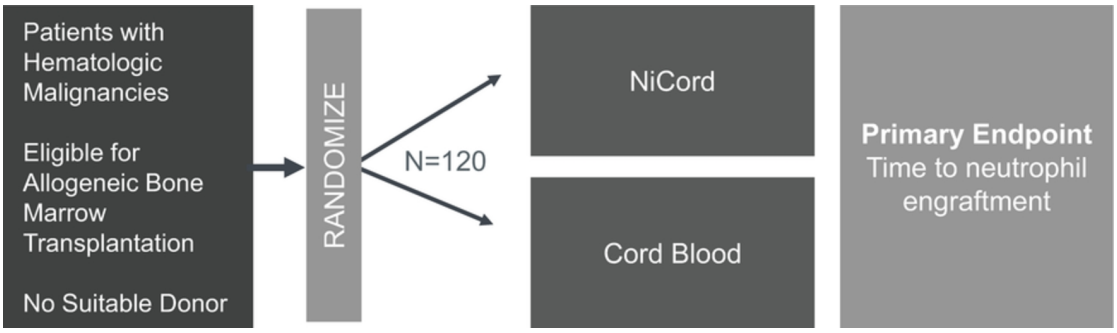


Patients with hematologic malignancies treated with NiCord had significantly fewer days of hospitalization than comparable patients receiving standard umbilical cord blood.

NiCord: Ongoing Phase 3 Clinical Trial for Hematologic Malignancies

Based on the results of our Phase 1/2 trials, we received Breakthrough Therapy Designation from the FDA for NiCord; and we are currently enrolling an international, multicenter, randomized, pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial of transplantation of NiCord versus transplantation of one or two standard cord blood units in

120 patients with ALL, AML, MDS, CML or lymphoma. We are conducting the Phase 3 clinical trial with the same eligibility criteria and endpoints as our Phase 1/2 trials to confirm NiCord's superiority over HSCT using standard cord blood. All patients enrolled in this trial are candidates for allogeneic HSCT. The primary endpoint of this trial is time to neutrophil engraftment. We anticipate completing enrollment by the end of 2019, and we anticipate reporting top-line data from this trial in the first half of 2020. Additional endpoints include platelet engraftment, and rates of acute and chronic GvHD, infections, hospitalization and overall survival.



Ongoing Phase 3 trial of NiCord for HSCT in patients with hematologic malignancies.

NiCord: Health Economic Implications

The potential clinical advantages of NiCord could lead to societal benefits such as enabling patients to return to work, spend time with loved ones and enjoy improved quality of life. NiCord may also reduce the costs to the healthcare system versus standard cord HSCT due to potentially shortened isolation and intensive care hospital stays, reduced re-admission rates and decreased severity and rates of infections and GvHD. In the ongoing Phase 3 clinical trial, we are collecting data to assess these endpoints. In parallel, we are conducting a "real world" outcomes data study that is a prospective observational study designed to capture clinical and economic endpoints for haploidentical, mismatched unrelated, and matched unrelated transplant. The data we collect from these efforts will inform a Health Economics Outcomes Research study that will be used to inform pricing and reimbursement.

We expect private payers to cover NiCord, and we plan to apply for an add-on reimbursement code for NiCord in HSCT under private insurance. We also plan to pursue reimbursement for NiCord under the NTAP program. NTAP provides Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries timely access to breakthrough therapies that, absent any additional payments, would be inadequately covered under the existing Diagnosis Related Group payment system. Notably, two companies who are commercializing advanced cell therapy products for the treatment of hematologic malignancies – Gilead (Yescarta) and Novartis (Kymriah) – recently received NTAP status.

NiCord for the Treatment of Other Hematologic Disorders

In addition to hematologic malignancies, we are pursuing the development of NiCord for the treatment of bone marrow failure disorders. The goal in treating these diseases is to replace defective bone marrow cells with cells derived from cord blood donors. NiCord is currently being evaluated in a Phase 1/2 NIH-sponsored clinical trial for the same investigational development candidate as NiCord, under an IND for the brand name CordIn. In this trial, NiCord is administered in combination with a reduced conditioning preparative protocol, which is designed to minimize toxicity, in up to 62 patients with severe aplastic anemia or hypoplastic myelodysplastic syndrome, another bone marrow failure disease. This research protocol is designed to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of transplantation with CordIn to overcome the high incidence of graft rejection associated with standard cord blood HSCT in severe aplastic anemia patients, where graft rejection occurs in up to 50% of subjects. We expect to report preliminary data from our Phase 1/2 clinical trial in 2019.

Overview of Severe Aplastic Anemia

Severe aplastic anemia is a rare disease, with an estimated incidence in the United States of 600-900 patients per year. Underlying causes include autoimmune disease, certain medications or toxic

substances, and inherited conditions. However, the cause is unknown in approximately half of all cases of severe aplastic anemia. The disease is characterized by stem cells in the bone marrow that are damaged and unable to produce enough new blood cells. This leads to extremely low blood cell counts and platelet levels, and often requires patients to be immediately hospitalized for treatment.

Allogeneic HSCT is the treatment of choice for patients with severe aplastic anemia who have an available matched sibling donor. Among the 2,471 patients with severe aplastic anemia receiving HSCT with a matched sibling donor between 2005 and 2015, the three-year probability of survival was 91% for those younger than 18 years, and 78% for patients 18 years of age or older. Among the 1,751 recipients of HSCT with an MUD during the same period, the probabilities of survival were 78% and 68% for severe aplastic anemia patients under 18 years and greater than or equal to18 years, respectively. Unfortunately, because of the severity of the disease, some patients cannot wait to find an ideal match and use haploidentical matches that have a lower survival rate. Among those who are able to find a matched donor in a timely manner, the survival rates are very good. We believe NiCord can provide a treatment option for those patients who are unable to locate such a donor in time.

NAM-NK: Our Immuno-Oncology Product Candidate

NAM-NK is our cell therapy product candidate generated by the expansion of NK cells using the NAM-based technology platform. NAM-NK addresses a key limitation in the therapeutic potential of NK cells by increasing the cytotoxicity and *in vivo* retention and proliferation in the bone marrow and lymphoid organs of NK cells expanded in culture conditions. NAM-NK is currently in an investigator-sponsored Phase 1 trial for the treatment of MM and NHL. We believe that NAM-NK has broad potential in both hematologic and solid tumors.

Limitations of Therapeutic Antibodies in Cancer Treatment

NHL is the most common malignancy of B cells. An estimated 74,680 new cases of NHL will be diagnosed in the United States in 2018. The five-year survival rate for those with NHL is approximately 70%. The combination of an antibody such as rituximab and chemotherapy is the standard of care for patients with NHL. However, many patients develop resistance to rituximab, and when used as monotherapy, only 15% of patients respond. One mechanism that contributes to this resistance is the inability of patient or autologous NK cells to locate and kill tumor cells that rituximab has bound to. Treatment with donor-derived NK cells may overcome this resistance.

MM is a hematologic malignancy characterized by the proliferation of monoclonal plasma cells in the bone marrow. It is more common in elderly patients, with a median age at diagnosis of 65 to 74 years. The National Cancer Institute estimates that there will be approximately 30,770 new cases of myeloma diagnosed in the United States in 2018. The preferred treatment for myeloma is an autologous stem cell transplant, but due to other pre-existing conditions, not all patients are eligible for this. These, and the majority of patients who relapse following initial treatment, are then treated with various chemotherapy and antibody-based therapies that have significant anti-cancer activity when used in combination. However, there is still a large unmet clinical need as the five-year survival rate for patients with myeloma is approximately 50%.

NK Cells: Broad Anti-Cancer Potential

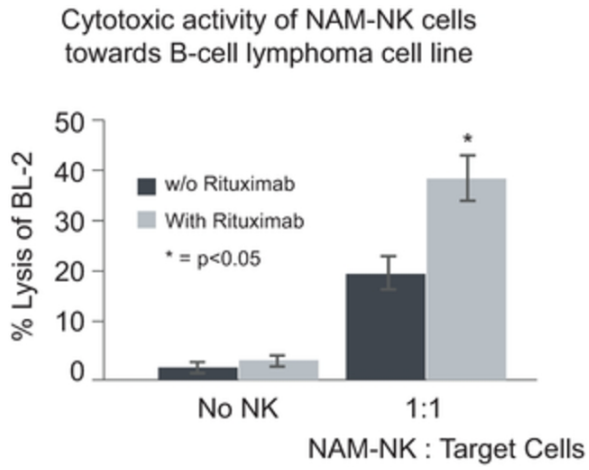
Extensive research efforts are ongoing to generate cellular products for the treatment of cancer patients. There is much interest in the field in the potential of NK cells because they have potent anti-tumor properties. In contrast to other immune cell therapies, NK cells can be used independently from genetic matching, potentially enabling NK cells to serve as a universal donor-based therapy when combined with certain antibodies.

NK cells' tumor killing activity is greatly enhanced by antibodies that recognize tumor cells, which trigger antibody-dependent cellular toxicity, or ADCC. In ADCC, the binding of an antibody to a cell marks it for destruction by NK cells. A number of antibody products have been approved by the FDA as therapeutics in oncology, each of which has limited efficacy as monotherapy. The effectiveness of these antibodies can potentially be enhanced through co-administration with NK cells. A key limitation in the application of NK cells in cell therapy has been the traditionally challenging task of generating sufficient numbers of highly functional NK cells in culture.

Our Solution: NAM-NK

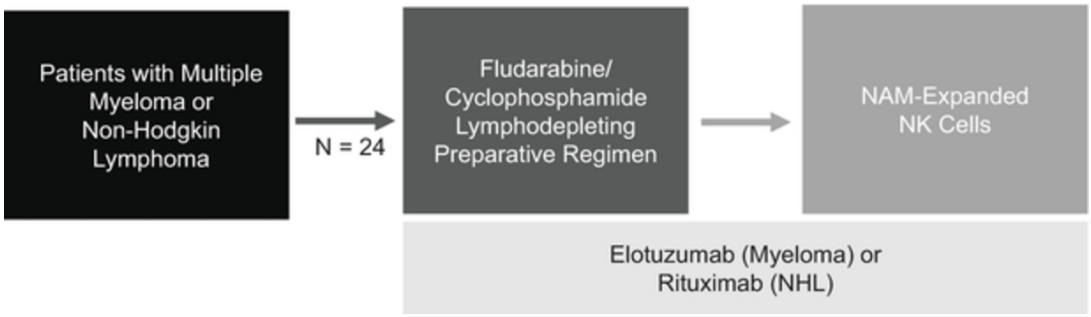
We have developed NAM-NK, a cell therapy product candidate generated by expansion of NK cells using our NAM-based technology. We believe that NAM-NK has potential application in boosting the innate immune response to cancer. Functional studies have shown that our NAM-NK cells expanded in culture with our NAM technology and the cytokine IL-15 display increased tumor killing activity over NK cells expanded with IL-15 but without NAM. Our pre-clinical studies have demonstrated the potential of NAM-NK product to eradicate tumor cells to increase survival rates.

Further, we have demonstrated that NAM-NK cells can kill B cell lymphoma in culture. The efficacy of this killing is further enhanced by the addition of rituximab, which drives ADCC. In a cell lysis experiment, NAM-NK cell-dependent killing of B cells was enhanced by rituximab. No killing was obtained in the groups treated with rituximab and without NK cells.



Rituximab enhanced lysis of lymphoma by NAM-NK

An investigator-sponsored Phase 1 trial of NAM-NK cells in up to 24 patients with MM or NHL was launched in 2017 at the University of Minnesota. These patients have relapsed or refractory NHL or MM, meaning that their disease has come back after standard therapy and/or they are not responding to standard therapy for their disease. In combination with NAM-NK cells, these patients also receive therapeutic antibodies, which, in the case of MM, includes elotuzumab, and in the case of NHL, rituximab. The initial patients have been treated with a dose of 2×10^7 NAM-NK cells per kilogram. We reported preliminary data from the first two patients treated in this study in 2018. The first two patients had NHL and were treated with NAM-NK and rituximab. Both patients had temporary lowering of white blood cell and platelet counts after treatment. There were no infusion reactions or other toxicities related to NAM-NK. One patient had a complete response, with complete shrinkage of a lymph node tumor in the inguinal, or groin area, demonstrated by a PET-CT, or positron emission tomography-computed tomography scan. The other patient had progressive disease, or an increase in the size of his tumor, at 28 days after NAM-NK treatment. Dose escalation to 2×10^8 NAM-NK cells kilogram is underway.



Phase 1 trial of NAM-NK in patients with MM or NHL

The results of this study will provide the basis for further exploration in solid tumors.

NiCord for the Treatment of Non-Malignant Disorders

NiCord has also been tested in patients with sickle cell disease, or SCD, for which HSCT is currently the only clinically established cure. In Phase 1/2 clinical trials, 14 patients with SCD were treated with a standard unit of cord blood followed by NiCord, administered via central venous catheter after thawing and reconstitution of the infusion bags. The standard cord blood unit was infused first, with the dose consisting of the entire unit, or one infusion bag. The NiCord infusion consisted of two infusion bags, the first containing the NiCord cultured fraction and the second, the non-cultured fraction. The NiCord-cultured fraction contained at least 8.0×10^8 TNC, while the non-cultured fraction contained at least 4.0×10^8 TNC. The final volume of the NiCord-cultured fraction was 100 milliliters and the final volume of the non-cultured fraction was 50 milliliters. All patients initially engrafted at a median of seven days. Twelve patients had long-term engraftment and were disease free after 22 months. Two of the patients died, one due to chronic GvHD and the other due to secondary graft failure. There were no other serious adverse events attributed to NiCord in patients with SCD. These results are favorable when compared to those from a study of 29 patients with SCD who underwent HSCT with cells from an MUD donor. In that study, 27 of the patients had neutrophil engraftment, and the median time to engraftment was 12 days. There were eight deaths, seven due to GvHD and one due to graft rejection; 19 of 29 were disease-free at two years. The SCD trial is still enrolling under the leadership of an academic investigator at Duke University, who is currently exploring the use of NiCord as a standalone graft in this setting. We are investigating a modification of NiCord with the intent to reduce GvHD in this population.

We plan to continue to work with our academic collaborators to enroll patients in our SCD clinical trial to evaluate the potential of NiCord to provide therapeutic benefit. We believe that NiCord has potential to replace other allogeneic HSCT procedures in other hematologic diseases and some metabolic disorders.

The following table illustrates the annual incidence of certain non-malignant diseases in the United States, according to the U.S. National Marrow Donor Program.

Bone Marrow Diseases	Approximate Annual Incidence (US)
Severe aplastic anemia	600 - 900
Fanconi anemia	50
Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH)	350
Inherited Immune System Disorders	
Severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID)	100
Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome (WAS)	25
Hemoglobinopathies	
Beta thalassemia major	3,000
Sickle cell disease (SCD)	1 in 365 African American births
Inherited Metabolic Disorders	
Krabbe disease (GLD)	40
Hurler syndrome (MPS-IH)	40
Adrenoleukodystrophy (ALD)	200
Metachromatic leukodystrophy (MLD)	10

Competition

The biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries are characterized by rapidly advancing technologies, intense competition and a strong emphasis on proprietary products. While we believe that our technology platform, development experience and scientific knowledge provide us with competitive advantages, we face potential competition from many different sources, including major pharmaceutical, specialty pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, academic institutions and governmental agencies and public and private research institutions. Any product candidates that we successfully develop and commercialize will compete with existing therapies and new therapies that may become available in the future.

We anticipate intensifying competition in the field of cell therapies as new therapies are approved and advanced technologies become available. Many of our competitors will have substantially greater financial, technical and human resources. Competitors may also have more experience developing, obtaining approval for, and marketing novel treatments in the indications we are pursuing. These factors could give our competitors an advantage over us in recruiting and retaining qualified personnel, completing clinical development, and commercializing their products. Competitors that are able to obtain FDA or other regulatory approval for their products more rapidly than we can for our products may also establish a stronger market position, diminishing our commercial opportunity. Key considerations that would impact our capacity to effectively compete include the efficacy, safety, ease of use, as well as pricing and reimbursement of our products.

There are several clinical-stage development programs that seek to improve human umbilical cord blood transplantation through the use of an allogeneic HSCT graft. In addition, there are clinical-stage development programs that focus on natural killer cells. Companies active in these areas include, but are not limited to:

- **Allogeneic HSCT Graft**: Nohla Therapeutics, Inc., Magenta Therapeutics, Inc., Fate Therapeutics, Inc., ExCellThera Inc., Aldagen, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cytomedix, Inc., Angiocrine Bioscience Inc., Medipost Co., Ltd., Kiadis Pharma NV, MolMed S.p.A., Bellicum Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; and
- **Natural Killer Cell product**: AbbVie Inc., Affimed N.V., Innate Pharma SA, Agilent Technologies Inc., Altor Bioscience Corp., Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals LLC, Bellicum Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Bristol-Myers Squibb, Celgene Corporation, Celularity Inc., Fortress Biotech, Inc., Fate Therapeutics, Inc., Genexine Inc., Sanofi Genzyme, Glycostem Therapeutics B.V., Green Cross Lab Cell Corporation, Incyte Corporation, Ivy Life Sciences, Co., Ltd., Takeda Pharmaceutical

Company Limited, Miltenyi Biotec GmbH, multimmune GmbH, NantKwest, Inc., Nkarta Therapeutics, Inc., NKBio Co., Ltd., PersonGen BioTherapeutics Suzhou Co. Ltd., United Therapeutics Corporation, Y-mAbs Therapeutics, Inc., Ziopharm Oncology, Inc.

Manufacturing

Our product candidates are currently manufactured at our Jerusalem, Israel facility using a scalable self-assembly process with well-defined unit operations. This highly specialized and precisely controlled manufacturing process enables us to manufacture product candidates reproducibly and efficiently for clinical and commercial applications.

We currently rely on a third party, Lonza Walkersville, Inc., or Lonza, to conduct a material portion of our product manufacturing for NiCord, to include CordIn, and intend to do so at Lonza or a Lonza affiliate, at least until our manufacturing facility is expected to be completed. In February 2016, and as amended, we entered into a Manufacturing Services Agreement, or the Manufacturing Agreement, with Lonza for the production of products containing human cells intended for therapeutic use in humans. Under the terms of the Manufacturing Agreement, Lonza manufactures, packages, ships, and handles quality assurance and control products, based on statements of work, which we submit with respect to each development of a process or product and as may be further be amended by change orders. Each statement of work describes the activities to be performed by the parties and is subject to the terms of the Manufacturing Agreement unless the parties have agreed otherwise.

The term of the Manufacturing Agreement is five years, unless terminated earlier pursuant to its terms. The Manufacturing Agreement may be terminated in the event of an uncured material breach by one of the parties. In addition, the Manufacturing Agreement or any statement of work thereunder may be terminated by us by providing six months prior written notice or by Lonza by providing 12 months prior written notice. In addition, the Manufacturing Agreement may be terminated if either NiCord or Cordin, which are being produced thereunder, has been or will be suspended or terminated by the FDA due to the failure of the product candidate, by providing two months prior written notice. Further, the Manufacturing Agreement may be terminated by either party upon notice in the event of dissolution, termination of existence, liquidation or business failure of the other party, the uncured appointment of a custodian or receiver to the other party or un-dismissed institution of insolvency, reorganization or bankruptcy proceedings.

As of the date of this prospectus, we have paid Lonza an aggregate of approximately $8.67 million pursuant to the Manufacturing Agreement.

Marketing, Sales and Distribution

Given our stage of development, we do not currently have any internal sales, marketing or distribution infrastructure or capabilities. We have recently formed a U.S. subsidiary, Gamida Cell Inc., to support our U.S. development and potential commercialization efforts.

In the event that we receive regulatory approvals for our products in markets outside of the United States, we intend, where appropriate, to pursue commercialization relationships, including strategic alliances and licensing, with pharmaceutical companies and other strategic partners, which are equipped to market or sell our products through their well-developed sales, marketing and distribution organizations in such countries.

Intellectual Property

We strive to protect and enhance the proprietary technologies, inventions, products and product candidates, methods of manufacture, methods of using our products and product candidates, and improvements thereof that are commercially important to our business. We protect our proprietary intellectual property by, among other things, filing patent applications in the United States and in jurisdictions outside of the United States covering our proprietary technologies, inventions, products and product candidates, methods, and improvements that are important to the development and implementation of our business.

As of April 30, 2018, we own 36 issued patents and 17 pending patent applications worldwide, including 11 U.S. issued patents, three pending U.S. non-provisional patent applications, two pending

U.S. provisional patent applications and one pending PCT application. We own two issued patents in the United States and 16 issued foreign patents related to our NiCord product candidate. The patents that we own outside of the United States are granted in Australia, Canada, Europe, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, Singapore, and South Africa. In addition, we own one pending U.S. non-provisional patent application, one pending U.S. provisional patent application and one pending PCT application related to our NiCord product candidate. These patents and pending patent applications contain composition-of-matter claims to our NiCord product candidate, and claims to methods of producing and methods of treatment using our NiCord product candidate. Not accounting for any patent term adjustment, regulatory extension or terminal disclaimers, and assuming that all annuity and/or maintenance fees are paid timely, these patents, and if granted, these patent applications, will expire from 2023 to 2038. In particular, U.S. Patent No. 7,955,852, EP Patent No. 1576089, EP Patent No. 2206773, JP Patent No. 4738738, and IL Patent No. 163180, which relate to methods of expanding a population of hematopoietic stem cells by culturing the cells with nicotinamide or nicotinamide analogs, and transplantable cell populations produced by these methods, expire in 2023, not accounting for any patent term adjustment, regulatory extension or terminal disclaimers, and assuming that all annuity and/or maintenance fees are paid timely and U.S. Patent No. 8,846,393, EP Patent No. 1974012, JP Patent No. 5102773 and IL Patent No. 191669, which relate to methods of enhancing cell homing and engraftment potential of hematopoietic stem cells by expansion in the presence of nicotinamide, expire in 2026, not accounting for any patent term adjustment, regulatory extension or terminal disclaimers, and assuming that all annuity and/or maintenance fees are paid timely.

We own five issued foreign patents related to our NAM-NK product candidate. The patents that we own outside of the United States are granted in Australia, Europe, Hong Kong, and Japan. In addition, we own one pending U.S. non-provisional patent application, one pending U.S. provisional application and five pending foreign patent applications related to our NAM-NK product candidate. These patents and pending patent applications contain composition-of-matter claims to our NAM-NK product candidate, and claims to methods of producing and methods of treatment using our NAM-NK product candidate. Not accounting for any patent term adjustment, regulatory extension or terminal disclaimers, and assuming that all annuity and/or maintenance fees are paid timely, these patents, and if granted, these patent applications, will expire from 2030 to 2038. In particular, EP Patent No. 2519239, JP Patent No. 5943843 and JP Patent No. 6215394, which relate to methods of expanding a population of natural killer cells by culturing the cells with nicotinamide or nicotinamide analogs, and transplantable cell populations produced by these methods, expire in 2030, not accounting for any patent term adjustment, regulatory extension or terminal disclaimers, and assuming that all annuity and/or maintenance fees are paid timely.

In addition, we filed for and obtained trademark registration in the United States, China, Europe, Hong Kong and Israel for “NiCord”. We also rely upon trade secrets, know-how and continuing technological innovation to develop, strengthen and maintain our competitive position.

The term of individual patents depends upon the legal term for patents in the countries in which they are obtained. In most countries in which we have filed, including the U.S., the patent term is 20 years from the earliest filing date of a non-provisional patent application. In the U.S., a patent’s term may be lengthened by patent term adjustment, which compensates a patentee for administrative delays by the USPTO in examining and granting a patent, or may be shortened if a patent is terminally disclaimed over an earlier filed patent. The term of a patent that covers a drug or biological product may also be eligible for patent term extension when FDA approval is granted for a portion of the term effectively lost as a result of the FDA regulatory review period, subject to certain limitations and provided statutory and regulatory requirements are met. Any such patent term extension can be for no more than five years, only one patent per approved product can be extended, the extension cannot extend the total patent term beyond 14 years from approval, and only those claims covering the approved drug, a method for using it or a method for manufacturing it may be extended. We may not receive an extension if we fail to exercise due diligence during the testing phase or regulatory review process, fail to apply within applicable deadlines, fail to apply prior to expiration of relevant patents or otherwise fail to satisfy applicable requirements. Moreover, the length of the extension could be less than we request. In the future, if and when our product candidates receive approval from the FDA or foreign regulatory authorities, we expect to apply for patent term extensions on issued patents we may obtain in the future covering those

products, depending upon the length of the clinical trials for each product and other factors. There can be no assurance that any of our pending patent applications will issue or that we will benefit from any patent term extension or favorable adjustment to the term of any of our patents.

Provisional patent applications are not eligible to become issued patents until, among other things, we file a non-provisional patent application within 12 months of filing of one or more of our related provisional patent applications. If we do not timely file any non-provisional patent applications, we may lose our priority date with respect to our provisional patent applications and any patent protection on the inventions disclosed in our provisional patent applications.

As with other biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies, our ability to establish and maintain our proprietary and intellectual property position for our product candidates will depend on our success in obtaining effective patent claims and enforcing those claims if granted. There can be no assurance that any of our current or future patent applications will result in the issuance of patents or that any of our current or future issued patents will provide any meaningful protection of our product candidates or technology. For more information regarding the risks related to our intellectual property, see the section entitled “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property”.

Research Grants

Grants under the Innovation Law

Under the Encouragement of Research, Development and Technological Innovation in the Industry Law 5744-1984, and the provisions of the applicable regulations, rules, procedures and benefit tracks, (collectively, the “Innovation Law”), research and development programs that meet specified criteria and are approved by a committee of the IIA are eligible for grants. The grants awarded are typically up to 50% of the project’s expenditures, as determined by the research committee and subject to the benefit track under which the grant was awarded. A company that receives a grant from the IIA, or a grant recipient, is typically required to pay royalties to the IIA on income generated from products incorporating know-how developed using such grants (including income derived from services associated with such products), until 100% of the U.S. dollars-linked grant plus annual LIBOR interest is repaid. The rate of royalties to be paid may vary between different benefits tracks, as shall be determined by the IIA. Under the regular benefits tracks the rate of royalties varies between 3% to 5% of the income generated from the IIA-supported products. The obligation to pay royalties is contingent on actual income generated from such products and services. In the absence of such income, no payment of such royalties is required.

The terms of the grants under the Innovation Law also generally require that the products developed as part of the programs under which the grants were given be manufactured in Israel and that the know-how developed thereunder may not be transferred outside of Israel, unless a prior written approval is received from the IIA (such approval is not required for the transfer of a portion of the manufacturing capacity which does not exceed, in the aggregate, 10% of the portion declared to be manufactured outside of Israel in the applications for funding, in which case only notification is required) and additional payments are required to be made to the IIA. It should be noted, that this does not restrict the export of products that incorporate the funded know-how. See “Risk Factors — Risks Related to Our Operations in Israel” for additional information.

Since our incorporation, we have received grants from the IIA relating to various projects. No royalties have been paid to the IIA in respect of any grant. Our total outstanding obligation to the IIA, respectively, including the interest accrued through June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, amounts to approximately $31.7 million and $30.8 million.

Government Regulation

The FDA and other regulatory authorities at federal, state, and local levels, as well as in non-U.S. countries, extensively regulate, among other things, the research, development, testing, manufacture, quality control, import, export, safety, effectiveness, labeling, packaging, storage, distribution, record keeping, approval, advertising, promotion, marketing, post-approval monitoring, and post-approval

reporting of biologics such as those we are developing. We, along with third-party contractors, will be required to navigate the various preclinical, clinical and commercial approval requirements of the governing regulatory agencies of the countries in which we wish to conduct studies or seek approval or licensure of our product candidates.

The process required by the FDA before biologic product candidates may be marketed in the United States generally involves the following:

- completion of preclinical laboratory tests and animal studies performed in accordance with the FDA's current Good Laboratory Practices ("GLP") regulation;
- submission to the FDA of an IND, which must become effective before clinical trials may begin and must be updated annually or when significant changes are made;
- approval by an independent Institutional Review Board ("IRB") or ethics committee at each clinical site before the trial is commenced;
- performance of adequate and well-controlled human clinical trials to establish the safety, purity and potency of the proposed biologic product candidate for its intended purpose;
- preparation of and submission to the FDA of a Biologics License Application, or BLA after completion of all pivotal clinical trials;
- satisfactory completion of an FDA Advisory Committee review, if applicable;
- a determination by the FDA within 60 days of its receipt of a BLA to file the application for review;
- satisfactory completion of an FDA pre-approval inspection of the manufacturing facility or facilities at which the proposed product is produced to assess compliance with cGMP and to assure that the facilities, methods and controls are adequate to preserve the biological product's continued safety, purity and potency, and of selected clinical investigation sites to assess compliance with Good Clinical Practices, or GCP; and
- FDA review and approval of the BLA to permit commercial marketing of the product for particular indications for use in the United States.

Preclinical and Clinical Development

Prior to beginning the first clinical trial with a product candidate, we must submit an IND to the FDA. An IND is a request for authorization from the FDA to administer an investigational new drug product to humans. The central focus of an IND submission is on the general investigational plan and the protocol(s) for clinical studies. The IND also includes results of animal and in vitro studies assessing the toxicology, pharmacokinetics, pharmacology, and pharmacodynamic characteristics of the product; chemistry, manufacturing, and controls information; and any available human data or literature to support the use of the investigational product. An IND must become effective before human clinical trials may begin. The IND automatically becomes effective 30 days after receipt by the FDA, unless the FDA, within the 30-day time period, raises safety concerns or questions about the proposed clinical trial. In such a case, the IND may be placed on clinical hold and the IND sponsor and the FDA must resolve any outstanding concerns or questions before the clinical trial can begin. Submission of an IND therefore may or may not result in FDA authorization to begin a clinical trial.

In addition to the IND submission process, sponsors of certain clinical studies of cells containing recombinant or synthetic nucleic acid molecules, including human gene transfer studies, must comply with the NIH Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant or Synthetic Nucleic Acid Molecules, or NIH Guidelines. Although compliance with the NIH Guidelines is mandatory for research conducted at or sponsored by institutions receiving NIH funding of recombinant or synthetic nucleic acid molecule research, many companies and other institutions not otherwise subject to the NIH Guidelines voluntarily follow them. The NIH Guidelines set forth the principles and requirements for NIH and institutional oversight of research with recombinant or synthetic nucleic acid molecules, including the standards for investigators and institutions to follow to ensure the safe handling and containment of such molecules. A subset of human gene transfer protocols are subject to review by the NIH Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee, or RAC, a federal advisory committee that provides recommendations regarding research

involving recombinant or synthetic nucleic acid molecules. Specifically, RAC review of a protocol is required in exceptional cases where (1) an oversight body such as an Institutional Biosafety Committee, or IBC, which provides local review and oversight of research utilizing recombinant or synthetic nucleic acid molecules, or an IRB determines that the protocol would significantly benefit from RAC review, and (2) the protocol (a) uses a new vector, genetic material, or delivery methodology that represents a first-in-human experience and thus presents an unknown risk, and/or (b) relies on preclinical safety data that were obtained using a new preclinical model system of unknown and unconfirmed value, and/or (c) involves a proposed vector, gene construct, or method of delivery associated with possible toxicities that are not widely known and that may render it difficult for oversight bodies to evaluate the protocol rigorously. The RAC review proceedings are public, and reports are posted publicly to the website for the NIH's Office of Biotechnology Activities. Independent of RAC review, the NIH Guidelines also require all human gene transfer protocols subject to the NIH Guidelines to be registered with NIH, with limited exemptions. A study subject to the NIH Guidelines may not begin until the IBC approves the protocol, and the IBC cannot approve the protocol until confirmation from the NIH that such registration is complete. In the event that RAC review is warranted, the protocol registration process cannot be completed until RAC review has taken place. Clinical trials involve the administration of the investigational product to human subjects under the supervision of qualified investigators in accordance with GCPs, which include the requirement that all research subjects provide their informed consent for their participation in any clinical study. Clinical trials are conducted under protocols detailing, among other things, the objectives of the study, the parameters to be used in monitoring safety and the effectiveness criteria to be evaluated. A separate submission to the existing IND must be made for each successive clinical trial conducted during product development and for any subsequent protocol amendments. Furthermore, an independent IRB for each site proposing to conduct the clinical trial must review and approve the plan for any clinical trial and its informed consent form before the clinical trial begins at that site, and must monitor the study until completed. Regulatory authorities, the IRB or the sponsor may suspend a clinical trial at any time on various grounds, including a finding that the subjects are being exposed to an unacceptable health risk or that the trial is unlikely to meet its stated objectives. Some studies also include oversight by an independent group of qualified experts organized by the clinical study sponsor, known as a data safety monitoring board, which provides authorization for whether or not a study may move forward at designated check points based on access to certain data from the study and may halt the clinical trial if it determines that there is an unacceptable safety risk for subjects or other grounds, such as no demonstration of efficacy. There are also requirements governing the reporting of ongoing clinical studies and clinical study results to public registries.

For purposes of BLA approval, human clinical trials are typically conducted in three sequential phases that may overlap.

- Phase 1—The investigational product is initially introduced into healthy human subjects or patients with the target disease or condition. These studies are designed to test the safety, dosage tolerance, absorption, metabolism and distribution of the investigational product in humans, the side effects associated with increasing doses, and, if possible, to gain early evidence on effectiveness.
- Phase 2—The investigational product is administered to a limited patient population with a specified disease or condition to evaluate the preliminary efficacy, optimal dosages and dosing schedule and to identify possible adverse side effects and safety risks. Multiple Phase 2 clinical trials may be conducted to obtain information prior to beginning larger and more expensive Phase 3 clinical trials.
- Phase 3—The investigational product is administered to an expanded patient population to further evaluate dosage, to provide statistically significant evidence of clinical efficacy and to further test for safety, generally at multiple geographically dispersed clinical trial sites. These clinical trials are intended to establish the overall risk/benefit ratio of the investigational product and to provide an adequate basis for product approval.

In some cases, the FDA may require, or companies may voluntarily pursue, additional clinical trials after a product is approved to gain more information about the product. These so- called Phase 4 studies may be made a condition to approval of the BLA. Concurrent with clinical trials, companies may complete

additional animal studies and develop additional information about the biological characteristics of the product candidate, and must finalize a process for manufacturing the product in commercial quantities in accordance with cGMP requirements. The manufacturing process must be capable of consistently producing quality batches of the product candidate and, among other things, must develop methods for testing the identity, strength, quality and purity of the final product, or for biologics, the safety, purity and potency. Additionally, appropriate packaging must be selected and tested and stability studies must be conducted to demonstrate that the product candidate does not undergo unacceptable deterioration over its shelf life.

BLA Submission and Review

Assuming successful completion of all required testing in accordance with all applicable regulatory requirements, the results of product development, nonclinical studies and clinical trials are submitted to the FDA as part of a BLA requesting approval to market the product for one or more indications. The BLA must include all relevant data available from pertinent preclinical and clinical studies, including negative or ambiguous results as well as positive findings, together with detailed information relating to the product's chemistry, manufacturing, controls, and proposed labeling, among other things. The submission of a BLA requires payment of a substantial application user fee to FDA, unless a waiver or exemption applies.

Once a BLA has been submitted, the FDA's goal is to review standard applications within ten months after it accepts the application for filing, or, if the application qualifies for priority review, six months after the FDA accepts the application for filing. In both standard and priority reviews, the review process is often significantly extended by FDA requests for additional information or clarification. The FDA reviews a BLA to determine, among other things, whether a product is safe, pure and potent and the facility in which it is manufactured, processed, packed, or held meets standards designed to assure the product's continued safety, purity and potency. The FDA may convene an advisory committee to provide clinical insight on application review questions. Before approving a BLA, the FDA will typically inspect the facility or facilities where the product is manufactured. The FDA will not approve an application unless it determines that the manufacturing processes and facilities are in compliance with cGMP requirements and adequate to assure consistent production of the product within required specifications. Additionally, before approving a BLA, the FDA will typically inspect one or more clinical sites to assure compliance with GCP. If the FDA determines that the application, manufacturing process or manufacturing facilities are not acceptable, it will outline the deficiencies in the submission and often will request additional testing or information. Notwithstanding the submission of any requested additional information, the FDA ultimately may decide that the application does not satisfy the regulatory criteria for approval.

After the FDA evaluates a BLA and conducts inspections of manufacturing facilities where the investigational product and/or its drug substance will be produced, the FDA may issue an approval letter or a Complete Response letter. An approval letter authorizes commercial marketing of the product with specific prescribing information for specific indications. A Complete Response letter will describe all of the deficiencies that the FDA has identified in the BLA, except that where the FDA determines that the data supporting the application are inadequate to support approval, the FDA may issue the Complete Response letter without first conducting required inspections, testing submitted product lots, and/or reviewing proposed labeling. In issuing the Complete Response letter, the FDA may recommend actions that the applicant might take to place the BLA in condition for approval, including requests for additional information or clarification. The FDA may delay or refuse approval of a BLA if applicable regulatory criteria are not satisfied, require additional testing or information and/or require post-marketing testing and surveillance to monitor safety or efficacy of a product.

If regulatory approval of a product is granted, such approval will be granted for particular indications and may entail limitations on the indicated uses for which such product may be marketed. For example, the FDA may approve the BLA with a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy, or REMS, to ensure the benefits of the product outweigh its risks. A REMS is a safety strategy to manage a known or potential serious risk associated with a product and to enable patients to have continued access to such medicines by managing their safe use, and could include medication guides, physician communication plans, or elements to assure safe use, such as restricted distribution methods, patient registries and other risk minimization tools. The FDA also may condition approval on, among other things, changes to proposed labeling or the development of adequate controls and specifications. Once approved, the FDA may

withdraw the product approval if compliance with pre- and post-marketing requirements is not maintained or if problems occur after the product reaches the marketplace. The FDA may require one or more Phase 4 post-market studies and surveillance to further assess and monitor the product's safety and effectiveness after commercialization, and may limit further marketing of the product based on the results of these post-marketing studies.

Post-Approval Requirements

Any products manufactured or distributed by us pursuant to FDA approvals are subject to pervasive and continuing regulation by the FDA, including, among other things, requirements relating to record-keeping, reporting of adverse experiences, periodic reporting, product sampling and distribution, and advertising and promotion of the product. After approval, most changes to the approved product, such as adding new indications or other labeling claims, are subject to prior FDA review and approval. There also are continuing user fee requirements, under which FDA assesses an annual program fee for each product identified in an approved BLA. Biologic manufacturers and their subcontractors are required to register their establishments with the FDA and certain state agencies, and are subject to periodic unannounced inspections by the FDA and certain state agencies for compliance with cGMP, which impose certain procedural and documentation requirements upon us and our third-party manufacturers. Changes to the manufacturing process are strictly regulated, and, depending on the significance of the change, may require prior FDA approval before being implemented. FDA regulations also require investigation and correction of any deviations from cGMP and impose reporting requirements upon us and any third-party manufacturers that we may decide to use. Accordingly, manufacturers must continue to expend time, money and effort in the area of production and quality control to maintain compliance with cGMP and other aspects of regulatory compliance.

The FDA may withdraw approval if compliance with regulatory requirements and standards is not maintained or if problems occur after the product reaches the market. Later discovery of previously unknown problems with a product, including adverse events of unanticipated severity or frequency, or with manufacturing processes, or failure to comply with regulatory requirements, may result in revisions to the approved labeling to add new safety information; imposition of post-market studies or clinical studies to assess new safety risks; or imposition of distribution restrictions or other restrictions under a REMS program. Other potential consequences include, among other things:

- restrictions on the marketing or manufacturing of a product, complete withdrawal of the product from the market or product recalls;
- fines, warning letters or holds on post-approval clinical studies;
- refusal of the FDA to approve pending applications or supplements to approved applications, or suspension or revocation of existing product approvals;
- product seizure or detention, or refusal of the FDA to permit the import or export of products; or
- injunctions or the imposition of civil or criminal penalties.

The FDA closely regulates the marketing, labeling, advertising and promotion of biologics. A company can make only those claims relating to safety and efficacy, purity and potency that are approved by the FDA and in accordance with the provisions of the approved label. The FDA and other agencies actively enforce the laws and regulations prohibiting the promotion of off-label uses. Failure to comply with these requirements can result in, among other things, adverse publicity, warning letters, corrective advertising and potential civil and criminal penalties. Physicians may prescribe legally available products for uses that are not described in the product's labeling and that differ from those tested by us and approved by the FDA. Such off-label uses are common across medical specialties. Physicians may believe that such off-label uses are the best treatment for many patients in varied circumstances. The FDA does not regulate the behavior of physicians in their choice of treatments. The FDA does, however, restrict manufacturer's communications on the subject of off-label use of their products.

Other Healthcare Regulations

Our business operations and current and future arrangements with investigators, healthcare professionals, consultants, third-party payors, patient organizations and customers, may expose us to

broadly applicable fraud and abuse and other healthcare laws and regulations. These laws may constrain the business or financial arrangements and relationships through which we conduct our operations, including how we research, market, sell and distribute our product candidates, if approved. Such laws include those described below.

The federal Anti-Kickback Statute prohibits, among other things, any person or entity, from knowingly and willfully offering, paying, soliciting or receiving any remuneration, directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind, to induce or reward, or in return for, the referral of an individual for, or purchasing, leasing, ordering, or arranging for the purchase, lease or order of, any good, facility, item or service reimbursable under Medicare, Medicaid or other federal healthcare programs. The Anti-Kickback Statute has been interpreted to apply to arrangements between pharmaceutical manufacturers on the one hand and prescribers, purchasers, and formulary managers on the other hand. The term remuneration has been interpreted broadly to include anything of value. There are a number of statutory exceptions and regulatory safe harbors protecting some common activities from prosecution. The exceptions and safe harbors are drawn narrowly and practices that involve remuneration that may be alleged to be intended to induce prescribing, purchasing or recommending may be subject to scrutiny if they do not qualify for an exception or safe harbor. Failure to meet all of the requirements of a particular applicable statutory exception or regulatory safe harbor does not make the conduct per se illegal under the federal Anti-Kickback Statute. Instead, the legality of the arrangement will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis based on a cumulative review of all of its facts and circumstances. Additionally, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, or collectively the PPACA, amended the intent requirement of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, and other healthcare criminal fraud statutes, so that a person or entity no longer needs to have actual knowledge of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, or the specific intent to violate it, to have violated the statute. The PPACA also provided that a violation of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute is grounds for the government or a whistleblower to assert that a claim for payment of items or services resulting from such violation constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the federal civil False Claims Act.

The federal civil and criminal false claims laws, including the federal civil False Claims Act, or FCA, prohibit, among other things, any person or entity from knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, a false claim for payment to, or approval by, the U.S. federal government, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs, or knowingly making, using, or causing to be made or used a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim or to avoid, decrease or conceal an obligation to pay money to the federal government. As a result of a modification made by the Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act of 2009, a claim includes “any request or demand” for money or property presented to the U.S. government. In addition, manufacturers can be held liable under the FCA even when they do not submit claims directly to government payors if they are deemed to “cause” the submission of false or fraudulent claims. The FCA also permits a private individual acting as a “whistleblower” to bring actions on behalf of the federal government alleging violations of the FCA and to share in any monetary recovery. FCA liability is potentially significant in the healthcare industry because the statute provides for treble damages and mandatory penalties. Government enforcement agencies and private whistleblowers have investigated pharmaceutical companies for or asserted liability under the FCA for a variety of alleged impermissible promotional and marketing activities, such as providing free product to customers with the expectation that the customers would bill federal programs for the product; providing consulting fees and other benefits to physicians to induce them to prescribe products; engaging in promotion for “off-label” uses; and submitting inflated best price information to the Medicaid Rebate Program.

The federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, or HIPAA, created additional federal criminal statutes that prohibits, among other things, knowingly and willfully executing, or attempting to execute, a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program or obtain, by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations or promises, any of the money or property owned by, or under the custody or control of, any healthcare benefit program, regardless of whether the payor is public or private, knowingly and willfully embezzling or stealing from a health care benefit program, willfully obstructing a criminal investigation of a health care offense and knowingly and willfully falsifying, concealing or covering up by any trick, scheme or device a material fact or making any materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statements in connection with the delivery of, or payment for, healthcare benefits,

items or services relating to healthcare matters. Additionally, the PPACA amended the intent requirement of some of these criminal statutes under HIPAA so that a person or entity no longer needs to have actual knowledge of the statute, or the specific intent to violate it, to have committed a violation.

Additionally, the federal Open Payments program pursuant to the Physician Payments Sunshine Act, created under Section 6002 of the PPACA and its implementing regulations, require some manufacturers of drugs, devices, biologicals and medical supplies for which payment is available under Medicare, Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program (with specified exceptions) to report annually information related to specified payments or other transfers of value provided to physicians and teaching hospitals, or to entities or individuals at the request of, or designated on behalf of, the physicians and teaching hospitals and to report annually specified ownership and investment interests held by physicians and their immediate family members. Failure to submit timely, accurately and completely the required information for all payments, transfers of value and ownership or investment interests may result in civil monetary penalties.

In addition, we may be subject to data privacy and security regulation of both the federal government and the states in which we conduct our business. HIPAA, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act, or HITECH, and their implementing regulations, impose requirements relating to the privacy, security and transmission of individually identifiable health information held by covered entities subject to the law, such as health plans, healthcare clearinghouses, and certain healthcare providers, and their business associates, defined as independent contractors or agents of covered entities that create, receive, maintain or transmit protected health information in connection with providing a service for or on behalf of a covered entity. Among other things, HITECH created new tiers of civil monetary penalties, amended HIPAA to make civil and criminal penalties and HIPAA's security standards directly applicable to business associates, and gave state attorneys general new authority to file civil actions for damages or injunctions in federal courts to enforce the federal HIPAA laws and seek attorneys' fees and costs associated with pursuing federal civil actions.

Many states have also adopted laws similar to each of the above federal laws, which may be broader in scope and apply to items or services reimbursed by any third-party payor, including commercial insurers. We may also be subject to state laws that require pharmaceutical companies to comply with the pharmaceutical industry's voluntary compliance guidelines and the relevant compliance guidance promulgated by the federal government, state and local laws that require the registration of pharmaceutical sales representatives, state laws that require drug manufacturers to report information related to payments and other transfers of value to physicians and other healthcare providers or marketing expenditures and pricing information, and/or state laws governing the privacy and security of health information in certain circumstances, many of which differ from each other in significant ways and may not have the same effect, thus complicating compliance efforts.

Ensuring that our internal operations and business arrangements with third parties comply with applicable healthcare laws and regulations will likely be costly. It is possible that governmental authorities will conclude that our business practices do not comply with current or future statutes, regulations or case law involving applicable fraud and abuse or other healthcare laws and regulations. If our operations were found to be in violation of any of these laws or any other governmental regulations that may apply to us, we may be subject to significant civil, criminal and administrative penalties, damages, fines, disgorgement, individual imprisonment, possible exclusion from government funded healthcare programs, contractual damages, reputational harm, diminished profits and future earnings, additional reporting obligations and oversight if we become subject to a corporate integrity agreement or other agreement to resolve allegations of non-compliance with these laws, and curtailment of our operations, any of which could substantially disrupt our operations. If the physicians or other providers or entities with whom we expect to do business are found not to be in compliance with applicable laws, they may be subject to criminal, civil or administrative sanctions, including exclusions from government funded healthcare programs.

Coverage and Reimbursement

Our ability to successfully commercialize any products for which we receive approval will depend in part on the extent to which coverage and adequate reimbursement for the procedures utilizing our products will be available to health care providers from third-party payors, such as government health

administration authorities, private health insurers and other organizations. Third-party payors determine which procedures, and the products utilized in such procedures, they will cover and establish reimbursement levels. Assuming coverage is obtained for procedures utilizing a given product, the resulting reimbursement payment rates may not be adequate or may require co-payments that patients find unacceptably high. Patients who undergo procedures for the treatment of their conditions, and their treating physicians, generally rely on third-party payors to reimburse all or part of the costs associated with the procedures which utilize our products. Treating physicians are unlikely to use and order our products unless coverage is provided and the reimbursement is adequate to cover all or a significant portion of the cost of the procedures which utilize our products. Therefore, coverage and adequate reimbursement for procedures, which utilize new products, is critical to the acceptance of such new products. Coverage decisions may depend upon clinical and economic standards that disfavor new products when more established or lower cost therapeutic alternatives are already available or subsequently become available.

Government authorities and other third-party payors are developing increasingly sophisticated methods of cost containment, such as price controls, restrictions on coverage and reimbursement and requirements for substitution of less expensive products and procedures. Increasingly, government and other third-party payors are increasingly challenging the prices charged for health care products and procedures, examining the cost effectiveness of procedures, and the products used in such procedures, in addition to their safety and efficacy, and limiting or attempting to limit both coverage and the level of reimbursement. Further, no uniform policy requirement for coverage and reimbursement exists among third-party payors in the United States, which causes significant uncertainty related to the insurance coverage and reimbursement of newly approved products, and the procedures which may utilize such newly approved products. Therefore, coverage and reimbursement can differ significantly from payor to payor and health care provider to health care provider. As a result, the coverage determination process is often a time-consuming and costly process that requires the provision of scientific and clinical support for the use of new products to each payor separately, with no assurance that coverage and adequate reimbursement will be applied consistently or obtained in the first instance.

There may be significant delays in obtaining coverage and reimbursement for newly approved products, and coverage may be more limited than the purposes for which the product is approved by the FDA. Moreover, eligibility for coverage and reimbursement does not imply that a product, or the procedures which utilize such product, will be paid for in all cases or at a rate which the health care providers who purchase those products will find cost effective.

Healthcare Reform Measures

The United States and some non-U.S. jurisdictions are considering or have enacted a number of legislative and regulatory proposals designed to change the healthcare system. Among policy makers and payors in the United States and elsewhere, there is significant interest in promoting changes in healthcare systems with the stated goals of containing healthcare costs, improving quality and/or expanding access. In the United States, the pharmaceutical industry has been a particular focus of these efforts and has been significantly affected by major legislative initiatives.

For example, the pharmaceutical industry in the United States has been affected by the passage of PPACA, which, among other things: imposed new fees on entities that manufacture or import certain branded prescription drugs; expanded pharmaceutical manufacturer obligations to provide discounts and rebates to certain government programs; implemented a licensure framework for follow-on biologic products; expanded health care fraud and abuse laws; revised the methodology by which rebates owed by manufacturers to the state and federal government under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program are calculated for certain drugs and biologics, including products that are inhaled, infused, instilled, implanted or injected; imposed an additional rebate similar to an inflation penalty on new formulations of drugs; extended the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program to utilization of prescriptions of individuals enrolled in Medicaid managed care organizations; expanded the 340B program which caps the price at which manufacturers can sell covered outpatient pharmaceuticals to specified hospitals, clinics and community health centers; and provided incentives to programs that increase the federal government’s comparative effectiveness research.

Since its enactment, there have been judicial and Congressional challenges to certain aspects of the PPACA, as well as recent efforts by the Trump administration to repeal or replace certain aspects of the PPACA. Since January 2017, President Trump has signed two Executive Orders and other directives designed to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the PPACA or otherwise circumvent some of the requirements for health insurance mandated by the PPACA. Concurrently, Congress has considered legislation that would repeal or repeal and replace all or part of the PPACA. While Congress has not passed comprehensive repeal legislation, two bills affecting the implementation of certain taxes under the PPACA have been signed into law. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 includes a provision repealing, effective January 1, 2019, the tax-based shared responsibility payment imposed by the PPACA on certain individuals who fail to maintain qualifying health coverage for all or part of a year that is commonly referred to as the "individual mandate". Additionally, on January 22, 2018, President Trump signed a continuing resolution on appropriations for fiscal year 2018 that delayed the implementation of certain PPACA-mandated fees, including the so-called "Cadillac" tax on certain high cost employer-sponsored insurance plans and the annual fee imposed on certain health insurance providers based on market share. Further, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, or the BBA, among other things, amends the PPACA, effective January 1, 2019, to increase from 50 percent to 70 percent the point-of-sale discount that is owed by pharmaceutical manufacturers who participate in Medicare Part D and to close the coverage gap in most Medicare drug plans, commonly referred to as the "donut hole". Congress will likely consider other legislation to replace elements of the PPACA.

Other legislative changes have been proposed and adopted in the United States since the PPACA was enacted. In August 2011, the Budget Control Act of 2011, among other things, included aggregate reductions of Medicare payments to providers of 2.0% per fiscal year, which went into effect in April 2013, and due to subsequent legislative amendments, including the BBA, will remain in effect through 2027, unless additional U.S. Congressional action is taken. In addition, in January 2013, President Obama signed into law the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, which, among other things, reduced Medicare payments to several categories of healthcare providers and increased the statute of limitations period for the government to recover overpayments to providers from three to five years. Additional changes that may affect our business include new quality and payment programs such as Medicare payment for performance initiatives for physicians under the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015, or MACRA, which will be fully implemented in 2019.

In addition, there has been particular and increasing legislative and enforcement interest in the United States with respect to drug pricing practices in recent years, particularly with respect to drugs that have been subject to relatively large price increases over relatively short time periods. Specifically, there have been several recent U.S. Congressional inquiries and proposed and enacted federal and state legislation designed to, among other things, bring more transparency to product pricing, review the relationship between pricing and manufacturer patient programs, reduce the cost of prescription drugs under Medicare and reform government program reimbursement methodologies for pharmaceutical products. The Trump administration's budget proposal for fiscal year 2019 contains further drug price control measures that could be enacted during the 2019 budget process or in other future legislation, including, for example, measures to permit Medicare Part D plans to negotiate the price of certain drugs under Medicare Part B, to allow some states to negotiate drug prices under Medicaid, and to eliminate cost sharing for generic drugs for low-income patients. Further, the Trump administration released a blueprint to lower drug prices and reduce out of pocket costs of drugs that contains additional proposals to increase drug manufacturer competition, increase the negotiating power of certain federal healthcare programs, incentivize manufacturers to lower the list price of their products, and reduce the out of pocket costs of drug products paid by consumers. While any proposed measures may require authorization through additional legislation to become effective, Congress and the Trump administration have each indicated that it will continue to seek new legislative and/or administrative measures to control drug costs. In addition, individual states in the United States have become increasingly active in passing legislation and implementing regulations designed to control pharmaceutical product pricing, including price or patient reimbursement constraints, discounts, restrictions on certain product access and marketing cost

disclosure and transparency measures, and, in some cases, designed to encourage importation from other countries and bulk purchasing. In the future, there will likely continue to be proposals relating to the reform of the U.S. healthcare system, some of which could further limit coverage and reimbursement of products.

The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act

The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, or FCPA, prohibits any U.S. individual or business from paying, offering or authorizing payment or offering of anything of value, directly or indirectly, to any non-U.S. official, political party or candidate for the purpose of influencing any act or decision of the non-U.S. entity in order to assist the individual or business in obtaining or retaining business. The FCPA also obligates companies whose securities are listed in the United States to comply with accounting provisions requiring the companies to maintain books and records that accurately and fairly reflect all transactions of the companies, including international subsidiaries, and to devise and maintain an adequate system of internal accounting controls for international operations.

Non-U.S. Government Regulation

To the extent that any of our product candidates, once approved, are sold in a country outside of the United States, we may be subject to similar non-U.S. laws and regulations, which may include, for instance, applicable post-marketing requirements, including safety surveillance, anti-fraud and abuse laws and implementation of corporate compliance programs and reporting of payments or other transfers of value to healthcare professionals.

In order to market our future products in the EEA (which is comprised of the 28 Member States of the European Union plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein) and many other jurisdictions, we must obtain regulatory approvals from such jurisdictions. More precisely, in the EEA, medicinal products can only be commercialized after obtaining a Marketing Authorization, or MA. There are two types of marketing authorizations:

- the Community MA, which is issued by the European Commission through the Centralized Procedure, based on the opinion of the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use of the European Medicines Agency, or EMA, and which is valid throughout the entire territory of the EEA. The Centralized Procedure is mandatory for certain types of products, such as biotechnology medicinal products, orphan medicinal products and medicinal products indicated for the treatment of AIDS, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, diabetes, autoimmune and viral diseases. The Centralized Procedure is optional for products containing a new active substance not yet authorized in the EEA, or for products that constitute a significant therapeutic, scientific or technical innovation or which are in the interest of public health in the European Union; and
- National MAs, which are issued by the competent authorities of the Member States of the EEA and only cover their respective territory, are available for products not falling within the mandatory scope of the Centralized Procedure. Where a product has already been authorized for marketing in a Member State of the EEA, this National MA can be recognized in another Member State through the Mutual Recognition Procedure. If the product has not received a National MA in any Member State at the time of application, it can be approved simultaneously in various Member States through the Decentralized Procedure.

Under the above described procedures, before granting the MA, the EMA or the competent authorities of the Member States of the EEA make an assessment of the risk-benefit balance of the product on the basis of scientific criteria concerning its quality, safety and efficacy.

Data and Marketing Exclusivity

In the EEA, new products authorized for marketing, or reference products, qualify for eight years of data exclusivity and an additional two years of market exclusivity upon marketing authorization. The data exclusivity period prevents generic or biosimilar applicants from relying on the pre-clinical and clinical trial data contained in the dossier of the reference product when applying for a generic or biosimilar marketing authorization in the European Union during a period of eight years from the date on which the reference

product was first authorized in the European Union. The market exclusivity period prevents a successful generic or biosimilar applicant from commercializing its product in the European Union until 10 years have elapsed from the initial authorization of the reference product in the European Union. The 10-year market exclusivity period can be extended to a maximum of eleven years if, during the first eight years of those 10 years, the marketing authorization holder obtains an authorization for one or more new therapeutic indications which, during the scientific evaluation prior to their authorization, are held to bring a significant clinical benefit in comparison with existing therapies.

Pediatric Investigation Plan

In the EEA, marketing authorization applications for new medicinal products not authorized have to include the results of studies conducted in the pediatric population, in compliance with a pediatric investigation plan, or PIP, agreed with the EMA's Pediatric Committee, or PDCO. The PIP sets out the timing and measures proposed to generate data to support a pediatric indication of the drug for which marketing authorization is being sought. The PDCO can grant a deferral of the obligation to implement some or all of the measures of the PIP until there are sufficient data to demonstrate the efficacy and safety of the product in adults. Further, the obligation to provide pediatric clinical trial data can be waived by the PDCO when these data is not needed or appropriate because the product is likely to be ineffective or unsafe in children, the disease or condition for which the product is intended occurs only in adult populations, or when the product does not represent a significant therapeutic benefit over existing treatments for pediatric patients. Once the marketing authorization is obtained in all Member States of the European Union and study results are included in the product information, even when negative, the product is eligible for six months' supplementary protection certificate extension.

Orphan Drug Designation

In the EEA, a medicinal product can be designated as an orphan drug if its sponsor can establish that the product is intended for the diagnosis, prevention or treatment of a life-threatening or chronically debilitating condition affecting not more than five in ten thousand persons in the European Union when the application is made, or that the product is intended for the diagnosis, prevention or treatment of a life-threatening, seriously debilitating or serious and chronic condition in the European Community and that without incentives it is unlikely that the marketing of the drug in the EU would generate sufficient return to justify the necessary investment. For either of these conditions, the applicant must demonstrate that there exists no satisfactory method of diagnosis, prevention or treatment of the condition in question that has been authorized in the EU or, if such method exists, the drug will be of significant benefit to those affected by that condition.

In the EEA, an application for designation as an orphan product can be made any time prior to the filing of an application for approval to market the product. Marketing authorization for an orphan drug leads to a ten-year period of market exclusivity. During this market exclusivity period, the EMA or the member state competent authorities, cannot accept another application for a marketing authorization, or grant a marketing authorization, for a similar medicinal product for the same indication. The period of market exclusivity is extended by two years for medicines that have also complied with an agreed PIP.

This period may, however, be reduced to six years if, at the end of the fifth year, it is established that the product no longer meets the criteria for orphan drug designation, for example because the product is sufficiently profitable not to justify market exclusivity. Market exclusivity can be revoked only in very selected cases, such as consent from the marketing authorization holder, inability to supply sufficient quantities of the product, demonstration of "clinical superiority" by a similar medicinal product, or, after a review by the Committee for Orphan Medicinal Products, requested by a member state in the fifth year of the marketing exclusivity period (if the designation criteria are believed to no longer apply). Medicinal products designated as orphan drugs pursuant are eligible for incentives made available by the European Union and its Member States to support research into, and the development and availability of, orphan drugs.

Breakthrough Therapy Designation

A sponsor may seek FDA designation of a product candidate as a "breakthrough therapy" if the product is intended, alone or in combination with one or more other products, to treat a serious or life-threatening disease or condition and preliminary clinical evidence indicates that the product may

demonstrate substantial improvement over existing therapies on one or more clinically significant endpoints, such as substantial treatment effects observed early in clinical development. The designation allows more intensive FDA interaction and guidance. The breakthrough therapy designation is a distinct status from both accelerated approval and priority review, which can also be granted to the same drug if relevant criteria are met. If a product is designated as breakthrough therapy, the FDA will work to expedite the development and review of such drug.

Employees

As of June 30, 2018, we had 52 full-time employees and one part-time employee, 46 of whom are based in Israel and seven of whom are based in the United States. Of these employees, 41 are primarily engaged in research and development activities and 12 are primarily engaged in general and administrative matters. A total of seven employees have an M.D. or Ph.D. degree. None of our employees is represented by a labor union. We have never experienced any employment-related work stoppages and believe our relationships with our employees are good.

Israeli labor laws govern the length of the workday and workweek, minimum wages for employees, procedures for hiring and dismissing employees, determination of severance pay, annual leave, sick days, advance notice of termination, payments to the National Insurance Institute, and other conditions of employment and include equal opportunity and anti-discrimination laws. While none of our employees is 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 in Israel by order of the Israeli Ministry of Economy and Industry. These provisions primarily concern pension fund benefits for all employees, insurance for work-related accidents, recuperation pay and travel expenses. We generally provide our employees with benefits and working conditions beyond the required minimums.

Facilities

Our principal executive offices are located at 5 Nahum Heftsadie Street, Givaat Shaul, Jerusalem 91340, Israel, where we lease an approximately 1,300 square foot facility. This facility houses our administrative headquarters, research and development laboratories and pilot manufacturing facility. We also maintain an office at 673 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts which serves as the executive headquarters for our U.S. subsidiary. We believe that our existing facilities are adequate to meet our current needs, and that suitable additional or alternative spaces will be available in the future on commercially reasonable terms.

We have also entered into a lease agreement for an approximately 52,000 square foot facility in Kiryat Gat, Israel, where we intend to build a commercial-grade cGMP manufacturing facility.

Environmental, Health and Safety Matters

We are subject to extensive environmental, health and safety laws and regulations in a number of jurisdictions, primarily Israel, governing, among other things: the use, storage, registration, handling, emission and disposal of chemicals, waste materials and sewage; chemicals, air, water and ground contamination; air emissions and the cleanup of contaminated sites, including any contamination that results from spills due to our failure to properly dispose of chemicals, waste materials and sewage. Our operations use chemicals and produce waste materials and sewage and require permits from various governmental authorities including, local municipal authorities, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Health, local authorities and the municipal water and sewage company conduct periodic inspections in order to review and ensure our compliance with the various regulations. These laws, regulations and permits could potentially require the expenditure by us of significant amounts for compliance or remediation. If we fail to comply with such laws, regulations or permits, we may be subject to fines and other civil, administrative or criminal sanctions, including the revocation of permits and licenses necessary to continue our business activities. In addition, we may be required to pay damages or civil judgments in respect of third-party claims, including those relating to personal injury (including exposure to hazardous substances we use, store, handle, transport, manufacture or dispose of), property damage or contribution claims. Some

environmental, health and safety laws allow for strict, joint and several liability for remediation costs, regardless of comparative fault. We may be identified as a responsible party under such laws. Such developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, laws and regulations relating to environmental, health and safety matters are often subject to change. In the event of any changes or new laws or regulations, we could be subject to new compliance measures or to penalties for activities that were previously permitted.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we may become party to litigation or other legal proceedings that we consider to be part of the ordinary course of business. We are not currently party to any material legal proceedings.

MANAGEMENT

Executive officers, directors and director nominees

The following table sets forth information concerning our executive officers, directors and director nominees, including their ages, as of the date of this prospectus:

Name	Age	Position
Dr. Julian Adams	63	Director and Chief Executive Officer
Shai Lankry	42	Chief Financial Officer
Joshua Hamermesh	45	Chief Business Officer
Tzvi Palash	62	Chief Operating Officer
Tony Peled	65	Chief Scientific Officer and Vice President of Research & Development
Dr. Ronit Simantov	54	Chief Medical Officer
Robert I. Blum*	55	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Ofer Gonen*	45	Director
Boaz Lifshitz*	49	Director
Kenneth I. Moch*	64	Director
Dr. Michael S. Perry*	59	Director
Dr. Roger Kornberg*	71	Director

* Non-management director

Executive Officers

Julian Adams, Ph.D., joined our board of directors in August 2016 and has served as our Chief Executive Officer since November 2017. Dr. Adams has more than 35 years of experience in drug discovery and development. Prior to joining Gamida Cell, Dr. Adams served as a Senior Vice President at Millenium Pharmaceuticals, where he led the development of bortezomib, also known as Velcade®. He has served on the boards of directors of numerous biotechnology companies, and currently serves as the Chairman of the board of directors of Vedantra Pharmaceuticals, and on the boards of directors of Warp Drive Bio, Pieris Pharmaceuticals and Neon Therapeutics. Dr. Adams received a B.S. from McGill University and a Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the field of synthetic organic chemistry.

Shai Lankry has served as our Chief Financial Officer since April 2018. Mr. Lankry has more than a decade of senior management experience in finance. Mr. Lankry is a licensed Israeli CPA and earned an M.B.A. in Finance from Tel-Aviv University.

Joshua Hamermesh has served as our Chief Business Officer since April 2018. Mr. Hamermesh has more than two decades of experience in corporate strategy and commercialization for pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. Mr. Hamermesh is currently a director of Neurohealing Pharmaceuticals, a biopharmaceutical company. He earned his undergraduate degree from Amherst College and received an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School.

Tzvi Palash has served as our Chief Operating Officer since July 2018. Mr. Palash has more than 30 years of expertise in commercial operations in the healthcare industry. Prior to joining Gamida Cell, Mr. Palash served as chief operating officer at Protalix Biotherapeutics, Inc., as a general manager at ColBar LifeScience Ltd, as a member of the Global Aesthetic Management Team within the Consumer Group of Johnson & Johnson and held operational roles at Teva Pharmaceutical Industries and Interpham Laboratories. Mr. Palash holds a B.S. from Tel Aviv University and an M.Sc. in biochemistry from Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Tony Peled is the co-founder of the Company and the researcher whose discoveries have led to Gamida Cell's key clinical achievements. Ms. Peled has served as our Chief Scientific Officer and Vice President of Research & Development since 2000. Prior to founding Gamida Cell, Ms. Peled was a scientist in the hematology department at Hadassah University Hospital, and she has more than 30 years of experience in hematopoiesis and stem cell research. She received her undergraduate degree from Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Ronit Simantov, M.D., has served as our Chief Medical Officer since June 2017. Dr. Simantov has more than 20 years of experience in research, development, registration, and launch of hematology and oncology drugs. Prior to joining Gamida Cell, she served as the Vice President and Head of Global Medical Affairs at Pfizer Oncology. Dr. Simantov holds a B.A. from Johns Hopkins University and an M.D. from New York University School of Medicine.

Non-Employee Directors

Robert I. Blum joined our board of directors as Chairman in September 2018. Mr. Blum has served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Cytokinetics, Inc. since January 2007. Mr. Blum has held positions of increasing responsibility at Cytokinetics since 1998. Prior to joining Cytokinetics, Mr. Blum served as in senior positions in business development and marketing at COR Therapeutics, Inc. and in various roles at Marion Laboratories, Inc. and Syntex Corporation. Mr. Blum received B.A. degrees in Human Biology and Economics from Stanford University and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School.

Roger Kornberg, Ph.D., has served on our board of directors since May 2017. Professor Kornberg won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 2006 and has been a Professor of Structural Biology at Stanford Medical School since 1978. He currently serves as the chairman of the board of directors for Sensor Kinesis and for Cognos, and he has served as a director of Xenetic Biosciences since 2016. Professor Kornberg earned his B.S. in chemistry from Harvard University in 1967 and his Ph.D. in chemical physics from Stanford in 1972.

Michael S. Perry, Ph.D., has served on our board of directors since May 2017. Dr. Perry has served as the Chief Executive Officer of Avita Medical Ltd since June 2017 and as a member of its board of directors since February 2013. He also served as a Managing Director of Bioscience Managers since April 2017. He has served as director of Arrowhead Pharmaceuticals since December 2011 and as a director of Ampliphi Biosciences Corporation since 2005. Dr. Perry received a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM), a Ph.D. in Biomedical Science-pharmacology and a B.Sc. in physics from the University of Guelph and is also a graduate of the Harvard Business School International Management Program.

Ofer Gonen has served on our board of directors since January 2015. Mr. Gonen has served as the Chief Executive Officer of Clal Biotechnology Industries since 2016 and as its director since 2003. He has served as a director of MediWound since 2013. Previously, Mr. Gonen served as the general manager of Biomedical Investments and as an Academic Aide to the Governor of the Bank of Israel. Mr. Gonen holds a B.Sc. in Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and an M.A. in Economics and Finance from Tel Aviv University.

Kenneth I. Moch has served on our board since July 2016. Mr. Moch serves as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Cognition Therapeutics. He has served as a director of Zynerba Pharmaceuticals and as a director of the Biotechnology Innovation Association. Mr. Moch more than 30 years of experience in building private and public life science companies. He holds an A.B. in biochemistry from Princeton University and an M.B.A. from the Stanford University Graduate School of Business.

Boaz Lifschitz has served on our board of directors since November 2014. He is a General Partner and Co-Founder of Peregrine Ventures. Mr. Lifschitz serves as a director of Magneto, Eve Pharma, PayzDay, Elbit Imaging and Elbit Imaging Technologies. Mr. Lifschitz holds a B.Sc. from Bar-Ilan University and as a M.Sc. from Boston University jointly with Ben Gurion University.

Compensation of Executive Officers and Directors

The aggregate compensation paid by us to our executive officers and directors for the year ended December 31, 2017, was approximately $3.8 million, including share based compensation expenses of approximately $1.7 million. This amount includes approximately $0.6 million set aside or accrued to provide pension, severance, retirement or similar benefits or expenses, but does not include business travel, relocation, professional and business association dues and expenses reimbursed to officers, and other benefits commonly reimbursed or paid by companies in Israel.

Our board of directors has approved the payment of a bonus in the aggregate of up to the lesser of (i) 1.0% of the gross proceeds to the Company from this offering and (ii) $0.6 million payable to certain of

our executive officers upon the completion of this offering and subject to the discretion of our Compensation Committee. Up to 50% of such bonus may be paid to our chief executive officer.

Foreign Private Issuer

Under the Companies Law, companies incorporated under the laws of the State of Israel whose shares are publicly traded, including companies with shares listed on The Nasdaq Global Market, are considered public companies under Israeli law and are required to comply with various corporate governance requirements under Israeli law relating to matters such as external directors, the audit committee, the compensation committee and an internal auditor. This is the case even if our shares are not listed on a stock exchange in Israel. These requirements are in addition to the corporate governance requirements imposed by the Listing Rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market and other applicable provisions of U.S. securities laws to which we are subject (as a foreign private issuer).

After the consummation of this offering, we will be a "foreign private issuer" under the U.S. securities laws and the Nasdaq corporate governance rules. We would cease to be a foreign private issuer at such time as more than 50% of our outstanding voting securities are held by U.S. residents and any of the following three circumstances applies: (i) the majority of our executive officers or directors are U.S. citizens or residents, (ii) more than 50% of our assets are located in the United States or (iii) our business is administered principally in the United States. As a foreign private issuer, we will be exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act related to the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our executive 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. Also, we are not required to comply with Regulation FD, which restricts the selective disclosure of material information. However, we are required to file with the SEC, within 120 days 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 to submit to the SEC from time to time, on Form 6-K, reports of information that would likely be material to an investment decision in our ordinary shares.

As a foreign private issuer, we are permitted to follow certain Israeli corporate governance practices instead of the Nasdaq corporate governance rules, provided that we disclose which requirements we are not following and the equivalent Israeli requirement. Pursuant to the "foreign private issuer exemption":

- we intend to establish a quorum requirement such that the quorum for any meeting of shareholders is two or more shareholders holding at least 25% of our voting rights and if the meeting is adjourned for lack of quorum, the quorum for such adjourned meeting will be any number of shareholders, instead of 25% of our voting rights;
- we intend to adopt and approve material changes to equity incentive plans in accordance with the Companies Law, which does not impose a requirement of shareholder approval for such actions. In addition, we intend to follow Israeli corporate governance practice in lieu of Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 5635(c), which requires shareholder approval prior to an issuance of securities in connection with equity based compensation of officers, directors, employees or consultants;
- with the exception of directors elected by our board of directors, our directors are elected by an annual meeting of our shareholders to hold office until the next annual meeting following one year from his or her election. The nominations for directors, which are presented to our shareholders by our board of directors, are generally made by the board of directors itself, in accordance with the provisions of our amended and restated articles of association and the Companies Law. Nominations need not be made by a nominating committee of our board of directors consisting solely of independent directors, as required under the Nasdaq Marketplace Rules;
- as opposed to making periodic reports to shareholders and proxy solicitation materials available to shareholders in the manner specified by the Nasdaq corporate governance rules, the Companies Law does not require us to distribute periodic reports directly to shareholders, and the generally accepted business practice in Israel is not to distribute such reports to shareholders but to make such reports available through a public website. We will only mail such reports to shareholders upon request; and

- we will follow Israeli corporate governance practice instead of Nasdaq requirements to obtain shareholder approval for certain dilutive events (such as issuances that will result in a change of control, certain transactions other than a public offering involving issuances of a 20% or greater interest in us and certain acquisitions of the stock or assets of another company).

Otherwise, we intend to comply with the rules generally applicable to U.S. domestic companies listed on The Nasdaq Global Market. We may in the future decide to use the foreign private issuer exemption with respect to some or all of the other Nasdaq corporate governance rules. Following the closing of this offering, we also intend to comply with Israeli corporate governance requirements under the Companies Law applicable to public companies.

Board Practices

Our amended and restated articles of association provide that we may have between 5 and 11 directors. Our board of directors currently consists of seven directors. We intend to appoint at least one additional director prior to the completion of this offering. Our directors are divided into three classes with staggered three-year terms. Each class of directors consists, as nearly as possible, of one-third of the total number of directors constituting the entire board of directors. At each annual general meeting of our shareholders, the election or re-election of directors following the expiration of the term of office of the directors of that class of directors will be for a term of office that expires on the third annual general meeting following such election or re-election, such that from 2019 and after, at each annual general meeting the term of office of only one class of directors will expire. Each director will hold office until the annual general meeting of our shareholders in which his or her term expires, unless they are removed by a vote of 60% of the total voting power of our shareholders at a general meeting of our shareholders or upon the occurrence of certain events, in accordance with the Israeli Companies Law and our amended and restated articles of association.

Our directors will be divided among the three classes as follows:

(i) the Class I directors will be Dr. Boaz Lifshitz and Dr. Roger Kornberg, and their terms will expire at the annual general meeting of the shareholders to be held in 2019 and when their successors are elected and qualified;

(ii) the Class II directors will be Kenneth I. Moch and Dr. Michael S. Perry, and their terms will expire at the first annual general meeting of the shareholders following the meeting referred to in clause (i) above and when their successors are elected and qualified; and

(iii) the Class III directors will be Robert I. Blum, Dr. Julian Adams and Ofer Gonen, and their terms will expire at the first annual general meeting of the shareholders following the meeting referred to in clause (ii) above and when their successors are elected and qualified.

Because our ordinary shares do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors, the holders of a majority of the voting power represented at a shareholders meeting have the power to elect all of our directors up for election or re-election.

In addition, if a director’s office becomes vacant, the remaining serving directors may continue to act in any manner, provided that their number is of the minimal number specified in our amended and restated articles of association. If the number of serving directors is lower than five, then our board of directors may only act in an emergeny or to fill the office of director which has become vacant up to a number equal to the minimum number provided for pursuant to our amended and restated articles of association, or in order to call a general meeting of the Company’s shareholders for the purpose of electing directors to fill any of our vacancies. In addition, the directors may appoint, immediately or of a future date, additional director(s) to serve until the subsequent annual general meeting of our shareholders, provided that the total number of directors in office shall not exceed directors.

Pursuant to the Companies Law and our amended and restated articles of association, a resolution proposed at any meeting of our board of directors at which a quorum is present is adopted if approved by a vote of a majority of the directors present and eligible to vote. A quorum of the board of directors requires at least a majority of the directors then in office who are lawfully entitled to participate in the meeting.

Under the Companies Law, the chief executive officer of a public company may not serve as the chairman of the board of directors of the company unless approved by the holders of a majority of the shares of the company represented at the meeting in person or by proxy or written ballot, provided that:

- at least two-thirds of the shares of non-controlling shareholders or shareholders that do not have a personal interest in the approval voted at the meeting are voted in favor (disregarding abstentions); or
- the total number of shares of non-controlling shareholders or shareholders that do not have a personal interest in the approval voted against the proposal does not exceed two percent of the aggregate voting rights in the company.

In addition, under the Companies Law, our board of directors must determine the minimum number of directors who are required to have financial and accounting expertise. Under applicable regulations, a director with financial and accounting expertise is a director who, by reason of his or her education, professional experience and skill, has a high level of proficiency in and understanding of business accounting matters and financial statements. He or she must be able to thoroughly comprehend the financial statements of the listed company and initiate debate regarding the manner in which financial information is presented. In determining the number of directors required to have such expertise, the board of directors must consider, among other things, the type and size of the company and the scope and complexity of its operations. Our board of directors has determined that we require at least one director with the requisite financial and accounting expertise. Robert Blum has such financial and accounting expertise.

Observers

Each of Shavit Capital Funds, Smartmix Limited and Novartis Pharma A.G. have the right to appoint a non-voting observer to our board of directors, or an Observer. The right of each of Shavit Capital Funds and Smartmix Limited to appoint an Observer is subject to them holding at least three percent (3%) of the issued and outstanding share capital of the Company and the right of Novartis Pharma A.G. to appoint an Observer is subject to them holding at least four percent (4%) of the issued and outstanding share capital of the Company.

Alternate Directors

Our amended and restated articles of association provide, as allowed by the Companies Law, that any director may, by written notice to us, appoint another person who is qualified to serve as a director to serve as an alternate director. The alternate director will be regarded as a director. Under the Companies Law, a person who is not qualified to be appointed as a director, a person who is already serving as a director or a person who is already serving as an alternate director for another director, may not be appointed as an alternate director. Nevertheless, a director who is already serving as a director may be appointed as an alternate director for a member of a committee of the board of directors as long as he or she is not already serving as a member of such committee. The term of appointment of an alternate director may be for one meeting of the board of directors or until notice is given of the cancellation of the appointment.

External directors

Under the Companies Law, companies incorporated under the laws of the State of Israel that are “public companies,” including companies with shares listed on The Nasdaq Global Market, are required to appoint at least two external directors.

Pursuant to regulations promulgated under the Companies Law, companies with shares traded on a U.S. stock exchange, including The Nasdaq Global Market, may, subject to certain conditions, “opt out” from the Companies Law requirements to appoint external directors and related Companies Law rules concerning the composition of the audit committee and compensation committee of the board of directors. In accordance with these regulations, we elected to “opt out” from the Companies Law requirement to appoint external directors and related Companies Law rules concerning the composition of the audit committee and compensation committee of the board of directors.

Under these regulations, the exemptions from such Companies Law requirements will continue to be available to us so long as: (i) we do not have a "controlling shareholder" (as such term is defined under the Companies Law), (ii) our shares are traded on a U.S. stock exchange, including The Nasdaq Global Market, and (iii) we comply with the director independence requirements, the audit committee and the compensation committee composition requirements, under U.S. laws (including applicable Nasdaq Rules) applicable to U.S. domestic issuers.

In the event that, following the closing of this offering, we have a controlling shareholder, we will call a shareholders meeting in order to appoint external directors within three months of the closing date of this offering and the composition of our audit and compensation committees will be adjusted in accordance with the requirements of the Israeli Companies Law.

Audit committee

Under the Companies Law, the board of directors of any public company must appoint an audit committee, comprised of at least three directors.

Nasdaq requirements

Under the Nasdaq Rules, we are required to maintain an audit committee consisting of at least three independent directors, all of whom are financially literate and one of whom has accounting or related financial management expertise.

Our audit committee will consist of Robert Blum, Dr. Boaz Lifshitz and Kenneth I. Moch. Mr. Blum will serve as Chairman of the committee. All members of our audit committee meet the requirements for financial literacy under the applicable rules and regulations of the SEC and the Nasdaq corporate governance rules and are independent directors under such rules. Our board of directors has determined that Mr. Blum is an "audit committee financial expert" as defined by the SEC rules and has the requisite financial experience as defined by the Nasdaq Rules. Our board of directors has determined that each member of our audit committee is independent as such term is defined in Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act, and that each member of our audit committee satisfies the additional requirements applicable under the Nasdaq Rules to members of audit committees.

Approval of transactions with related parties

Under the Companies Law, the approval of the audit committee is required to effect specified actions and transactions with office holders and controlling shareholders and their relatives, or in which they have a personal interest. See "Management—Fiduciary duties and approval of specified related party transactions under Israeli law." The term "controlling shareholder" means any shareholder with the ability to direct the activities of the company, other than by virtue of being an office holder. A shareholder is presumed to be a controlling shareholder if the shareholder holds 50% or more of the voting rights in a company or has the right to appoint the majority of the directors of the company or its chief executive officer. For the purpose of approving transactions with controlling shareholders, the term "controlling shareholder" also includes any shareholder that holds 25% or more of the voting rights of the company if no other shareholder holds more than 50% of the voting rights in the company. For purposes of determining the holding percentage stated above, two or more shareholders who have a personal interest in a transaction that is brought for the company's approval are deemed as joint holders. As of the date of this annual report on Form 20-F, we do not have a controlling shareholder as defined under the Companies Law.

Audit committee role

Our board of directors has adopted an audit committee charter setting forth the responsibilities of the audit committee consistent with the rules of the SEC and the Nasdaq Rules, which include, among others:

- retaining and terminating our independent auditors, subject to the ratification of the board of directors, and in the case of retention, to that of the shareholders;
- pre-approving of audit and non-audit services and related fees and terms, to be provided by the independent auditors;

- overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of our company and audits of our financial statements, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and making such reports as may be required of an audit committee under the rules and regulations promulgated under the Exchange Act;
- reviewing with management and our independent auditor our annual and quarterly financial statements prior to publication or filing (or submission, as the case may be) to the SEC;
- recommending to the board of directors the retention and termination of the internal auditor, and the internal auditor's engagement fees and terms, in accordance with the Companies Law as well as approving the yearly or periodic work plan proposed by the internal auditor;
- reviewing with our general counsel and/or external counsel, as deem necessary, legal and regulatory matters that could have a material impact on the financial statements;
- identifying irregularities in our business administration, inter alia, by consulting with the internal auditor or with the independent auditor, and suggesting corrective measures to the board of directors; and
- reviewing policies and procedures with respect to transactions (other than transactions related to the compensation or terms of services) between the company and officers and directors, or affiliates of officers or directors, or transactions that are not in the ordinary course of the Company's business and deciding whether to approve such acts and transactions if so required under the Companies Law.

Compensation committee

Under the Companies Law, the board of directors of any public company must appoint a compensation committee.

The compensation committee, which will consist of Ofer Gonen, Dr. Michael S. Perry and Kenneth I. Moch, will assist the board of directors in determining compensation for our directors and officers. Mr. Moch will serve as Chairman of the committee. Our board of directors has determined that each member of our compensation committee is independent under the Nasdaq Rules, including the additional independence requirements applicable to the members of a compensation committee.

In accordance with the Companies Law, the roles of the compensation committee are, among others, as follows:

- recommending to the board of directors with respect to the approval of the compensation policy for office holders and, once every three years, regarding any extensions to a compensation policy that was adopted for a period of more than three years;
- reviewing the implementation of the compensation policy and periodically recommending to the board of directors with respect to any amendments or updates of the compensation plan;
- resolving whether or not to approve arrangements with respect to the terms of office and employment of office holders; and
- exempting, under certain circumstances, a transaction with our chief executive officer from the approval of the general meeting of our shareholders.

Our board of directors has adopted a compensation committee charter setting forth the responsibilities of the committee consistent with the Nasdaq Rules, which include among others:

- recommending to the our board of directors for its approval a compensation policy in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Law as well as other compensation policies, incentive-based compensation plans and equity-based compensation plans, and overseeing the development and implementation of such policies and recommending to our board of directors any amendments or modifications to the committee deems appropriate, including as required under the Companies Law;

- reviewing and approving the granting of options and other incentive awards to the chief executive officer and other executive officers, including reviewing and approving corporate goals and objectives relevant to the compensation of our chief executive officer and other executive officers, including evaluating their performance in light of such goals and objectives;
- approving and exempting certain transactions regarding office holders' compensation pursuant to the Companies Law; and
- administer the our equity-based compensation plans, including without limitation to approve the adoption of such plans, to amend and interpret such plans and the awards and agreements issued pursuant thereto, and to make awards to eligible persons under the plans and determine the terms of such awards.

In general, under the Companies Law, a public company must have a compensation policy approved by the board of directors after receiving and considering the recommendations of the compensation committee. In addition, our compensation policy must be approved at least once every three years, first, by our board of directors, upon recommendation of our compensation committee, and second, by a simple majority of the ordinary shares present, in person or by proxy, and voting at a shareholders meeting, provided that either:

- such majority includes at least a majority of the shares held by shareholders who are not controlling shareholders and do not have a personal interest in such compensation arrangement and who are present and voting (excluding abstentions); or
- the total number of shares of non-controlling shareholders and shareholders who do not have a personal interest in the compensation arrangement and who vote against the arrangement, does not exceed 2% of the company's aggregate voting rights.

We refer to this as the Special Approval for Compensation. Under the Companies Law, subject to certain conditions, the board of directors may ratify the compensation policy even if it is not ratified by the shareholders.

Pusuant to the Companies Law, under special circumstances, the board of directors may approve the compensation policy despite the objection of the shareholders on the condition that the compensation committee and then the board of directors decide, on the basis of detailed arguments and after discussing again the compensation policy, that approval of the compensation policy, despite the objection of the meeting of shareholders, is for the benefit of the company.

If a company that initially offers its securities to the public, like us, adopts a compensation policy in advance of its initial public offering, and describes it in its prospectus for such offering, then such compensation policy shall be deemed a validly adopted policy in accordance with the Companies Law requirements described above. Furthermore, if the compensation policy is established in accordance with the aforementioned relief, then it will remain in effect for term of five years from the date such company becomes a public company.

The compensation policy must be based on certain considerations, include certain provisions and needs to reference certain matters as set forth in the Companies Law.

The compensation policy must serve as the basis for decisions concerning the financial terms of employment or engagement of office holders, including exculpation, 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 objectives, business plan and 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 the nature of its operations. The compensation policy must furthermore consider the following additional factors:

- the education, skills, experience, expertise and accomplishments of the relevant office holder;
- the office holder's position, responsibilities and prior compensation agreements with him or her;
- the ratio between the cost of the terms of employment of an office holder and the cost of the employment of other employees of the company, including employees employed through

contractors who provide services to the company, in particular the ratio between such cost, the average and median salary of the employees of the company, as well as the impact of such disparities on the work relationships in the company;

- if the terms of employment include variable components — the possibility of reducing variable components at the discretion of the board of directors and the possibility of setting a limit on the value of non-cash variable equity-based components; and
- if the terms of employment include severance compensation — the term of employment or office of the office holder, the terms of his or her compensation during such period, the company's performance during the such period, his or her individual contribution to the achievement of the company goals and the maximization of its profits and the circumstances under which he or she is leaving the company.

The compensation policy must also include, among others:

- with regards to variable components:
  - with the exception of office holders who report directly to the chief executive officer, determining the variable components on long-term performance basis and on measurable criteria; however, the company may determine that an immaterial part of the variable components of the compensation package of an office holder's shall be awarded based on non-measurable criteria, if such amount is not higher than three monthly salaries per annum, while taking into account such office holder contribution to the company;
  - the ratio between variable and fixed components, as well as the limit of the values of variable components at the time of their grant.
- a condition under which the office holder will return to the company, according to conditions to be set forth in the compensation policy, any amounts paid as part of his or her terms of employment, if such amounts were paid based on information later to be discovered to be wrong, and such information was restated in the company's financial statements;
- the minimum holding or vesting period of variable equity-based components to be set in the terms of office or employment, as applicable, while taking into consideration long-term incentives; and
- a limit to retirement grants.

Our compensation policy, which will become effective immediately after the pricing of this offering, is designed to promote retention and motivation of directors and executive officers, incentivize superior individual excellence, align the interests of our directors and executive officers with our long-term performance and provide a risk management tool. To that end, a portion of an executive officer compensation package is targeted to reflect our short and long-term goals, as well as the executive officer's individual performance. On the other hand, our compensation policy includes measures designed to reduce the executive officer's incentives to take excessive risks that may harm us in the long-term, such as limits on the value of cash bonuses and equity-based compensation, limitations on the ratio between the variable and the total compensation of an executive officer and minimum vesting periods for equity-based compensation.

Our compensation policy also addresses our executive officer's individual characteristics (such as his or her respective position, education, scope of responsibilities and contribution to the attainment of our goals) as the basis for compensation variation among our executive officers, and considers the internal ratios between compensation of our executive officers and directors and other employees. Pursuant to our compensation policy, the compensation that may be granted to an executive officer may include: base salary, annual bonuses and other cash bonuses (such as a signing bonus and special bonuses with respect to any special achievements, such as outstanding personal achievement, outstanding personal effort or outstanding company performance), equity-based compensation, benefits and retirement and

termination of service arrangements. All cash bonuses are limited to a maximum amount linked to the executive officer's base salary. In addition, the total variable compensation components (cash bonuses and equity based compensation) may not exceed 90% of each executive officer's total compensation package with respect to any given calendar year.

An annual cash bonus may be awarded to executive officers upon the attainment of pre-set periodic objectives and individual targets. The annual cash bonus that may be granted to our executive officers other than our chief executive officer will be based on performance objectives and a discretionary evaluation of the executive officer's overall performance by our chief executive officer and subject to minimum thresholds. The annual cash bonus that may be granted to executive officers other than our chief executive officer may be based entirely on a discretionary evaluation. Furthermore, our chief executive officer will be entitled to recommend performance objectives, and such performance objectives will be approved by our compensation committee (and, if required by law, by our board of directors).

The performance measurable objectives of our chief executive officer will be determined annually by our compensation committee and board of directors, will include the weight to be assigned to each achievement in the overall evaluation. A less significant portion of the chief executive officer's annual cash bonus may be based on a discretionary evaluation of the chief executive officer's overall performance by the compensation committee and the board of directors based on quantitative and qualitative criteria.

The equity-based compensation under our compensation policy for our executive officers (including members of our board of directors) is designed in a manner consistent with the underlying objectives in determining the base salary and the annual cash bonus, with its main objectives being to enhance the alignment between the executive officers' interests with our long-term interests and those of our shareholders and to strengthen the retention and the motivation of executive officers in the long term. Our compensation policy provides for executive officer compensation in the form of share options or other equity-based awards, such as restricted shares and restricted share units, in accordance with our share incentive plan then in place. All equity-based incentives granted to executive officers shall be subject to vesting periods in order to promote long-term retention of the awarded executive officers. The equity-based compensation shall be granted from time to time and be individually determined and awarded according to the performance, educational background, prior business experience, qualifications, role and the personal responsibilities of the executive officer.

In addition, our compensation policy contains compensation recovery provisions which allows us under certain conditions to recover bonuses paid in excess, enables our chief executive officer to approve an immaterial change in the terms of employment of an executive officer (provided that the changes of the terms of employment are in accordance our compensation policy) and allows us to exculpate, indemnify and insure our executive officers and directors subject to certain limitations set forth thereto.

Our compensation policy also provides for compensation to the members of our board of directors either (i) in accordance with the amounts provided in the Companies Regulations (Rules Regarding the Compensation and Expenses of an External Director) of 2000, as amended by the Companies Regulations (Relief for Public Companies Traded in Stock Exchange Outside of Israel) of 2000, as such regulations may be amended from time to time, or (ii) in accordance with the amounts determined in our compensation policy.

Our compensation policy, which was approved by our board of directors and shareholders prior to this offering, will become effective upon the pricing of this offering.

Internal auditor

Under the Companies Law, the board of directors of a public company must appoint an internal auditor based on the recommendation of the audit committee. The role of the internal auditor is, among other things, to examine whether a company's actions comply with applicable law and orderly business procedure. Under the Companies Law, the internal auditor cannot be an interested party or an office holder or a relative of an interested party or an office holder, nor may the internal auditor be the company's independent auditor or its representative. An "interested party" is defined in the Companies Law as: (i) a holder of 5% or more of the issued share capital or voting power in a company, (ii) any person or entity who has the right to designate one or more directors or to designate the chief executive

officer of the company, or (iii) any person who serves as a director or as a chief executive officer of the company. As of the date of this prospectus, we have not yet appointed our internal auditor.

Fiduciary duties and approval of specified related party transactions under Israeli law

Fiduciary duties of office holders

The 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. The 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, among others, 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 actions.

The duty of loyalty requires an office holder to act in good faith and for the benefit of the company, and includes, among others, 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 benefit for himself or herself or for others; and
- disclose to the company any information or documents relating to the company's affairs which the office holder received as a result of his or her position as an office holder.

We may approve an act specified above that would otherwise constitute a 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, including any related material information or document, a sufficient time before the approval of such act. Any such approval is subject to the terms of the Companies Law, setting forth, among other things, the organs of the company entitled to provide such approval, and the methods of obtaining such approval.

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

The 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 with 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 obliged to make such disclosure 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.

Under the Companies Law, once an office holder has complied with the above disclosure requirements, 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 not performed by the office holder in good faith or unless it is in the company's interest.

Under the Companies Law, unless the articles of association of a company provide otherwise, a transaction with an office holder or 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, which is not an extraordinary transaction, requires approval of the board of directors. Our amended and restated articles of association do not provide otherwise.

Under the Companies Law, an extraordinary transaction in which an office holder has a personal interest requires approval first by the company's audit committee and subsequently by the board of directors. The compensation of, or an undertaking to indemnify or insure, an office holder who is not a director requires approval first by the company's compensation committee, then by the company's board of directors, and, if such compensation arrangement or an undertaking to indemnify or insure is inconsistent with the company's stated compensation policy or if the office holder is the chief executive officer (apart from a number of exceptions), then such arrangement is subject to a Special Approval for Compensation. Arrangements regarding the compensation, indemnification or insurance of a director or the chief executive officer of the company, require the approval of the compensation committee, board of directors and, subject to certain exceptions, shareholders by an ordinary majority, in that order, and in the case of the chief executive officer or under certain circumstances, a Special Approval for Compensation.

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 unless 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 also requires approval of the shareholders of the company.

Under the Companies Law, the definition of a "personal interest" includes the personal interest of a person in an action or a transaction of a company, including the personal interest of such person's relative or the interest of any corporation in which the person and/or such person's relative is a director or chief executive officer, a 5% or more shareholder or holds 5% or more of the voting rights, or has the right to appoint at least one director or the chief executive officer, but excluding a personal interest stemming solely from the fact of holding shares in the company. A personal interest also includes (1) a personal interest of a person who votes according to a proxy of another person, including in the event that the other person has no personal interest, and (2) a personal interest of a person who gave the proxy to another person to vote on his or her behalf, regardless of whether the proxy holder has discretion how to vote on the matter.

Under the 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 the company's profitability, assets or liabilities.

An extraordinary transaction in which an office holder has a personal interest requires approval of the company's audit committee followed by the approval of the board of directors.

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

Under the Companies Law, the disclosure requirements that apply to an office holder also apply to a controlling shareholder of a public company. See "Management — Audit committee — Approval of transactions with related parties" for a definition of controlling shareholder. Unless exempted under the Companies Law, extraordinary transactions with a controlling shareholder or in which a controlling shareholder has a personal interest, which includes transactions for the provision of services by a controlling shareholder or his or her relative, whether directly or indirectly, including through a company controlled by such controlling shareholder, and if such controlling shareholder or relative thereof is an office holder in the company, any transactions regarding his or her terms of office, 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, the shareholder approval must fulfill one of the following requirements, which we refer to as a Special Majority:

- at least a majority of the shares held by shareholders who do not have a 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 do not have a personal interest in the transaction who vote against the transaction represent no more than two percent (2%) of the voting rights in the company.

In addition, any extraordinary transaction with a controlling shareholder or in which a controlling shareholder has a personal interest with a term of more than three years requires approval once every three years, unless, with respect to certain transactions that are not related to provision of services or terms of office, the audit committee determines that the longer duration of the transaction is reasonable given the circumstances related thereto.

Arrangements regarding the compensation, indemnification or insurance of a controlling shareholder in his or her capacity as an office holder require the approval of the compensation committee, board of directors and shareholders by a Special Majority and the terms thereof may not be inconsistent with the company's stated compensation policy.

Pursuant to regulations promulgated under the Companies Law, certain transactions and arrangements with a controlling shareholder or his or her relative, or with directors or office holders, which would otherwise require approval of a company's shareholders, may be exempt from shareholder approval under certain conditions.

Disclosure of Compensation of Executive Officers

For so long as we qualify as a foreign private issuer, we are not required to comply with the proxy rules applicable to U.S. domestic companies, including the requirement applicable to emerging growth companies to disclose the compensation of our chief executive officer and other two most highly compensated executive officers on an individual, rather than an aggregate, basis. Nevertheless, regulations promulgated under the Companies Law will require us, after we become a public company, to disclose the annual compensation of our five most highly compensated office holders on an individual basis, rather than on an aggregate basis. This disclosure will not be as extensive as that required of a U.S. domestic issuer. We intend to commence providing such disclosure, at the latest, in the proxy statement for our first annual general meeting of shareholders following this offering, which will be furnished under cover of a Form 6-K and we may elect to provide such information at an earlier date.

Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers

Directors. Under the Companies Law, the compensation of our directors requires the approval of our compensation committee, the subsequent approval of the board of directors and, unless exempted under regulations promulgated under the Companies Law, the approval of the shareholders at a general meeting. If the compensation of our directors is inconsistent with our stated compensation policy, then, those provisions that must be included in the compensation policy according to the Companies Law must have been considered by the compensation committee and board of directors, and shareholder approval will also be required, provided that:

- at least a majority of the shares held by all shareholders who are not controlling shareholders and do not have a personal interest in such matter, present and voting at such meeting, are voted in favor of the compensation package, excluding abstentions; or
- he total number of shares of non-controlling shareholders and shareholders who do not have a personal interest in such matter voting against the compensation package does not exceed two percent (2%) of the aggregate voting rights in the company.

Executive officers other than the chief executive officer. The Companies Law requires the approval of the compensation of a public company's executive officers (other than the chief executive officer) in the following order: (i) the compensation committee, (ii) the company's board of directors, and (iii) if such compensation arrangement is inconsistent with the company's stated compensation policy, the company's shareholders (by a special majority vote as discussed above with respect to the approval of director compensation). However, if the shareholders of the company do not approve a compensation arrangement with an executive officer that is inconsistent with the company's stated compensation policy, the compensation committee and board of directors may override the shareholders' decision if each of the compensation committee and the board of directors provide detailed reasons for their decision.

Chief executive officer. Under the Companies Law, the compensation of a public company's chief executive officer is required to be approved by: (i) the company's compensation committee; (ii) the company's board of directors, and (iii) the company's shareholders (by a special majority vote as discussed above with respect to the approval of director compensation). However, if the shareholders of the company do not approve the compensation arrangement with the chief executive officer, the compensation committee and board of directors may override the shareholders' decision if each of the compensation committee and the board of directors provide a detailed report for their decision. The approval of each of the compensation committee and the board of directors should be in accordance with the company's stated compensation policy; however, in special circumstances, they may approve compensation terms of a chief executive officer that are inconsistent with such policy provided that they have considered those provisions that must be included in the compensation policy according to the Companies Law and that shareholder approval was obtained (by a special majority vote as discussed above with respect to the approval of director compensation). In addition, the compensation committee may waive the shareholder approval requirement with regards to the approval of the engagement terms of a candidate for the chief executive officer position, if they determine that the compensation arrangement is consistent with the company's stated compensation policy, and that the chief executive officer did not have a prior business relationship with the company or a controlling shareholder of the company and that subjecting the approval of the engagement to a shareholder vote would impede the company's ability to employ the chief executive officer candidate.

Duties of shareholders

Under the 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, when voting at general meetings of shareholders on the following matters:

- an amendment to the articles of association;
- an increase in the company's authorized share capital;
- a merger; 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 shareholder 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 any other power with respect to the company, has a duty to act with fairness towards the company. The 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.

Approval of private placements

Under the Companies Law and the regulations promulgated thereunder, a private placement of securities does not require approval at a general meeting of the shareholders of a company; provided however, that in special circumstances, such as a private placement completed in lieu of a special tender offer (see "Description of Share Capital—Acquisitions under Israeli law") or a private placement which qualifies as a related party transaction (see "Management—Board practices—Fiduciary duties and approval of specified related party transactions under Israeli law"), approval at a general meeting of the shareholders of a company is required.

Exculpation, Insurance and Indemnification of Office Holders

Under the Companies Law, a company may not exculpate an office holder from liability for a breach of the duty of loyalty. A company may exculpate an office holder in advance from liability to the company, in whole or in part, for damages caused to the company as a result of a breach of the 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. An Israeli company may not exculpate a director from liability arising out of a breach of the duty of care with respect to a dividend or distribution to shareholders.

Under the Companies Law and the Securities Law, 5738—1968, or the Securities Law, a company may indemnify an office holder in respect of the following liabilities, payments and expenses incurred for acts performed as an office holder, either pursuant to an undertaking made in advance of an event or following an event, provided a provision authorizing such indemnification is contained in its articles of association:

- a monetary 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 undertaking must be limited to certain events which, in the opinion of the board of directors, can be foreseen based on the company's 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 foreseen events and described above amount or criteria;
- reasonable litigation expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, incurred by the office holder as (1) 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 (2) in connection with a monetary sanction; a monetary liability imposed on him or her in favor of an injured party at an Administrative Procedure (as defined below) pursuant to Section 52(54)(a)(1)(a) of the Securities Law;
- expenses incurred by an office holder in connection with an Administrative Procedure under the Securities Law, including reasonable litigation expenses and reasonable attorneys' fees; and
- reasonable litigation expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by the office holder or imposed by a court in proceedings instituted against him or her by the company, on its 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.

"Administrative Procedure" is defined as a procedure pursuant to chapters H3 (Monetary Sanction by the Israeli Securities Authority), H4 (Administrative Enforcement Procedures of the Administrative Enforcement Committee) or I1 (Arrangement to prevent Procedures or Interruption of procedures subject to conditions) to the Securities Law.

Under the Companies Law and the Securities 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 duty of care to the company or to a third party, to the extent such a breach arises out of the negligent conduct of the office holder;
- a breach of duty of loyalty to the company, provided that the office holder acted in good faith and had a reasonable basis to believe that the act would not harm the company;
- a monetary liability imposed on the office holder in favor of a third party;

- a monetary liability imposed on the office holder in favor of an injured party at an Administrative Procedure pursuant to Section 52(54)(a)(1)(a) of the Securities Law; and
- expenses incurred by an office holder in connection with an Administrative Procedure, including reasonable litigation expenses and reasonable attorneys' fees.

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

- a breach of duty of loyalty, except for indemnification and insurance for a breach of the duty of loyalty to the company to the extent that the office holder acted in good faith and had a reasonable basis to believe that the act would not harm the company;
- a breach of the 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 illegal personal benefit; or
- a fine or forfeit levied against the office holder.

Under the Companies Law, exculpation, indemnification and insurance of office holders must be approved by the compensation committee and the board of directors and, with respect to certain office holders or under certain circumstances, also by the shareholders. See "Management—Board practices—Fiduciary duties and approval of specified related party transactions under Israeli law."

Our amended and restated articles of association permit us to, exculpate, indemnify and insure our office holders as permitted under the Companies Law. Our office holders are currently covered by a directors and officers' liability insurance policy. As of the date of this registration statement, no claims for directors' and officers' liability insurance have been filed under this policy, we are not aware of any pending or threatened litigation or proceeding involving any of our directors or officers in which indemnification is sought, nor are we aware of any pending or threatened litigation that may result in claims for indemnification by any director or officer.

We have entered into agreements with each of our directors and executive officers exculpating them, to the fullest extent permitted by law, from liability to us for damages caused to us as a result of a breach of duty of care, and undertaking to indemnify them to the fullest extent permitted by law. The insurance is subject to our discretion depending on its availability, effectiveness and cost. Effective as of the consummation of this offering, the maximum amount set forth in such agreements is (1) with respect to indemnification in connection with a public offering of our securities, the gross proceeds raised by us and/or any selling shareholder in such public offering, and (2) with respect to all permitted indemnification, the greater of (i) an amount equal to 25% of our shareholders' equity on a consolidated basis, based on our most recent financial statements made publicly available before the date on which the indemnity payment is made and (ii) $40 million. In the opinion of the SEC, indemnification of directors and executive officers for liabilities arising under the Securities Act however, is against public policy and therefore unenforceable.

Equity Incentive Plans

Employee Share and Option Plan (1998)

In 1998, our board of directors adopted our Employee Share and Option Plan (1998), or the 1998 Plan. There are currently no options outstanding or options available for issuance under the 1998 Plan. There are currently 152,809 ordinary shares, which resulted from the exercise of certain options granted under the 1998 Plan, held in trust in favor of the employees who exercised such options. We will maintain the 1998 Plan following the offering in order to allow our employees to enjoy certain tax benefits under Israeli tax law.

Stock Option Plan (1999)

In 1999, our board of directors adopted our Stock Option Plan (1999), or the 1999 Plan. There are currently no options outstanding or options available for issuance under the 1999 Plan. There are currently 3,300 ordinary shares, which resulted from the exercise of certain options granted under the

1999 Plan, held in trust in favor of the employees who exercised such options. We will maintain the 1999 Plan following the offering in order to allow our employees to enjoy certain tax benefits under Israeli tax law.

2003 Israeli Share Option Plan

In July 2003, our board of directors adopted our 2003 Israeli Share Option Plan, or the 2003 Plan. There are currently no options outstanding or options available for issuance under the 2003 Plan. There are currently 73,888 ordinary shares, which resulted from the exercise of certain options granted under the 2003 Plan, held in trust in favor of the employees who exercised such options. We will maintain the 2003 Plan following the offering in order to allow our employees to enjoy certain tax benefits under Israeli tax law.

2014 Israeli Share Incentive Plan

In November 2014 and December 2014, respectively, our board of directors adopted and our shareholders approved our 2014 Israeli Share Incentive Plan, or the 2014 Plan. The 2014 Plan replaced our 2003 Plan. We are no longer granting options under the 2014 Plan because it was superseded by the 2017 Plan, although previously granted awards remain outstanding. As of June 30, 2018, we had options to purchase 1,120,624 Ordinary C shares outstanding under the 2014 Plan with a weighted-average exercise price of 0.25.

The 2014 Plan provides for the grant of options to the Company's and affiliates' directors, employees, officers, consultants, advisors and service providers, and any other person whose services are considered valuable to us or our affiliates, to encourage a sense of proprietorship of such persons, and to stimulate the active interest of such persons in the development and financial success of the Company by providing them with opportunities to purchase shares in the Company.

The 2014 Plan is administered by our board of directors directly or upon recommendation of a committee designated by the board of directors, which determines, subject to Israeli law, the grantees of awards and the terms of the grant, including, exercise prices, vesting schedules, acceleration of vesting and the other matters necessary in the administration of the 2014 Plan. The 2014 Plan enables us to issue awards under various tax regimes, including, without limitation, pursuant to Section 102 of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance (New Version) 1961, or the Ordinance, and under Section 3(i) of the Ordinance.

Section 102 of the Ordinance allows employees, directors and officers, who are not controlling shareholders, to receive favorable tax treatment for compensation in the form of shares or options. Section 102 of the Ordinance includes two alternatives for tax treatment involving the issuance of options or shares to a trustee for the benefit of the grantees and also includes an additional alternative for the issuance of options or shares directly to the grantee. Section 102(b)(2) of the Ordinance, which provides the most favorable tax treatment for grantees, permits the issuance to a trustee under the "capital gain track." Note however, that according to Section 102(b)(3) of the Ordinance, if the company granting the shares or options is a publicly traded company or is listed for trading on any stock exchange within a period of 90 days from the date of grant, any difference between the exercise price of the Awards (if any) and the average closing price of the company's shares at the 30 trading days preceding the grant date (when the company is listed on a stock exchange) or 30 trading days following the listing of the company, as applicable, will be taxed as "ordinary income" at the grantee's marginal tax rate. In order to comply with the terms of the capital gain track, all securities granted under a specific plan and subject to the provisions of Section 102 of the Ordinance, as well as the shares issued upon exercise of such securities and other shares received following any realization of rights with respect to such securities, such as share dividends and share splits, must be registered in the name of a trustee selected by the board of directors and held in trust for the benefit of the relevant grantee. The trustee may not release these securities to the relevant grantee before 24 months from the date of grant and deposit of such securities with the trustee. However, under this track, we are not allowed to deduct an expense with respect to the issuance of the options or shares.

The 2014 Plan provides that options granted to our employees, directors and officers who are not controlling shareholders and who are considered Israeli residents may be intended to qualify for special

tax treatment under the “capital gain track” provisions of Section 102(b) of the Ordinance as detailed above. Our Israeli non-employee service providers and controlling shareholders may only be granted options under Section 3(i) of the Ordinance, which does not provide for similar tax benefits.

The options granted under the 2014 Plan are currently fully vested.

Options expiry is determined by the specific option agreement or at the end of an extended period following the termination of the grantee’s employment or service. In the event of the death of a grantee while employed by or performing service for us or a subsidiary, or in the event of termination of a grantee’s employment or services for reasons of disability, the grantee, or in the case of death, his or her legal successor, may exercise options that have vested prior to termination within the twelve (12) month period from the date of disability or death. If a grantee’s employment or service is terminated by reason of retirement in accordance with applicable law, the grantee may exercise his or her vested options within the twelve (12) month period after the date of such retirement. If we terminate a grantee’s employment or service for cause, all of the grantee’s vested and unvested options will expire on the date of termination. If a grantee’s employment or service is terminated for any other reason, the grantee may generally exercise his or her vested options within 90 days of the date of termination.

Options may not be assigned, transferred or given as collateral nor may any right with respect to the options be given to a third party. As long as options and/or shares are held by the Section 102 trustee, all rights of the grantee over the shares may not be transferred, assigned, pledged or mortgaged, except by will or the laws of descent and distribution.

In the event of a merger, acquisition or reorganization of our company, or a sale of all, or substantially all, of our shares or assets or other transaction having a similar effect on us, then without the consent of the option holder, our board of directors or its designated committee, as applicable, may but is not required to (i) cause any outstanding options to be assumed or an equivalent award to be substituted by such successor corporation, or (ii) in case the successor corporation does not assume or substitute the award (a) if provided for in the relevant option agreement – all unvested options of the applicable grantee shall become vested and such grantee shall have the right to exercise such options in connection with such transaction or (b) cancel the options and substitute for any other type of asset or property determined by the board of directors or the committee as fair under the circumstances.

2017 Share Incentive Plan

In January 2017 and February 2017, respectively, our board of directors adopted and our shareholders approved our 2017 Share Incentive Plan, or the 2017 Plan. The 2017 Plan replaced our 2014 Plan. We are no longer granting options under the 2014 Plan because it was superseded by the 2017 Plan, although previously granted awards remain outstanding. As of June 30, 2018, we had options to purchase 1,736,623 ordinary shares outstanding under the 2017 Plan with a weighted-average exercise price of $4.20.

Effective upon the closing of this offering, our 2017 Plan, as then amended, will reserve up to 787,933 ordinary shares for issuance to plan beneficiaries. The 2017 Plan, as then amended, will also contain an “evergreen” provision, which provides for an automatic allotment of ordinary shares to be added every year to the pool of ordinary shares available for grant under the 2017 Plan. Under the evergreen provision, on January 1 of each year (beginning January 1, 2019), the number of ordinary shares available under the 2017 Plan will automatically increase by the lesser of the following: (i) one and one-half percent (1.5%) of our outstanding ordinary shares on the last day of the immediately preceding year; and (ii) an amount determined in advance of January 1 by the board.

The 2017 Plan provides for the grant of awards, including options, restricted shares and RSUs, to the Company’s and affiliates’ directors, employees, officers, consultants, advisors, and any other person whose services are considered valuable to us or our affiliates, to increase their efforts on our and our affiliates’ behalf, and to promote the success of the Company’s business by providing them with opportunities to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company.

The 2017 Plan is administered by a committee designated by the board of directors, which determines, subject to Israeli law, the grantees of awards and the terms of the grant, including, exercise prices, vesting schedules, acceleration of vesting and conditions and restrictions applicable to an award,

as well other matters necessary in the administration of the 2017 Plan. In the event that the Board does not appoint or establish a committee, the 2017 Plan shall be administered by the Board. The 2017 Plan enables us to issue awards under various tax regimes, including, without limitation, pursuant to Section 102 of the Ordinance as discussed under "2014 Israeli Share Option Plan" above, and under Section 3(i) of the Ordinance and Section 422 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code.

The 2017 Plan provides that awards granted to our employees, directors and officers who are not controlling shareholders and who are considered Israeli residents are intended to qualify for special tax treatment under the "capital gain track" provisions of Section 102(b) of the Ordinance as detailed above. Our Israeli non-employee service providers and controlling shareholders may only be granted awards under Section 3(i) of the Ordinance, which does not provide for similar tax benefits.

Awards granted under the 2017 Plan to U.S. residents may qualify as "incentive stock options" within the meaning of Section 422 of the Code, or may be non-qualified. The exercise price for "incentive stock options" must not be less than the fair market value on the date on which an option is granted, or 110% of the fair market value if the option holder holds more than 10% of our share capital.

The vesting schedule of options granted under the 2017 Plan is set forth in each grantee's grant letter.

Awards terminate upon the date set out in the grantee's specific award agreement or at the end of an extended period following the termination of the grantee's employment or service. In the event of the death of a grantee while employed by or performing service for us or an affiliate, or within the three (3) month period after the termination, or in the event of termination of a grantee's employment or services for reasons of disability, the grantee (or his or her estate or legal successor (in the case of death) or the person who acquired legal rights to exercise such awards (in the case of death or disability)), may exercise awards that have vested prior to termination within a period of one (1) year from the date of disability or death but in any event no later than the expiration date of the awards. If a grantee's employment or service is terminated by reason of retirement in accordance with applicable law, the grantee may exercise his or her vested awards within the three (3) month period after the date of such retirement. If we terminate a grantee's employment or service for cause, all of the grantee's vested and unvested awards will expire on the date of termination. If a grantee's employment or service is terminated for any other reason, all unvested awards shall expire and the grantee may exercise his or her vested awards within three (3) months after the date of termination. Any expired or unvested awards return to the pool and become available for reissuance.

Options may not be assigned or transferred other than by will or laws of descent, unless otherwise determined by the committee.

In the event of a merger or consolidation of our company, or a sale of all, or substantially all, of our shares or assets or other transaction having a similar effect on us, or liquidation or dissolution, or such other transaction or circumstances that the Board determines to be a relevant transaction, then without the consent of the grantee, our board of directors or its designated committee, as applicable, may but is not required to (i) cause any outstanding award to be assumed or substituted by such successor corporation, or (ii) regardless of whether or not the successor corporation assumes or substitutes the award (a) provide the grantee with the option to exercise the award as to all or part of the shares, and may provide for an acceleration of vesting of unvested awards, or (b) cancel the award and pay in cash, shares of the company, the acquirer or other corporation which is a party to such transaction or other property as determined by the board of directors or the committee as fair in the circumstances. Notwithstanding the foregoing, our board of directors or its designated committee may upon such event amend, modify or terminate the terms of any award as the board of directors or the committee shall deem, in good faith, appropriate.

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of June 30, 2018 by:

- each person, or group of affiliated persons, known to us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our outstanding ordinary shares;
- each of our directors and executive officers; and
- all of our directors and executive officers as a group.

The beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and generally includes any shares over which a person exercises sole or shared voting or investment power, or the right to receive the economic benefit of ownership. For purposes of the table below, we deem ordinary shares issuable pursuant to options that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of June 30, 2018 to be outstanding and to be beneficially owned by the person holding the options 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.

The percentage of shares beneficially owned has been computed on the basis of ordinary shares outstanding as of June 30, 2018, which reflects the conversion of all of our preferred shares into ordinary shares.

As of June 30, 2018 and based on their reported registered office, five of our shareholders were U.S. persons, holding in aggregate approximately 1.08% of our outstanding ordinary shares immediately prior to this offering. We have also set forth below information known to us regarding any significant change in the percentage ownership of our ordinary shares by any major shareholders during the past three years. Except where otherwise indicated, we believe, based on information furnished to us by such owners, that the beneficial owners of the ordinary shares listed below have sole investment and voting power with respect to such shares.

Following the closing of this offering, all of our shareholders, including the shareholders listed below, will have the same voting rights attached to their ordinary shares, and neither our principal shareholders nor our directors and executive officers will have different or special voting rights with respect to their ordinary shares. See “Description of Share Capital — Voting Rights.” A description of any material relationship that our principal shareholders have had with us or any of our predecessors or affiliates within the past three years is included under “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.”

Upon the closing of this offering, our outstanding Series F-1 preferred shares will automatically convert into a number of our ordinary shares determined in part by the initial public offering price of our ordinary shares in this offering, and warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares will become exercisable for our ordinary shares, with their exercise price per share determined in part by the initial public offering price of our ordinary shares in this offering. Assuming an initial public offering price of $14.00 per ordinary share, the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, upon the closing of this offering our Series F-1 preferred shares will automatically convert into an aggregate of 4,274,363 ordinary shares and warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares will become exercisable for an aggregate of 2,564,619 ordinary shares. A $1.00, $2.00, $3.00 or $4.00 decrease in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per share would increase the number of ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion of our Series F-1 preferred shares to 4,434,064 ordinary shares, 4,803,570 ordinary shares, 5,240,258 ordinary shares or 5,764,284 ordinary shares, respectively, and would result in the issuance of additional warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares becoming exercisable for 95,821 ordinary shares, 317,524 ordinary shares, 579,537 ordinary shares or 893,593 ordinary shares, respectively, at exercise prices per share of $10.92, $10.08, $9.24 and $8.40, respectively. However, an increase in the assumed initial public offering price of $14.00 per share would not decrease the number of ordinary shares issuable upon the conversion of our series F-1 preferred shares or the number of ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of warrants to purchase our Series F-2 preferred shares.

Certain existing shareholders of the Company and their affiliates, including Novartis Pharma A.G., have indicated an interest in purchasing approximately $30.0 million of the ordinary shares offered in this

offering. However, because indications of interest are not binding agreements or commitments to purchase, these investors may determine to purchase fewer ordinary shares than they have indicated or not to purchase any ordinary shares in this offering.

Unless otherwise noted below, the address of each shareholder, director and executive officer is c/o Gamida Cell Ltd., 5 Nahum Heftsadie St., Givaat Shaul, Jerusalem 91340, Israel.

	No. of Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to this Offering[1]	Percentage Owned Before this Offering[2]	Percentage Owned After this Offering[3]
Holders of more than 5% of our voting securities:			
Novartis Pharma AG[4]	3,336,921	21.6%	17.6%
Clal Biotechnology Industries Ltd.[5]	2,789,669	18.6%	15.0%
Elbit Cord Blood Limited Partnership[6]	2,665,501	17.9%	14.4%
Shavit Capital Funds[7]	2,019,067	12.9%	10.5%
Israel HealthCare Ventures 2 LP Incorporated (IHCV II)[8]	1,762,051	11.8%	9.5%
Smartmix Limited[9]	1,694,915	10.9%	8.9%
Directors and executive officers who are not 5% holders:			
Dr. Julian Adams	*	*	*
Shai Lankry	*	*	*
Josh Hamermesh	*	*	*
Tzvi Palash	*	*	
Tony Peled[10]	332,499	2.2%	1.8%
Dr. Ronit Simantov	*	*	*
Robert I. Blum	*	*	*
Ofer Gonen	*	*	*
Boaz Lifshitz	*	*	*
Kenneth I. Moch	*	*	*
Michael S. Perry	*	*	*
Roger Kornberg	*	*	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (12 persons)[11]	482,643	3.1%	2.5%

* Indicates beneficial ownership of less than 1% of the total ordinary shares outstanding.

(1) The percentages shown are based on 14,913,672 ordinary shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2018.

(2) Includes warrants to purchase ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants to purchase preferred shares and the automatic conversion thereof into ordinary shares, exercisable within 60 days as of June 30, 2018.

(3) Does not include warrants to purchase ordinary shares exercisable within 60 days as of June 30, 2018, which will expire immediately prior to the closing of this offering or ordinary shares purchased in this offering.

(4) Consist of 2,828,446 ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of preferred shares and 508,475 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants to purchase preferred shares and the automatic conversion thereof into ordinary shares held by Novartis AG. The principal address of Novartis AG is Lichtstrasse 35 4056 Basel, Switzerland.

(5) Consists of: (i) 1,326,528 ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of preferred shares and 95,339 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants to purchase preferred shares and the automatic conversion thereof into ordinary shares held by Clal Biotechnology Industries Ltd., or CBI; and (ii) 1,367,802 ordinary shares ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of preferred shares held by Bio Medical Investment (1997) Ltd., or Bio Medical, a wholly owned subsidiary of CBI. Clal Industries Ltd. owns 47% of the outstanding shares of, and controls, CBI. Clal Industries Ltd. is wholly owned by Access AI Ltd., which is owned by AI Diversified Holdings S.à r.l., which is owned by AI Diversified Parent S.à r.l., which is owned by AI Diversified Holdings Limited (“AIDH Limited”). AIDH Limited is controlled by AI SMS L.P (“AI SMS”). Access Industries Holdings LLC (“AIH”) owns a majority of the equity of AI SMS, and Access Industries, LLC (“LLC”), holds a majority of the outstanding voting interests in AIH. Access Industries Management, LLC (“AIM”) controls LLC and AIH, and Len Blavatnik controls AIM. Access Industries Management, LLC (“AIM LLC”) controls AIH LLC and Len Blavatnik controls AIM LLC. The address of each of Clal Industries Ltd., CBI and Bio Medical is the Triangular Tower, 3 Azrieli Center, Tel Aviv 67023, Israel and the address of each of foregoing other than Bio Medical, CBI, and Clal Industries Ltd. is 730 Fifth Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10019.

(6) Consist of 2,665,501 ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of preferred shares held by Elbit Cord Blood Limited Partnership ("ECB"). The controlling interest holder of ECB is Elbit Medical Technologies Ltd. The controlling shareholder of Elbit Medical Technologies Ltd. is Elbit Imaging Ltd. The principal address of each of the foregoing is 3 Shimshon, Olympia A Tower, Petach Tikva, Israel.

(7) Consists of (i) 557,990 ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of preferred shares and 334,794 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants to purchase preferred shares and the automatic conversion thereof into ordinary shares held by Shavit Capital Fund III (US), L.P. (ii) 77,603 ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of preferred shares and 46,562 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants to purchase preferred shares and the automatic conversion thereof into ordinary shares held by Shavit Capital Fund 3 (Israel), L.P., (iii) 275,916 ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of preferred shares and 165,550 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants to purchase preferred shares and the automatic conversion thereof into ordinary shares held by Shavit Capital Fund IV (US), L.P., (iv) 147,812 ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of preferred shares and 88,687 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants to purchase preferred shares and the automatic conversion thereof into ordinary shares held by Shavit Capital Fund 4 (Israel), L.P., (v) 42,375 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants to purchase preferred shares and the automatic conversion thereof into ordinary shares held by Mr. Gary Libler, and (vi) 169,491 ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of preferred shares and 112,287 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants to purchase preferred shares and the automatic conversion thereof into ordinary shares held by Shavit Capital Fund III (US), L.P as a proxy holder of such shareholders. The general partner of Shavit Capital Fund III (US), L.P. and Shavit Capital Fund 3 (Israel), L.P. is Shavit Capital Fund 3 GP, L.P., which is managed by Shavit Capital Management 3 (GP) Ltd. in its capacity as the general partner. The general partner of Shavit Capital Fund VI (US), L.P. and Shavit Capital Fund 4 (Israel), L.P. is Shavit Capital Fund 4 GP, L.P., which is managed by Shavit Capital Management 4 (GP) Ltd. in its capacity as the general partner. The controlling shareholder of Shavit Capital Management 3 (GP) Ltd. and Shavit Capital Management 4 (GP) Ltd. is Rosigal Consultancy and Investments Ltd., or Rosigal. The controlling shareholder of Rosigal is Gary Leibler. The address of each of foregoing other than Rosigal and Gary Leibler is Jerusalem Technology Park, Building 1B, Box 70, Malha, Jerusalem, 96951 Israel. The address of each of Rosigal and Gary Leibler is 4a Gidon Street, Jerusalem 9350604 Israel.

(8) Consists of 1,698,492 ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of preferred shares and warrants to purchase up to 63,559 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants to purchase preferred shares and the automatic conversion thereof into ordinary shares held by Israel HealthCare Ventures 2 LP Incorporated (IHCV II) ("IHCV 2"). The general partner of IHCV2 is IHCV2 General Partner Limited, which is controlled by its directors Fort Limited and Elton Limited. The controlling shareholder of Fort Limited and Elton Limited is Fort Management Services Limited. The controlling shareholder of Fort Management Services Limited is Mr. Jos Ensink. The address of each of the foregoing is Bordage House, Le Bordage, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 1BU.

(9) Consists of 1,059,322 ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of preferred shares and 635,593 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants to purchase preferred shares and the automatic conversion thereof into ordinary shares held by SMARTMIX LIMITED. The controlling shareholder of SMARTMIX LIMITED is VMS Investment Fund II, L.P. VMS Investment Fund II, L.P. is managed by VMS Investment Management GP II Limited in its capacity as the general partner. The controlling shareholder of VMS Investment Management GP II Limited is VMS Investment Management Inc. The controlling shareholder of VMS Investment Management Inc. is VMS Financial Services Group Limited. The controlling shareholder of VMS Financial Services Group Limited is VMS Holdings Limited. The controlling shareholder of VMS Holdings Limited is MAK Siu Hang Viola. The address of each of foregoing other than VMS Investment Fund II, L.P., VMS Investment Management GP II Limited and MAK Siu Hang Viola is Vistra Corporate Services Centre, Wickhams Cay II, Road Town, Tortola, VG1110, British Virgin Islands. The address of each of VMS Investment Fund II, L.P. and VMS Investment Management GP II Limited is 4th Floor, Harbour Place, 103 South Church Street, P.O. Box 10240, Grand Cayman KY1-1002, Cayman Islands. The address of MAK Siu Hang Viola is 4/F, No. 24 Belleview Drive, Repulse Bay Garden, Hong Kong.

(10) Consists of 23,600 ordinary shares and options to purchase 308,899 ordinary shares, which are currently exercisable or will become exercisable within 60 days of June 30, 2018.

(11) Consists of 23,600 ordinary shares and options to purchase 459,043 ordinary shares, which are currently exercisable or will become exercisable within 60 days of June 30, 2018.

Record Holders

As of June 30, 2018, there were 58 holders of record of our ordinary shares.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Our policy is to enter into transactions with related parties on terms that, on the whole, are no more favorable, or no less favorable than those available from unaffiliated third parties. Based on our experience in the business sectors in which we operate and the terms of our transactions with unaffiliated third parties, we believe that all of the transactions described below met this policy standard at the time they occurred. The following is a description of material transactions, or series of related material transactions since May 1, 2015, to which we were or will be a party and in which the other parties included or will include our directors, executive officers, holders of more than 5% of our voting securities or any member of the immediate family of any of the foregoing persons.

Agreements with Shareholders

Investors' Rights Agreement

We are party to an investors' rights agreement, dated July 3, 2017, or the Investors' Rights Agreement, with certain of our shareholders. The Investors' Rights Agreement provides that certain holders of our shares and the holders of our Series F Preferred Shares have the right to demand, 180 days following the consummation of this offering that we file a registration statement or request that their ordinary shares be covered by a registration statement that we are otherwise filing. The rights of any shareholder who is a party to the Investors' Rights Agreement to request registration or inclusion of registrable securities in any registration pursuant hereunder shall terminate when all such shareholder's registrable securities could be sold without restriction pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act. The Investors' Rights Agreement also includes certain information rights, which will terminate upon the completion of this offering. The registration rights are described in more detail under "Description of Share Capital—Registration Rights."

Series F-1 Preferred Share Purchase Agreements

In June 2017, pursuant to that certain Series F Preferred Share Purchase Agreement, we issued to investors a total of 4,274,363 Series F-1 Preferred Shares and warrants to purchase up to 2,564,619 Series F-2 Preferred Shares for an aggregate investment amount of $40,350,000. Under the Series F Preferred Share purchase Agreement we issued to Novartis a total of 847,458 Series F-1 Preferred Shares and warrants to purchase 508,475 Series F-2 Preferred Shares for an aggregate investment amount of $8,000,000, to Israel HealthCare Ventures 2 LP Incorporated a total of 105,898 Series F-1 Preferred Shares and warrants to purchase 63,559 Series F-2 Preferred Shares for an aggregate investment amount of $1,000,000, to Smartmix Limited, a total of 1,059,322 Series F-1 Preferred Shares and warrants to purchase 635,593 Series F-2 Preferred Shares for an aggregate investment amount of $10,000,000, to Shavit Capital Funds a total of 1,059,321 Series F-1 Preferred Shares and warrants to purchase 635,593 Series F-2 Preferred Shares for an aggregate investment amount of $10,000,000, and to Clal Biotechnology Industries Ltd. a total of 158,898 Series F-1 Preferred Shares and warrants to purchase 95,339 Series F-2 Preferred Shares for an aggregate investment amount of $1,500,000.

Information Rights Agreements

We are entering into information rights agreements, effective upon the closing, with certain of our principal shareholders, Clal Biotechnology Industries Ltd. and Elbit Cord Blood Limited Partnership, respectively. The information rights agreements provide the respective counterparty with rights to receive our annual and quarterly financial statements, auditor consent letters and valuation reports, and other information reasonably required by such counterparty to enable it to prepare its financial statements. The information rights agreements also require that the Company provide the respective counterparty with information material to the Company and mandated to be disclosed by the requirements applicable to such counterparty, as well as certain other material information of the Company. The information rights agreements contain customary confidentiality provisions and terminate when the respective counterparty, and any company that controls such counterparty, is no longer required to issue public reports pursuant to the Israeli Securities Law or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Novartis Investment Agreements

In October 2015, following the execution of an investment agreement, we issued a total of 286,396 Series C Preferred Shares to Novartis Pharma A.G. for an aggregate investment amount of $5,000,000.

In addition, pursuant to the agreement we granted Novartis the right to appoint a non-voting observer to our board of directors subject to them holding at least four percent (4%) of the issued and outstanding share capital of the Company.

Participation in the Offering

Certain existing shareholders and their affiliates, including Novartis Pharma A.G., have indicated an interest in purchasing approximately $30.0 million of the ordinary shares offered in this offering. However, because indications of interest are not binding agreements or commitments to purchase, these investors may determine to purchase fewer ordinary shares than they have indicated or not to purchase any ordinary shares in this offering.

Agreements and Arrangements with Directors and Executive Officers

Chairman Letter Agreement

We have entered into a chairman letter agreement with Mr. Robert I. Blum, the chairman of our board of directors, dated September 13, 2018. This agreement sets forth Mr. Blum's entitlement to receive an annual fixed cash fee of $50,000 plus value-added tax, or VAT, if applicable, an initial grant of 30,000 options to purchase ordinary shares of the Company upon the closing of this offering or the four month anniversary of the agreement and annual grants thereafter of 15,000 options to purchase ordinary shares of the Company. The agreement also contains customary provisions regarding non-competition, confidentiality of information and assignment of inventions. However, the enforceability of the non-competition provisions may be limited under applicable law.

Executive Director Agreement

We entered into a letter agreement with Dr. Julian Adams, our director and chief executive officer, dated January 7, 2017, as amended on November 20, 2017. The agreement contains customary provisions regarding non-competition, confidentiality of information and assignment of inventions. However, the enforceability of the non-competition provisions may be limited under applicable law.

Director Letter Agreements

We have entered into written board member letter agreements with each of our directors. These agreements set forth the directors entitlement to receive an annual fixed cash fee equal to $50,000 plus value added tax, if applicable, and annual grants of equity-based compensation. These agreements also contain customary provisions regarding non-competition, confidentiality of information and assignment of inventions. However, the enforceability of the non-competition provisions may be limited under applicable law.

Commencing upon the closing of this offering, each of the Company's non-executive directors shall be entitled to the following payments, which shall be paid in arrears, in quarterly installments: (i) an annual fee of $40,000 plus VAT, if applicable, (ii) for each committee membership an additional annual fee of $10,000 plus VAT, if applicable, (iii) for chairmanship of the board of directors an additional annual fee of $10,000 plus VAT, if applicable, and (iv) for each chairmanship of a committee of the board of directors an additional annual fee of $5,000 plus VAT, if applicable. In addition, each of the Company's non-executive directors, other than the chairman of the board of directors, shall be entitled to receive an annual grant of options to purchase 10,000 ordinary shares of the Company, and the chairman of the board of directors shall be entitled to receive an annual grant of options to purchase 15,000 ordinary shares of the Company.

Executive Officers Employment Agreements

We have entered into written employment agreements with each of our executive officers. These agreements provide for notice periods of varying duration for termination of the agreement by us or by the relevant executive officer, during which time the executive officer will continue to receive base salary and benefits (except for the accrual of vacation days). These agreements also contain customary provisions regarding non-competition, confidentiality of information and assignment of inventions. However, the enforceability of the non-competition provisions may be limited under applicable law.

Options

Since our inception we have granted options to purchase our ordinary shares and Ordinary C shares to our officers and certain of our directors. Such option agreements may contain acceleration provisions upon certain merger, acquisition, or change of control transactions. We describe our option plans under “Management—Share Incentive Plans”. “ If the relationship between us and an executive officer or a director is terminated, except for cause (as defined in the option plans), all options that are vested will generally remain exercisable for ninety days after such termination.

Indemnification Agreements

Our amended and restated articles of association permit us to exculpate, indemnify and insure each of our directors and office holders to the fullest extent permitted by Israeli law. We have entered into indemnification agreements with each of our directors and executive officers, undertaking to indemnify them to the fullest extent permitted by Israeli law, including with respect to liabilities resulting from a public offering of our shares, to the extent that these liabilities are not covered by insurance. We have also obtained directors and officers insurance for each of our executive officers and directors. For further information, see “Management—Exculpation, Insurance and Indemnification of Directors and Officers.”

DESCRIPTION OF SHARE CAPITAL

The following description of our share capital and provisions of our amended and restated articles of association which will be effective upon the completion of this offering are summaries and do not purport to be complete.

General

Upon the closing of this offering, our authorized share capital will consist of 100,000,000 ordinary shares, par value NIS 0.01 per share, of which 18,485,101 will be issued and outstanding (assuming that the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ordinary shares).

All of our outstanding ordinary shares are validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable. Our ordinary shares are not redeemable and do not have any preemptive rights.

Registration Number and Purposes of the Company

We are registered with the Israeli Registrar of Companies. Our registration number is 51-260120-4. Our purpose as set forth in our amended and restated articles of association to be effective upon completion of this offering is to engage in any lawful act or activity.

Voting Rights and Conversion

All ordinary shares will have identical voting and other rights in all respects.

Transfer of shares

Our fully paid ordinary shares are issued in registered form and may be freely transferred under our amended and restated articles of association to be effective upon completion of this offering, unless the transfer is restricted or prohibited by another instrument, applicable law or the rules of a stock exchange on which the shares are listed for trade. The ownership or voting of our ordinary shares by non-residents of Israel is not restricted in any way by our amended and restated 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.

Election of directors

Under our amended and restated articles of association to be effective upon completion of this offering, our board of directors must consist of not less than 5 but no more than 11 directors. Pursuant to our amended and restated articles of association, each of our directors will be appointed by a simple majority vote of holders of our voting shares, participating and voting at an annual general meeting of our shareholders. In addition, our directors are divided into three classes, one class being elected each year at the annual general meeting of our shareholders, and serve on our board of directors until they are removed by a vote of 60% of the total voting power of our shareholders at a general meeting of our shareholders or upon the occurrence of certain events, in accordance with the Israeli Companies Law and our amended and restated articles of association. In addition, our amended and restated articles of association allow our board of directors to fill vacancies on the board of directors or to appoint new directors up to the maximum number of directors permitted under our amended and restated articles of association. Such directors serve for a term of office equal to the remaining period of the term of office of the directors(s) whose office(s) have been vacated or in the case of new directors, for a term of office according to the class to which such director was assigned upon appointment.

Dividend and Liquidation Rights

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 the company's articles of association provide otherwise. Our amended and restated 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, the distribution amount is limited to the greater of retained earnings or earnings generated over the previous two years, according to our then last reviewed or audited financial statements, provided that the end of the period to which the financial statements relate is not more than six months prior to the date of the distribution. If we do not meet such criteria, then we may distribute dividends only with court approval. In each case, we are only permitted to distribute a dividend if our board of directors and the court, if applicable, determines that there is no reasonable concern that payment of the dividend will prevent us from satisfying our existing and foreseeable obligations as they become due.

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.

Exchange Controls

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

Shareholder meetings

Under Israeli law, we are required to hold an annual general meeting of our shareholders once every calendar year that must be held 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 in our amended and restated articles of association as special general meetings. Our board of directors may call special general 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 provides that our board of directors is required to convene a special general meeting upon the written request of (i) any two or more of our directors or one-quarter or more of the members of our board of directors or (ii) one or more shareholders holding, in the aggregate, either (a) 5% or more of our outstanding issued shares and 1% or more of our outstanding voting power or (b) 5% or more 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 generally be between four and 21 days prior to the date of the meeting, and in certain circumstances, between four and 40 days prior to the date of the meeting. Furthermore, the Israeli Companies Law requires 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 external directors;
- approval of certain related party transactions;
- 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 general meeting or special general meeting be provided to shareholders 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. Under the Israeli Companies Law and our amended and restated articles of association, shareholders are not permitted to take action by way of written consent in lieu of a meeting.

Voting rights

Quorum

Pursuant to our amended and restated 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. 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 shall be adjourned either to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, to such day and at such time and place as indicated in the notice to such meeting, or to such day and at such time and place as the chairperson of the meeting shall determine. At the reconvened meeting, any number of shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum, unless a meeting was called pursuant to a request by our shareholders, in which case the quorum required is one or more shareholders, present in person or by proxy and holding the number of shares required to call the meeting as described under "—Shareholder Meetings."

Vote Requirements

Our amended and restated articles of association provide that all resolutions of our shareholders require a simple majority vote, unless otherwise required by the Israeli Companies Law or by our amended and restated articles of association. Under the Israeli Companies Law, each of (i) the approval of an extraordinary transaction with a controlling shareholder, (ii) the terms of employment or other engagement of the controlling shareholder of the company or such controlling shareholder's relative (even if such terms are not extraordinary) requires the approval described above under "Management—Fiduciary duties and approval of specified related party transactions under Israeli law— Disclosure of personal interests of a controlling shareholder and approval of transactions" and (iii) approval of certain compensation-related matters require the approval described above under "—Board of directors and officers—Compensation Committee." Under our amended and restated articles of association, the alteration of the rights, privileges, preferences or obligations of any class of our shares requires a simple majority of the class so affected (or such other percentage of the relevant class that may be set forth in the governing documents relevant to such class), in addition to the ordinary majority vote of all classes of shares voting together as a single class at a shareholder meeting. Our amended and restated articles of association also provide that the removal of any director from office or the amendment of the provisions relating to our staggered board requires the vote of 60% of the total voting power of our shareholders. Another exception to the simple majority vote requirement is a resolution for the voluntary winding up, or an approval of a scheme of arrangement or reorganization, of the company pursuant to Section 350 of the Israeli Companies Law, which requires the approval of holders of 75% of the voting rights represented at the meeting and voting on the resolution.

Access to corporate records

Under the Companies Law, all shareholders generally have the right to review minutes of our general meetings, our shareholder register, including with respect to material shareholders, our articles of association, our financial statements, other documents as provided in the Companies Law, and any document we are required by law to file publicly with the Israeli Companies Registrar or the Israeli Securities Authority. Any shareholder who specifies the purpose of its request may request to review any document in our possession that relates to any action or transaction with a related party which requires shareholder approval under the 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 impair our interests.

Registration Rights

We have entered into the Investors' Rights Agreement with certain of our shareholders. Upon the closing of this offering, the holders of a total of 14,223,774 shares of our ordinary shares, will have the right to require us to register these shares under the Securities Act under specified circumstances and will have incidental registration rights as described below. After registration pursuant to these rights, these shares will become freely tradable without restriction under the Securities Act.

Demand Registration Rights

Beginning 180 days after the date of this prospectus, subject to any lock-up agreement entered into with the underwriters of this offering, (1) holders of a majority of the registrable securities under the Investors' Rights Agreement or (2) holders of registrable securities then outstanding and constituting the Special F Majority, as defined under the articles of association in effect immediately prior to this offering, may request, subject to certain exceptions, that we file a registration statement on Form F-1. Upon receipt of such registration request, we are obligated to use our reasonable commercial efforts to file the registration statement as soon as practicable, and in any event within sixty (60) days after the date such request is given by the initiating shareholders.

We have the right not to effect such filing during the period that is within 180 days after we have filed another such registration statement or completed certain other registered offerings or if we intend to file a registration statement for our own account within 90 days. We are not obligated to file more than three registration statements on Form F-1 pursuant to these demand provisions. Any other holder of registrable securities has the right to include its registrable securities in an underwritten registration pursuant to a demand registration.

Shelf Registration Rights

If we become eligible to register any of our shares on Form F-3, (1) holders of at least 25% of the registrable securities under the Investors' Rights Agreement or (2) holders of registrable securities then outstanding and constituting the Special F Majority, as defined under the articles of association in effect immediately prior to this offering, may, subject to certain limitation, request that we file a shelf registration statement for an offering to be made on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act registering the resale from time to time by holders of registrable securities. In such event, we are required to give written notice of such request to all holders of registrable securities, who may elect to join in such request. Subsequently, upon receipt of such registration request, we are obligated to use our reasonable commercial efforts to file the registration statement as soon as practicable, and in any event within 45 days after the date such request is given. We are required to effect only one shelf registration statement. We are not required to effect any underwritten offering within 90 days of another underwritten offering.

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 or that of a certain class of shares is required by the Companies Law to make a tender offer to all of the company's shareholders or the shareholders who holds shares of the same class for the purchase of all of the issued and outstanding shares of the company or of the same class, as applicable.

If the shareholders who do not respond to or accept the offer hold less than 5% of the issued and outstanding share capital of the company or of the applicable class of the shares, 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 it, which condition shall not apply if offerees holding less than 2% of the company's issued and outstanding share capital failed to approve such tender offer).

Upon a successful completion of such a full tender offer, any shareholder that was an offeree in such tender offer, whether the shareholder accepted the tender offer or not, may, within six months from the date of acceptance of the tender offer, petition the Israeli court to determine whether the tender offer was for less than fair value and that the fair value should be paid as determined by the court unless the acquirer stipulated that a shareholder that accepts the offer may not seek appraisal rights. If the shareholders who did not respond or accept the tender offer hold at least 5% of the issued and outstanding share capital of the company or of the applicable class, or the shareholders who did not

accept the tender offer hold 2% 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 the company's issued and outstanding share capital or of the applicable class from shareholders who accepted the tender offer.

Special tender offer

The 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 at least 25% of the voting rights in the company. This rule does not apply if there is already another holder of at least 25% of the voting rights in the company. Similarly, the 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 more than 45% of the voting rights in the company, if there is no other shareholder of the company who holds more than 45% of the voting rights in the company.

These requirements do not apply if the acquisition (i) occurs in the context of a private placement, provided that the general meeting approved the acquisition as a private offering whose purpose is to give the acquirer at least 25% of the voting rights in the company if there is no person who holds at least 25% of the voting rights in the company, or as a private offering whose purpose is to give the acquirer 45% of the voting rights in the company, if there is no person who holds 45% of the voting rights in the company, (ii) was from a shareholder holding at least 25% of the voting rights in the company and resulted in the acquirer becoming a holder of at least 25% of the voting rights in the company, or (iii) was from a holder of more than 45% of the voting rights in the company and resulted in the acquirer becoming a holder of more than 45% of the voting rights in the company.

The special tender offer may be consummated only if (i) at least 5% of the voting power attached to the company's outstanding shares will be acquired by the offeror and (ii) the special tender offer is accepted by a majority of the votes of those offerees who gave notice of their position in respect of the offer, excluding the votes of a holder of control in the offeror, a person who has personal interest in acceptance of the special tender offer, holders of 25% or more of the voting rights in the company or anyone on their behalf, including their relatives and entities controlled by them.

In the event that a special tender offer is made, a company's board of directors is required to express its opinion on the advisability of the offer, or shall abstain from expressing any opinion if it is unable to do so, provided that it gives the reasons for its abstention. In addition, the board of directors must disclose any personal interest each member of the board of directors has in the offer or stems therefrom. An office holder in a target company who, in his or her capacity as an office holder, performs an action the purpose of which is to cause the failure of an existing or foreseeable special tender offer or is to impair the chances of its acceptance, is liable to the potential purchaser and shareholders for damages resulting from his or her acts, unless such office holder acted in good faith and had reasonable grounds to believe he or she was acting for the benefit of the company. However, office holders of the target company may negotiate with the potential purchaser in order to improve the terms of the special tender offer, and may further negotiate with third parties in order to obtain a competing offer.

If a special tender offer was accepted by a majority of the shareholders who announced their stand on such offer, then shareholders who did not respond to the special tender offer or had objected to the offer may accept the offer within four days of the last day set for the acceptance of the offer.

In the event that 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 shall refrain from making a subsequent tender offer for the purchase of shares of the target company and cannot execute 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 Companies Law permits merger transactions if approved by each party's board of directors and, unless certain requirements described under the Companies Law are met, a majority of each party's

shareholders and, in the case of the target company, a majority vote of each class of its shares, voted on the proposed merger at a shareholders meeting. The board of directors of a merging company is required pursuant to the Companies Law to discuss and determine whether in its opinion there exists a reasonable concern that as a result of a proposed merger, the surviving company will not be able to satisfy its obligations towards its creditors, such determination taking into account the financial status of the merging companies. If the board of directors has determined that such a concern exists, it may not approve a proposed merger. Following the approval of the board of directors of each of the merging companies, the boards of directors must jointly prepare a merger proposal for submission to the Israeli Registrar of Companies.

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. In addition, if the non-surviving entity of the merger has more than one class of shares, the merger must be approved by each class of shareholders. 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. Pursuant to the Companies Law, if a merger is with a company's controlling shareholder or if the controlling shareholder has a personal interest in the merger, then the merger is instead subject to the same special majority approval that governs all extraordinary transactions with controlling shareholders (as described above under "Board Practices — Fiduciary duties and approval of specified related party transactions under Israeli law.").

Under the Companies Law, each merging company must send a copy of the proposed merger plan to its secured creditors. Unsecured creditors are entitled to receive notice of the merger pursuant to regulations promulgated under the Companies Law. 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 the target company. The court 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 with the Israeli Registrar of Companies and 30 days from the date that shareholder approval of both merging companies was obtained.

Anti-takeover 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 with respect to voting, distributions or other matters and shares having preemptive rights. As of the closing of this offering, no preferred shares will be authorized under our amended and restated articles of association. In the future, if we do authorize, create and issue a specific class of preferred shares, such class of shares, depending on the specific rights that may be attached to it, may have the ability to frustrate or prevent a takeover or otherwise prevent our shareholders from realizing a potential premium over the market value of their ordinary shares. The authorization and designation of a class of preferred shares will require an amendment to our amended and restated articles of association, which requires the prior approval of the holders of a majority of the voting power attaching to our issued and outstanding shares at a general meeting. The convening of the meeting, the shareholders entitled to participate and the majority vote required to be obtained at such a meeting will be subject to the requirements set forth in the Israeli Companies Law as described above in "—Voting Rights." In addition, as disclosed under "—Election of directors" we will have a classified board structure upon completion of this offering, which will effectively limit the ability of any investor or potential investor or group of investors or potential investors to gain control of our board of directors.

Borrowing Powers

Pursuant to 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, 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 Israeli 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, require the approval of both our board of directors and an Israeli court.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for our ordinary shares is Broadridge Corporate Issuer Solutions, Inc. Its address is 1717 Arch St., Suite 1300, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, and its telephone number is (215) 553-5400.

Listing

We have applied to have our ordinary shares listed on The Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol “GMDA.”

SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE

Prior to this offering, no public market existed for our ordinary shares. Sales of substantial amounts of our ordinary shares following this offering, or the perception that these sales could occur, could adversely affect prevailing market prices of our ordinary shares and could impair our future ability to obtain capital, especially through an offering of equity securities. Assuming that the underwriters do not exercise in full their option to purchase additional ordinary shares with respect to this offering and assuming no exercise of options outstanding following this offering, we will have an aggregate of 18,485,101 ordinary shares outstanding upon the closing of this offering. Of these shares, the ordinary shares sold in this offering will be freely tradable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act, unless purchased by "affiliates" (as that term is defined under Rule 144 of the Securities Act, or Rule 144), who may sell only the volume of shares described below and whose sales would be subject to additional restrictions described below.

The remaining ordinary shares will be held by our existing shareholders and will be deemed to be "restricted securities" under Rule 144. Subject to certain contractual restrictions, including the lock-up agreements described below, restricted securities may only be sold in the public market pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act or pursuant to an exemption from registration under Rule 144 under the Securities Act. These rules are summarized below. Sales of these shares in the public market after the restrictions under the lock-up agreements lapse, or the perception that those sales may occur, could cause the prevailing market price of our ordinary shares to decrease or to be lower than it might be in the absence of those sales or perceptions.

Eligibility of Restricted Shares for Sale in the Public Market

The following indicates approximately when the ordinary shares that are not being sold in this offering, but which will be outstanding at the time at which this offering is complete, will be eligible for sale into the public market under the provisions of Rule 144 (but subject to the further contractual restrictions arising under the lock-up agreements described below):

- with respect to non-affiliates of our company who hold an aggregate of 5,472,983 ordinary shares, following the expiration of a non-affiliate's six-month holding period and subject to our compliance with the current public information requirements under Rule 144; and
- with respect to affiliates of our company who hold an aggregate of 9,440,689 ordinary shares, following the expiration of an affiliate's six-month holding period and subject to our compliance with the current public information requirements under Rule 144, and subject to the volume, manner of sale and other limitations under Rule 144 applicable to securities held by affiliates.

Lock-Up Agreements

We, all of our directors and executive officers and holders that own over 1% of our ordinary shares on a fully-diluted basis have signed lock-up agreements. Pursuant to such lock-up agreements, such persons have agreed, subject to certain exceptions, not to sell or otherwise dispose of ordinary shares or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for ordinary shares for a period of 180 days after the date of this prospectus without the prior written consent of BMO Capital Markets Corp. and RBC Capital Markets, LLC. BMO Capital Markets Corp. and RBC Capital Markets, LLC may, in their sole discretion, at any time, release all or any portion of the ordinary shares from the restrictions in any such agreement.

Rule 144

Shares Held for Six Months

In general, under Rule 144 as currently in effect, and subject to the terms of any lock-up agreement, commencing 90 days after the closing of this offering, a person (or persons whose shares are aggregated), including an affiliate, who has beneficially owned our ordinary shares for six months or more, including the holding period of any prior owner other than one of our affiliates (*i.e.*, commencing when the shares were acquired from our company or from an affiliate of our company as restricted securities), is entitled to sell our shares, subject to the availability of current public information about us. In

the case of an affiliate shareholder, the right to sell is also subject to the fulfillment of certain additional conditions, including manner of sale provisions and notice requirements, and to a volume limitation that limits the number of shares to be sold thereby, within any three-month period, to the greater of:

- 1% of the number of ordinary shares then outstanding; or
- the average weekly trading volume of our ordinary shares on The Nasdaq Global Market during the four calendar weeks preceding the filing of a notice on Form 144 with respect to the sale.

The six month holding period of Rule 144 does not apply to sales of unrestricted securities. Accordingly, persons who hold unrestricted securities may sell them under the requirements of Rule 144 described above without regard to the six-month holding period, even if they were considered our affiliates at the time of the sale or at any time during the ninety days preceding such date.

Shares Held by Non-Affiliates for One Year

Under Rule 144 as currently in effect, a person (or persons whose shares are aggregated) who is not considered to have been one of our affiliates at any time during the 90 days preceding a sale and who has beneficially owned the shares proposed to be sold for at least one year, including the holding period of any prior owner other than one of our affiliates, is entitled to sell his, her or its shares under Rule 144 without complying with the provisions relating to the availability of current public information or with any other conditions under Rule 144. Therefore, unless subject to a lock-up agreement or otherwise restricted, such shares may be sold immediately upon the closing of this offering.

Rule 701

In general, under Rule 701, any of our employees, directors, officers, consultants or advisors who received or purchased ordinary shares from us under our 2003 Plan, 2014 Plan or 2017 Plan or other written agreement before the closing of this offering is entitled to resell these shares.

The SEC has indicated that Rule 701 will apply to typical share options granted by an issuer before it becomes subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, along with the shares acquired upon exercise of these options, including exercises after the closing of this offering. Securities issued in reliance on Rule 701 are restricted securities and, subject to the contractual restrictions described above (see “Lock-Up Agreements”), may be sold beginning 90 days after the closing of this offering in reliance on Rule 144 by:

- persons other than affiliates, without restriction; and
- affiliates, subject to the manner-of-sale, current public information and filing requirements of Rule 144, in each case, without compliance with the six-month holding period requirement of Rule 144.

Options

As of December 31, 2017, options to purchase an aggregate of 2,467,018 ordinary shares were issued and outstanding under our 2003 Plan, 2014 Plan and 2017 Plan. Of the total number of issued and outstanding options, 1,678,736 will be vested upon the closing of this offering. See “Management — Equity Incentive Plans.” All of our ordinary shares issuable under these options are subject to contractual lock-up agreements with us or the underwriters.

Form S-8 Registration Statement

Following the completion of this offering, we intend to file a registration statement on Form S-8 under the Securities Act to register up to 3,920,549 ordinary shares, in the aggregate, issued or reserved for issuance under our equity incentive plans. The registration statement on Form S-8 will become effective automatically upon filing.

Ordinary shares issued upon exercise of a share option and registered pursuant to the Form S-8 registration statement will, subject to vesting provisions and Rule 144 volume limitations applicable to our affiliates, be available for sale in the open market immediately unless they are subject to the 180 day lock-up period or, if subject to the lock-up, immediately after the 180 day lock-up period expires. See “Management — Equity Incentive Plans.”

Registration Rights

Beginning 180 days after the date of this prospectus, holders of a total of 14,223,774 ordinary shares will have the right to require us to register these shares under the Securities Act under specified circumstances and will have incidental registration rights. After registration pursuant to these rights, these shares will become freely tradable without restriction under the Securities Act. For more information on these registration rights, see “Description of Share Capital — Registration Rights.”

TAXATION

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

Material Israeli Tax Considerations

The following is a summary of the material Israeli tax laws applicable to us, and some Israeli Government programs benefiting us. This section also contains a discussion of some Israeli tax consequences to persons owning 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 traders in securities or persons that own, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of our outstanding voting capital, all of whom are subject to special tax regimes not covered in this discussion. Some parts of this discussion are based on a new tax legislation which has not been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation. The discussion should not be construed as legal or professional tax advice and does not cover all possible tax considerations.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE ISRAELI OR OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF OUR ORDINARY SHARES, INCLUDING, IN PARTICULAR, THE EFFECT OF ANY NON-U.S., STATE OR LOCAL TAXES.

General Corporate Tax Structure in Israel

Israeli resident companies are generally subject to corporate tax on their taxable income at the rate of 24% for the 2017 tax year (23% in 2018 and thereafter). However, the effective tax rate payable by a company that derives income from a Preferred Enterprise or a Technology Enterprise (as discussed below) may be considerably less. Capital gains derived by an Israeli resident company are subject to tax at the prevailing corporate tax rate.

Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969

The Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969, or the Industry Encouragement Law, provides certain tax benefits for an “Industrial Company”. The Industry Encouragement Law defines an “Industrial Company” as an Israeli resident company incorporated in Israel, of which 90% or more of its income in any tax year, other than income from certain government loans, is derived from an “Industrial Enterprise” owned by it and located in Israel or in the “Area”, in accordance with the definition in the section 3a of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance (New Version) 1961, or the Ordinance. An “Industrial Enterprise” is defined as an enterprise which is held by an Industrial Company whose principal activity in any given tax year is industrial production.

The following tax benefits, among others, are available to Industrial Companies:

- amortization over an eight-year period of the cost of patents and rights to use a patent and know-how that were purchased in good faith and are used for the development or advancement of the Industrial Enterprise, commencing from the tax year where the Industrial Enterprise began to use them;
- under certain conditions, the right to elect to file consolidated tax returns with Israeli Industrial Companies controlled by it; and
- expenses related to a public offering are deductible in equal amounts over three years commencing on the year of this offering.

We believe that we qualify as an “Industrial Company” within the meaning of the Industry Encouragement Law. There can be no assurance that we will continue to qualify as an Industrial Company or that the benefits described above will be available to us in the future.

Tax Benefits under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959

The Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, generally referred to as the "Investment Law", provides certain incentives for capital investments in production facilities (or other eligible assets).

The Investment Law was significantly amended several times over the recent years, with the three most significant changes effective as of April 1, 2005, referred to in this prospectus as the 2005 Amendment, as of January 1, 2011, referred to in this prospectus as the 2011 Amendment, and as of January 1, 2017, referred to in this prospectus as the 2017 Amendment. Pursuant to the 2005 Amendment, tax benefits granted in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Law prior to its revision by the 2005 Amendment remain in force but any benefits granted subsequently are subject to the provisions of the amended Investment Law. Similarly, the 2011 Amendment introduced new benefits to replace those granted in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Law in effect prior to the 2011 Amendment. However, companies entitled to benefits under the Investment Law as in effect prior to January 1, 2011 were entitled to choose to continue to enjoy such benefits, provided that certain conditions are met, or elect instead, irrevocably, to forego such benefits and have the benefits of the 2011 Amendment apply. The 2017 Amendment introduces new benefits for Technological Enterprises, alongside the existing tax benefits. We did not utilize any of the benefits for which we were eligible under the Investment Law prior to the 2011 Amendment, and starting in the 2017 tax year we elected to apply for the new benefits under the 2011 Amendment.

Tax benefits under the 2011 Amendment

On December 29, 2010, the Israeli Parliament approved the 2011 Amendment. The 2011 Amendment significantly revised the tax incentive regime in Israel and commenced on January, 1 2011.

The 2011 Amendment canceled the availability of the tax benefits granted under the Investment Law prior to 2011 and, instead, introduced new tax benefits for income generated by a "Preferred Company" through its "Preferred Enterprise" (as such terms are defined in the Investment Law) as of January 1, 2011. The definition of a Preferred Company includes a company incorporated in Israel that is not fully owned by a governmental entity, and that has, among other things, Preferred Enterprise status and is controlled and managed from Israel.

A Preferred Company is entitled to a reduced corporate tax rate with respect to the income attributed to the Preferred Enterprise, at the following rates:

Tax Year	Development Region "A"	Other Areas within Israel
2011-2012	10%	15%
2013	7%	12.5%
2014-2016	9%	16%
2017 onwards(1)	7.5%	16%

(1) In December 2016, the Israeli Parliament (the Knesset) approved an amendment to the Investments Law pursuant to which the tax rate applicable to Preferred Enterprises in Development Region "A" would be reduced to 7.5% as of January 1, 2017.

The classification of income generated from the provision of usage rights in know-how or software that were developed in the Preferred Enterprise, as well as royalty income received with respect to such usage, as Preferred Enterprise income is subject to the issuance if a pre-ruling from the Israeli Tax Authority stipulates that such income is associated with the productive activity of the Preferred Enterprise in Israel.

Dividends distributed from income which is attributed to a "Preferred Enterprise" will be subject to withholding tax at source at the following rates: (i) Israeli resident corporations – 0%, (although, if such dividends are subsequently distributed to individuals or a non-Israeli company, withholding tax at a rate of 20% or such lower rate as may be provided in an applicable tax treaty will apply (subject to the receipt in advance of a valid certificate from the Israel Tax Authority allowing for a reduced tax rate)) (ii) Israeli resident individuals – 20% (iii) non-Israeli residents (individuals and corporations) - 20%, subject to a reduced tax rate under the provisions of an applicable double tax treaty (subject to the receipt in advance of a valid certificate from the Israel Tax Authority allowing for a reduced tax rate).

The 2011 Amendment also revised the grant track to apply only to the approved programs located in Development Region “A” and shall provide not only cash grants (as prior to the 2011 Amendment) but also the granting of loans. The rates for grants and loans shall not be fixed but up to 20% of the amount of the approved investment (may be increased with additional 4%). In addition, a company owning a Preferred Enterprise under the grant track may be entitled also to the tax benefits which are prescribed for a Preferred Enterprise.

New Tax benefits under the 2017 Amendment that became effective on January 1, 2017.

The 2017 Amendment was enacted as part of the Economic Efficiency Law that was published on December 29, 2016, and is effective as of January 1, 2017. The 2017 Amendment provides new tax benefits for two types of “Technology Enterprises”, as described below, and is in addition to the other existing tax beneficial programs under the Investment Law.

The 2017 Amendment provides that a technology company satisfying certain conditions will qualify as a “Preferred Technology Enterprise” and will thereby enjoy a reduced corporate tax rate of 12% on income that qualifies as “Preferred Technology Income”, as defined in the Investment Law. The tax rate is further reduced to 7.5% for a Preferred Technology Enterprise located in Development Region “A”. In addition, a Preferred Technology Company will enjoy a reduced corporate tax rate of 12% on capital gain derived from the sale of certain “Benefitted Intangible Assets” (as defined in the Investment Law) to a related foreign company if the Benefitted Intangible Assets were acquired from a foreign company on or after January 1, 2017 for at least NIS 200 million, and the sale receives prior approval from IIA.

The 2017 Amendment further provides that a technology company satisfying certain conditions will qualify as a “Special Preferred Technology Enterprise” and will thereby enjoy a reduced corporate tax rate of 6% on “Preferred Technology Income” regardless of the company’s geographic location within Israel. In addition, a Special Preferred Technology Enterprise will enjoy a reduced corporate tax rate of 6% on capital gain derived from the sale of certain “Benefitted Intangible Assets” to a related foreign company if the Benefitted Intangible Assets were either developed by an Israeli company or acquired from a foreign company on or after January 1, 2017, and the sale received prior approval from IIA. A Special Preferred Technology Enterprise that acquires Benefitted Intangible Assets from a foreign company for more than NIS 500 million will be eligible for these benefits for at least ten years, subject to certain approvals as specified in the Investment Law.

Dividends distributed by a Preferred Technology Enterprise or a Special Preferred Technology Enterprise, paid out of Preferred Technology Income, are subject to withholding tax at source at the rate of 20%, and if distributed to a foreign company and other conditions are met, the withholding tax rate will be 4%.

We are examining the impact of the 2017 Amendment and the degree to which we will qualify as a Preferred Technology Enterprise or Special Preferred Technology Enterprise, and the amount of Preferred Technology Income that we may have, or other benefits that we may receive from the 2017 Amendment.

Taxation of the Company Shareholders

Capital Gains

Capital gain tax is imposed on the disposal of capital assets by an Israeli resident, and on the disposal of such assets by a non-Israel resident if those assets are either (i) located in Israel, (ii) are shares or a right to a share in an Israeli resident corporation, or (iii) represent, directly or indirectly, rights to assets located in Israel, unless a tax treaty between Israel and the seller’s country of residence provides otherwise. The Ordinance distinguishes between “Real Capital Gain” and the “Inflationary Surplus”. Real Capital Gain is the excess of the total capital gain over Inflationary Surplus computed generally on the basis of the increase in the Israeli CPI between the date of purchase and the date of disposal.

The Real Capital Gain accrued by individuals on the sale of our ordinary shares (that were purchased after January 1, 2012, whether listed on a stock exchange or not) will be taxed at the rate of 25%. However, if such shareholder is a “Controlling Shareholder” (i.e., a person who holds, directly or indirectly, alone or together with such person’s relative or another person who collaborates with such

person on a permanent basis, 10% or more of one of the Israeli resident company's means of control) at the time of sale or at any time during the preceding twelve (12) months period and/or claims a deduction for interest and linkage differences expenses in connection with the purchase and holding of such shares, such gain will be taxed at the rate of 30%.

The Real Capital Gain derived by corporations will be generally subject to the ordinary corporate tax (24% in 2017 and 23% in 2018 and thereafter).

Individual shareholder dealing in securities, or to whom such income is otherwise taxable as ordinary business income are taxed in Israel at their marginal tax rates applicable to business income (up to 50% in 2017 and 2018, including Excess Tax as detailed below).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, capital gain derived from the sale of our ordinary shares by a non-Israeli resident (whether an individual or a corporation) shareholder may be exempt under the Ordinance from Israeli taxation provided that such shareholders did not acquire their shares prior to January 1, 2009 or acquired their shares after the Company was listed for trading on Nasdaq provided, among other things, that (i) such gains were not derived from a permanent business or business activity that the non-Israeli resident maintains in Israel, and (ii) such shareholders are not subject to the Israeli Income Tax Law (Inflationary Adjustments) 5745-1985. These provisions dealing with capital gain are not applicable to a person whose gains from selling or otherwise disposing of the shares are deemed to be business income. However, non-Israeli corporations will not be entitled to the foregoing exemptions if an Israeli resident (i) has a controlling interest of more than 25% in such non-Israeli corporation or (ii) is the beneficiary of or is entitled to 25% or more of the revenue or profits of such non-Israeli corporation, whether directly or indirectly.

In addition, the sale of shares may be exempt from Israeli capital gain tax under the provisions of an applicable tax treaty (subject to the receipt in advance of a valid certificate from the Israel Tax Authority allowing for an exemption). For example, the U.S.-Israel Double Tax Treaty exempts U.S. resident holding the shares as a capital asset and is entitled to claim the benefits afforded to such a resident by the U.S.-Israel Double Tax Treaty, or a Treaty U.S. Resident, from Israeli capital gain tax in connection with such sale, provided (i) the U.S. resident owned, directly or indirectly, less than 10% of an Israeli resident company's voting power at any time within the 12 month period preceding such sale, subject to certain conditions; (ii) the seller, being an individual, is present in Israel for a period or periods of less than 183 days in the aggregate at the taxable year; and (iii) the capital gain from the sale, exchange or disposition was not derived through a permanent establishment that the U.S. resident maintains in Israel, (iv) the capital gains arising from such sale, exchange or disposition is not attributed to real estate located in Israel; or (v) the capital gains arising from such sale, exchange or disposition is not attributed to royalties. If any such case occurs, the sale, exchange or disposition of our ordinary shares would be subject to Israeli tax, to the extent applicable. However, under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, such Treaty U.S. Resident would be permitted to claim a credit for such taxes against U.S. federal income tax imposed on any gain from such sale, exchange or disposition, under the circumstances and subject to the limitations specified in the U.S.-Israel Double Tax Treaty.

In some instances where our shareholders may be liable for Israeli tax on the sale of their ordinary shares, the payment of the consideration may be subject to withholding of Israeli tax at source. 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. Specifically, in transactions involving a sale of all of the shares of an Israeli resident company, in the form of a merger or otherwise, the Israel Tax Authority may require from shareholders who are not liable for Israeli tax to sign declarations in forms specified by this authority or obtain a specific exemption from the Israel Tax Authority to confirm their status as non-Israeli resident, and, in the absence of such declarations or exemptions, may require the purchaser of the shares to withhold taxes at source.

Either the purchaser, the Israeli stockbrokers or financial institution through which the shares are held is obliged, subject to the above mentioned exemptions, to withhold tax upon the sale of securities on the amount of the consideration paid upon the sale of the securities at the rate of 25% in respect of an individual, or at a rate of corporate tax, in respect of a corporation (24% in 2017 and 23% in 2018 and thereafter).

At the sale of securities traded on a stock exchange a detailed return, including a computation of the tax due, must be filed and an advanced payment must be paid on January 31 and July 31 of every tax year in respect of sales of securities made within the previous six months. However, if all tax due was withheld at source according to applicable provisions of the Ordinance and regulations promulgated thereunder the aforementioned return need not be filed and no advance payment must be paid. Capital gain is also reportable on the annual income tax return.

Dividends

A distribution of dividends from income, which is not attributed to a Preferred Enterprise to an Israeli resident individual, will generally be subject to income tax at a rate of 25%. However, a 30% tax rate will apply if the dividend recipient is a "Controlling Shareholder" (as defined above) at the time of distribution or at any time during the preceding 12 months period.

Distribution of dividends from income attributed to a Preferred Enterprise is generally subject to a tax at a rate of 20%. However, if such dividends are distributed to an Israeli company, no tax is imposed (although, if such dividends are subsequently distributed to individuals or a non-Israeli company, withholding tax at a rate of 20% or such lower rate as may be provided in an applicable tax treaty (subject to the receipt in advance of a valid certificate from the Israel Tax Authority allowing for an exemption) will apply). If the dividend is attributable partly to income derived from a Preferred Enterprise, and partly from other sources of income, the income tax rate will be a blended rate reflecting the relative portions of the types of income. We cannot assure you that we will designate the profits that we may distribute in a way that will reduce shareholders' tax liability.

If the recipient of the dividend is an Israeli resident corporation, such dividend will be exempt from income tax provided the income from which such dividend is distributed was derived or accrued within Israel.

The Ordinance generally provides that a non-Israeli resident (either individual or corporation) is subject to an Israeli income tax on the receipt of dividends at the rate of 25% (30% if the dividends recipient is a "Controlling Shareholder" (as defined above), at the time of distribution or at any time during the preceding 12 months period); those rates are subject to a reduced tax rate under the provisions of an applicable double tax treaty (subject to the receipt in advance of a valid certificate from the Israel Tax Authority allowing for a reduced tax rate).

For example, under the U.S.-Israel Double Tax Treaty the following rates will apply in respect of dividends distributed by an Israeli resident company to a Treaty U.S. Resident: (i) if the Treaty U.S. Resident is a corporation which holds during that portion of the taxable year which precedes the date of payment of the dividend and during the whole of its prior taxable year (if any), at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the voting shares of the Israeli resident paying corporation and not more than 25% of the gross income of the Israeli resident paying corporation for such prior taxable year (if any) consists of certain type of interest or dividends – the maximum tax rate of withholding is 12.5%, and (ii) in all other cases, the tax rate is 25%, or the domestic rate (if such is lower). The aforementioned rates under the Israel U.S. Double Tax Treaty will not apply if the dividend income was derived through a permanent establishment that the Treaty U.S. Resident maintains in Israel. U.S. residents who are subject to Israeli withholding tax on a dividend may be entitled to a credit or deduction for United States federal income tax purposes in the amount of the taxes withheld, subject to detailed rules contained in U.S. tax legislation.

A non-Israeli resident who receives dividend income derived from or accrued from Israel, from which the full amount of tax was withheld at source, is generally exempt from the obligation to file tax returns in Israel with respect to such income, provided that (i) such income was not generated from business conducted in Israel by the taxpayer, and (ii) the taxpayer has no other taxable sources of income in Israel with respect to which a tax return is required to be filed and (iii) the taxpayer is not obliged to pay excess tax (as further explained below).

Payors of dividends on our shares, including the Israeli shareholder effectuating the transaction, or the financial institution through which the securities are held, are generally required, subject to any of the foregoing exemption, reduced tax rates and the demonstration of a shareholder of his, her or its foreign residency, to withhold taxes upon the distribution of dividends at a rate of 25%, provided that the shares are registered with a Nominee Company (for corporations and individuals).

Excess Tax

Individuals who are subject to tax in Israel are also subject to an additional tax at a rate of 3% in 2017 and thereafter, on annual income exceeding a certain threshold (NIS 640,000 for 2017 which amount is linked to the annual change in the Israeli consumer price index), including, but not limited to income derived from dividends, interest and capital gains.

Foreign Exchange Regulations

Non-residents of Israel who hold our ordinary shares are able to receive any dividends, and any amounts payable upon the dissolution, liquidation and winding up of our affairs, repayable in non-Israeli currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of conversion. However, Israeli income tax is generally required to have been paid or withheld on these amounts. In addition, the statutory framework for the potential imposition of currency exchange control has not been eliminated, and may be restored at any time by administrative action.

Estate and gift tax

Israeli law presently does not impose estate or gift taxes.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders

The following discussion describes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences relating to the ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares by U.S. Holders (as defined below). This discussion applies to U.S. Holders that purchase ordinary shares pursuant to this offering and hold such ordinary shares as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code. This discussion is based on the Code, U.S. Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder 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. This discussion does not address all of the U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to specific U.S. Holders in light of their particular circumstances or to U.S. Holders subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law (such as certain financial institutions, insurance companies, broker-dealers and traders in securities or other persons that generally mark their securities to market for U.S. federal income tax purposes, tax-exempt entities, retirement plans, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, certain former citizens or residents of the United States, persons who hold ordinary shares as part of a “straddle,” “hedge,” “conversion transaction,” “synthetic security” or integrated investment, persons who received their ordinary shares as compensatory payments, persons that have a “functional currency” other than the U.S. dollar, persons that own directly, indirectly or through attribution 10% or more of our shares by vote or value, persons who are subject to Section 451(b) of the Code, corporations that accumulate earnings to avoid U.S. federal income tax, partnerships and other pass-through entities and arrangements that are classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and investors in such pass-through entities). This discussion does not address any U.S. state or local or non-U.S. tax consequences or any U.S. federal estate, gift or alternative minimum tax consequences.

As used in this discussion, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of ordinary shares that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (1) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, (2) a corporation (or entity treated 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, (3) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source or (4) a trust (x) with respect to which a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions or (y) that has elected under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a domestic trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds ordinary shares, the U.S. federal income tax consequences relating to an investment in the ordinary shares will depend in part upon the status and activities of such entity or arrangement and the particular partner. Any such entity or arrangement should consult its own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences applicable to it and its partners of the purchase, ownership and disposition of ordinary shares.

Persons considering an investment in ordinary shares should consult their own tax advisors as to the particular tax consequences applicable to them relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of ordinary shares, including the applicability of U.S. federal, state and local tax laws and non-U.S. tax laws.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Consequences

In general, a corporation organized outside the United States will be treated as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for any taxable year in which either (1) at least 75% of its gross income is "passive income", the PFIC income test, or (2) on average at least 50% of its assets, determined on a quarterly basis, are assets that produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income, the PFIC asset test. Passive income for this purpose generally includes, among other things, dividends, interest, royalties, rents, and gains from the sale or exchange of property that gives rise to passive income. Assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income generally include cash, even if held as working capital or raised in a public offering, marketable securities, and other assets that may produce passive income. Generally, 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.

Our status as a PFIC will depend on the nature and composition of our income and the nature, composition and value of our assets (which, assuming we are not a "controlled foreign corporation," or a CFC, under Section 957(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, for the year being tested, may be determined based on the fair market value of each asset, with the value of goodwill and going concern value being determined in large part by reference to the market value of our common shares, which may be volatile). Based upon the value of our assets, including any goodwill and the nature and composition of our income and assets, we do not believe that we were classified as a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2017 and we do not believe that we will be classified as a PFIC for the taxable year ending December 31, 2018 or in the immediately foreseeable future. Even if we determine that we are not a PFIC for a taxable year, there can be no assurance that the IRS will agree with our conclusion and that the IRS would not successfully challenge our position. Our status as a PFIC is a fact-intensive determination made on an annual basis after the end of each taxable year. Accordingly, our U.S. counsel expresses no opinion with respect to our PFIC status for our taxable year ended December 31, 2017, and also expresses no opinion with regard to our expectations regarding our PFIC status in the future.

If we are a PFIC in any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder owns ordinary shares, the U.S. Holder could be liable for additional taxes and interest charges under the "PFIC excess distribution regime" upon (1) a distribution paid during a taxable year that is greater than 125% of the average annual distributions paid in the three preceding taxable years, or, if shorter, the U.S. Holder's holding period for the ordinary shares, and (2) any gain recognized on a sale, exchange or other disposition, including a pledge, of the ordinary shares, whether or not we continue to be a PFIC. Under the PFIC excess distribution regime, the tax on such distribution or gain would be determined by allocating the distribution or gain ratably over the U.S. Holder's holding period for ordinary shares. The amount allocated to the current taxable year (i.e., the year in which the distribution occurs or the gain is recognized) and any year prior to the first taxable year in which we are a PFIC will be taxed as ordinary income earned in the current taxable year. The amount allocated to other taxable years will be taxed at the highest marginal rates in effect for individuals or corporations, as applicable, to ordinary income for each such taxable year, and an interest charge, generally applicable to underpayments of tax, will be added to the tax.

If we are a PFIC for any year during which a U.S. Holder holds ordinary shares, we must generally continue to be treated as a PFIC by that holder for all succeeding years during which the U.S. Holder holds the ordinary shares, unless we cease to meet the requirements for PFIC status and the U.S. Holder makes a "deemed sale" election with respect to the ordinary shares. If the election is made, the U.S. Holder will be deemed to sell the ordinary shares it holds at their fair market value on the last day of the last taxable year in which we qualified as a PFIC, and any gain recognized from such deemed sale would be taxed under the PFIC excess distribution regime. After the deemed sale election, the U.S. Holder's ordinary shares would not be treated as shares of a PFIC unless we subsequently become a PFIC.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds ordinary shares and one of our non-U.S. corporate subsidiaries is also a PFIC (i.e., a lower-tier PFIC), such U.S. Holder would be

treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the shares of the lower-tier PFIC and would be taxed under the PFIC excess distribution regime on distributions by the lower-tier PFIC and on gain from the disposition of shares of the lower-tier PFIC even though such U.S. Holder would not receive the proceeds of those distributions or dispositions. Each U.S. Holder is advised to consult its tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to our non-U.S. subsidiaries.

If we are a PFIC, a U.S. Holder will not be subject to tax under the PFIC excess distribution regime on distributions or gain recognized on ordinary shares if such U.S. Holder makes a valid "mark-to-market" election for our ordinary shares. A mark-to-market election is available to a U.S. Holder only for "marketable stock." Our ordinary shares will be marketable stock as long as they remain listed on The Nasdaq Global Market and are regularly traded, other than in *de minimis* quantities, on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter. If a mark-to-market election is in effect, a U.S. Holder generally would take into account, as ordinary income for each taxable year of the U.S. holder, the excess of the fair market value of ordinary shares held at the end of such taxable year over the adjusted tax basis of such ordinary shares. The U.S. Holder would also take into account, as an ordinary loss each year, the excess of the adjusted tax basis of such ordinary shares over their fair market value at the end of the taxable year, but only to the extent of the excess of amounts previously included in income over ordinary losses deducted as a result of the mark-to-market election. The U.S. Holder's tax basis in ordinary shares would be adjusted to reflect any income or loss recognized as a result of the mark-to-market election. Any gain from a sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares in any taxable year in which we are a PFIC would be treated as ordinary income and any loss from such sale, exchange or other disposition would be treated first as ordinary loss (to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains previously included in income) and thereafter as capital loss.

A mark-to-market election will not apply to ordinary shares 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 non-U.S. subsidiaries that we may organize or acquire in the future. Accordingly, a U.S. Holder may continue to be subject to tax under the PFIC excess distribution regime with respect to any lower-tier PFICs that we may organize or acquire in the future notwithstanding the U.S. Holder's mark-to-market election for the ordinary shares.

The tax consequences that would apply if we are a PFIC would also be different from those described above if a U.S. Holder were able to make a valid qualified electing fund, or QEF, election. At this time, we do not expect to provide U.S. Holders with the information necessary for a U.S. Holder to make a QEF election. Prospective investors should assume that a QEF election will not be available.

Each U.S. person that is an investor of a PFIC is generally required to file an annual information return on IRS Form 8621 containing such information as the U.S. Treasury Department may require. The failure to file IRS Form 8621 could result in the imposition of penalties and the extension of the statute of limitations with respect to U.S. federal income tax.

The U.S. federal income tax rules relating to PFICs are very complex. Prospective U.S. investors are strongly urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the impact of PFIC status on the purchase, ownership and disposition of ordinary shares, the consequences to them of an investment in a PFIC, any elections available with respect to the ordinary shares and the IRS information reporting obligations with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of ordinary shares of a PFIC.

Distributions

As described in the section entitled "— Dividend Policy," we do not anticipate declaring or paying dividends to holders of our ordinary shares in the foreseeable future. However, if we make a distribution contrary to the expectation, subject to the discussion above under "— *Passive Foreign Investment Company Consequences*," a U.S. Holder that receives a distribution with respect to ordinary shares generally will be required to include the gross amount of such distribution in gross income as a dividend when actually or constructively received to the extent of the U.S. Holder's pro rata share of our current and/or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). To the extent a distribution received by a U.S. Holder is not a dividend because it exceeds the U.S. Holder's pro rata share of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, it will be treated first as a tax-free return

of capital and reduce (but not below zero) the adjusted tax basis of the U.S. Holder's ordinary shares. To the extent the distribution exceeds the adjusted tax basis of the U.S. Holder's ordinary shares, the remainder will be taxed as capital gain. Because we may not account for our earnings and profits in accordance with U.S. federal income tax principles, U.S. Holders should expect all distributions to be reported to them as dividends.

Distributions on ordinary shares that are treated as dividends generally will constitute income from sources outside the United States for foreign tax credit purposes and generally will constitute passive category income. Subject to certain complex conditions and limitations, Israeli taxes withheld on any distributions on ordinary shares may be eligible for credit against a U.S. Holder's federal income tax liability. The rules relating to the determination of the U.S. foreign tax credit are complex, and U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of a foreign tax credit in their particular circumstances and the possibility of claiming an itemized deduction (in lieu of the foreign tax credit) for any foreign taxes paid or withheld.

Dividends paid by a "qualified foreign corporation" are eligible for taxation to non-corporate U.S. Holders at a reduced capital gains rate rather than the marginal tax rates generally applicable to ordinary income provided that certain requirements are met. Each U.S. Holder is advised to consult its tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced tax rate on dividends with regard to its particular circumstances. Each U.S. Holder is advised to consult its tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced tax rate on dividends with regard to its particular circumstances. Distributions on ordinary shares that are treated as dividends generally will not be eligible for the "dividends received" deduction generally allowed to corporate shareholders with respect to dividends received from U.S. corporations.

A non-United States corporation (other than a corporation that is classified 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 (a) 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 provision, or (b) with respect to any dividend it pays on shares that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Our ordinary shares will generally be considered to be readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States if they are listed on The Nasdaq Global Market, as we intend our common shares will be. We believe that we qualify as a resident of Israel for purposes of, and are eligible for the benefits of, the U.S.-Israel Double Tax Treaty, although there can be no assurance in this regard. Further, the IRS has determined that the U.S.-Israel Double Tax Treaty is satisfactory for purposes of the qualified dividend rules and that it includes an exchange of information provision. Therefore, subject to the discussion above under "— *Passive Foreign Investment Company Consequences*," if the U.S.-Israel Double Tax Treaty is applicable, or if our ordinary shares are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, such dividends will generally be "qualified dividend income" in the hands of individual U.S. Holders, provided that certain conditions are met, including holding period and the absence of certain risk reduction transaction requirements. Each U.S. Holder is advised to consult its tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced tax rate on dividends with regard to its particular circumstances.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Ordinary Shares

Subject to the discussion above under "— *Passive Foreign Investment Company Consequences*," a U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized (i.e., the amount of cash plus the fair market value of any property received) on the sale, exchange or other disposition and such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the ordinary shares. Such capital gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain taxable at a reduced rate for non-corporate U.S. Holders or long-term capital loss if, on the date of sale, exchange or other disposition, the ordinary shares were held by the U.S. Holder for more than one year. Any capital gain of a non-corporate U.S. Holder that is not long-term capital gain is taxed at ordinary income rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Any gain or loss recognized from the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares will generally be gain or loss from sources within the United States for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

Medicare Tax

Certain U.S. Holders that are individuals, estates or trusts and whose income exceeds certain thresholds generally are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their net investment income, which may include their gross dividend income and net gains from the disposition of ordinary shares. If you are a United States person that is an individual, estate or trust, you are encouraged to consult your tax advisors regarding the applicability of this Medicare tax to your income and gains in respect of your investment in ordinary shares.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

U.S. Holders may be required to file certain U.S. information reporting returns with the IRS with respect to an investment in ordinary shares, including, among others, IRS Form 8938 (Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets). As described above under "*Passive Foreign Investment Company Consequences*", each U.S. Holder who is a shareholder of a PFIC must file an annual report containing certain information. U.S. Holders paying more than US$100,000 for ordinary shares may be required to file IRS Form 926 (Return by a U.S. Transferor of Property to a Foreign Corporation) reporting this payment. Substantial penalties may be imposed upon a U.S. Holder that fails to comply with the required information reporting.

Dividends on and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares may be reported to the IRS unless the U.S. Holder establishes a basis for exemption. Backup withholding may apply to amounts subject to reporting if the holder (1) fails to provide an accurate United States taxpayer identification number or otherwise establish a basis for exemption (usually on IRS Form W-9), or (2) is described in certain other categories of persons. However, U.S. Holders that are corporations generally are excluded from these information reporting and backup withholding tax rules. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules generally will be allowed as a refund or a credit against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability if the required information is furnished by the U.S. Holder on a timely basis to the IRS.

U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the backup withholding tax and information reporting rules.

EACH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR IS URGED TO CONSULT ITS OWN TAX ADVISOR ABOUT THE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO IT OF AN INVESTMENT IN ORDINARY SHARES IN LIGHT OF THE INVESTOR'S OWN CIRCUMSTANCES.

UNDERWRITING

We and the underwriters named below have entered into an underwriting agreement, dated the date of this prospectus, with respect to our ordinary shares (the "shares") being offered. Subject to certain conditions, each underwriter has severally agreed to purchase the respective number of shares shown opposite its name in the following table. BMO Capital Markets Corp., which is located at 3 Times Square, New York, New York 10036, and RBC Capital Markets, LLC, which is located at 200 Vesey Street, New York, New York 10281, are the representatives of the underwriters (the "representatives").

Underwriters	Number of Shares
BMO Capital Markets Corp.	
RBC Capital Markets, LLC	
Needham & Company, LLC	
Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.	
Total	3,571,429

The underwriters are committed to take and pay for all of the shares being offered, if any are taken, other than the shares covered by the option described below unless and until that option is exercised. If an underwriter fails or refuses to purchase any of its committed shares, the purchase commitments of the non-defaulting underwriters may be increased or this offering may be terminated.

The underwriters have an option to buy up to an additional 535,714 shares from us to cover sales by the underwriters of a greater number of shares than the total number set forth in the table above. They may exercise this option for 30 days. If any shares are purchased pursuant to this option, the underwriters will severally purchase shares in approximately the same proportion as set forth in the table above, and the underwriters will offer the additional shares on the same terms as those on which the shares are being offered.

The underwriters propose to offer the shares directly to the public at the initial public offering price set forth on the cover of this prospectus and to certain dealers at such offering price less a concession not in excess of $ per share. After the initial public offering of the shares, the offering price and the selling concession may be changed by the underwriters.

The following table shows the per share and the total underwriting discount to be paid by us to the underwriters assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares.

	No Exercise	Full Exercise
Per Share	$	$
Total	$	$

We estimate that the total expenses of this offering, including registration, filing and listing fees, printing fees and legal and accounting expenses, but excluding the underwriting discount, will be approximately $2,300,000, all of which will be paid by us. We have agreed to reimburse the underwriters for up to $35,000 of their expenses incurred in connection with the clearance of this offering with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.

The expenses set forth above include commissions of approximately $150,000 payable by us to Israeli broker-dealers Rosario Underwriting Services (A.S.) Ltd. and Apex Issuances Ltd., for services they are providing to us in connection with this offering, including identifying potential investors in Israel. Neither Rosario Underwriting Services (A.S.) Ltd. nor Apex Issuances Ltd. is a U.S. registered broker-dealer. All sales of our ordinary shares in the United States will be made by U.S. registered broker-dealers. Rosario Underwriting Services (A.S.) Ltd. and Apex Issuances Ltd. may each be deemed to be an underwriter as a result of its respective activities in connection with this offering. The commissions payable to Rosario Underwriting Services (A.S.) Ltd. and Apex Issuances Ltd. may be deemed to be underwriting compensation in connection with the offering.

We and our officers and directors and holders that own over 1% of our ordinary shares on a fully diluted basis have agreed with the underwriters that, for a period of 180 days after the date of this

prospectus (the “lock-up period”), subject to certain exceptions, we and they will not (1) offer, sell, pledge, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, lend, or otherwise transfer or dispose of (or enter into any transaction which is designed to, or might reasonably be expected to, result in the disposition of), directly or indirectly, including the filing (or participation in the filing) with the SEC of a registration statement under the Securities Act to register, any of our shares or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for our shares or warrants or other rights to acquire shares of which such officer, director or holder is now, or may in the future become, the beneficial owner (within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act), or (2) enter into any swap or other derivatives transaction that transfers to another, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, any of the economic benefits or risks of ownership of such shares, securities, warrants or other rights to acquire shares, whether any such transaction described in clause (1) or (2) above is to be settled by delivery of our shares or other securities, in cash or otherwise, or (3) publicly disclose the intention to enter into any transaction described in clause (1) or (2) above, except with the prior written consent of the representatives.

In addition, with respect to any release or waiver of the foregoing restrictions granted to one of our officers or directors, the representatives, on behalf of the underwriters, have agreed to notify us at least three business days before the effective date of such release or waiver, and we have agreed to announce the impending release or waiver by issuing a press release through a major news service at least two business days before the effective date of the release or waiver.

The restrictions above do not apply to the following:

- transfers of securities as a *bona fide* gift;
- transfers or dispositions of securities to any trust for the direct or indirect benefit of the lock-up signatory or any member of the immediate family of the lock-up signatory;
- transfers or dispositions of securities to affiliates (within the meaning set forth in Rule 405 under the Securities Act), limited partners, general partners, limited liability company members or shareholders;
- transfers of securities by will, other testamentary document or intestate succession to the legal representative, heir, beneficiary or a member of the immediate family of the lock-up signatory;
- transfers or dispositions of securities to satisfy tax withholding obligations upon exercise or vesting of options or equity awards;
- transfers of securities made by operation of law (including pursuant to divorce settlements);
- the exercise of options, warrants, restricted share or restricted share units granted pursuant to our equity incentive plans and outstanding on the date of this prospectus;
- transactions relating to securities acquired in this offering or in open market transactions after the final prospectus for this offering (*provided* that (i) the lock-up signatory is not a director or officer of the Company and (ii) any issuer-directed securities the lock-up signatory may purchase in this offering are excluded from this exception);
- transfers of securities made in connection with a *bona fide* third party tender offer;
- entry into any trading plan established pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act;
- transfers of securities to us in connection with the termination of the employment (or other service relationship) of the lock-up signatory; or
- transfers of securities to by the lock-up signatory to its investment manager or advisor with discretionary authority over the lock-up signatory’s investments;

provided, *however*, that

- in the case of transfers or distributions made pursuant to the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, and tenth bullets above, it will be a condition of such transfer or disposition that the transferee agrees to be bound in writing by the restrictions set forth above;

- in the case of transfers or dispositions made pursuant to the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, ninth and tenth bullets above, such transfer shall not involve a disposition for value;
- in the case of transfers or distributions made pursuant to the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, and tenth bullets above, no filing by any party under the Exchange Act or other public announcement shall be required or made voluntarily during the lock-up period, other than (x) filings made on a Form 5 made after the expiration of the lock-up period, and (y) a required filing on Schedule 13A, 13G or Form 13F if the lock-up signatory is not a director or officer of the Company, so long as such required filing includes a reasonably detailed explanation of such transfer or disposition; and
- in the case of transfers or dispositions made pursuant to the tenth bullet above, such trading plan does not provide for any sales or other dispositions of securities subject to the foregoing restrictions during the lock-up period, and no public announcement or filing under the Exchange Act or otherwise is made by or on behalf of the lock-up signatory or the Company regarding the establishment of, or sales under, such plan during the lock-up period, other than a required filing on Schedule 13D, Schedule 13G or Form 13F under the Exchange Act, if the lock-up signatory is not an officer or director of the Company, so long as such required filing includes a statement to the effect that no transfers will be made during the lock-up period.

In the event that a release is granted by the representatives to any shareholder who is a party to a lock-up agreement, other than the lock-up signatory, relating to the restrictions set forth above (each, a “release” and, collectively, “releases”), the same percentage of restricted securities held by the lock-up signatory (the “pro-rata release”) shall be immediately, fully and irrevocably released on the same terms from any remaining restrictions set forth above; *provided*, *however*, that such pro-rata release shall not be applied (a) to the extent that the aggregate holding percentage of the restricted securities subject to any such release or releases is less than or equal to 1% of the ordinary shares outstanding prior to completion of this offering (calculated on an as-converted, fully-diluted basis and as of the close of business on the date set forth on the cover page of the final prospectus used to sell the ordinary shares), or (b) in the event of any primary or secondary public offering or sale of ordinary shares that is underwritten (an “underwritten sale”) during the lock-up period set forth above; *provided*, *further*, that to the extent the lock-up signatory has a contractual right to demand or require the registration of the lock-up signatory’s ordinary shares or otherwise “piggyback” on a registration statement filed by the Company for the offer and sale of its ordinary shares, (i) the lock-up signatory shall be offered the opportunity to participate on a pro rata basis consistent with such contractual rights in such underwritten sale and on pricing terms that are no less favorable than the terms of the underwritten sale or (ii) such contractual rights shall have been waived pursuant to the terms thereof; and in the event the underwriters make the determination to cut back the number of securities to be sold by shareholders in the underwritten sale, such cut back shall be on a basis consistent with such contractual rights.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our shares. The initial public offering price will be negotiated among us and the representatives. Among the factors to be considered in determining the initial public offering price of the shares, in addition to prevailing market conditions, will be our historical performance, estimates of our business potential and earnings prospects, an assessment of our management and the consideration of the above factors in relation to market valuation of companies in related businesses.

We have applied to have our shares listed on The Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol “GMDA.”

In connection with this offering, the underwriters may purchase and sell our shares in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, stabilizing transactions and purchases to cover positions created by short sales. Short sales involve the sale by the underwriters of a greater number of our shares than they are required to purchase in this offering, and a short position represents the amount of such sales that have not been covered by subsequent purchases. A “covered short position” is a short position that is not greater than the amount of additional shares for which the underwriters’ option described above may be exercised. The underwriters may cover any covered short position by either exercising their option to purchase additional shares or purchasing shares in the open market. In determining the source of shares to cover the covered short position, the underwriters will consider,

among other things, the price of shares available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they may purchase additional shares pursuant to the option described above. “Naked” short sales are any short sales that create a short position greater than the amount of additional shares for which the option described above may be exercised. The underwriters must cover any such naked short position by purchasing shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the shares in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in this offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of various bids for or purchases of shares made by the underwriters in the open market prior to the completion of this offering.

The underwriters may also impose a penalty bid. This occurs when a particular underwriter repays to the underwriters a portion of the underwriting discount received by it because the representatives have repurchased shares sold by or for the account of such underwriter in stabilizing or short covering transactions.

Purchases to cover a short position and stabilizing transactions, as well as other purchases by the underwriters for their own accounts, may have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of our ordinary shares, and together with the imposition of the penalty bid, may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the shares. As a result, the price of our shares may be higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. The underwriters are not required to engage in these activities and may end any of these activities at any time. These transactions may be effected on The Nasdaq Global Market, in the over-the-counter market or otherwise.

In connection with this offering, the underwriters may engage in passive market making transactions in the shares on The Nasdaq Global Market in accordance with Rule 103 of Regulation M under the Exchange Act during a period before the commencement of offers or sales of shares and extending through the completion of distribution. A passive market maker must display its bid at a price not in excess of the highest independent bid of that security. However, if all independent bids are lowered below the passive market maker’s bid, that bid must then be lowered when specified purchase limits are exceeded. Passive market making may cause the price of our shares to be higher than the price that otherwise would exist in the open market in the absence of those transactions. The underwriters are not required to engage in passive market making and may end passive market making activities at any time.

The underwriters do not expect sales to discretionary accounts to exceed five percent of the total number of shares offered.

We have agreed to indemnify the several underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act and to contribute to payments that the underwriters may be required to make for these liabilities.

A prospectus in electronic format may be made available on websites maintained by one or more underwriters, or selling group members, if any, participating in this offering. The representatives may agree to allocate a number of our shares to underwriters for sale to their online brokerage account holders. Internet distributions will be allocated by the representatives to underwriters that may make Internet distributions on the same basis as other allocations.

The underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include sales and trading, commercial and investment banking, advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, market making, brokerage and other financial and non- financial activities and services. Certain of the underwriters and their respective affiliates have provided, and may in the future provide, a variety of these services to us and to persons and entities with relationships with us, for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the underwriters and their respective affiliates, officers, directors and employees may purchase, sell or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade securities, derivatives, loans, commodities, currencies, credit default swaps and other financial instruments for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and trading activities may involve or relate to our assets, securities and/or instruments (directly, as

collateral securing other obligations or otherwise) and/or persons and entities with relationships with us. The underwriters and their respective affiliates may also communicate independent investment recommendations, market color or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such assets, securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they should acquire, long and/or short positions in such assets, securities and instruments.

Offer Restrictions Outside the United States

Other than in the United States, no action has been taken by us or the underwriters that would permit a public offering of the shares offered by this prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. The securities offered by this prospectus may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, nor may this prospectus or any other offering material or advertisements in connection with the offer and sale of any such securities be distributed or published in any jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations of that jurisdiction. Persons into whose possession this prospectus comes are advised to inform themselves about and to observe any restrictions relating to this offering and the distribution of this prospectus. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities offered by this prospectus in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or a solicitation is unlawful.

Australia

No prospectus or other disclosure document, as defined in the Corporations Act 2001 (“Cth”) of Australia, or Corporations Act, in relation to our shares has been or will be lodged with the Australian Securities & Investments Commission (the “ASIC”). This document has not been lodged with ASIC and is only directed to certain categories of exempt persons. Accordingly, if you receive this document in Australia:

(a) you confirm and warrant that you are either:

  (i) a “sophisticated investor” under section 708(8)(a) or (b) of the Corporations Act;

  (ii) a “sophisticated investor” under section 708(8)(c) or (d) of the Corporations Act and that you have provided an accountant’s certificate to us which complies with the requirements of section 708(8)(c)(i) or (ii) of the Corporations Act and related regulations before the offer has been made;

  (iii) a person associated with the company under section 708(12) of the Corporations Act; or

  (iv) a “professional investor” within the meaning of section 708(11)(a) or (b) of the Corporations Act, and to the extent that you are unable to confirm or warrant that you are an exempt sophisticated investor, associated person or professional investor under the Corporations Act, any offer made to you under this document is void and incapable of acceptance; and

(b) you warrant and agree that you will not offer any of our shares for resale in Australia within 12 months of that security being issued unless any such resale offer is exempt from the requirement to issue a disclosure document under section 708 of the Corporations Act.

Canada

The shares may be sold in Canada only to purchasers purchasing, or deemed to be purchasing, as principal that are accredited investors, as defined in National Instrument 45-106 *Prospectus Exemptions* or subsection 73.3(1) of the *Securities Act* (Ontario), and are permitted clients, as defined in National Instrument 31-103 *Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations*. Any resale of the shares must be made in accordance with an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the prospectus requirements of applicable securities laws.

Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if this prospectus (including any amendment thereto) contains a misrepresentation, provided that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory. The purchaser should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal advisor.

Pursuant to section 3A.3 (or, in the case of securities issued or guaranteed by the government of a non-Canadian jurisdiction, section 3A.4) of National Instrument 33-105 *Underwriting Conflicts* ("NI 33-105"), the underwriters are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements of NI 33-105 regarding underwriter conflicts of interest in connection with this offering.

China

The information in this document does not constitute a public offer of the shares, whether by way of sale or subscription, in the People's Republic of China (excluding, for purposes of this paragraph, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macau Special Administrative Region and Taiwan). The shares may not be offered or sold directly or indirectly in the PRC to legal or natural persons other than directly to "qualified domestic institutional investors."

European Economic Area

Our shares are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area ("EEA"). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (or as amended, "MiFID "II), or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2002/92/EC, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II, or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended, the "Prospectus Directive"). Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the "PRIIPs Regulation") for offering or selling the shares or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the shares or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation. This prospectus has been prepared on the basis that any offer of the shares in any Member State of the EEA will be made pursuant to an exemption under the PRIIPs Regulation. This prospectus has been prepared on the basis that any offer of the shares in any Member State of the EEA will be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Directive from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of the shares. This prospectus is not a prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive.

MiFID II Product Governance

Any person offering, selling or recommending the shares (a "distributor") should take into consideration the manufacturers' target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the shares (by either adopting or refining the manufacturers' target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

Hong Kong

The shares may not be offered or sold in Hong Kong by means of any document other than (i) in circumstances which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32, Laws of Hong Kong), or (ii) to "professional investors" within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder, or (iii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a "prospectus" within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32, Laws of Hong Kong) and no advertisement, invitation or document relating to the shares may be issued or may be in the possession of any person for the purpose of issue (in each case whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere), which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to the shares which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder.

Israel

The shares offered by this prospectus have not been approved or disapproved by the Israeli Securities Authority (the "ISA"), nor have such shares been registered for sale in Israel. The shares and warrants may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to the public in Israel, absent the publication of a

prospectus. The ISA has not issued permits, approvals or licenses in connection with this offering or publishing the prospectus; nor has it authenticated the details included herein, confirmed their reliability or completeness, or rendered an opinion as to the quality of the shares being offered.

This document does not constitute a prospectus under the Israeli Securities Law and has not been filed with or approved by the ISA. In the State of Israel, this document is being distributed only to, and is directed only at, and any offer of the ordinary shares is directed only at, (i) a limited number of persons in accordance with the Israeli Securities Law and (ii) investors listed in the first addendum, or the Addendum, to the Israeli Securities Law, consisting primarily of joint investment in trust funds, provident funds, insurance companies, banks, portfolio managers, investment advisors, members of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Ltd., underwriters, venture capital funds, entities with equity in excess of NIS 50 million and "qualified individuals," each as defined in the Addendum (as it may be amended from time to time), collectively referred to as qualified investors (in each case purchasing for their own account or, where permitted under the Addendum, for the accounts of their clients who are investors listed in the Addendum). Qualified investors will be required to submit written confirmation that they fall within the scope of the Addendum, are aware of the meaning of same and agree to it.

Japan

The shares offered in this prospectus have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan. The shares have not been offered or sold and will not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to or for the account of any resident of Japan (including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan), except (i) pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law and (ii) in compliance with any other applicable requirements of Japanese law.

Singapore

This prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the shares may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the shares be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the "SFA"), (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA, in each case subject to compliance with conditions set forth in the SFA.

Where the shares are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant party which is:

- a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

securities of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the shares pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- to an institutional investor (for corporations, under Section 274 of the SFA) or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person pursuant to an offer that is made on terms that such securities of that corporation or such rights and interest in that trust are acquired at a consideration of not less than $200,000 (or its equivalent in a foreign currency) for each transaction, whether such amount is to be paid for in cash or by exchange of securities or other assets, and further for corporations, in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA;

- where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer; or
- where the transfer is by operation of law.

Switzerland

The shares may not be publicly offered in Switzerland and will not be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX") or on any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. This document has been prepared without regard to the disclosure standards for issuance prospectuses under art. 652a or art. 1156 of the Swiss Code of Obligations or the disclosure standards for listing prospectuses under art. 27 ff. of the SIX Listing Rules or the listing rules of any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. Neither this document nor any other offering material relating to the shares may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

Neither this document nor any other offering material relating to the shares have been or will be filed with or approved by any Swiss regulatory authority. In particular, this document will not be filed with, and the offer of shares will not be supervised by, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority ("FINMA").

This document is personal to the recipient only and not for general circulation in Switzerland.

United Kingdom

Neither the information in this document nor any other document relating to the offer has been delivered for approval to the Financial Services Authority in the United Kingdom and no prospectus (within the meaning of Section 85 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended (the "FSMA")) has been published or is intended to be published in respect of the shares. This document is issued on a confidential basis to "qualified investors" (within the meaning of Section 86(7) of FSMA) in the United Kingdom, and the shares may not be offered or sold in the United Kingdom by means of this document, any accompanying letter or any other document, except in circumstances that do not require the publication of a prospectus pursuant to Section 86(1) FSMA. This document should not be distributed, published or reproduced, in whole or in part, nor may its contents be disclosed by recipients to any other person in the United Kingdom.

Any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of FSMA) received in connection with the issue or sale of the shares have only been communicated or caused to be communicated and will only be communicated or caused to be communicated in the United Kingdom in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of FSMA does not apply to us.

In the United Kingdom, this document is being distributed only to, and is directed at, persons (i) who have professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within Article 19(5) (investment professionals) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotions) Order 2005 (the "FPO"), (ii) who fall within the categories of persons referred to in Article 49(2)(a) to (d) (high net worth companies, unincorporated associations, etc.) of the FPO or (iii) to whom it may otherwise be lawfully communicated (together "relevant persons"). The investments to which this document relates are available only to, and any invitation, offer or agreement to purchase will be engaged in only with, relevant persons. Any person who is not a United Kingdom relevant person should not act or rely on this document or any of its contents.

EXPENSES OF THIS OFFERING

The following table sets forth the costs and expenses, other than the underwriting discount, payable by us in connection with the sale of our ordinary shares being registered. All amounts are estimates except for the SEC registration fee, the FINRA filing fee and The Nasdaq Global Market listing fee.

Item	Amount to be Paid
SEC registration fee	$ 7,466
FINRA filing fee	9,001
The Nasdaq Global Market listing fee	125,000
Printing and engraving expenses	150,000
Legal fees and expenses	1,640,000
Accounting fees and expenses	120,000
Commission to Rosario Underwriting Services (A.S.) Ltd. and Apex Issuances Ltd.	150,000
Miscellaneous expenses	98,533
Total	$ 2,300,000

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the issuance of our ordinary shares offered in this prospectus and certain other matters of Israeli law will be passed upon for us by Meitar Liquornik Geva Leshem Tal, Ramat Gan, Israel. Certain matters of U.S. federal law will be passed upon for us by Cooley LLP, New York, New York. Certain legal matters in connection with this offering will be passed upon for the underwriters by Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, New York, New York with respect to U.S. federal law.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2017 appearing in this Prospectus and Registration Statement have been audited by Kost, Forer, Gabbay & Kasierer, a member of Ernst & Young Global, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report thereon (which contain an explanatory paragraph describing conditions that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern as described in Note 1c to the Consolidated Financial Statements) appearing elsewhere herein, and are included in reliance upon such report given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing. The address of Kost, Forer, Gabbay & Kasierer is Menachem Begin 144, Tel Aviv, Israel.

ENFORCEABILITY OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

We are incorporated under the laws of the State of Israel. Service of process upon us and upon our directors and officers and the Israeli experts named in this prospectus, substantially all of whom reside outside the United States, may be difficult to obtain within the United States. Furthermore, because substantially all of our assets and substantially all of our directors and officers are located outside the United States, any judgment obtained in the United States against us or any of our directors and officers may not be collectible within the United States.

We have irrevocably appointed Gamida Cell Inc. as our agent to receive service of process in any action against us in any U.S. federal or state court arising out of this offering or any purchase or sale of securities in connection with this offering. The address of our agent is 673 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

We have been informed by our legal counsel in Israel, Meitar Liquornik Geva Leshem Tal, that it may be difficult to initiate an action with respect to U.S. securities law 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 hear 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. If U.S. law is found to be applicable, the content of applicable U.S. law must be proved as a fact by expert witnesses which can be a time-consuming and costly process. Certain matters of procedure may also be governed by Israeli law.

Subject to certain time limitations and legal procedures, Israeli courts may enforce a U.S. judgment in a civil matter which, subject to certain exceptions, is non-appealable, including judgments based upon the civil liability provisions of the Securities Act and the Exchange Act and including a monetary or compensatory judgment in a non-civil matter, provided that:

- the judgment was rendered by a court which was, according to the laws of the state of the court, competent to render the judgment;
- the obligation imposed by the judgment is enforceable according to the rules relating to the enforceability of judgments in Israel and the substance of the judgment is not contrary to public policy; and
- the judgment is executory in the state in which it was given.

Even if these conditions are met, an Israeli court will not declare a foreign civil judgment enforceable if:

- the judgment was given in a state whose laws do not provide for the enforcement of judgments of Israeli courts (subject to exceptional cases);
- the enforcement of the judgment is likely to prejudice the sovereignty or security of the State of Israel;
- the judgment was obtained by fraud;
- the opportunity given to the defendant to bring its arguments and evidence before the court was not reasonable in the opinion of the Israeli court;
- the judgment was rendered by a court not competent to render it according to the laws of private international law as they apply in Israel;
- the judgment is contradictory to another judgment that was given in the same matter between the same parties and that is still valid; or
- at the time the action was brought in the foreign court, a lawsuit in the same matter and between the same parties was pending before a court or tribunal in Israel.

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.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form F-1 under the Securities Act relating to this offering of our ordinary shares. This prospectus does not contain all of the information contained in the registration statement. The rules and regulations of the SEC allow us to omit certain information from this prospectus that is included in the registration statement. Statements made in this prospectus concerning the contents of any contract, agreement or other document are summaries of all material information about the documents summarized, but are not complete descriptions of all terms of these documents. If we filed any of these documents as an exhibit to the registration statement, you may read the document itself for a complete description of its terms.

You may read and copy the registration statement, including the related exhibits and schedules, and any document we file with the SEC without charge at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may also obtain copies of the documents at prescribed rates by writing to the Public Reference Section of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. The SEC also maintains a website that contains reports and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. Our filings with the SEC are also available to the public through the SEC's website at *http://www.sec.gov*.

Upon completion of this offering, we will be subject to the information reporting requirements of the Exchange Act that are applicable to foreign private issuers, and under those requirements will file reports with the SEC. These other reports or other information may be inspected without charge at the locations described above. As a foreign private issuer, we will be exempt from the rules under 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 reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act, although we intend to report our results of operations voluntarily on a quarterly basis.

We maintain a corporate website at *http://www.gamida-cell.com*. Information contained on, or that can be accessed through, our website does not constitute a part of this prospectus.

GAMIDA CELL LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM
To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of
GAMIDA CELL LTD.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Gamida Cell Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiary as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows, for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company and its subsidiary at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board.

The Company's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1c to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has recurring losses from operations, negative cash flows from operating activities, has a net capital deficiency and has stated that substantial doubt exists about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's evaluation of the events and conditions and management's plans regarding these matters are also described in Note 1c. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer
KOST FORER GABBAY & KASIERER
A Member of Ernst & Young Global

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2000.
Tel-Aviv, Israel
September 28, 2018

GAMIDA CELL LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 21,325	$ 18,059
Available-for-sale financial assets	14,758	—
Short-term deposits	5,000	—
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,539	377
Total current assets	43,622	18,436
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:		
Property and equipment, net	940	700
Other assets	360	43
Total non-current assets	1,300	743
Total assets	$ 44,922	$ 19,179
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Trade payables	$ 2,390	$ 926
Accrued expenses and other payables	2,186	972
	4,576	1,898
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Liabilities presented at fair value	10,300	461
Employee benefit liabilities, net	200	139
Liability to Israel Innovation Authority (IIA)	6,890	5,718
	17,390	6,318
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Share capital -		
Ordinary shares of NIS 0.01 par value - Authorized: 23,277,000 and 18,400,073 shares at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively; Issued and outstanding: 689,898 shares at December 31, 2017 and 2016	2	2
Preferred shares of NIS 0.01 par value - Authorized: 16,723,000 and 12,418,837 shares at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively; Issued and outstanding: 14,154,743 and 9,880,380 shares at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively	38	26
Share premium	139,311	108,250
Capital reserve due to actuarial loss	(79)	(44)
Available for sale reserve	(34)	—
Accumulated deficit	(116,282)	(97,271)
Total shareholders' equity	22,956	10,963
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 44,922	$ 19,179

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

GAMIDA CELL LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Operating expenses:		
Research and development expenses, net	$ 15,018	$ 19,095
General and administrative expenses	4,472	4,614
Operating loss	19,490	23,709
Financial expenses	718	155
Financial income	(1,197)	(1,193)
Net loss	19,011	22,671
Other comprehensive loss:		
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Actuarial net loss of defined benefit plans	35	20
Changes in the fair value of available for sale financial assets	34	—
Total comprehensive loss	$ 19,080	$ 22,691
Net loss per share:		
Basic and diluted net loss per share	$ 27.56	$ 32.86
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share	689,898	689,898

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

GAMIDA CELL LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

	Ordinary shares		Preferred shares						
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Share Premium	Available for sale reserve Amount	Capital reserve due to actuarial losses	Accumulated deficit	Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2016	689,898	$ 2	9,880,380	$ 26	$ 102,408	$ —	$ (24)	$ (74,600)	$ 27,812
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(22,671)	(22,671)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(20)	—	(20)
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(20)	(22,671)	(22,691)
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	5,842	—	—	—	5,842
Balance as of December 31, 2016	689,898	2	9,880,380	26	108,250	$ —	(44)	(97,271)	10,963
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(19,011)	(19,011)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(34)	(35)	—	(69)
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(34)	(35)	(19,011)	(19,080)
Issuance of series F-1 preferred shares, net of issuance costs	—	—	4,274,363	12	28,853	—	—	—	28,865
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	2,208	—	—	—	2,208
Balance as of December 31, 2017	689,898	$ 2	14,154,743	$ 38	$ 139,311	$ (34)	$ (79)	$ (116,282)	$ 22,956

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

GAMIDA CELL LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	$ (19,011)	$ (22,671)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Adjustments to the profit or loss items:		
Depreciation	162	124
Financial (income) expense, net	(330)	92
Cost of share-based compensation	2,208	5,842
Change in employee benefit liabilities, net	26	28
Amortization of premium on available-for-sale financial assets	28	—
Revaluation of financial derivatives	(1,061)	(805)
Revaluation of liability to IIA	(580)	—
Other	—	37
	453	5,318
Changes in asset and liability items:		
(Increase) decrease in other receivables, prepaid expenses and other current assets	(2,210)	13
Increase in trade payables	1,464	297
Increase in accrued expenses and other payables	1,214	131
Decrease in related parties	—	148
Change in liability to IIA	—	4,030
	468	4,619
Cash received during the year for:		
Interest received	330	144
Net cash used in operating activities	(17,760)	(12,590)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(402)	(284)
Purchase of available-for-sale financial assets	(14,820)	—
Investment in bank deposits	(5,000)	—
Proceeds from liquidation of joint venture	—	604
Proceeds from maturity of other assets	—	(9)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(20,222)	311

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

GAMIDA CELL LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Receipt of grants from the IIA	1,483	1,688
Proceeds from issuance of financial derivatives	10,900	—
Proceeds from issuance of shares, net	28,865	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	41,248	1,688
Exchange differences on balances of cash and cash equivalents	—	(92)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,266	(10,683)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	18,059	28,742
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 21,325	$ 18,059
Significant non-cash transactions:		
IIA liability for grants to be received	$ 269	$ —

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 1:- GENERAL

a. Gamida Cell Ltd. (the “Company”), founded in 1998, is a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company that develops cell therapies designed to cure hematologic malignancies and rare, serious hematologic diseases. While cell therapies have the potential to address a variety of diseases, they are limited by availability of donor cells, matching a donor to the patient, and the decline in donor cell functionality when expanding the cells to achieve a therapeutic dose. The Company has leveraged its nicotinamide-, or NAM-, based cell expansion technology to develop a pipeline of products designed to address the limitations of cell therapies. The Company’s proprietary technology allows for the proliferation of donor cells while maintaining the cells’ functional therapeutic characteristics.

b. The Company’s most advanced product candidate, NiCord, is a NAM-expanded cord blood cell therapy which has the potential to serve as a universal curative stem cell graft for patients who need a hematopoietic stem cell transplant. The Company is currently conducting a pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial in patients with various hematologic malignancies. The Company received Breakthrough Therapy Designation for NiCord in the United States from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or the FDA. Furthermore, the Company received orphan drug designation from both the FDA and the European Medicines Agency.

c. The Company is devoting substantially all of its efforts toward research and development activities. In the course of such activities, the Company has sustained operating losses and expects such losses to continue in the foreseeable future. The Company's accumulated deficits as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 are $116,282 and $97,271, respectively, and negative cash flows from operating activities for years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 are $17,760 and $12,590, respectively. The Company requires additional financing in order to continue to fund its current operations and pay existing and future liabilities. (Refer to Note 8b)

These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that would result if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern.

d. Definitions:

In these financial statements:

The Company	-	Gamida Cell Ltd. and its subsidiary
Subsidiary	-	Gamida Cell Inc. Incorporated in 2000 and intended to focus on sales and marketing upon product approval.
Joint Venture	-	A type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture (“JV”) as defined in IFRS 11 and is accounted for using the equity method. On August 31, 2016 the shareholders of the JV decided to voluntary liquidate the JV.
Related Parties	-	As defined in IAS 24
Dollar	-	U.S. dollar

NOTE 1:- GENERAL (Cont.)

e. The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary for the year ended December 31, 2017 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Company's board of directors (the "Board of Directors") on May 31, 2018.

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 consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a cost basis, except for available for sale financial assets and financial liabilities that have been measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Company has elected to present profit or loss items using the function of expense method.

b. The operating cycle of the Company is one year.

c. Consolidated financial statements:

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its Subsidiary. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Potential voting rights are 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 its subsidiary 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 intra-group balances, transactions and gains or losses resulting from intra-group are eliminated in full in the consolidated financial statements.

d. Investment in joint arrangements:

Joint arrangements are arrangements in which the Company has joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Joint ventures:

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016 the investment in the joint venture amounted to zero following the decision to liquidate the joint venture's operations.

e. Functional currency, presentation currency and foreign currency:

1. Functional currency and presentation currency:

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the U.S. dollars.

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

The functional currency is the currency that best reflects the economic environment in which the Company operates and conducts its transactions. Most of the Company costs are incurred in U.S. dollars. In addition, the Company financing activities are incurred in U.S. dollars. The Company's management believes that the functional currency of the Company is the U.S. dollar.

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.

f. 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 date of investment or with a maturity of more than three months, but which are redeemable on demand without penalty and which form part of the Company's cash management.

g. Short-term deposits:

Short-term bank deposits are deposits with an original maturity of more than three months from the date of investment and which do not meet the definition of cash equivalents. The deposits are presented according to their terms of deposit.

h. Property and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, including directly attributable costs, less accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses and any related investment grants 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:

	%
Machinery	15
Office furniture and equipment	6 - 33
Leasehold improvements	(*)

(*) Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term (including the extension option held by the Company and intended to be exercised) and the expected life of the improvement.

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 estimate.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

i. Research and development costs:

Research expenditures are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. An intangible asset arising from a development project or from the development phase of an internal project is recognized if the Company can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale; the Company's intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; the Company's ability to use or sell the intangible asset; how the intangible asset will generate future economic benefits; the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the intangible asset; and the Company's ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development. Since the Company development projects are often subject to regulatory approval procedures and other uncertainties, the conditions for the capitalization of costs incurred before receipt of approvals are not normally satisfied and, therefore, development expenditures are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

j. Impairment of non-financial assets:

The Company evaluates the need to record an impairment of the carrying amount of non-financial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is not recoverable.

If the carrying amount of non-financial assets exceeds their recoverable amount, the assets are reduced to their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of sale and value in use. The recoverable amount of an asset that does not generate independent cash flows is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An impairment loss of an asset is reversed only if there have been changes in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. Reversal of an impairment loss, as above, shall not be increased above the lower of the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years, and its recoverable amount.

During the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company did not recognize any impairment of non-financial assets.

k. Government investment grants:

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and the Company will comply with the related conditions.

Government grants received from Israel innovation authority (“IIA”) (formerly, the Office of the Chief Scientist in Israel (“OCS”)) are recognized upon receipt as a liability if future economic benefits are expected from the project that will result in royalty-bearing revenue. If no such economic benefits are expected, the grants are recognized as a reduction of the related research and development expenses. In that event, the royalty obligation is treated as contingent liability in accordance with IAS 37.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company evaluates, based on its best estimate of future sales, whether there is reasonable assurance that the liability recognized, in whole or in part, will not be repaid (since the Company will not be required to pay royalties). If there is such reasonable assurance, the appropriate amount of the liability is derecognized and recorded in profit or loss as a revaluation of research and development expenses.

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

If the estimate of future sales indicates that there is no such reasonable assurance, the appropriate amount of the liability that reflects expected future royalty payments is recognized with a corresponding adjustment to financial expenses or income. In December 2016 the Company entered into its phase III for the lead product candidate, NiCord. Consequently, as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company concurred future economic benefits are expected from its research and development project and recorded a liability in the amount of $6,890 and $5,718, respectively, for its entire contingent obligation to IIA.

Grants received from the IIA which are recognized as a liability, are accounted for as forgivable loans, in accordance with IAS 20 (Revised), pursuant to the provisions of IAS 39, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”. Accordingly, when the liability for the loan is first recognized, it is measured at fair value using a discount rate that reflects a market rate of interest which on the Company's case was determined to be 25% and 26% for 2017 and 2016, respectively. The difference between the amount of the grants received and the fair value of the liability is accounted for upon recognition of the liability as a government grant and recognized as a reduction of research and development expenses.

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 no royalties were paid with respect to grants received from the IIA. Payments will be treated as a reduction of the liability.

Grant receivable amounted to $1,578 and $112 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively and is included in prepaid expenses and other current assets on the statements of financial position.

l. Financial instruments:

1. Investment in marketable securities:

The Company accounts for investment in marketable securities in accordance with IAS 39. Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, except for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss in respect of which transaction costs are recorded in profit or loss.
After initial recognition, the accounting treatment of financial assets is based on their classification as follows:

a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

b) Held-to-maturity investments

c) Loans and receivables

d) Available-for-sale financial assets

The Company classifies all of its marketable securities as available-for-sale. Available-for-sale financial assets are (non-derivative) financial assets that are designated as available for sale or are not classified in any of the three preceding categories. After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Gains or losses from fair value adjustments, except for interest, exchange rate differences that relate to debt instruments and dividends from an equity instrument, are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the investment is disposed of or in case of impairment, the other comprehensive income (loss) is transferred to profit or loss.

Marketable securities as of December 31, 2017 includes corporate and government debentures with no significant premium or discount. The investment in marketable securities, which are classified as available-for-sale is considered level 2 measurement.

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

2. Financial liabilities:

   Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables net of directly attribute transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and warrants to shareholders.

   The 'fixed for fixed' criteria is not applied for the aforementioned warrants to shareholders and therefore such warrants are measured at each balance sheet date at their fair value. Gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

   a) Derecognition:

      A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires.

   b) Offsetting of financial instruments:

      Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3. Fair value:

   Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

   The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

   All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy.

   The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, other receivables, short-term deposits, prepaid expenses and other current assets, trade payables and accrued expenses and other payables approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturity of such instruments. Regarding fair value of the liability to IIA, refer to note 2k above.

4. Issue of a unit of securities:

   The issue of a unit of securities involves the allocation of the proceeds received (before issuance 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 proceeds allocated to equity instruments are the residual amount. Issue costs are allocated to each component pro rata to the amounts determined for each component in the unit.

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

m. Provisions:

A provision in accordance with IAS 37 is recognized when the Company 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.

n. Operating leases:

Lease agreements are classified as an operating lease if they do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased asset. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

o. 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.

Equity-settled transactions:

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.

With respect to 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, it is 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”).

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market condition is satisfied, provided that all other vesting conditions are satisfied.

p. Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

q. Employee benefit liabilities:

The Company has several employee benefit plans:

1. Short-term employee benefits:

Short-term employee benefits are benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. These benefits include salaries, paid annual leave, paid sick leave, recreation and social security contributions and are recognized as expenses as the services are rendered.

2. Post-employment benefits:

The plans are normally financed by contributions to insurance companies and classified as defined benefit plan.

The Company operates a defined benefit plan in respect of severance pay pursuant to the Severance Pay Law,1963 (the “Law”). According to the 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 amounts are presented based on discounted expected future cash flows using a discount rate determined by reference to yields on Government bonds.

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.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income or (loss) retrospectively in the period in which they occur.

r. Reclassification:

The Company has reclassifies certain amounts from prior periods to conform to current period presentations. Consolidated statement of financial position, net income or shareholders’ equity were not affected in any of the periods presented.

NOTE 3:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUPMTIONS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The key assumptions made in the financial statements concerning uncertainties at the end of the reporting period and the critical estimates computed by the Company that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

- Government grants:

Government grants received from the IIA at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor are recognized as a liability if future economic benefits are expected from the research and development activity that will result in royalty-bearing revenue. There is uncertainty regarding the estimated future cash flows and the estimated discount rate used to measure the amortized cost of the liability.

NOTE 3:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUPMTIONS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

- Determining the fair value of an unquoted financial liabilities:

  The fair value of unquoted financial liabilities in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is determined using valuation techniques including projected cash flows discounted at current rates applicable for items with similar terms and risk characteristics. Changes in estimated projected cash flows and estimated discount rates, after consideration of risk factors such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility, are liable to affect the fair value of these liabilities.

NOTE 4:- DISCLOSURE OF NEW STANDARDS IN THE PERIOD PRIOR TO THEIR ADOPTION

a. IFRS 9, “Financial Instruments”:

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final and complete version of IFRS 9, “Financial Instruments” (“IFRS 9”), which replaces IAS 39, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”. IFRS 9 mainly focuses on the classification and measurement of financial assets and it applies to all assets in the scope of IAS 39.

According to IFRS 9, all financial assets are measured at fair value upon initial recognition. In subsequent periods, debt instruments are 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.

IFRS 9 also includes a new model for measurement of impairment of financial assets.

Subsequent measurement of all other debt instruments and financial assets should be at fair value. IFRS 9 establishes a distinction between debt instruments to be measured at fair value through profit or loss and debt instruments to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

According to IFRS 9, 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.

IFRS 9 also prescribes new hedge accounting requirements.

IFRS 9 is to be applied for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2018.

Under IFRS 9 the measurement of the Company's available for sale assets is similar to the accounting treatment according to IAS 39 and the effect of the expected credit loss model associated with the available for sale assets is immaterial. Therefore, the Company believes that the adoption of IFRS 9 is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

b. IFRS 16, “Leases”:

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, “Leases” (the “new Standard”). According to the new Standard, a lease is a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 4:- DISCLOSURE OF NEW STANDARDS IN THE PERIOD PRIOR TO THEIR ADOPTION (Cont.)

According to the new Standard:

- Lessees are required to recognize an asset and a corresponding liability in the statement of financial position in respect of all leases (except in certain cases) similar to the accounting treatment of finance leases according to the existing IAS 17, “Leases”.
- Lessees are required to initially recognize a lease liability for the obligation to make lease payments and a corresponding right-of-use asset. Lessees will also recognize interest and depreciation expense separately.
- The accounting treatment by lessors remains substantially unchanged, namely classification of a lease as a finance lease or an operating lease.

The new Standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Early adoption is permitted provided that IFRS 15, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”, is applied concurrently.

For leases existing at the date of transition, the new Standard permits lessees to use either a full retrospective approach, or a modified retrospective approach, with certain transition relief whereby restatement of comparative data is not required.

The Company is evaluating the possible effects of the new Standard. Since the Company's lease contracts are significant, the Company estimates that the adoption of the new Standard will have a material impact on the Company's assets and liabilities. However, at this stage, the Company is unable to quantify the impact on the financial statements. Regarding future minimal lease payments refer to Note 9a.

NOTE 5:- CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Cash for immediate withdrawal	$ 3,316	$ 3,039
Cash equivalents - short-term deposits(1)	18,009	15,020
	$ 21,325	$ 18,059

(1) The cash equivalents are short-term bank deposits denominated in USD and bear interest at an average annual rate of 1.50% and 1.083% as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 6:- PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Composition and movement:

2017:

	Machinery	Office furniture and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Project in process	Total
Cost:					
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ 1,902	$ 369	$ 943	$ —	$ 3,214
Additions	279	27	49	47	402
Balance at December 31, 2017	2,181	396	992	47	3,616
Accumulated depreciation:					
Balance at January 1, 2017	1,433	292	789	—	2,514
Depreciation	125	16	21	—	162
Balance at December 31, 2017	1,558	308	810	—	2,676
Property and equipment, net at December 31, 2017	$ 623	$ 88	$ 182	$ 47	$ 940

2016:

	Machinery	Office furniture and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost:				
Balance at January 1, 2016	$ 1,760	$ 359	$ 811	$ 2,930
Additions	142	10	132	284
Balance at December 31, 2016	1,902	369	943	3,214
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance at January 1, 2016	1,332	278	780	2,390
Depreciation	101	14	9	124
Balance at December 31, 2016	1,433	292	789	2,514
Property and equipment, net at December 31, 2016	$ 469	$ 77	$ 154	$ 700

NOTE 7:- ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Employees and payroll accruals	$ 508	$ 448
Accrued expenses	1,514	440
Institutions	164	84
	$ 2,186	$ 972

NOTE 8:- LIABILITIES PRESENTED AT FAIR VALUE

a. Warrants to purchase Preferred E-2 shares:

On January 2, 2014, in connection with the share purchase agreement, the Company issued to the investors 316,593 Preferred E-2 shares of the Company, nominal value NIS 0.01 each, at a price per share of $9.16.

In addition, the Company granted to such investors 158,296 warrants to purchase the same amount of additional Preferred E2 shares of the Company, nominal value NIS 0.01, at an exercise price of $9.16. The warrants may be exercised, in part or in whole, from time to time, during the period from the Effective Date until the earlier of (i) January 14, 2017, or (ii) immediately prior to the consummation of an IPO or Deemed Liquidation, whichever comes first. In May 2015, 13,100 warrants were exercised for total consideration of $120. On January 14, 2017, the remaining warrants expired.

The aforesaid warrants to purchase Preferred E-2 shares were subject to non-standard anti-dilution protection provisions and cashless exercise mechanism and therefore accounted for as a financial liability which was measured at fair value through profit or loss.

b. Warrants to purchase Preferred F-2 shares:

On June 18, 2017, the Company signed a Series F Preferred Share Purchase Agreement (“SPA”) with existing and new investors. According to the SPA and upon the closing that occurred on July 9, 2017, the Company issued 4,274,363 Preferred F-1 shares, nominal value NIS 0.01 each, at $9.44 per share, accompanied by the issuance of warrants to purchase 2,564,619 Preferred F-2 shares, nominal value NIS 0.01, with an exercise price of $11.33 per share, in exchange for an aggregate proceeds of $40,350. The issuance costs in amount of $585 associated with the equity transaction have been charged directly to the consolidated statements of changes in equity and the issuance costs associated with the issuance of the warrants in amount of $216 have been charged directly to the statement of comprehensive income.

According to the SPA the warrants to purchase Preferred F-2 Shares are subject to conversion ratio to be adjusted as defined in the SPA and to non-standard anti-dilution protection provisions and cashless exercise mechanism. As of December 31, 2017, the fair value of the financial liabilities derivatives amounted to $10,300.

The Company measured the fair value of the warrants by using Option Pricing Method utilized in a Monte Carlo simulation model. The option-pricing model requires a number of assumptions, of which the most significant are the expected stock price volatility and the expected time until liquidation. Expected volatility was calculated based upon historical volatilities of similar entities in the related sector index. The expected time until liquidation is the period in which liquidation event will occurred subject to the Company's expectations. The risk-free interest rate is based on the yield from U.S. treasury bonds with an equivalent term. The Company has historically not paid dividends and has no foreseeable plans to pay dividends.

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 8:- LIABILITIES PRESENTED AT FAIR VALUE (Cont.)

c. Warrants to purchase Preferred shares:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	Preferred F-2 shares	Preferred E-2 shares
Risk-free interest rate	1.5%	1%
Expected volatility	90%	90%
Expected life (in years)	5	0
Expected dividend yield	0	0

d. Changes in the fair value of warrants classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

	Fair value of warrants E-2	Fair value of financial derivatives	Total warrants presented at fair value
Balance at January 1, 2016	$ 1,266	$ —	$ 1,266
Revaluation of financial derivatives	(805)	—	(805)
Balance at December 31, 2016	461	—	461
Proceeds from issue of financial derivatives	—	10,900	10,900
Revaluation of financial derivatives	(461)	(600)	(1,061)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ —	$ 10,300	$ 10,300

e. Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	Preferred F-2 shares	Preferred E-2 shares
Sensitivity to changes in inputs:		
Gain (loss) from change:		
10% increase in volatility	$ 720	$ 15
10% decrease in volatility	$ (750)	$ (12)
Gain (loss) from change:		
1% increase in discount rate	$ (1,040)	$ —
1% decrease in discount rate	$ (1,290)	$ —

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 9:- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

a. The Company has entered into commercial real estate lease agreements which consist of the office building and production plant. The leases are under non-cancellable terms and mature over 2.5-10 years. In December 2017, the Company signed on lease agreement for production plant which be effective upon fulfillment of suspending condition as described in the lease agreement.

The future minimum lease fees payable as of December 31, 2017 are as follows:

First year	$	887
Second through fifth years		2,887
After fifth year		3,268
	$	7,042

b. The Company rents vehicles under an operating lease agreement, for a fixed monthly fee of $13. The leases are under non-cancellable terms and mature over 1-3 years.

c. The Company is obligated to pay royalties to the Government of Israel through the IIA at the rates of 3% to 3.5% on sales proceeds from products developed through the grants received from the IIA. The maximum amount of royalties payable to the Government of Israel is limited to 100% of the grants received, linked to the dollar and bearing interest at the LIBOR rate. The obligation to pay these royalties is contingent on actual sales of the products and in the absence of such sales, no payment is required. The Company expects to incur sales that will trigger payments of royalties starting 2020. As of December 31, 2017, the Company's aggregate contingent obligations for payments to IIA, based on royalty-bearing participation received or accrued amounted to $30,751 (including interest of $5,425).

As of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company recorded liability to the Government of Israel in the amount of $6,890 and $5,718, respectively. The Fair value of the liability to the Government of Israel approximates its carrying amount.

NOTE 10:- SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

a. Composition of share capital:

	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Authorized	Issued and outstanding	Authorized	Issued and outstanding
	Number of shares			
Ordinary share of NIS 0.01 par value	22,007,000	549,990	15,500,000	549,990
Ordinary B share of NIS 0.01 par value	140,000	139,908	1,400,073	139,908
Ordinary C share of NIS 0.01 par value	1,130,000	—	1,500,000	—
	23,277,000	689,898	18,400,073	689,898

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 10:- SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Cont.)

	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Authorized	Issued and outstanding	Authorized	Issued and outstanding
	Number of shares			
Series Preferred A share of NIS 0.01 par value	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Series Preferred B share of NIS 0.01 par value	1,454,000	1,453,846	1,547,170	1,453,846
Series Preferred C share of NIS 0.01 par value	2,828,000	2,827,430	2,971,667	2,827,430
Series Preferred D share of NIS 0.01 par value	3,405,000	3,404,314	3,500,000	3,404,314
Series Preferred E1 share of NIS 0.01 par value	572,000	571,478	600,000	571,478
Series Preferred E2 share of NIS 0.01 par value	1,024,000	1,023,312	3,200,000	1,023,312
Series Preferred F1 share of NIS 0.01 par value	4,275,000	4,274,363	—	—
Series Preferred F2 share of NIS 0.01 par value	2,565,000	—	—	—
	16,723,000	14,154,743	12,418,837	9,880,380

b. Rights attached to the shares:

1. Ordinary shares:

Subject to the Articles of Association (the “AOA”) the holders of Ordinary shares have the right to receive notices to attend and vote in general meetings of the Company's shareholders, and the right to share in dividends and other distributions and upon liquidation or Deemed Liquidation (as defined below) subject to and after full payment of the distribution/liquidation preferences of all Preferred shares and Ordinary C shares.

Subject to the AOA, the Ordinary B shares confer on the holders thereof substantially all rights accruing to holders of Ordinary shares in the Company, provided however, that until the initial Public Offering (the “IPO”), Ordinary B shares shall not entitle the holders thereof to attend or vote in general meetings of the Company's shareholders. Upon the IPO or conversion of all preferred shares, all Ordinary B shares shall convert into Ordinary shares.

Subject to the AOA, the Ordinary C shares confer on the holders thereof substantially all rights accruing to holders of Ordinary shares in the Company, provided however, that until an IPO, Ordinary C shares shall not entitle the holders thereof to attend or vote in general meetings of the Company's shareholders, and provided further that the Ordinary C shares also confer the rights set forth in the AOA to receive certain portions of the respective distribution/liquidation preference amounts which may otherwise be receivable by the holders of Preferred shares (other than Preferred F-1 shares and Preferred F-2 shares) (but no portion of any other preference amounts which may be receivable by the holders of Preferred F-1 shares, Preferred F-2 shares or any other existing or future class of shares) in the event of dividends and other distributions and upon liquidation or Deemed Liquidation. Upon the IPO or conversion of all preferred shares, all Ordinary C shares shall convert into Ordinary shares.

NOTE 10:- SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Cont.)

2. Preferred shares:

The holders of Preferred shares are entitled to the same rights, preferences and privileges conferred by the Ordinary shares and in addition the following rights:

Conversion rights - Each Preferred share shall be convertible at the option of the respective holder, at any time after the date of issuance of such share, or at the election of a certain majority set forth in the AOA, into such number of Ordinary share as is determined by dividing its then applicable original issue price by its then applicable conversion price, which conversion ratio is subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain recapitalization events and pursuant to the anti-dilution provisions referred to below.

Anti dilution protection - The conversion price of each series of Preferred shares (except Preferred A shares) shall be reduced, concurrently with issuance of additional shares (as defined in the AOA) that is made without consideration or for a consideration per share less than the applicable conversion price of such series of Preferred shares in effect immediately prior to such issue, based on a broad based weighted average anti dilution formula. In addition, the respective conversion ratios of the Preferred F-1 shares and the Preferred F-2 shares are also subject to non-standard anti-dilution protection provisions.

Dividend - The holders of Preferred shares shall be entitled to participate in the distribution of dividends by the Company in accordance with the distribution preference rights of each such series of Preferred shares.

Liquidation preference - In the event of voluntary or involuntary winding up, liquidation or dissolution, distribution or consummation of merger, consolidation, reorganization or sale of substantially all of the Company's shares or assets that meet certain characteristics, and certain other events listed in the AOA (the “Deemed Liquidation”), the holders of Preferred shares shall be entitled to receive (subject to the respective distribution preferences determined in the AOA) the respective amount per share set forth in the AOA.

On February 28, 2017, the Company's shareholders approved a reduction of part of the accumulated distribution/liquidation preference related to all Preferred shares (other than the Preferred F-1 and F-2 shares, which did not exist at that time) and Ordinary C shares upon occurrence of certain events.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the aggregate liquidation preference amounted $76,823 and $180,141, respectively.

Preemptive rights - Until the earlier of the consummation of a IPO or a Deemed Liquidation, each holder of Preferred shares holding at least one and half percent of the issued and outstanding share capital of the Company on a fully diluted and as converted basis, shall have the right of preemption to purchase its pro-rata share (with an overallotment right) of all new securities (as defined in the AOA) that the Company may, from time to time, propose to issue.

Subject to the rights, preferences and privileges aforementioned the Preferred shares were classified as part of the Company's shareholders' equity under IAS 32.

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 11:- SHARE-BASED PAYMENT

a. Expenses recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Equity-settled share-based payment plans		
Research and development expenses, net	$ 1,362	$ 3,195
General and administrative expenses	846	2,647
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions	$ 2,208	$ 5,842

On November 23, 2014, the Company's Board approved subject to the approval of the shareholders to create a new class of shares of the Company, Ordinary C shares, nominal value NIS 0.01 each and to classify 1,500,000 Ordinary shares for such class, 1,152,044 out of which for allocation to the Company's employees under the new amended 2014 Israel Share Option Plan (“2014 Plan”). The 2014 Plan was adopted in accordance with the amended sections 102 and 3(i) of Israel's Income Tax Ordinance. The exercise price of the options granted under the plans may not be less than the nominal value of the shares into which the options are exercised. The options vest primarily over three years. Any options, which are forfeited or not exercised before expiration, become available for future grants.

There are no cash settlement alternatives. On December 29, 2014, the Company's shareholders meeting ratified and approved the aforesaid decisions.

On January 23, 2017, the Company's Board of Directors approved the Company's 2017 Share incentive Plan (the “2017 Plan”), and the subsequent grant of options to the Company's employees, officers and directors. Pursuant to the Plan, the Company initially reserved for issuance 312,687 Ordinary shares, nominal value NIS 0.01 each. Contemporaneously, the Company's Board of Directors approved the termination of the Company’s 2014 Plan and the extension of the exercise period of the outstanding options to Ordinary C shares to expire on January 2020 instead of January 2018. There was no material impact on the financial statements, with respect to the Company's 2014 plan extension. On February 28, 2017, the Company's shareholders approved the 2017 Plan.

On June 26, 2017 and on December 28, 2017, the Company’s Board of Directors approved the reservation of additional 463,384 and 559,764 Ordinary shares, respectively, for issuance under the 2017 Plan (totaling an aggregate of 1,338,015 Ordinary Shares).

The Company estimates the fair value of stock options granted using the Binominal option-pricing model. The option-pricing model requires a number of assumptions, of which the most significant are the expected stock price volatility and the expected option term.

Expected volatility was calculated based upon historical volatilities of similar entities in the related sector index. The expected term of the options granted is derived from output of the option valuation model and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free interest rate is based on the yield from U.S. treasury bonds with an equivalent term. The Company has historically not paid dividends and has no foreseeable plans to pay dividends.

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 11:- SHARE-BASED PAYMENT (Cont.)

The following table lists the inputs to the binomial model used for the fair value measurement of equity-settled share options for the above plan for years 2017 and 2016:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Dividend yield (%)	0	0
Expected volatility of the share prices (%)	89%-94%	71%-94%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	1.76-2.4	0.3
Expected life of share options (years)	5.5	0.8-1.5
Share price	$5.00	$13.4

Based on the above inputs, the fair value of the options was determined at $3.64 - $5.19 at the grant dates during 2016 and 2017.

b. Movement during the year:

	2017		2016	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
		USD		USD
Outstanding at beginning of year	1,129,003	0.25	1,143,665	0.25
Granted during the year	1,338,015	3.99	—	—
Forfeited during the year	—	—	(14,662)	—
Share options outstanding at end of year	2,467,018	2.28	1,129,003	0.25
Share options exercisable at end of year	1,379,075	0.60	800,823	0.25

c. As of December 31, 2017, there are $3,676 of total unrecognized company cost related to non-vested share based compensation that are expected to be recognized over a period of up to 4 years.

NOTE 12:- TAXES ON INCOME

a. Tax rates applicable to the income of the Company:

1) Corporate Tax rates:

Taxable income of the Israeli parent is subject to the Israeli corporate tax at the rate of 24% in 2017 and 25% in 2016.

In December 2016, the Israeli Parliament approved the Economic Efficiency Law (Legislative Amendments for Applying the Economic Policy for the 2017 and 2018 Budget Years), 5777-2016, which reduces the corporate income tax rate to 24% (instead of 25%) effective from January 1, 2017 and to 23% effective from January 1, 2018.

Non-Israeli subsidiary are taxed according to the tax laws in their respective countries of residence.

NOTE 12:- TAXES ON INCOME (Cont.)

2) Income subject to tax benefits under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 (the "Law"):

The Law for Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 (the "Investment Law") provides tax benefits for Israeli companies meeting certain requirements and criteria. The Investment Law has undergone certain amendments and reforms in recent years.

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

The Company's Israeli operations elected "Preferred Enterprise" status, starting in 2017.

Benefits granted to a Preferred Enterprise include reduced tax rates. In peripheral regions (Development Area A) the reduced tax rate was 9% in 2016. As part of Economic Efficiency Law (Legislative Amendments for Accomplishment of Budgetary Targets for Budget Years 2017-2018), 5777-2016, the tax rate for Area A will be 7.5% in 2017 onwards. In other regions the tax rate is 16%. Preferred Enterprises in peripheral regions will be eligible for Investment Center grants, as well as the applicable reduced tax rates.

b. The Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxation), 1969:

The Company has the status of an "industrial company", under this law. According to this status and by virtue of regulations published thereunder, the Company is entitled to claim a deduction of accelerated depreciation on equipment used in industrial activities, as determined in the regulations issued under the Inflationary Law. The Company is also entitled to amortize a patent or a patent or knowhow usage right that are used in the enterprise's development or promotion, to deduct listed share issuance expenses and to file consolidated financial statements under certain conditions.

c. Losses carryforward:

The Company has net operating losses and capital loss for tax purposes as of December 31, 2017, in the amount of $74,240 and $429, respectively, which may be carried forward and offset against taxable income in the future for an indefinite period.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company's U.S. subsidiary has a net operating loss carry-forward of $1,100.

d. Final tax assessments:

The Company's tax assessments through the 2012 tax year are considered final.

e. Deferred taxes:

The Company did not recognize deferred tax assets in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 for carryforward losses and other temporary differences because their utilization in the foreseeable future is not probable.

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 13:- SELECTED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME DATA

a. Research and development expenses, net:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Salaries and social benefits	$ 3,795	$ 2,774
Share-based payment	1,362	3,195
Subcontractors	9,617	8,150
Materials	1,677	2,232
Rent and maintenance	486	364
Travel and trade shows	346	507
Depreciation	142	124
Other	—	61
Less royalty bearing grants	(2,407)	(4,030)
Reversal of grants received in prior years to related liability	—	5,718
Total research and development expenses, net	$ 15,018	$ 19,095

b. General and administrative expenses:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Salaries and social benefits	$ 1,870	$ 924
Share-based payment	846	2,647
Professional services	1,467	843
Rent and maintenance	83	138
Other	206	62
Total general and administrative expenses	$ 4,472	$ 4,614

c. Finance expenses:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Brokerage and additional marketable security fees	$ 24	$ —
Revaluation of IIA liability	631	—
Bank charges, interest expense and other fees	30	23
Foreign currency translation adjustments	33	132
Total finance expenses	$ 718	$ 155

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 13:- SELECTED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME DATA (Cont.)

d. Finance income:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Interest income	$ 330	$ 163
Revaluation of warrants at fair value	845	805
Foreign currency translation adjustments	22	225
Total finance income	$ 1,197	$ 1,193

NOTE 14:- RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Benefits to key executive personnel:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Short-term benefits	$ 1,578	$ 987
Other long-term benefits	569	61
Share-based payment	1,689	4,842
	$ 3,836	$ 5,890

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GAMIDA CELL LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

INDEX TO INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GAMIDA CELL LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

U.S. dollars in thousands

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2017
	Unaudited		
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 19,004	$ 9,803	$ 21,325
Available-for-sale financial assets	9,632	—	14,758
Short-term deposits	—	—	5,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,525	1,706	2,539
Total current assets	30,161	11,509	43,622
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Property and equipment, net	1,546	840	940
Other assets	1,141	197	360
Total non-current assets	2,687	1,037	1,300
Total assets	$ 32,848	$ 12,546	$ 44,922

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

GAMIDA CELL LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

	June 30,		December 31,
	2018	2017	2017
	Unaudited		
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Trade payables	$ 1,158	$ 1,026	$ 2,390
Accrued expenses and other payables	4,057	1,326	2,186
Total current liabilities	5,215	2,352	4,576
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Liabilities presented at fair value	13,700	—	10,300
Employee benefit liabilities, net	217	150	200
Liability to the Israel Innovation Authority	9,753	6,706	6,890
Total non-current liabilities	23,670	6,856	17,390
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:			
Share capital -			
Ordinary shares of NIS 0.01 par value - Authorized: 23,277,000 shares at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 and 18,400,073 shares at June 30, 2017; issued and outstanding: 689,898 shares at June 30, 2018 and 2017 and December 31, 2017	2	2	2
Preferred shares of NIS 0.01 par value - Authorized: 16,723,000 shares at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 and 12,418,837 shares at June 30, 2017; issued and outstanding: 14,154,743 shares at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 and 9,880,380 shares at June 30, 2017	38	26	38
Share premium	140,934	109,949	139,311
Capital reserve due to actuarial gains	(79)	(44)	(79)
Available-for-sale reserve	(169)	—	(34)
Accumulated deficit	(136,763)	(106,595)	(116,282)
Total shareholders' equity	3,963	3,338	22,956
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 32,848	$ 12,546	$ 44,922

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

GAMIDA CELL LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

	Six months ended June 30,		Three months ended June 30,		Year ended December 31,
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2017
	Unaudited				
Operating expenses:					
Research and development, net	$ 12,037	$ 7,341	$ 6,977	$ 2,699	$ 15,018
General and administrative	4,570	1,773	2,917	747	4,472
Operating loss	16,607	9,114	9,894	3,446	19,490
Finance expenses	4,204	775	3,230	365	718
Finance income	(330)	(565)	(34)	(61)	(1,197)
Net loss	20,481	9,324	13,090	3,750	19,011
Other comprehensive loss:					
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Actuarial net loss of defined benefit plans	—	—	—	—	35
Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	135	—	86	—	34
Total comprehensive loss	$ 20,616	$ 9,324	$ 13,176	$ 3,750	$ 19,080
Net loss per share:					
Basic and diluted net loss per share	$ 29.69	$ 13.52	$ 18.97	$ 5.44	$ 27.56
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share	689,898	689,898	689,898	689,898	689,898

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

	Ordinary shares		Preferred shares						
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Share premium	Available-for-sale reserve	Capital reserve due to actuarial losses	Accumulated deficit	Total Equity
Balance as of January 1, 2018	689,898	$ 2	14,154,743	$ 38	$139,311	$ (34)	$ (79)	$ (116,282)	$ 22,956
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(20,481)	(20,481)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(135)	—	—	(135)
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(135)	—	(20,481)	(20,616)
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	1,623	—	—	—	1,623
Balance as of June 30, 2018 (unaudited)	689,898	$ 2	14,154,743	$ 38	$140,934	$ (169)	$ (79)	$ (136,763)	$ 3,963

	Ordinary shares		Preferred shares					
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Share premium	Capital reserve due to actuarial losses	Accumulated deficit	Total Equity
Balance as of January 1, 2017	689,898	$ 2	9,880,380	$ 26	$ 108,250	$ (44)	$ (97,271)	$ 10,963
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9,324)	(9,324)
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9,324)	(9,324)
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	1,699	—	—	1,699
Balance as of June 30, 2017 (unaudited)	689,898	$ 2	9,880,380	$ 26	$ 109,949	$ (44)	$ (106,595)	$ 3,338

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

	Ordinary shares		Preferred shares						
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Share premium	Available-for-sale reserve	Capital reserve due to actuarial losses	Accumulated deficit	Total Equity
Balance as of April 1, 2018 (unaudited)	689,898	$ 2	14,154,743	$ 38	$140,155	$ (83)	$ (79)	$ (123,673)	$ 16,360
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13,090)	(13,090)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(86)	—	—	(86)
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(86)	—	(13,090)	(13,176)
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	779	—	—	—	779
Balance as of June 30, 2018 (unaudited)	689,898	$ 2	14,154,743	$ 38	$140,934	$ (169)	$ (79)	$ (136,763)	$ 3,963

	Ordinary shares		Preferred shares					
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Share premium	Capital reserve due to actuarial losses	Accumulated deficit	Total Equity
Balance as of April 1, 2017 (unaudited)	689,898	$ 2	9,880,380	$ 26	$ 109,535	$ (44)	$ (102,845)	$ 6,674
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,750)	(3,750)
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,750)	(3,750)
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	414	—	—	414
Balance as of June 30, 2017 (unaudited)	689,898	$ 2	9,880,380	$ 26	$ 109,535	$ (44)	$ (106,595)	$ 3,338

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

	Ordinary shares		Preferred shares		Share premium	Available-for-sale reserve	Capital reserve due to actuarial losses	Accumulated deficit	Total Equity
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount					
Balance as of January 1, 2017	689,898	$ 2	9,880,380	$ 26	$108,250	$ —	$ (44)	$ (97,271)	$ 10,963
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(19,011)	(19,011)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(34)	(35)	—	(69)
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(34)	(35)	(19,011)	(19,080)
Issuance of series F-1 Preferred shares, net of issuance costs	—	—	4,274,363	12	28,853	—	—	—	28,865
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	2,208	—	—	—	2,208
Balance as of December 31, 2017	689,898	$ 2	14,154,743	$ 38	$139,311	$ (34)	$ (79)	$ (116,282)	$ 22,956

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

GAMIDA CELL LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Six months ended June 30,		Three months ended June 30,		Year ended December 31,
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2017
	Unaudited				
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net loss	$ (20,481)	$ (9,324)	$ (13,090)	$ (3,750)	$ (19,011)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:					
Adjustments to the profit or loss items:					
Depreciation	97	68	48	29	162
Financial (income) expenses, net	(375)	5	(362)	10	(330)
Cost of share-based compensation	1,623	1,699	779	414	2,208
Change in employee benefit liabilities, net	17	11	33	6	26
Amortization of premium on available-for-sale financial assets	(9)	—	(90)	—	28
Revaluation of financial derivatives	3,400	(461)	3,000	—	(1,061)
Revaluation of liability to the IIA	2,600	722	2,188	323	(580)
	7,353	2,044	5,596	782	453
Changes in asset and liability items:					
Increase in other receivables, prepaid expenses and other current assets and other assets	(365)	(1,083)	(465)	(1,244)	(2,210)
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	(1,232)	100	306	19	1,464
Increase in accrued expenses and other payables	1,080	204	820	200	1,214
	(517)	(779)	661	(1,025)	468
Cash received during the period for:					
Interest received	391	20	378	—	330
Net cash used in operating activities	(13,254)	(8,039)	(6,455)	(3,993)	(17,760)
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Purchase of property and equipment	(703)	(208)	(472)	(166)	(402)
Purchase of of available-for-sale financial assets		—	—	—	(14,820)
Proceed from sale of available-for-sale financial assets	4,984	—	—	—	—
(Investment in) proceeds from bank deposits	5,000	—	—	—	(5,000)
Investment in other assets	—	(4)	—	(4)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	9,281	(212)	(472)	(170)	(20,222)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

GAMIDA CELL LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Six months ended June 30,		Three months ended June 30,		Year ended December 31,
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2017
	Unaudited				
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Receipt of grants from the IIA	1,653	—	—	—	1,483
Proceeds from issuance of financial derivatives	—	—	—	—	10,900
Proceeds from issuance of shares, net	—	—	—	—	28,865
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,653	—	—	—	41,248
Exchange differences on balances of cash and cash equivalents	—	(5)	—	(10)	—
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,321)	(8,256)	(6,927)	(4,173)	3,266
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	21,325	18,059	25,931	13,976	18,059
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 19,004	$ 9,803	$ 19,004	$ 9,803	$ 21,325
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash financing activities:					
Issuance expenses on credit	$ —	$ (150)	$ —	$ (150)	$ —
Significant non-cash transactions:					
IIA liability for grants to be received	$ 264	$ —	$ 133	$ —	$ 269
Increase in other assets on credit	$ (791)	$ —	$ (791)	$ —	$ —

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 1:- GENERAL

a. Gamida Cell Ltd. (the "Company"), founded in 1998, is a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company that develops cell therapies designed to cure hematologic malignancies and rare, serious hematologic diseases. While cell therapies have the potential to address a variety of diseases, they are limited by availability of donor cells, matching a donor to the patient, and the decline in donor cell functionality when expanding the cells to achieve a therapeutic dose. The Company has leveraged its nicotinamide-, or NAM-, based cell expansion technology to develop a pipeline of products designed to address the limitations of cell therapies. The Company's proprietary technology allows for the proliferation of donor cells while maintaining the cells' functional therapeutic characteristics.

b. The Company's most advanced product candidate, NiCord, is a NAM-expanded cord blood cell therapy which has the potential to serve as a universal curative stem cell graft for patients who need a hematopoietic stem cell transplant. The Company is currently conducting a pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial in patients with various hematologic malignancies. The Company received Breakthrough Therapy Designation for NiCord in the United States from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or the FDA. Furthermore, the Company received orphan drug designation from both the FDA and the European Medicines Agency.

c. The Company is devoting substantially all of its efforts toward research and development activities. In the course of such activities, the Company has sustained operating losses and expects such losses to continue in the foreseeable future. The Company's accumulated deficit as of June 30, 2018 is $136,763 and negative cash flows from operating activities during the period is $13,254. The Company requires additional financing in order to continue to fund its current operations and pay existing and future liabilities.

These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that would result if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern.

d. Definitions:

In these financial statements:

The Company	-	Gamida Cell Ltd. and its subsidiary
Subsidiary		Gamida Cell Inc. Incorporated in 2000 and intended to focus on sales and marketing upon product approval.
Related Parties	-	As defined in IAS 24
Dollar	-	U.S. dollar

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the six and three months periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" for interim financial information.

The interim consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2017 and their accompanying disclosures.

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

The interim consolidated financial statements reflect all normal recurring adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the interim periods, but are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations to be anticipated for the full year ending December 31, 2018.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017, exept for the initial application of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments".

IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments":

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final and complete version of IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments" ("IFRS 9"), which replaces IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 mainly focuses on the classification and measurement of financial assets and it applies to all assets in the scope of IAS 39.

According to IFRS 9, all financial assets are measured at fair value upon initial recognition. In subsequent periods, debt instruments are 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.

IFRS 9 also includes a new model for measurement of impairment of financial assets.

Subsequent measurement of all other debt instruments and financial assets should be at fair value. IFRS 9 establishes a distinction between debt instruments to be measured at fair value through profit or loss and debt instruments to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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. If equity instruments are held for trading, they should be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

According to IFRS 9, 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.

According to IFRS 9, changes in the fair value of financial liabilities which are attributable to the change in credit risk should be presented in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value should be presented in profit or loss.

IFRS 9 also prescribes new hedge accounting requirements.

IFRS 9 is applied for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2018.

The Company adopted IFRS 9 on January 1, 2018. There was no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 3:- SHARE-BASED PAYMENT

a. The total compensation cost related to all of the Company's equity-based awards, recognized during the presented periods was comprised as follows:

	Six months ended June 30,		Three months ended June 30,		Year ended December 31,
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2017
	Unaudited				
Research and development	$ 627	$ 1,049	$ 145	$ 291	$ 1,362
General and administrative	996	650	634	123	846
	$ 1,623	$ 1,699	$ 779	$ 414	$ 2,208

The Company estimates the fair value of stock options granted using the Binominal option-pricing model. The option-pricing model requires a number of assumptions, of which the most significant are the expected stock price volatility and the expected option term.

Expected volatility was calculated based upon historical volatilities of similar entities in the related sector index. The expected term of the options granted is derived from output of the option valuation model and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free interest rate is based on the yield from U.S. treasury bonds with an equivalent term. The Company has historically not paid dividends and has no foreseeable plans to pay dividends.

The following table lists the inputs to the binomial model used for the fair value measurement of equity-settled share options for the above plan for the following periods:

	Six months ended June 30,		December 31,
	2018	2017	2017
	Unaudited		
Dividend yield (%)	0	0	0
Expected volatility of the share prices (%)	89%-94%	90%	89%-94%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	2.28-3	0.79-2.03	0.79-2.4

Based on the above inputs, the fair value of the options was determined at $3.07 - $5.82 at the grant dates during 2017 and the first six months of 2018.

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 3:- SHARE-BASED PAYMENT (Cont.)

b. Movement during the periods:

	Six months ended June 30,				Year ended December 31,	
	2018		2017		2017	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
		USD		USD		USD
Outstanding at beginning of period	2,467,018	2.28	1,129,003	0.25	1,129,003	0.25
Granted during the period	401,921	4.9	314,867	2.57	1,338,015	3.99
Forfeited during the period	(9,692)	0.25	—	—	—	—
Share options outstanding at end of period	2,859,247	2.65	1,443,870	0.76	2,467,018	2.28
Share options exercisable at end of period	1,664,152	1.08	1,365,575	0.56	1,379,075	0.60

As of June 30, 2018, there is $ 4,874 of total unrecognized Company cost related to non-vested share based compensation that is expected to be recognized over a period of up to 3.82 years.

NOTE 4:- LIABILITIES PRESENTED AT FAIR VALUE

a. Warrants to purchase Preferred F-2 shares:

The Company measured the fair value of the warrants by using Option Pricing Method utilized in a Monte Carlo simulation model. The option-pricing model requires a number of assumptions, of which the most significant are the expected stock price volatility and the expected time until liquidation. Expected volatility was calculated based upon historical volatilities of similar entities in the related sector index. The expected time until liquidation is the period in which liquidation event will occurred subject to the Company's expectations. The risk-free interest rate is based on the yield from U.S. treasury bonds with an equivalent term. The Company has historically not paid dividends and has no foreseeable plans to pay dividends.

	Six months ended June 30,		December 31,
	2018	2017	2017
	Unaudited		
Risk-free interest rate	2.5%	—	1.5%
Expected volatility	90%	—	90%
Expected life (in years)	2	—	5
Expected dividend yield	0	—	0

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 4:- LIABILITIES PRESENTED AT FAIR VALUE (Cont.)

b. Changes in the fair value of warrants are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

	Fair value of financial derivatives
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 10,300
Revaluation of financial derivatives	3,400
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ 13,700

3,571,429 Ordinary Shares

Gamida Cell Ltd.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

BMO Capital Markets

RBC Capital Markets

Needham & Company

Oppenheimer & Co.

, 2018

Through and including , 2018 (the 25th day after the date of this prospectus), all dealers effecting transactions in these securities, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to a dealer's obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as an underwriter and with respect to an unsold allotment or subscription.

PART II
INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

Item 6: Indemnification of Directors, Officers and Employees

Under the Companies Law, a company may not exculpate an office holder from liability for a breach of the duty of loyalty. A company may exculpate an office holder in advance from liability to the company, in whole or in part, for damages caused to the company as a result of a breach of the 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. An Israeli company may not exculpate a director from liability arising out of a breach of the duty of care with respect to a dividend or distribution to shareholders.

Under the Companies Law and the Securities Law, 5738—1968, or the Securities Law, a company may indemnify an office holder in respect of the following liabilities, payments and expenses incurred for acts performed as an office holder, either pursuant to an undertaking made in advance of an event or following an event, provided a provision authorizing such indemnification is contained in its articles of association:

- a monetary 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 undertaking must be limited to certain events which, in the opinion of the board of directors, can be foreseen based on the company's 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 foreseen events and described above amount or criteria;
- reasonable litigation expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, incurred by the office holder as (1) 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 (2) in connection with a monetary sanction; a monetary liability imposed on him or her in favor of an injured party at an Administrative Procedure (as defined below) pursuant to Section 52(54)(a)(1)(a) of the Securities Law;
- expenses incurred by an office holder in connection with an Administrative Procedure under the Securities Law, including reasonable litigation expenses and reasonable attorneys' fees; and
- reasonable litigation expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by the office holder or imposed by a court in proceedings instituted against him or her by the company, on its 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.

"Administrative Procedure" is defined as a procedure pursuant to chapters H3 (Monetary Sanction by the Israeli Securities Authority), H4 (Administrative Enforcement Procedures of the Administrative Enforcement Committee) or I1 (Arrangement to prevent Procedures or Interruption of procedures subject to conditions) to the Securities Law.

Under the Companies Law and the Securities 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 duty of care to the company or to a third party, to the extent such a breach arises out of the negligent conduct of the office holder;
- a breach of duty of loyalty to the company, provided that the office holder acted in good faith and had a reasonable basis to believe that the act would not harm the company;

- a monetary liability imposed on the office holder in favor of a third party;
- a monetary liability imposed on the office holder in favor of an injured party at an Administrative Procedure pursuant to Section 52(54)(a)(1)(a) of the Securities Law; and
- expenses incurred by an office holder in connection with an Administrative Procedure, including reasonable litigation expenses and reasonable attorneys' fees.

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

- a breach of duty of loyalty, except for indemnification and insurance for a breach of the duty of loyalty to the company to the extent that the office holder acted in good faith and had a reasonable basis to believe that the act would not harm the company;
- a breach of the 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 illegal personal benefit; or
- a fine or forfeit levied against the office holder.

Under the Companies Law, exculpation, indemnification and insurance of office holders must be approved by the compensation committee and the board of directors and, with respect to certain office holders or under certain circumstances, also by the shareholders. See "Management — Board Practices — Fiduciary duties and approval of specified related party transactions under Israeli law."

Our amended and restated articles of association permit us to, exculpate, indemnify and insure our office holders as permitted under the Companies Law. Our office holders are currently covered by a directors and officers' liability insurance policy. As of the date of this registration statement, no claims for directors' and officers' liability insurance have been filed under this policy, we are not aware of any pending or threatened litigation or proceeding involving any of our directors or officers in which indemnification is sought, nor are we aware of any pending or threatened litigation that may result in claims for indemnification by any director or officer.

We have entered into agreements with each of our current office holders exculpating them from a breach of their duty of care to us to the fullest extent permitted by law, subject to limited exceptions, and undertaking to indemnify them to the fullest extent permitted by law, subject to limited exceptions, including, with respect to liabilities resulting from this offering, to the extent that these liabilities are not covered by insurance. This indemnification is limited, with respect to any monetary liability imposed in favor of a third party, to events determined as foreseeable by the board of directors based on our activities. The maximum amount set forth in such agreements is (1) with respect to indemnification in connection with a public offering of our securities, the gross proceeds raised by us and/or any selling shareholder in such public offering, and (2) with respect to all permitted indemnification, the greater of (a) an amount equal to 25% of our shareholders' equity on a consolidated basis, based on our most recent financial statements made publicly available before the date on which the indemnity payment is made and (b) $40 million. Each office holder who agrees to receive this letter of indemnification also gives his approval to the termination of all previous letters of indemnification that we have provided to him or her in the past, if any. In the opinion of the SEC, however, indemnification of office holders for liabilities arising under the Securities Act is against public policy and therefore unenforceable.

Item 7. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities.

Set forth below are the sales of all securities of the registrant sold by the registrant within the past three years (i.e., since January 1, 2015, up to the date of this registration statement) which were not registered under the Securities Act

- In October 2015, following the execution of an investment agreement, we issued a total of 286,396 Series C Preferred Shares to Novartis Pharma A.G. for an aggregate investment amount of $5,000,000.

- In June 2017, following the execution of the Series F Preferred Share Purchase Agreement, we issued a total of 4,274,363 Preferred F-1 Shares and warrants to purchase up to 2,564,619 Preferred F-2 Shares for an aggregate investment amount of $40,350,000.
- We granted share options to employees, directors and consultants under our 2014 Israeli Share Option Plan and 2017 Share Incentive Plan, covering an aggregate of 1,143,665 Ordinary C Shares and 1,731,557 Ordinary Shares, with exercise prices ranging from $0.25 to $4.90 per share. As of the date of this registration statement, 23,041 of these options have been forfeited and cancelled without being exercised.

We claimed exemption from registration under the Securities Act for these issuances described above under Section 4(a)(2) or Regulation S promulgated under the Securities Act, as well as, with respect to grants of share options, under Rule 701 of the Securities Act as transactions pursuant to written compensatory plans or pursuant to a written contract relating to compensation.

No underwriters were employed in connection with the securities issuances set forth in this Item 7.

Item 8. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) Exhibits. See the Exhibit Index attached to this registration statement, which is incorporated by reference herein.

(b) Financial Statement Schedules. Schedules not listed above have been omitted because the information required to be set forth therein is not applicable or is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

Item 9. Undertakings.

The undersigned Registrant hereby undertakes to provide to the underwriters at the closing specified in the underwriting agreement certificates in such denominations and registered in such names as required by the underwriters to permit prompt delivery to each purchaser.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the Registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the Registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act, and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the Registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer, or controlling person of the Registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the Registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question of whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

The undersigned Registrant hereby undertakes that:

(1) for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act, the information omitted from the form of prospectus filed as part of this Registration Statement in reliance upon Rule 430A and contained in a form of prospectus filed by the Registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(1) or (4) or 497(h) under the Securities Act shall be deemed to be part of this Registration Statement as of the time it was declared effective; and

(2) for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each post-effective amendment that contains a form of prospectus shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial *bona fide* offering thereof.

EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBIT NUMBER	EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION
1.1	Form of Underwriting Agreement
3.1*	Amended and Restated Articles of Association of the Registrant, as currently in effect
3.2*	First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Articles of Association of the Registrant, dated February 5, 2018
3.3	Form of Articles of Association of the Registrant, to be effective upon the closing of this offering
3.4*	Memorandum of Association of the Registrant (unofficial English translation from Hebrew original), as amended on September 14, 2006
4.1*	Warrant to purchase Series F-2 Preferred Shares
5.1	Opinion of Meitar Liquornik Geva Leshem Tal, Israeli counsel to the Registrant, as to the validity of the ordinary shares
10.1	Form of Amended and Restated Indemnification Agreement
10.2*	Employee Share and Option Plan (1998)
10.3*	Stock Option Plan (1999)
10.4*	2003 Israeli Share Option Plan
10.5*	2014 Israeli Share Option Plan
10.6	2017 Share Incentive Plan, as amended
10.7*	Amended and Restated Investors' Rights Agreement, dated July 3, 2017, among the Registrant and the shareholders named therein
10.8†*	Manufacturing Services Agreement, dated February 8, 2016, between the Registrant and Lonza Walkersville, Inc.
10.9*	Amendment No. 2 to Manufacturing Services Agreement, dated May 23, 2016, between the Registrant and Lonza Walkersville, Inc.
10.10*	Lease Agreement, dated December 13, 2017, by and between the Registrant and Y.D.B. Investments Ltd. (unofficial English translation from Hebrew original)
10.11*	Lease Agreement, dated March 14, 2000, as amended on June 5, 2000 and May 30, 2010, by and between the Registrant and Traub Group Investments Ltd. (formerly P.P.D. Diamonds Ltd.) (unofficial English translation from Hebrew original)
10.12	Form of Letter Agreement re: Information Rights
21.1*	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23.1	Consent of KOST, FORER, GABBAY & KASIERER, a Member of Ernst & Young Global, Independent Registered Accounting Firm
23.2	Consent of Meitar Liquornik Geva Leshem Tal (included in Exhibit 5.1)
24.1*	Power of Attorney (included in signature pages of Registration Statement)

* Previously filed.

† Confidential treatment has been or will be requested with respect to certain portions of this Exhibit. Omitted portions have been or will be separately filed with the SEC.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form F-1 and has duly caused this Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in Jerusalem, Israel on this 17th of October, 2018.

GAMIDA CELL LTD.

By: /s/ Julian Adams
Julian Adams, Ph.D.
Director and Chief Executive Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below hereby constitutes and appoints Julian Adams and Shai Lankry, and each of them acting individually, as his or her true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents, each with full power of substitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Registration Statement, including post-effective amendments or any abbreviated registration statement and any amendments thereto filed pursuant to Rule 462(b) increasing the number of securities for which registration is sought, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, with full power of each to act alone, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in connection therewith, as fully for all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or his or their substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act, this Registration Statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
/s/ Julian Adams Julian Adams, Ph.D.	Director and Chief Executive Officer (*Principal Executive Officer*)	October 17, 2018
/s/ Shai Lankry Shai Lankry	Chief Financial Officer (*Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer*)	October 17, 2018
* Robert I. Blum	Chairman	October 17, 2018
* Ofer Gonen	Director	October 17, 2018
* Boaz Lifshitz	Director	October 17, 2018
* Kenneth I. Moch	Director	October 17, 2018

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
*	Director	October 17, 2018
Michael S. Perry		
/s/ Roger Kornberg	Director	October 15, 2018
Roger Kornberg		
*By: /s/ Julian Adams		
Julian Adams		
Attorney-in-Fact		
Gamida Cell Inc.		
By: /s/ Julian Adams	AUTHORIZED U.S. REPRESENTATIVE	October 17, 2018
Julian Adams, Ph.D.		
Director and Chief Executive Officer		

Exhibit 1.1

GAMIDA CELL LTD.

[●] SHARES

ORDINARY SHARES, NOMINAL VALUE NIS 0.01 PER SHARE

UNDERWRITING AGREEMENT

[●], 2018

BMO Capital Markets Corp.
RBC Capital Markets, LLC
As Representatives of the Several Underwriters

c/o BMO Capital Markets Corp.
3 Times Square
New York, New York 10036

and

c/o RBC Capital Markets, LLC
200 Vesey Street
Three World Financial Center
New York, New York 10281

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Gamida Cell Ltd., a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Israel (the "Company"), proposes, subject to the terms and conditions stated herein, to issue and sell an aggregate of [●] shares (the "Firm Shares") of the Company's ordinary shares with a nominal value of New Israeli Shekel ("NIS") 0.01 per share (the "Ordinary Shares"), to the several underwriters (collectively, the "Underwriters") named in Schedule I to this agreement (this "Agreement"), for whom BMO Capital Markets Corp. and RBC Capital Markets, LLC are acting as representatives (the "Representatives"). The Company has also agreed to grant to the Underwriters an option (the "Option") to purchase up to an additional [●] ordinary shares of the Company (the "Option Shares") on the terms set forth in Section 1(b) hereof. The Firm Shares and the Option Shares are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Shares."

The Company confirms as follows its agreement with the Representatives and the several other Underwriters:

1. Agreement to Sell and Purchase.

(a) *Purchase of Firm Shares.* On the basis of the representations, warranties and agreements of the Company contained herein and subject to all the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Company agrees to sell to the several Underwriters and each of the several Underwriters, severally and not jointly, agrees to purchase from the Company, at a purchase price per share of $[●] (the "Purchase Price"), the number of Firm Shares set forth opposite the name of such Underwriter in Schedule I, plus such additional number of Firm Shares which such Underwriter may become obligated to purchase pursuant to Section 88 hereof.

(b) *Purchase of Option Shares.* Subject to all the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Company grants the Option to the several Underwriters to purchase, severally and not jointly, all or less than all of the Option Shares at the Purchase Price less an amount per share equal to any dividends or distributions declared by the Company and payable on the Firm Shares but not payable on the Option Shares. The Option may be exercised in whole or in part at any time on or before the 30th day after the date of this Agreement, upon written notice (the "Option Shares Notice") by the Representatives to the Company no later than 12:00 noon, New York City time, at least two and no more than five business days before the date specified for closing in the Option Shares Notice (the "Option Closing Date") setting forth the aggregate number of Option Shares to be purchased and the time and date for such purchase. On any Option Closing Date, the Company shall issue and sell to the Underwriters the number of Option Shares set forth in the Option Shares Notice and each Underwriter shall purchase from the Company such percentage of the Option Shares as is equal to the percentage of Firm Shares that such Underwriter is purchasing, as adjusted by the Representatives in such manner as they deem advisable to avoid fractional shares.

2. Delivery and Payment.

(a) *Closing.* Delivery of the Firm Shares shall be made to the Representatives through the facilities of the Depository Trust Company ("DTC") for the respective accounts of the Underwriters against payment of the Purchase Price by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the Company. Such payment shall be made at 10:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second business day (the third business day, should the offering be priced after 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) after the date on which the first *bona fide* offering of the Firm Shares to the public is made by the Underwriters or at such time on such other date, not later than ten business days after such date, as may be agreed upon by the Company and the Representatives (such date is hereinafter referred to as the "Closing Date").

(b) *Option Closing.* To the extent the Option is exercised, delivery of the Option Shares against payment by the Representatives (in the manner and at the location specified above) shall take place at the time and date (which may be the Closing Date, but not earlier than the Closing Date) specified in the Option Shares Notice.

(c) *Electronic Transfer.* Electronic transfer of Shares shall be made at the time of purchase in such names and in such denominations as the Representatives shall specify.

(d) *Stamp Tax.* The Company shall pay, bear and hold the Underwriters harmless against any stamp duty, stamp duty reserve tax, and any other issue, transfer, registration, documentary, value added tax or sales tax or duty in any jurisdiction ("Stamp Tax") which is payable in connection with: (i) the execution, delivery, consummation or enforcement of this Agreement; (ii) the grant, exercise or lapsing of the Option; (iii) the creation, allotment, or issue of any Shares; (iv) the initial entry of the Shares into the facilities of DTC; (v) the acquisition of the Shares by, or crediting or delivery of the Shares to or for the account of, the Underwriters (or any purchasers or subscribers procured by the Underwriters); or (vi) the sale and/or delivery of any Shares by any Underwriter to any initial purchaser in the manner contemplated in this Agreement.

3. Representations and Warranties of the Company. The Company represents and warrants to, and covenants with, each Underwriter as follows:

(a) *Compliance with Registration Requirements.* A registration statement on Form F-1 (Registration No. 333-227601) relating to the Shares, including a preliminary prospectus and such amendments to such registration statement as may have been required to the date of this Agreement, has been prepared by the Company under the provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Act"), and the rules and regulations (collectively referred to as the "Rules and Regulations") of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") thereunder, and has been filed with the Commission. Copies of such registration statement and of each amendment thereto, if any, including the related preliminary prospectuses, heretofore filed by the Company with the Commission have been delivered to the Underwriters. The term "Registration Statement" means the registration statement as amended at the time it becomes or became effective, including financial statements and all exhibits and any information deemed to be included therein by Rule 430A, Rule 430B or Rule 430C of the Rules and Regulations, as applicable. If the Company files a registration statement to register a portion of the Shares and relies on Rule 462(b) of the Rules and Regulations for such registration statement to become effective upon filing with the Commission (the "Rule 462 Registration Statement"), then any reference to the "Registration Statement" shall be deemed to include the Rule 462 Registration Statement, as amended from time to time. The term "preliminary prospectus" as used herein means a preliminary prospectus as contemplated by Rule 430, Rule 430A or Rule 430B of the Rules and Regulations included at any time as part of, or deemed to be part of or included in, the registration statement. The term "Prospectus" means the final prospectus in connection with this offering as first filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) of the Rules and Regulations or, if no such filing is required, the form of final prospectus included in the Registration Statement at the effective date. The term "Testing-the-Waters Communication" means any oral or written communication with potential investors in reliance on Section 5(d) of the Act. The term "Written Testing-the-Waters Communication" means any Testing-the-Waters Communication that is a written communication within the meaning of Rule 405 of the Rules and Regulations.

(b) *Effectiveness of Registration.* The Registration Statement, any Rule 462 Registration Statement and any post-effective amendment thereto have been declared effective by the Commission under the Act or have become effective pursuant to Rule 462 of the Rules and Regulations. The Company has responded to all requests, if any, of the Commission for additional or supplemental information. No stop order suspending the effectiveness of the Registration Statement or any Rule 462 Registration Statement is in effect and no proceedings for such purpose have been instituted or are pending or, to the knowledge of the Company, are threatened by the Commission.

(c) *Accuracy of Registration Statement.* Each of the Registration Statement, any Rule 462 Registration Statement and any post-effective amendment thereto, at the time it became effective and at all subsequent times, complied and will comply in all material respects with the Act and the Rules and Regulations, and did not and will not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary in order to make the statements therein not misleading. The Prospectus, as amended or supplemented, as of its date and at all subsequent times, complied and will comply in all material respects with the Act and the Rules and Regulations, and did not or will not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made. Each preliminary prospectus (including the preliminary prospectus or prospectuses filed as part of the Registration Statement or any amendment thereto) complied when so filed in all material respects with the Rules and Regulations, and each preliminary prospectus and the Prospectus delivered to the Underwriters for use in connection with this offering is identical to the electronically transmitted copies thereof filed with the Commission on EDGAR, except to the extent permitted by Regulation S-T. The foregoing representations and warranties in this Section 3(c) do not apply to any statements or omissions made in reliance on and in conformity with information relating to any Underwriter furnished in writing to the Company by the Representatives specifically for inclusion in the Registration Statement or Prospectus or any amendment or supplement thereto. For all purposes of this Agreement, the only information (the "Underwriters' Information") relating to any Underwriter furnished in writing to the Company by the Representatives specifically for inclusion in the preliminary prospectus, the Registration Statement or the Prospectus is the following information contained under the caption "Underwriting": the amounts of the selling concession set forth in the Prospectus in the first sentence of the fourth paragraph and information regarding stabilization, syndicate covering transactions, penalty bids and passive market making in the first and second sentences of the thirteenth paragraph, the first sentence of the fourteenth paragraph, the first and last sentences of the sixteenth paragraph, and the nineteenth paragraph.

(d) *Company Not Ineligible Issuer*. (i) At the time of filing the Registration Statement relating to the Shares and (ii) as of the date of the execution and delivery of this Agreement (with such date being used as the determination date for purposes of this clause (ii)), the Company was not and is not an "ineligible issuer" (as defined in Rule 405 of the Rules and Regulations).

(e) *Disclosure at the Time of Sale.* As of the Applicable Time (as defined below), neither (i) the Issuer General Use Free Writing Prospectus(es) (as defined below) issued at or prior to the Applicable Time, the most recent preliminary prospectus related to this offering, and the information included on Schedule IV hereto, all considered together (collectively, the "General Disclosure Package"), nor (ii) any individual Issuer Limited Use Free Writing Prospectus (as defined below), when considered together with the General Disclosure Package, nor (iii) any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication, when considered together with the General Disclosure Package, included any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state any material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading. The preceding sentence does not apply to statements in or omissions from the General Disclosure Package based upon and in conformity with written information furnished to the Company by any Underwriter through the Representatives specifically for use therein, it being understood and agreed that the only such information furnished by or on behalf of any Underwriter consists of the Underwriters' Information.

As used in this subsection and elsewhere in this Agreement:

"Applicable Time" means [●] p.m. (New York City Time) on [●], 2018 or such other time as agreed by the Company and the Representative(s).

"Issuer Free Writing Prospectus" means any "issuer free writing prospectus," as defined in Rule 433 of the Rules and Regulations, relating to the Shares that (i) is required to be filed with the Commission by the Company, (ii) is a "written communication that is a road show" within the meaning of Rule 433(d)(8)(i), whether or not required to be filed with the Commission or (iii) is exempt from filing pursuant to Rule 433(d)(5)(i) because it contains a description of the Shares or of the offering that does not reflect the final terms, in each case in the form filed or required to be filed with the Commission or, if not required to be filed, in the form retained in the Company's records pursuant to Rule 433(g); *provided*, *however*, that a Written Testing-the-Waters Communication shall be deemed not to be an Issuer Free Writing Prospectus.

"Issuer General Use Free Writing Prospectus" means any Issuer Free Writing Prospectus that is intended for general distribution to prospective investors, as evidenced by its being specified in Schedule II hereto.

"Issuer Limited Use Free Writing Prospectus" means any Issuer Free Writing Prospectus that is not an Issuer General Use Free Writing Prospectus.

(f) *Issuer Free Writing Prospectuses*. Each Issuer Free Writing Prospectus, as of its issue date and at all subsequent times through the Prospectus Delivery Period (as defined below), does not include any information that conflicts with the information contained in the Registration Statement. The foregoing sentence does not apply to statements in or omissions from any Issuer Free Writing Prospectus based upon and in conformity with the Underwriters' Information. If at any time following the issuance of an Issuer Free Writing Prospectus there occurred or occurs an event or development as a result of which such Issuer Free Writing Prospectus conflicted or would conflict with the information contained in the Registration Statement relating to the Shares or included or would include an untrue statement of a material fact or omitted or would omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances prevailing at that subsequent time, not misleading, the Company has promptly notified or will promptly notify the Representatives and has promptly amended or will promptly amend or supplement, at its own expense, such Issuer Free Writing Prospectus to eliminate or correct such conflict, untrue statement, or omission. This subsection (f) does not apply to statements in or omissions from any Issuer Free Writing Prospectus in reliance upon and in conformity with written information furnished to the Company by any Underwriter through the Representatives specifically for use therein, it being understood and agreed that the only such information furnished by or on behalf of any Underwriter consists of the Underwriters' Information.

(g) *Distribution of Offering Material by the Company.* The Company has not distributed and will not distribute, prior to the later of the Closing Date, any Option Closing Date and the completion of the Underwriters' distribution of the Shares, any offering material in connection with the offering or sale of the Shares other than any Testing-the-Waters Communication made in compliance with Section 3(xx) hereof, the Registration Statement, the preliminary prospectus, the Permitted Free Writing Prospectuses reviewed and consented to by the Representatives and included in Schedule II hereto, and the Prospectus.

(h) *Due Incorporation; Subsidiaries*.

(i) The Company is, and at the Closing Date will be, a corporation duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the State of Israel. The Company has, and at the Closing Date will have, full power and authority to conduct all the activities conducted by it, to own or lease all the assets owned or leased by it and to conduct its business as described in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus. The Company is, and at the Closing Date will be, duly licensed or qualified to do business in and in good standing as a foreign corporation in all jurisdictions in which the nature of the activities conducted by it or the character of the assets owned or leased by it makes such licensing or qualification necessary, except where the failure to be so qualified or in such good standing would not, individually or in the aggregate, (i) have a material adverse effect on the business, properties, assets, management, business prospects, condition (financial or otherwise), results of operations or capitalization of the Company, or (ii) prevent or materially interfere with the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby or the performance by the Company of its obligations hereunder (any such effect, prevention or interference, a "Material Adverse Effect"). The memorandum and articles of association and other constitutive or organizational documents of the Company comply with the requirements of applicable Israeli law and are in full force and effect.

(ii) The subsidiary (as used in this Section 3, "subsidiary" has the meaning set forth in Rule 405 of the Rules and Regulations) of the Company has been duly incorporated or organized, is validly existing as a corporation in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction of its organization, has the corporate power and authority to own its property and to conduct its business as described in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and Prospectus and is duly qualified to transact business and is in good standing in each jurisdiction in which the conduct of its business or its ownership or leasing of property requires such qualification, except to the extent that the failure to be so qualified or be in good standing would not have a material adverse effect on the Company and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole; all of the issued share capital or other equity interests of the subsidiary of the Company have been duly and validly authorized and issued, are fully paid and non-assessable and are owned directly by the Company, free and clear of all liens, charges, encumbrances, equities, security interests, restrictions on voting or transfer or any other claims. No subsidiary is currently prohibited, directly or indirectly under any agreement or instrument to which it is a party or is subject, from paying any dividends to its shareholders, from repaying the Company or any other subsidiary of the Company any loans or advances to such subsidiary from the Company or such other subsidiary or from transferring any of such subsidiary's properties or assets to the Company or any other subsidiary.

(i) *Capitalization.* The authorized, issued and outstanding share capital of the Company is as set forth in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus under the caption "Capitalization." The outstanding Ordinary Shares and any other outstanding share capital of the Company have been, and the Shares will be, duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable and will not be subject to any preemptive, first refusal, or similar right. The description of the Ordinary Shares included in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus is now, and at the Closing Date will be, complete and accurate in all material respects. Except as set forth in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, the Company does not have outstanding, and at the Closing Date and any Option Closing Date will not have outstanding, any options to purchase, or any rights or warrants to subscribe for, or any securities or obligations convertible into, or any contracts or commitments to issue or sell, any securities of the Company or any such warrants, convertible securities or obligations. Except as set forth in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, there are no stockholder agreements, voting agreements or other similar agreements with respect to the Company's share capital to which the Company is a party or to or, to the Company's knowledge, between or among any of the Company's shareholders. Upon the issuance and delivery pursuant to the terms of this Agreement, the Underwriters will acquire good and marketable title to the Shares, free and clear of any lien, charge, claim, encumbrance, pledge, security interest, defect or other restriction or equity of any kind whatsoever.

(j) *Financial Statements.* The financial statements of the Company (including the related notes thereto) and schedules included in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus present fairly in all material respects the financial condition of the Company and its consolidated subsidiary as of the respective dates thereof and their results of operations and cash flows for the respective periods covered thereby, all in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board on a consistent basis throughout the entire period involved. The selected financial data and the summary financial information included in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus present fairly in all material respects the information shown therein and have been compiled on a basis consistent with that of the financial statements included therein and the books and records of the Company and its subsidiary. The pro forma financial statements, if any, and the other pro forma financial information included in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus present fairly in all material respects the information shown therein, have been prepared in accordance with the Commission's rules and guidelines with respect to pro forma financial statements and have been properly computed on the bases described therein. The assumptions used in the preparation of the pro forma financial statements, if any, and other pro forma financial information included in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus are reasonable and the adjustments used therein are appropriate to give effect to the transactions or circumstances referred to therein. No other financial statements, schedules or reconciliations of "non-GAAP financial measures" (as such term is defined by the rules and regulations of the Commission) of the Company are required by the Act or the Rules and Regulations to be included in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus.

(k) *Independent Accountants*. Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer, a Member of Ernst & Young Global (the "Accountants"), who certified the financial statements and supporting schedules of the Company and its consolidated subsidiary (as included in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, are (i) independent accountants as required by the Act and the Rules and Regulations and by the rules of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (the "PCAOB"), (ii) in compliance with the applicable requirements relating to the qualification of accountants under Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X under the Act, and (iii) a registered public accounting firm as defined by the PCAOB whose registration has not been suspended or revoked and who has not requested such registration to be withdrawn.

(l) *No Material Adverse Changes.* Since the respective dates as of which information is given in the Registration Statement and the Prospectus and prior to the Closing Date and any Option Closing Date, except as set forth in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, (i) there has not been a material adverse change, or any development that would be expected to result in a material adverse change, in or affecting the business, properties, assets, management, business prospects, earnings, rights, condition (financial or otherwise), results of operations, capitalization or long-term debt of the Company and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, arising for any reason whatsoever (a "Material Adverse Change"), (ii) the Company has not incurred, nor will it incur, any material liabilities or obligations, direct or contingent, nor has it entered into, nor will it enter into, any material transactions not in the ordinary course of business, other than pursuant to this Agreement and the transactions referred to herein, (iii) the Company has not and will not have paid, declared, set aside for payment or made any dividends or other distributions of any kind on any class of its share capital and (iv) the Company has not altered its method of accounting.

(m) *Investment Company*. Each of the Company and its subsidiaries is not, and, after giving effect to the issuance and sale of the Shares and the use of the proceeds therefrom as described in the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, will not be, an "investment company" or an entity "controlled" by an "investment company," as such terms are defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder.

(n) *Litigation.* Except as set forth in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, there are no actions, suits or proceedings pending, or to the Company's knowledge, threatened against or affecting, the Company or any of its subsidiaries or any of their respective officers in their capacity as such, before or by any foreign, federal or state court, commission, regulatory body, including, but not limited to, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") and the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC, administrative agency or other governmental body, domestic or foreign, wherein an unfavorable ruling, decision or finding could reasonably be expected to result in a Material Adverse Effect. The Company has not received any written notice of proceedings relating to the revocation or modification of any authorization, approval, order, license, certificate, franchise or permit, where such revocation or modification would reasonably be expected to result in a Material Adverse Effect. There are no pending investigations known to the Company involving the Company by any governmental agency having jurisdiction over the Company or its business or operations that would reasonably be expected to result in a Material Adverse Effect.

(o) *Compliance with Laws and Regulations and Performance of Obligations and Contracts.* The Company and its subsidiaries have, and at the Closing Date and any Option Closing Date will have, (i) complied in all material respects with all laws, regulations and orders applicable to it or its business and (ii) performed all obligations required to be performed by it, and is not, and at the Closing Date will not be, in default under any indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, voting trust agreement, loan agreement, bond, debenture, note agreement, lease or other agreement or instrument (individually, a "Contract" and collectively, "Contracts") to which it is a party or by which its property is bound or affected, in any such case which default or event, individually or in the aggregate, would have a Material Adverse Effect. To the knowledge of the Company, no other party under any Contract to which it is a party is in default in any respect thereunder or has given written or oral notice to the Company or any of its officers or directors of such other party's intention to terminate, cancel or refuse to renew any Contract. The Company is not now, and at the Closing Date will not be, in violation of any provision of its certificate of incorporation or by-laws. The disclosures included in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus concerning the effects of federal, state, local and foreign laws, rules and regulations on the business of the Company as currently conducted and as proposed to be conducted are correct in all material respects.

(p) *No Consent of Governmental Body Needed.* No consent, approval, authorization, license, registration, qualification or order of, or any filing or declaration with, any court or arbitrator or governmental or regulatory authority, agency or body is required in connection with the authorization, issuance, transfer, sale or delivery of the Shares by the Company, in connection with the execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement by the Company or in connection with the taking by the Company of any action contemplated hereby, except as have been obtained under the Act and such as may be required under state securities or Blue Sky laws or the by-laws and rules of FINRA and the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC in connection with the purchase and distribution by the Underwriters of the Shares to be sold by the Company, or from the Israel Innovation Authority (formerly the Office of the Chief Scientist) of the Israeli Ministry of Economy and Industry.

(q) *Agreement Duly Authorized.* The Company has full corporate power and authority to enter into this Agreement. This Agreement has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the Company.

(r) *No Conflicts.* The execution and delivery by the Company of this Agreement and the performance of this Agreement, the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby, and the application of the net proceeds from the offering and sale of the Shares to be sold in the manner set forth in the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus under "Use of Proceeds" do not and will not (i) violate the memorandum or articles of association of the Company or (ii) result in the creation or imposition of any lien, charge or encumbrance upon any of the assets of the Company or its subsidiaries pursuant to the terms or provisions of, or result in a breach or violation of any of the terms or provisions of, or constitute a default under, or give any other party a right to terminate any of its obligations under, or result in the acceleration of any obligation under any Contract to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries is a party or by which the Company or any of its subsidiaries or any of its properties is bound or affected, or violate or conflict with any judgment, ruling, decree, order, law, statute, rule or regulation of any court or other governmental agency or body applicable to the business or properties of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, except, in the case of clause (ii), as would not reasonably be expected, individually or in the aggregate, to have a Material Adverse Effect.

(s) *Title to Real and Personal Property.* The Company and its subsidiaries have good and marketable title to all properties and assets described in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus as being owned respectively by them, in each case, free and clear of all liens, charges, encumbrances or restrictions, except as set forth in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus or those where the failure to have such title would not have, individually or in the aggregate, a Material Adverse Effect. The Company and its subsidiaries have valid, subsisting and enforceable leases for the properties described in the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus as leased by them, with such exceptions as are not material and do not materially interfere with the use made and proposed to be made of such properties by the Company and its subsidiaries.

(t) *Documents Described in Registration Statement.* There is no document or Contract of a character required to be described in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus or to be filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement that is not described or filed as required. All such documents and Contracts described in the Registration Statement, General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus or filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement were duly authorized, executed and delivered by the Company, constitute valid and binding agreements of the Company and are enforceable against the Company in accordance with the terms thereof.

(u) *No Untrue Statement; Statistical and Market Data.* No statement, representation, warranty or covenant made by the Company in this Agreement or made in any certificate or document required by this Agreement to be delivered to Representatives was or will be, when made, inaccurate, untrue or incorrect. All statistical or market-related data included in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus are based on or derived from sources that the Company believes to be reliable and accurate in all material respects, and the Company has obtained the written consent to the use of such data from such sources to the extent required.

(v) *No Price Stabilization or Manipulation.* Neither the Company nor any of its directors, officers or controlling persons has taken, directly or indirectly, any action intended to cause or result in, or which might reasonably be expected to cause or result in, or which has constituted, stabilization or manipulation, under the Act or otherwise, of the price of any security of the Company to facilitate the sale or resale of the Shares.

(w) *No Registration Rights.* Except as disclosed in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, no holder of securities of the Company has rights to register any securities of the Company because of the filing of the Registration Statement, the Prospectus or the offering of the Shares, except for rights that have been duly waived by such holder, have expired or have been fulfilled by registration prior to the date of this Agreement.

(x) *Stock Exchange Listing.* The Shares have been approved for listing on the Nasdaq Global Market, subject only to official notice of issuance.

(y) *Labor Matters.* Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries is involved in any labor dispute except, where the dispute would not, individually or in the aggregate, have a Material Adverse Effect, nor, to the knowledge of the Company, is any such dispute threatened. The Company is in compliance in all material respects with the labor and employment laws and collective bargaining agreements and extension orders applicable to their employees in the State of Israel, except, where such non-compliance would not, individually or in the aggregate, have a Material Adverse Effect.

(z) *No Unlawful Payments*. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries, nor any director or officer of the Company or its subsidiaries, nor, to the knowledge of the Company, any agent, employee or representative of the Company or its subsidiaries, affiliate or other person associated with or acting on behalf of the Company or its subsidiaries, has (i) used any corporate funds for any unlawful contribution, gift, entertainment or other unlawful expense relating to political activity; (ii) made or taken an act in furtherance of an offer, promise or authorization of any direct or indirect unlawful payment of corporate funds or benefit to any foreign or domestic government or regulatory official or employee, including, without limitation, of any government-owned or controlled entity or of a public international organization, or any person acting in an official capacity for or on behalf of any of the foregoing, or any political party or party official or candidate for political office; (iii) violated or is in violation of any provision of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended, the U.K. Bribery Act 2010, or any applicable law or regulation implementing the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, or committed an offense under any other applicable anti-bribery or anti-corruption laws; or (iv) made, offered, agreed, requested or taken an act in furtherance of any unlawful bribe or other unlawful benefit, including, without limitation, any rebate, payoff, influence payment, kickback or other unlawful or improper payment or benefit. The Company has instituted, maintained and enforced, and will continue to maintain and enforce, policies and procedures designed to promote and ensure compliance with all applicable anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws.

(aa) *Compliance with Anti-Money Laundering Laws*. The operations of the Company and its subsidiaries are and have been conducted at all times in compliance with all applicable financial recordkeeping and reporting requirements, including those of the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act of 1970, as amended, those of the Bank Secrecy Act, as amended by Title III of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT Act), and the applicable anti-money laundering statutes of all jurisdictions in which the Company and its subsidiaries conduct business, the rules and regulations thereunder and any related or similar rules, regulations or guidelines, issued, administered or enforced by any governmental or regulatory agency (collectively, the "Anti-Money Laundering Laws"), and no action, suit or proceeding by or before any court or governmental agency, authority or body or any arbitrator involving the Company or its subsidiaries with respect to the Anti-Money Laundering Laws is pending or, to the knowledge of the Company, threatened.

(bb) *No Conflicts with Sanctions Laws*. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries, nor any director or officer of the Company or its subsidiaries, nor, to the knowledge of the Company, any agent, employee or representative of the Company or its subsidiaries, affiliate or other person associated with or acting on behalf of the Company or its subsidiaries is currently the subject or target of any sanctions administered or enforced by the U.S. government (including, without limitation, the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Treasury Department or the U.S. Department of State and including, without limitation, the designation as a "specially designated national" or "blocked person"), the United Nations Security Council, the European Union, Her Majesty's Treasury or other relevant sanctions authority (collectively, "Sanctions"), nor is the Company or any of its subsidiaries located, organized or resident in a country or territory that is the subject or the target of Sanctions, including, without limitation, Cuba, Iran, North Korea, the Crimean region and Syria (each, a "Sanctioned Country"); and the Company will not directly or indirectly use the proceeds of the offering of the Shares hereunder, or lend, contribute or otherwise make available such proceeds to any subsidiary, joint venture partner or other person or entity (i) to fund or facilitate any activities of or business with any person that, at the time of such funding or facilitation, is the subject or the target of Sanctions, (ii) to fund or facilitate any activities of or business in any Sanctioned Country or (iii) in any other manner that will result in a violation by any person (including any person participating in the transaction, whether as underwriter, advisor, investor or otherwise) of Sanctions. For the past five years, the Company and its subsidiaries have not knowingly engaged in, are not now knowingly engaged in, and will not engage in, any dealings or transactions with any person that at the time of the dealing or transaction is or was the subject or the target of Sanctions or with any Sanctioned Country.

(cc) *Passive Foreign Investment Company*. Subject to the qualifications, limitations, exceptions and assumptions set forth in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, the Company does not expect (i) that it was for the taxable year ended on December 31, 2017, and (ii) to be for the taxable year ending December 31, 2018 or in the immediately foreseeable future, a passive foreign investment company, as defined in Section 1297 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

(dd) *Taxes*. The Company and its subsidiaries have filed all federal, state and foreign income and franchise tax returns and have paid all taxes required to be filed or paid by them and, if due and payable, any related or similar assessment, fine or penalty levied against them, except where the failure to file or pay would not reasonably be expected, individually or in the aggregate, to have a Material Adverse Effect. The Company has made adequate charges, accruals and reserves in the applicable financial statements referred to in Section 3(j) hereof to the extent required pursuant to IFRS in respect of all material federal, state and foreign income and franchise taxes for all periods as to which the tax liability of the Company has not been finally determined. The Company and its subsidiaries are not aware of any material claims against them by any taxing authority in relation to the filing of tax returns or the payment of required taxes.

(ee) *Insurance*. The Company and its subsidiaries carry, or are covered by, insurance in such amounts and covering such risks as the Company believes are adequate for the conduct of their business and the value of their properties and is customary for companies engaged in similar industries, and all such insurance is in full force and effect. The Company has no reason to believe that it and its subsidiaries will not be able to (i) renew their existing insurance coverage as and when such policies expire or (ii) obtain comparable coverage from similar institutions as may be necessary or appropriate to conduct their business as currently conducted or proposed to be conducted and at a cost that would not, individually or in the aggregate, result in a Material Adverse Effect. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has been denied any insurance coverage which it has sought or for which it has applied.

(ff) *Defined Benefit Plans.* The Company has not maintained or contributed to a defined benefit plan as defined in Section 3(35) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"). No plan maintained or contributed to by the Company that is subject to ERISA (an "ERISA Plan") (or any trust created thereunder) has engaged in a "prohibited transaction" within the meaning of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") that could subject the Company to any material tax penalty on prohibited transactions and that has not adequately been corrected. Each ERISA Plan is in compliance in all material respects with all reporting, disclosure and other requirements of the Code and ERISA as they relate to such ERISA Plan, except for any noncompliance which would not result in the imposition of a material tax or monetary penalty. With respect to each ERISA Plan that is intended to be "qualified" within the meaning of Section 401(a) of the Code, either (i) a determination letter has been issued by the Internal Revenue Service stating that such ERISA Plan and the attendant trust are qualified thereunder, or (ii) the remedial amendment period under Section 401(b) of the Code with respect to the establishment of such ERISA Plan has not ended and a determination letter application will be filed with respect to such ERISA Plan prior to the end of such remedial amendment period. The Company has never completely or partially withdrawn from a "multiemployer plan," as defined in Section 3(37) of ERISA.

(gg) *Title to Intellectual Property*. Except as set forth in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, the Company and its subsidiaries own, have valid and enforceable licenses for or otherwise have adequate rights to use all technology (including but not limited to inventions and proprietary or confidential information, systems or procedures), designs, processes, licenses, patents, trademarks, service marks, trade secrets, trade names, know how, copyrights and other works of authorship, computer programs, technical data and information and all similar intellectual property or proprietary rights (including all registrations and applications for registration of, and all goodwill associated with, any of the foregoing, as applicable) (collectively, "Intellectual Property") that are or would reasonably be expected to be material to their business as currently conducted or as proposed to be conducted or to the development, manufacture, operation and sale of any products and services sold or proposed to be sold by any of the Company or its subsidiaries, except where the failure to own, license or otherwise have rights to such Intellectual Property would not, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect. The Intellectual Property of the Company and its subsidiaries has not been adjudged by a court or other administrative body of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable in whole or in part, except as would not, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect. Except as disclosed in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, (i) there are no third parties who have established or, to the knowledge of the Company, will be able to establish, rights to any Intellectual Property owned by, or licensed to, the Company or its subsidiaries, except for, and to the extent of, the ownership rights of the owners of the Intellectual Property which the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus disclose is licensed to the Company; (ii) to the knowledge of the Company, there is no infringement, misappropriation or other violation by third parties of any Intellectual Property owned by, or licensed to, the Company or its subsidiaries; (iii) there is no pending or, to the knowledge of the Company, threatened action, suit, proceeding or claim by others challenging the Company's or any of its subsidiaries' rights in or to any Intellectual Property and the Company is unaware of any facts which would form a reasonable basis for any such action, suit, proceeding or claim; (iv) there is no pending or, to the knowledge of the Company, threatened action, suit, proceeding or claim by others challenging the validity, enforceability or scope of any Intellectual Property owned by, or licensed to, the Company and its subsidiaries, and the Company is unaware of any facts which would form a reasonable basis for any such action, suit, proceeding or claim; (v) there is no pending or, to the knowledge of the Company, threatened action, suit, proceeding or claim by others that (nor has the Company or any of its subsidiaries received any claim from a third party that) the Company or its subsidiaries infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate, or would, upon the commercialization of any product or service described in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package or the Prospectus as under development, infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate, any Intellectual Property rights of others, and the Company is unaware of any facts which would form a reasonable basis for any such action, suit, proceeding or claim; (vi) the Company and its subsidiaries have complied with and there has been no material breach or default under the terms of each agreement pursuant to which Intellectual Property has been licensed to the Company and its subsidiaries, and all such agreements are in full force and effect; and (vii) the product candidates described in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package or the Prospectus as under development by the Company and its subsidiaries fall within the scope of the claims of one or more patents owned by, or exclusively licensed to, the Company and its subsidiaries. except, in each case of (ii) through (vii), as would not, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect. Except as set forth in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, the Company and its subsidiaries are not obligated or under any liability whatsoever to make any material payment by way of royalties, fees or otherwise to any owner or licensee of, or other claimant to, any Intellectual Property, with respect to the use thereof or in connection with the conduct of their respective businesses or otherwise.

(hh) *Protection of Intellectual Property.* The Company and its subsidiaries have taken reasonable security measures to protect the secrecy, confidentiality and value of all their Intellectual Property in all material respects, including, but not limited to complying with all duty of disclosure requirements before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and any other non-U.S. Patent Offices as appropriate.

(ii) *Related Party Transactions.* There are no business relationships or related party transactions involving the Company or any other person required to be described in the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus that have not been described. Without limiting the generality of the immediately preceding sentence, no relationship, direct or indirect, exists between or among the Company on the one hand, and the directors, officers, stockholders, customers or suppliers of the Company on the other hand, that is required to be described in the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus and that is not so described. Since inception, the Company has not, directly or indirectly, extended or maintained credit, arranged to extend credit, or renewed any extension of credit, in the form of a personal loan, to or for any director or executive officer of the Company, or to or for any family member or affiliate of any director or executive officer of the Company in violation of applicable laws, including Section 13(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act").

(jj) *Environmental Matters*. (a) (i) Each of the Company and its subsidiaries is and has been in compliance with, and is not subject to any pending, or to the knowledge of the Company, threatened costs or liability under, any and all federal, state, local and non-U.S. statutes, laws, rules, regulations, ordinances, codes, other requirements or rules of law (including common law) and judicial or administrative decisions or orders, relating to pollution, the generation, use, handling, transportation, treatment, storage, discharge, disposal or release of hazardous substances, the protection or restoration of the environment, human health and safety, noise or the protection of natural resources, including wildlife, migratory birds, eagles or endangered or threatened species or habitats (collectively, "Environmental Laws") and to the knowledge of the Company, there are no facts or circumstances that would reasonably be expected to result in such non-compliance, cost or liability, (ii) neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries owns, occupies, operates, leases or uses any real property contaminated with Hazardous Substances, (iii) neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries is conducting or funding any investigation, remediation, remedial action or monitoring of actual or suspected Hazardous Substances in the environment, (iv) neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries is liable or allegedly liable for any release or threatened release of Hazardous Substances, including at any off-site treatment, storage or disposal site, (v) neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries, nor to the knowledge of the Company, any principal supplier, manufacturer or contractor of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, is subject to any claim, action, suit, order, demand or notice by any governmental agency or governmental body or person relating to Environmental Laws or Hazardous Substances, (vi) the Company and its subsidiaries have received and are in compliance with all, and have no liability under any, permits, licenses, authorizations, identification numbers or other approvals required under applicable Environmental Laws to conduct their respective businesses, and (vii) to the knowledge of the Company, there are no requirements proposed for adoption or implementation under any Environmental Law, except in each case covered by clauses (i) – (vii) such as would not individually or in the aggregate reasonably be expected to result in a Material Adverse Effect; (b) there are no proceedings that are pending, or known to be contemplated, against the Company or any of its subsidiaries pursuant to any Environmental Laws by a governmental authority, other than such proceedings for which it is reasonably believed no monetary sanctions of $100,000 or more will be imposed; and (c) there are no costs or expenditures (including capital expenditures) under or pursuant to Environmental Laws that would reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position of the Company and its subsidiaries. For purposes of this subsection, "Hazardous Substances" means (A) petroleum and petroleum products, by-products or breakdown products, radioactive materials, asbestos-containing materials, polychlorinated biphenyls and mold, and (B) any other chemical, material or substance defined as toxic or hazardous or as a pollutant, contaminant or waste or words of similar import, or regulated or that can form the basis for liability, under Environmental Laws.

(kk) *Controls and Procedures.*

(i) *Disclosure Controls and Procedures.* The Company has established and maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act) that (A) are designed to ensure that material information relating to the Company and its subsidiaries is made known to the Company's principal executive officer and its principal financial officer by others within those entities; (B) provide for the periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of such disclosure controls and procedures, commencing as of the end of the period covered by the Company's most recent annual or quarterly report filed with the Commission; and (C) are effective in all material respects to perform the functions for which they were established.

(ii) *Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Internal Accounting Controls*. The Company maintains (i) effective "internal control over financial reporting" as defined in, and in compliance with, Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act, and (ii) a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that (A) transactions are executed in accordance with management's general or specific authorizations; (B) transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS and to maintain asset accountability; (C) access to assets is permitted only in accordance with management's general or specific authorization; and (D) the recorded accountability for assets is compared with the existing assets at reasonable intervals and appropriate action is taken with respect to any differences.

(iii) *No Material Weakness in Internal Controls*. Since the end of the Company's most recent audited fiscal year, there has been (A) no material weakness (as defined in Rule 1-02 of Regulation S-X of the Commission) in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (whether or not remediated) and (B) no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The Company is not aware of (x) any significant deficiency in the design or operation of its internal control over financial reporting which is reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data or any material weaknesses in its internal controls, except as disclosed in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, since the end of the Company's most recent audited fiscal year; or (y) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal controls.

(ll) *Off-Balance Sheet Transactions.* Except as described in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, there are no off-balance sheet transactions (including, without limitation, transactions related to, and the existence of, "variable interest entities" within the meaning of Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 810), arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), or any other relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons, that may have a material current or future effect on the Company's financial condition, changes in financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures, capital resources, or significant components of revenues or expenses.

(mm) *Audit Committee.* The Company's Board of Directors has validly appointed an audit committee whose composition satisfies, the requirements of Section 10A of, and Rule 10A-3 under, the Exchange Act and the Board of Directors and/or the audit committee has adopted a charter that satisfies the requirements of Section 10A of, and Rule 10A-3 under, the Exchange Act. Neither the Board of Directors nor the audit committee has been informed, nor is any director of the Company aware, of (i) any significant deficiency in the design or operation of the Company's internal control over financial reporting which is reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data or any material weakness in the Company's internal controls; or (ii) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees of the Company who have a significant role in the Company's internal controls.

(nn) *Sarbanes-Oxley.* The Company is, and after giving effect to the offering and sale of the Shares will be, in compliance in all material respects with all applicable effective provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder that are applicable to the Company as an "emerging growth company" as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the Act (an "Emerging Growth Company").

(oo) *Accurate Disclosure*. The statements included in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus under the captions "Taxation," "Description of Share Capital," "Shares Eligible for Future Sale," and "Underwriting," and the statements in the Registration Statement under Items 14 and 15 thereof, insofar as such statements contain descriptions of the terms of statutes, rules, regulations or legal or governmental proceedings, or contracts or other documents, are fair and accurate in all material respects.

(pp) *Clinical Trials*. The pre-clinical studies and clinical trials conducted by or, to the knowledge of the Company and its subsidiaries, on behalf of or sponsored by the Company or its subsidiaries, or in which the Company or its subsidiaries have participated, that are described in, or the results of which are referred to in, the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package, the Prospectus or any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication were and, if still pending, are being conducted in accordance with protocols filed with the appropriate regulatory authorities for each such study or trial, as the case may be, and with standard medical and scientific research standards and procedures, all applicable statutes, all applicable rules and regulations of the United States Food and Drug Administration (the "FDA"), the European Medicines Agency (the "EMA"), the Israel Ministry of Health (the "IMH") and other comparable regulatory agencies to which they are subject and Good Clinical Practices and Good Laboratory Practices, except to the extent where failure to conduct in such manner would not have a Material Adverse Effect. Each description of the results of such studies and trials contained in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package, the Prospectus or any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication is accurate and complete in all material respects and fairly presents the data derived from such studies and trials, and the Company or its subsidiaries have no knowledge of any other studies or trials the results of which are inconsistent with, or otherwise call into question, the results described or referred to in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package, the Prospectus or any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication. The Company and its subsidiaries have not received any written notices, correspondence or other communications from the FDA, the EMA, the IMH or any committee thereof or from any other U.S. or foreign government or drug or medical device regulatory agency (collectively, the "Regulatory Agencies") requiring or, to the Company's knowledge, threatening the termination, suspension or modification of any clinical trials that are described or referred to in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package, the Prospectus or any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication. The Company and its subsidiaries have operated at all times and currently are in compliance in all material respects with all applicable statutes, rules, regulations and policies of the Regulatory Agencies.

(qq) *Regulatory Filings*. The Company and its subsidiaries have not failed to file with the Regulatory Agencies any required material filing, declaration, listing, registration, report or submission with respect to any products or product candidates that are described or referred to in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package, the Prospectus or any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication or any other filing required by any other applicable Regulatory Agency or governmental authority; all such filings, declarations, listings, registrations, reports or submissions were in material compliance with applicable laws when filed; all such filings, declarations, listings, registrations, reports or submissions were timely, complete, accurate and not misleading on the date filed in all material respects (or were corrected or supplemented by subsequent submission); and no deficiencies regarding compliance with applicable law have been asserted by any applicable regulatory authority with respect to any such filings, declarations, listings, registrations, reports or submissions.

(rr) *Licenses and Permits*. Except as would not, individually or in the aggregate, have a Material Adverse Effect, (i) the Company and its subsidiaries hold, and are operating in compliance in all material respects with, such permits, licenses, franchises, registrations, exemptions, approvals, authorizations and clearances of any other governmental authorities (including, without limitation, the FDA, the EMA and the IMH) required for the conduct of their business as currently conducted (collectively, the "Permits"), and all such Permits are in full force and effect; and (ii) the Company and its subsidiaries have fulfilled and performed all of their obligations with respect to the Permits, and, to the Company's knowledge, no event has occurred which allows, or after notice or lapse of time would allow, revocation or termination thereof or results in any other impairment of the rights of the holder of any Permit. All applications, notifications, submissions, information, claims, reports and statistics, and other data and conclusions derived therefrom, utilized as the basis for any and all requests for a Permit from the FDA, the EMA, the IMH or other governmental authority relating to the Company or a subsidiary, its business and its products, when submitted to the FDA, the EMA, the IMH or other governmental authority by or on behalf of the Company or a subsidiary, were true, complete and correct in all material respects. Any necessary or required updates, changes, corrections or modification to such applications, notifications, submissions, information, claims, reports and statistics and other data have been submitted to the FDA, the EMA, the IMH or other governmental authority, except as would not, individually or in the aggregate, have a Material Adverse Effect. The Company and its subsidiaries have not received any notification, correspondence or any other written or oral communication, including notification of any pending or, to the Company's knowledge, threatened claim, suit, proceeding, hearing, enforcement, investigation, arbitration or other action from any governmental authority including, without limitation, the FDA, the EMA, the IMH or the United States Drug Enforcement Administration ("DEA"), of potential or actual material non-compliance by, or material liability of, the Company or a subsidiary under any Permits. To the Company's knowledge, there are no facts or circumstances that would reasonably be expected to give rise to any liability of the Company or a subsidiary under any Permits, except as would not, individually or in the aggregate, have a Material Adverse Effect.

(ss) *Compliance with Certain Regulatory Matters*. The Company, its subsidiaries, and their respective directors and officers and, to the Company's knowledge, their respective employees and agents have operated and currently are in compliance in all material respects with applicable statutes and implementing regulations administered or enforced by the FDA, EMA, IMH, DEA or any other federal, state, local, or foreign governmental authority, including, without limitation, the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. § 301 et seq.), the federal Anti-kickback Statute (42 U.S.C. § 1320a-7b(b)), the civil False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. §3729 et seq.), the federal False Statements Law (42 U.S.C. § 1320a-7b(a)), the Civil Monetary Penalties Law (42 U.S.C. §1320a-7a), all criminal laws relating to health care fraud and abuse, including, but not limited, to 18 U.S.C. §§ 286 and 287, the exclusion law (42 U.S.C. § 1320a-7), the statutes, regulations and directives of Medicare (Title XVIII of the Social Security Act), Medicaid (Title XIX of the Social Security Act) and all other government funded or sponsored healthcare programs, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. § 1320d et seq.), as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act of 2009 (42 U.S.C. §17921 et seq.), and all other regulations promulgated pursuant to such laws; and any other similar local, state, federal or foreign law or regulation. Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries are a party to, and do not have any ongoing reporting obligations pursuant to, any corporate integrity agreement, deferred prosecution agreement, monitoring agreement, consent decree, settlement order, plan of correction or similar agreement imposed by any governmental authority. Neither the Company, its subsidiaries nor, to the knowledge of the Company, any of their respective directors, officers, employees or agents has been debarred, excluded or suspended from participation in or receiving payment from any federal, state or local government health care program or is subject to an audit, investigation, proceeding or other similar action by any governmental authority that could reasonably be expected to result in debarment, suspension or exclusion.

(tt) *Absence of Certain Regulatory Actions*. Except as described in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, or as would not, individually or in the aggregate, have a Material Adverse Effect, the Company has not had any product or manufacturing site (whether Company-owned or that of a contract manufacturer for Company products or product candidates) subject to a governmental authority (including, without limitation, the FDA, the EMA or the IMH) shutdown or import or export prohibition, nor received any FDA Form 483 or other governmental authority notice of inspectional observations, "warning letters," "untitled letters," requests to make changes to the Company products, processes or operations, or similar correspondence or notice from the FDA, EMA, IMH or other governmental authority alleging or asserting material noncompliance with any applicable laws. To the Company's knowledge, none of the FDA, the EMA or IMH nor any other governmental authority have threatened such action. Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries have received written notice of any claim, action, suit, proceeding, hearing, enforcement, investigation, arbitration or other action from any court, arbitrator, Regulatory Agency or other governmental authority or third party alleging that any product operation or activity is in violation of any health care laws, nor to the Company's knowledge, is any such claim, action, suit, proceeding, hearing, enforcement, investigation, arbitration or other action threatened, except as would not, individually or in the aggregate, have a Material Adverse Effect.

(uu) *Emerging Growth Company Status*. From the time of initial confidential submission of the Registration Statement to the Commission (or, if earlier, the first date on which the Company engaged directly or through any Person authorized to act on its behalf in any Testing-the-Waters Communication) through the date hereof, the Company has been and is an Emerging Growth Company.

(vv) *Testing-the-Waters Communications*. The Company (i) has not engaged in any Testing-the-Waters Communication other than Testing-the-Waters Communications with the consent of the Representatives with entities that are qualified institutional buyers within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Act or institutions that are accredited investors within the meaning of Rule 501 under the Act and (ii) has not authorized anyone other than the Representatives to engage in Testing-the-Waters Communications. All Testing-the-Waters Communications have been conducted in compliance with all applicable laws. The Company reconfirms that the Representatives have been authorized to act on its behalf in undertaking Testing-the-Waters Communications. The Company has not distributed or approved for distribution any Written Testing-the-Waters Communications other than those listed on Schedule III hereto. Each Written Testing-the-Waters Communication listed on Schedule III hereto did not, as of the Applicable Time, and at all times through the completion of the public offer and sale of the Shares will not, include any information that conflicted, conflicts or will conflict with the information contained in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package or the Prospectus.

(ww) *Confidential Submission of Registration Statement*. The Company has filed publicly on EDGAR at least 15 calendar days prior to any "road show" (as defined in Rule 433 under the Act), any confidentially submitted registration statement and registration statement amendments relating to the offer and sale of the Shares.

(xx) *No Rating*. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has debt securities or preferred stock that is rated by any "nationally recognized statistical rating organization" (as such term is defined in Section 3(a)(62) of the Exchange Act).

(yy) *No Broker's Fees*. Except as disclosed in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, the Company is not a party to any contract, agreement or understanding with any person (other than this Agreement) that would give rise to a valid claim against the Company or any Underwriter for a brokerage commission, finder's fee or like payment in connection with the offering and sale of the Shares.

(zz) *Insolvency*. No event of insolvency has occurred in relation to the Company or its subsidiaries, nor is there, nor will there be at the Closing Date, any act which has occurred or, to the best of the Company's knowledge, is anticipated to occur which is likely to result in an event of insolvency in relation to the Company or its subsidiaries.

(aaa) *Cybersecurity*. (i)(x) Except as disclosed in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, there has been no security breach or other compromise of or relating to any of the Company's information technology and computer systems, networks, hardware, software, data (including the data of their respective customers, employees, suppliers, vendors and any third party data maintained by or on behalf of them), equipment or technology (collectively, "IT Systems and Data") and (y) the Company has not been notified of, and have no knowledge of any event or condition that would reasonably be expected to result in, any security breach or other compromise to their IT Systems and Data, except as would not, in the case of this clause (i), individually or in the aggregate, have a Material Adverse Effect; (ii) the Company is presently in compliance with all applicable laws or statutes and all judgments, orders, rules and regulations of any court or arbitrator or governmental or regulatory authority, internal policies and contractual obligations relating to the privacy and security of IT Systems and Data and to the protection of such IT Systems and Data from unauthorized use, access, misappropriation or modification, except as would not, in the case of this clause (ii), individually or in the aggregate, have a Material Adverse Effect; and (iii) the Company has implemented backup and disaster recovery technology consistent with industry standards and practices.

(bbb) *Foreign Private Issuer*. The Company is a "foreign private issuer" within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Act.

(ccc) *Submission to Jurisdiction*. The Company has the power to submit, and pursuant to Section 9(f) of this Agreement, has legally, validly, effectively and irrevocably submitted, to the personal jurisdiction of each United States federal court and New York state court located in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, New York, U.S.A. (each, a "New York Court"), and the Company has the power to designate, appoint and authorize, and pursuant to Section 9(f) of this Agreement, has legally, validly, effectively and irrevocably designated, appointed and authorized an agent for service of process in any action arising out of or relating to this Agreement or the Shares in any New York Court, and service of process effected on such authorized agent will be effective to confer valid personal jurisdiction over the Company as provided in Section 9(f) hereof.

(ddd) *Enforceability of Judgement*. Subject to the conditions and qualifications set forth in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, any final judgment for a fixed or readily calculable sum of money rendered by a New York Court having jurisdiction under its own domestic laws and recognized by the Israeli courts as having jurisdiction to give such final judgment in respect of any suit, action or proceeding against the Company based upon this Agreement and any instruments or agreements entered into for the consummation of the transactions contemplated herein and therein would be declared enforceable against the Company, without re-examination or review of the merits of the cause of action in respect of which the original judgment was given or re-litigation of the matters adjudicated upon, by the courts of Israel. The Company is not aware of any reason why the enforcement in Israel of such a New York Court judgment would be, as of the date hereof, contrary to public policy of Israel.

(eee) *No Rights of Immunity*. Except as provided by laws or statutes generally applicable to transactions of the type described in this Agreement, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries or their respective properties, assets or revenues has any right of immunity under Israeli, New York or United States law, from any legal action, suit or proceeding, from the giving of any relief in any such legal action, suit or proceeding, from set-off or counterclaim, from the jurisdiction of any law of Israel, New York or United States federal court, from service of process, attachment upon or prior judgment, or attachment in aid of execution of judgment, or from execution of a judgment, or other legal process or proceeding for the giving of any relief or for the enforcement of a judgment, in any such court, with respect to its obligations, liabilities or any other matter under or arising out of or in connection with this Agreement. To the extent that the Company, any of its subsidiaries or any of their respective properties, assets or revenues may have or may hereafter become entitled to any such right of immunity in any such court in which proceedings may at any time be commenced, the Company waives or will waive such right to the extent permitted by law and has consented to such relief and enforcement as provided in Section 9(f) of this Agreement.

4. Agreements of the Company. The Company agrees with each Underwriter as follows:

(a) *Amendments and Supplements to Registration Statement.* The Company shall not, either prior to any effective date or thereafter during such period as the Prospectus is required by law to be delivered (whether physically or through compliance with Rule 172 of the Rules and Regulations or any similar rule) (the "Prospectus Delivery Period") in connection with sales of the Shares by an Underwriter or dealer, amend or supplement the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package, the Prospectus or any Written Testing-the-Waters Communications, unless a copy of such amendment or supplement thereof shall first have been submitted to the Representatives within a reasonable period of time prior to the filing or, if no filing is required, the use thereof and the Representatives shall not have objected thereto in good faith.

(b) *Amendments and* Supplements *to the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package, and the Prospectus and Other Securities Act Matters.* If, during the Prospectus Delivery Period, any event or development shall occur or condition exist as a result of which the General Disclosure Package, the Prospectus or any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication as then amended or supplemented would include any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances then prevailing or under which they were made, as the case may be, not misleading, or if it shall be necessary to amend or supplement the General Disclosure Package, the Prospectus or any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication in order to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances then prevailing or under which they were made, as the case may be, not misleading, or if in the opinion of the Representative(s) it is otherwise necessary to amend or supplement the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package, the Prospectus or any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication, or to file a new registration statement containing the Prospectus, in order to comply with the Act, the Rules and Regulations, the Exchange Act or the Exchange Act Rules, including in connection with the delivery of the Prospectus, the Company agrees to (i) promptly notify the Representatives of any such event or condition and (ii) promptly prepare (subject to Section 4(a) and 4(f) hereof), file with the Commission (and use its reasonable best efforts to have any amendment to the Registration Statement or any new registration statement to be declared effective) and furnish at its own expense to the Underwriters (and, if applicable, to dealers), amendments or supplements to the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package, the Prospectus or any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication, or any new registration statement, necessary in order to make the statements in the General Disclosure Package, the Prospectus or the applicable Written Testing-the-Waters Communication as so amended or supplemented, in the light of the circumstances then prevailing or under which they were made, as the case may be, not misleading or so that the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package, the Prospectus or the applicable Written Testing-the-Waters Communication, as amended or supplemented, will comply with the Act, the Rules and Regulations, the Exchange Act or the Exchange Act Rules or any other applicable law.

(c) *Notifications to the Representatives.* The Company shall use its best efforts to cause the Registration Statement to become effective, and shall notify the Representatives promptly, and shall confirm such advice in writing, (i) when any post-effective amendment to the Registration Statement has become effective and when any post-effective amendment thereto becomes effective, (ii) of any request by the Commission for amendments or supplements to the Registration Statement or the Prospectus or for additional information, (iii) of the commencement by the Commission or by any state securities commission of any proceedings for the suspension of the qualification of any of the Shares for offering or sale in any jurisdiction or of the initiation, or the threatening, of any proceeding for that purpose, including, without limitation, the issuance by the Commission of any stop order suspending the effectiveness of the Registration Statement or the initiation of any proceedings for that purpose or the threat thereof, (iv) of the happening of any event during the Prospectus Delivery Period that in the judgment of the Company makes any statement of a material fact made in the Registration Statement, the Prospectus or any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication misleading (including by omission) or untrue or that requires the making of any changes in the Registration Statement, the Prospectus or any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication in order to make the statements of a material fact therein, in light of the circumstances in which they are made, not misleading, (v) of receipt by the Company or any representative of the Company of any other communication from the Commission relating to the Company, the Registration Statement, any preliminary prospectus, the Prospectus or any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication and (vi) of any distribution of Written Testing-the-Waters Communication by or on behalf of the Company (other than through any Underwriter). If at any time the Commission shall issue any order suspending the effectiveness of the Registration Statement, the Company shall use best efforts to obtain the withdrawal of such order as soon as possible. The Company shall comply with the provisions of and make all requisite filings with the Commission pursuant to Rules 424(b), 430A, 430B, 430C and 462(b) of the Rules and Regulations and notify the Representatives promptly of all such filings.

(d) *Executed Registration Statement.* The Company shall furnish to the Representatives, without charge, for transmittal to each of the other Underwriters, two signed copies of the Registration Statement and of any post-effective amendment thereto, including financial statements and schedules, and all exhibits thereto, and shall furnish to the Representatives, without charge, for transmittal to each of the other Underwriters, a copy of the Registration Statement and any post-effective amendment thereto, including financial statements and schedules but without exhibits.

(e) *Undertakings.* The Company shall comply with all the provisions of any undertakings contained and required to be contained in the Registration Statement.

(f) *Prospectus.* The Company shall prepare the Prospectus in a form approved by the Representatives and shall file such Prospectus with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) of the Rules and Regulations with a filing date not later than the second business day following the execution and delivery of this Agreement. Promptly after the effective date of the Registration Statement, and thereafter from time to time, the Company shall deliver to each of the Underwriters, without charge, as many copies of the Prospectus and any amendment or supplement thereto as the Representatives may reasonably request. The Company consents to the use of the Prospectus and any amendment or supplement thereto by the Underwriters and by all dealers to whom the Shares may be sold, both in connection with the offering or sale of the Shares and for any period of time thereafter during the Prospectus Delivery Period. If, during the Prospectus Delivery Period any event shall occur that in the judgment of the Company or counsel to the Underwriters should be set forth in the Prospectus in order to make any statement of a material fact therein, in the light of the circumstances under which it was made, not misleading (including by omission), or if it is necessary to supplement or amend the Prospectus to comply with law, the Company shall forthwith prepare and duly file with the Commission an appropriate supplement or amendment thereto, and shall deliver to each of the Underwriters, without charge, such number of copies thereof as the Representatives may reasonably request.

(g) *Permitted Free Writing Prospectuses.* The Company represents and agrees that it has not made and, unless it obtains the prior consent of the Representatives, will not make, any offer relating to the Shares that would constitute a "free writing prospectus" as defined in Rule 405 of the Rules and Regulations, required to be filed with the Commission or retained by the Company under Rule 433 of the Rules and Regulations; *provided* that the prior written consent of the Representatives hereto shall be deemed to have been given in respect of the Issuer Free Writing Prospectuses included in Schedule II hereto. Any such free writing prospectus consented to by the Representatives is herein referred to as a "Permitted Free Writing Prospectus." The Company agrees that (i) it has treated and will treat, as the case may be, each Permitted Free Writing Prospectus as an Issuer Free Writing Prospectus, and (ii) has complied and will comply, as the case may be, with the requirements of Rules 164 and 433 of the Act applicable to any Permitted Free Writing Prospectus, including in respect of timely filing with the Commission, legending and record keeping. If at any time following the issuance of an Issuer Free Writing Prospectus there occurs an event or development as a result of which such Issuer Free Writing Prospectus would conflict with the information contained in the Registration Statement relating to the Shares or would include an untrue statement of material fact or would omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances prevailing at that subsequent time, not misleading, the Company will promptly notify the Representative and will promptly amend or supplement, at its own expense, such Issuer Free Writing Prospectus to eliminate or correct such conflict, untrue statement, or omission. The Company represents that it has satisfied and agrees that it will satisfy the conditions in Rule 433 to avoid a requirement to file with the Commission any electronic road show.

(h) *Compliance with Blue Sky Laws.* Prior to any public offering of the Shares by the Underwriters, the Company shall cooperate with the Representatives and counsel to the Underwriters in connection with the registration or qualification (or the obtaining of exemptions from the application thereof) of the Shares for offer and sale under the securities or Blue Sky laws of such jurisdictions as the Representatives may request, including, without limitation, the provinces and territories of Canada and other jurisdictions outside the United States; *provided*, *however*, that in no event shall the Company be obligated to qualify to do business in any jurisdiction where it is not now so qualified or to take any action which would subject it to general service of process in any jurisdiction where it is not now so subject.

(i) *Delivery of Financial Statements.* During the period of two years commencing on the effective date of the Registration Statement applicable to the Underwriters, the Company shall furnish to the Representatives and each other Underwriter who may so request copies of such financial statements and other periodic and special reports as the Company may from time to time distribute generally to the holders of any class of its share capital, and will furnish to the Representatives and each other Underwriter who may so request a copy of each annual or other report it shall be required to file with the Commission; provided, however, that electronically transmitted copies filed with the Commission pursuant to EDGAR shall satisfy the Company's obligation to furnish copies hereunder.

(j) *Availability of Earnings Statements.* The Company shall make generally available to holders of its securities as soon as may be practicable but in no event later than the last day of the fifteenth full calendar month following the calendar quarter in which the most recent effective date occurs in accordance with Rule 158 of the Rules and Regulations, an earnings statement (which need not be audited but shall be in reasonable detail) for a period of 12 months ended commencing after the effective date of the Registration Statement, and satisfying the provisions of Section 11(a) of the Act (including Rule 158 of the Rules and Regulations).

(k) *Payment of Expenses.* Whether or not any of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement are consummated or this Agreement is terminated, the Company will pay or cause to be paid, or reimburse if paid by the Representatives, all costs and expenses incident to the performance of the obligations of the Company under this Agreement, including but not limited to: (i) the costs incident to the authorization, issuance, sale, preparation and delivery of the Shares and any Stamp Tax or other taxes payable in connection therewith, (ii) the costs incident to the preparation, printing and filing under the Act of the Registration Statement and exhibits to it, each preliminary prospectus, each Permitted Free Writing Prospectus, the Prospectus, each Written Testing-the-Waters Communications, if any, and any amendment or supplement to the Registration Statement, the Prospectus or any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication, and the distribution thereof, (iii) the costs of preparing, printing and delivering certificates representing the Shares, (iv) the costs of producing and delivering this Agreement, the Agreement Among Underwriters and any other related documents in connection with the offering, purchase, sale and delivery of the Shares, (v) the costs of furnishing (including costs of shipping, mailing and courier) such copies of the Registration Statement, the Prospectus, any preliminary prospectus, any Permitted Free Writing Prospectus and any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication, and all amendments and supplements thereto, as may be requested for use in connection with the offering and sale of the Shares by the Underwriters or by dealers to whom Shares may be sold, (vi) the costs, fees and expenses of listing the Shares on the Nasdaq Global Market, (vii) the filing fees incident to, and the fees and disbursements of counsel to the Underwriters in connection with, the review by FINRA of the terms of the sale of the Shares, (viii) the fees and expenses incident to the registration or qualification of the Shares for offer and sale under the securities or Blue Sky laws of such jurisdictions designated pursuant to Section 4(h) hereof and the securities laws of Canada, including the fees, disbursements and other charges of counsel to the Underwriters in connection therewith, and, if requested by the Representatives, the preparation and printing of preliminary, supplemental and final Blue Sky memoranda and a "Canadian wrapper;" provided, however, that the Company shall not be required to pay or reimburse the Underwriters for fees and disbursements of counsel to the Underwriters in excess of $35,000 in connection with Sections 4(k)(vi) and 4(k)(vii), (ix) the fees and expenses of counsel to the Company, (x) the costs and charges of DTC and the transfer agent for the Shares, (xi) the fees and expenses of the Accountants, (xii) the costs and expenses of the Company relating to investor presentations on any "road show" or any Testing-the-Waters Communication, undertaken in connection with the marketing of the Shares, including, without limitation, all costs and expenses associated with any electronic road show, travel and lodging expenses of the officers, employees, agents and other representatives of the Company and consultants engaged in connection with investor presentations, and the cost of any aircraft and other transportation chartered in connection with the road show; provided, however, that the Company shall only be responsible for one-half of the cost and expenses of any aircraft or other transportation chartered in connection with the "road show" for the Shares and the Underwriters shall be responsible for the remaining one-half; and (xiii) all fees, costs and expenses for consultants used by the Company in connection with the offering. All payments to be made by the Company hereunder shall be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties or governmental changes whatsoever unless the Company is compelled by law to deduct or withhold such taxes, duties or charges. In that event, the Company shall pay such additional amounts as may be necessary in order that the net amounts received by the Underwriters after such withholding or deduction shall equal the amounts that would have been received if no withholding or deduction had been made; *provided*, *however*, that such additional amounts shall not be paid by the Company to the extent an Underwriter determines, in its sole discretion exercised in good faith, that such amounts subject to withholding are creditable. This paragraph shall not be construed to require the Underwriters to make available their tax returns (or any other information relating to their taxes that they, in their sole discretion, deem confidential) to the Company or any other person. Except as provided in this Section 4(k) and in Section 4(l), the Underwriters shall pay their own costs and expenses, including the costs and expenses of their counsel.

(l) *Reimbursement of Expenses upon Termination of Agreement.* If for any reason the Company shall be unable to perform its obligations or to fulfill any conditions hereunder or if the Underwriters shall terminate this Agreement pursuant to Section 7 hereof, the Company shall reimburse the Underwriters for all out-of-pocket expenses (including the fees, disbursements and other charges of counsel to the Underwriters) reasonably incurred by them in connection herewith; *provided*, *however*, that the Company shall not be obligated to reimburse the expenses of any defaulting Underwriter under Section 8 hereof.

(m) *No Stabilization or Manipulation.* The Company shall not at any time, directly or indirectly, take any action intended to cause or result in, or which might reasonably be expected to cause or result in, or which will constitute, stabilization or manipulation, under the Act or otherwise, of the price of the Ordinary Shares to facilitate the sale or resale of any of the Shares.

(n) *Use of Proceeds.* The Company shall apply the net proceeds from the offering and sale of the Shares to be sold in the manner set forth in the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus under "Use of Proceeds" and shall file such reports with the Commission with respect to the sale of the Shares and the application of the proceeds therefrom as may be required in accordance with Rule 463 under the Act.

(o) *Lock-Up Agreements of Company, Management, Affiliates and Equityholders.* The Company shall not, for a period of 180 days after the date of the Prospectus (the "Lock-Up Period"), without the prior written consent of the Representatives (which consent may be withheld in their sole discretion), (1) offer, sell, pledge, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, lend, or otherwise transfer or dispose of (or enter into any transaction which is designed to, or might reasonably be expected to, result in the disposition), directly or indirectly, or file with the Commission a registration statement under the Act to register, any Ordinary Shares or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for Ordinary Shares or warrants or other rights to acquire Ordinary Shares or (2) enter into any swap or other derivatives transaction that transfers to another, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, any of the economic benefits or risks of ownership of such Ordinary Shares, securities, warrants or other rights to acquire Ordinary Shares, whether any such transaction described in clause (1) or (2) above is to be settled by delivery of Ordinary Shares or other securities, in cash or otherwise, or publicly disclose the intention to enter into any transaction described in clause (1) or (2) above. The foregoing sentence shall not apply to (A) the Shares to be sold hereunder, (B) any Ordinary Shares issued by the Company upon the exercise of an option or warrant or the conversion of a security outstanding on the date hereof and referred to in the Registration Statement, General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, (C) any Ordinary Shares issued or options to purchase Ordinary Shares granted pursuant to existing employee benefit plans of the Company referred to in the Registration Statement, General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, (D) the filing of a registration statement on Form S-8 relating to Ordinary Shares granted pursuant to the Company's equity incentive plans existing as of the Closing Date and disclosed in the General Disclosure Package, and (E) Ordinary Shares or any securities convertible into, or exercisable, or exchangeable for, Ordinary Shares issued, sold or delivered in connection with any acquisition or strategic investment (including any joint venture, strategic alliance or partnership) as long as (x) the aggregate number of Ordinary Shares issued or issuable does not exceed 5% of the number of Ordinary Shares outstanding immediately after the completion of the offering of the Shares contemplated herein, and (y) each recipient of any such shares or other securities executes a lock-up agreement restricting the resale of such securities in the form executed by each of the executive officers and directors of the Company for the remainder of the 180-day restricted period. The Company has caused each of its officers, directors and each of the beneficial owners of its share capital (including stockholders, option holders and other equityholders) that own over 1% of the Company's Ordinary Shares on a fully diluted basis to enter into agreements with the Representatives in the form set forth in Exhibit A.

(p) *Lock-Up Releases*. If the Representatives, in their sole discretion, jointly agree to release or waive the restrictions set forth in a lock-up letter described in Section 5(j) hereof for an officer or director of the Company and provide the Company with notice of the impending release or waiver at least three business days before the effective date of the release or waiver, the Company agrees to announce the impending release or waiver by a press release substantially in the form of Exhibit B hereto through a major news service at least two business days before the effective date of such release or waiver.

(q) *Emerging Growth Company Status*. The Company shall promptly notify the Representatives if the Company ceases to be an Emerging Growth Company at any time prior to the later of (i) the time when a prospectus relating to the offering or sale of the Shares is not required by the Act to be delivered (whether physically or through compliance with Rule 172 of the Rules and Regulations or any similar rule) and (ii) completion of the Lock-Up Period.

(r) *Transfer Agent*. The Company shall engage and maintain, at its expense, a registrar and transfer agent for the Shares.

5. Conditions of the Obligations of the Underwriters. The obligation of each Underwriter to purchase the Firm Shares on the Closing Date or any Option Shares on the Option Closing Date, as the case may be, as provided herein is subject to the accuracy of the representations and warranties of the Company, the performance by the Company of its covenants and other obligations hereunder and to the following additional conditions:

(a) *Post Effective Amendments and Prospectus Filings.* Notification that the Registration Statement has become effective shall be received by the Representatives not later than 6:00 p.m., New York City time, on the date of this Agreement or at such later date and time as shall be consented to in writing by the Representatives and all filings made pursuant to Rules 424, 430A, 430B or 430C of the Rules and Regulations, as applicable, shall have been made or will be made prior to the Closing Date in accordance with all such applicable rules.

(b) *No Stop Orders, Requests for Information and No Amendments.* (i) No stop order suspending the effectiveness of the Registration Statement shall have been issued and no proceedings for that purpose shall be pending or are, to the knowledge of the Company, threatened by the Commission, (ii) no order suspending the qualification or registration of the Shares under the securities or Blue Sky laws of any jurisdiction shall be in effect and no proceeding for such purpose shall be pending before or, to the knowledge of the Company, threatened or contemplated by the authorities of any such jurisdiction, (iii) any request for additional information on the part of the staff of the Commission or any such authorities shall have been complied with to the satisfaction of the staff of the Commission or such authorities and (iv) after the date hereof no amendment or supplement to the Registration Statement or the Prospectus shall have been filed unless a copy thereof was first submitted to the Representatives and the Representatives did not object thereto in good faith, and the Representatives shall have received certificates, dated the Closing Date and any Option Closing Date and signed by the Chief Executive Officer or the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company (who may, as to proceedings threatened, rely upon the best of their information and belief), to the effect of clauses (i), (ii) and (iii).

(c) *No Material Adverse Changes.* Since the respective dates as of which information is given in the Registration Statement and the Prospectus, except as set forth in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus (i) there shall not have been a Material Adverse Change, (ii) the Company shall not have incurred any material liabilities or obligations, direct or contingent, not in the ordinary course of business, (iii) the Company shall not have entered into any material transactions not in the ordinary course of business other than pursuant to this Agreement and the transactions referred to herein, (iv) the Company shall not have issued any securities (other than the Shares) or declared or paid any dividend or made any distribution in respect of its share capital of any class or debt (long-term or short-term), and (v) no material amount of the assets of the Company shall have been pledged, mortgaged or otherwise encumbered.

(d) *No Actions, Suits or Proceedings.* Since the respective dates as of which information is given in the Registration Statement, the General Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, there shall have been no actions, suits or proceedings instituted, or to the Company's knowledge, threatened against or affecting, the Company, its subsidiaries or any of their respective officers in their capacity as such, before or by any federal, state or local court, commission, regulatory body, administrative agency or other governmental body, domestic or foreign.

(e) *All Representations True and Correct and All Conditions Fulfilled.* Each of the representations and warranties of the Company contained herein shall be true and correct at the Closing Date as if made at the Closing Date and any Option Closing Date, as the case may be, and all covenants and agreements contained herein to be performed by the Company and all conditions contained herein to be fulfilled or complied with by the Company at or prior to the Closing Date and any Option Closing Date, shall have been duly performed, fulfilled or complied with.

(f) *Opinions of Counsel to the Company.* The Representatives shall have received the opinions and letters, each dated the Closing Date and any Option Closing Date, as the case may be, reasonably satisfactory in form and substance to counsel for the Underwriters, from Cooley LLP, U.S. counsel to the Company, Meitar Liquornik Geva Leshem Tal, Israeli counsel to the Company, and Cooley LLP, intellectual property counsel to the Company.

(g) *Opinion of Counsel to the Underwriters.* The Representatives shall have received an opinion, dated the Closing Date and any Option Closing Date, from Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, counsel to the Underwriters, with respect to the Registration Statement, the Prospectus and this Agreement, which opinion shall be satisfactory in all respects to the Representatives.

(h) *Accountants' Comfort Letter.* On the date of the Prospectus, the Representatives shall have received from the Accountants a letter dated the date of its delivery, addressed to the Representatives, in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Representatives, containing statements and information of the type ordinarily included in accountant's "comfort letters" to underwriters, delivered according to Statement of Auditing Standards No. 72 (or any successor bulletin), with respect to the audited and unaudited financial statements and certain financial information contained in the Registration Statement and the Prospectus. At the Closing Date and any Option Closing Date, as the case may be, the Representatives shall have received from the Accountants a letter dated such date, in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Representatives, to the effect that they reaffirm the statements made in the letter furnished by them pursuant to the preceding sentence and have conducted additional procedures with respect to certain financial figures included in the Prospectus, except that the specified date referred to therein for the carrying out of procedures shall be no more than three business days prior to the Closing Date or any Option Closing Date, as the case may be.

(i) *Officers' Certificates*. At the Closing Date and any Option Closing Date, as the case may be, there shall be furnished to the Representatives an accurate certificate, dated the date of its delivery, signed by each of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company, in form and substance satisfactory to the Representatives, to the effect that:

(i) each signer of such certificate has carefully examined the Registration Statement and the Prospectus;

(ii) there has not been a Material Adverse Change;

(iii) each of the representations and warranties of the Company and its subsidiaries contained in this Agreement are, at the time such certificate is delivered, true and correct; and

(iv) each of the covenants required herein to be performed by the Company and its subsidiaries on or prior to the date of such certificate has been duly, timely and fully performed and each condition herein required to be complied with by the Company and its subsidiaries on or prior to the delivery of such certificate has been duly, timely and fully complied with.

(j) *Lock-Up Agreements.* At the date of this Agreement, the Representatives shall have received the executed "lock-up" agreements referred to in Section 4(o) hereof from the Company's officers, directors and beneficial owners (including stockholders, option holders and other equityholders) owning in the aggregate substantially all of the Company's fully diluted share capital.

(k) *Compliance with Blue Sky Laws.* The Shares shall be qualified for sale in such states and jurisdictions as the Representatives may reasonably request, including, without limitation, qualification for exemption from registration or prospectus delivery requirements in the provinces and territories of Canada and other jurisdictions outside the United States, and each such qualification shall be in effect and not subject to any stop order or other proceeding on the Closing Date and any Option Closing Date.

(l) *Stock Exchange Listing.* The Shares shall have been duly authorized for listing or quotation on the Nasdaq Global Market, subject only to notice of issuance.

(m) *Good Standing.* At the Closing Date and any Option Closing Date, the Company shall have furnished to the Representatives satisfactory evidence of the good standing of the Company and its subsidiaries in their respective jurisdictions of organization and their good standing as foreign entities in such other jurisdictions as the Representatives may reasonably request, in each case in writing or any standard form of telecommunication from the appropriate governmental authorities of such jurisdictions. If the applicable jurisdiction does not have a concept of "good standing," the Company will furnish evidence in writing or any standard form of telecommunication from the appropriate governmental authorities that the relevant company remains duly registered in the jurisdiction of its incorporation.

(n) *Company Certificates.* The Company shall have furnished to the Representatives such certificates, in addition to those specifically mentioned herein, as the Representatives may have reasonably requested as to the accuracy and completeness at the Closing Date and any Option Closing Date of any statement in the Registration Statement, the Prospectus or any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication, as to the accuracy at the Closing Date and any Option Closing Date of the representations and warranties of the Company herein, as to the performance by the Company of its obligations hereunder, or as to the fulfillment of the conditions concurrent and precedent to the obligations hereunder of the Underwriters.

(o) *No Objection*. FINRA has confirmed that it has not raised any objection with respect to the fairness and reasonableness of the underwriting terms and arrangements relating to the offering of the Shares.

If any of the conditions hereinabove provided for in this Section 5 shall not have been fulfilled when and as required by this Agreement to be fulfilled, the obligations of the Underwriters hereunder may be terminated by the Representatives by notifying the Company of such termination in writing at or prior to the Closing Date or any Option Closing Date, as the case may be.

6. Indemnification.

(a) *Indemnification of the Underwriters.* The Company shall indemnify and hold harmless each Underwriter, its affiliates, the directors, officers, employees, counsel and agents of each Underwriter and each person, if any, who controls each Underwriter within the meaning of Section 15 of the Act or Section 20 of the Exchange Act from and against any and all losses, claims, liabilities, expenses and damages (including any and all investigative, legal and other expenses reasonably incurred in connection with, and any amount paid in settlement of, any action, suit or proceeding between any of the indemnified parties and any indemnifying parties or between any indemnified party and any third party, or otherwise, or any claim asserted), to which they, or any of them, may become subject under the Act, the Exchange Act or other federal or state statutory law or regulation, at common law or otherwise, insofar as such losses, claims, liabilities, expenses or damages arise out of or are based on (i) any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact contained in the Registration Statement (or any amendment thereto), including any information deemed to be a part thereof pursuant to Rules 430A, 430B or 430C, as applicable or the omission or alleged omission therefrom of a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading or (ii) any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact contained in any preliminary prospectus, any preliminary prospectus supplement, any Issuer Free Writing Prospectus, the Prospectus or any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication (or any amendment or supplement to any of the foregoing) or the omission or alleged omission therefrom of a material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading or (iii) any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact contained in any materials or information provided to investors by, or with the approval of, the Company in connection with the marketing of the offering of the Shares, including any roadshow or investor presentations made to investors by the Company (whether in person or electronically) or the omission or alleged omission therefrom of a material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; *provided, however*, that the Company shall not be liable to the extent that such loss, claim, liability, expense or damage arises from the sale of the Shares in the public offering to any person by an Underwriter and is based on an untrue statement or omission or alleged untrue statement or omission made in reliance on and in conformity with Underwriters' Information. This indemnity agreement will be in addition to any liability that the Company might otherwise have.

(b) *Indemnification of the Company*. Each Underwriter shall, severally and not jointly, indemnify and hold harmless the Company, each person, if any, who controls the Company within the meaning of Section 15 of the Act or Section 20 of the Exchange Act, each director of the Company and each officer of the Company who signs the Registration Statement to the same extent as the foregoing indemnity from the Company to each Underwriter, but only insofar as losses, claims, liabilities, expenses or damages arise out of or are based on any untrue statement or omission or alleged untrue statement or omission made in reliance on and in conformity with Underwriters' Information. This indemnity will be in addition to any liability that each Underwriter might otherwise have.

(c) *Indemnification Procedures*. Any party that proposes to assert the right to be indemnified under this Section 6 shall, promptly after receipt of notice of commencement of any action against such party in respect of which a claim is to be made against an indemnifying party or parties under this Section 6, notify each such indemnifying party of the commencement of such action, enclosing a copy of all papers served, but the omission so to notify such indemnifying party shall not relieve the indemnifying party from any liability that it may have to any indemnified party under the foregoing provisions of this Section 6 unless, and only to the extent that, such omission results in the forfeiture of substantive rights or defenses by the indemnifying party. If any such action is brought against any indemnified party and it notifies the indemnifying party of its commencement, the indemnifying party will be entitled to participate in and, to the extent that it elects by delivering written notice to the indemnified party promptly after receiving notice of the commencement of the action from the indemnified party, jointly with any other indemnifying party similarly notified, to assume the defense of the action, with counsel satisfactory to the indemnified party, and after notice from the indemnifying party to the indemnified party of its election to assume the defense, the indemnifying party will not be liable to the indemnified party for any legal or other expenses except as provided below and except for the reasonable costs of investigation subsequently incurred by the indemnified party in connection with the defense. The indemnified party will have the right to employ its own counsel in any such action, but the fees, expenses and other charges of such counsel will be at the expense of such indemnified party unless (i) the employment of counsel by the indemnified party has been authorized in writing by the indemnifying party, (ii) the indemnified party has reasonably concluded (based on advice of counsel) that there may be legal defenses available to it or other indemnified parties that are different from or in addition to those available to the indemnifying party, (iii) the indemnified party has reasonably concluded that a conflict or potential conflict exists (based on advice of counsel to the indemnified party) between the indemnified party and the indemnifying party (in which case the indemnifying party shall not have the right to direct the defense of such action on behalf of the indemnified party) or (iv) the indemnifying party has not in fact employed counsel satisfactory to the indemnified party to assume the defense of such action within a reasonable time after receiving notice of the commencement of the action, in each of which cases the reasonable fees, disbursements and other charges of counsel shall be at the expense of the indemnifying party or parties. It is understood that the indemnifying party or parties shall not, in connection with any proceeding or related proceedings in the same jurisdiction, be liable for the reasonable fees, disbursements and other charges of more than one separate firm admitted to practice in such jurisdiction at any one time for all such indemnified party or parties. All such fees, disbursements and other charges shall be reimbursed by the indemnifying party promptly upon receipt of documented notice thereof. An indemnifying party shall not be liable for any settlement of any action or claim effected without its written consent (which consent will not be unreasonably withheld or delayed). No indemnifying party shall, without the prior written consent of each indemnified party, settle or compromise or consent to the entry of any judgment in any pending or threatened claim, action or proceeding relating to the matters contemplated by this Section 6 (whether or not any indemnified party is a party thereto), unless such settlement, compromise or consent (i) includes an unconditional release of each indemnified party from all liability arising or that may arise out of such claim, action or proceeding and (ii) does not include a statement as to or an admission of fault, culpability or a failure to act by or on behalf of any indemnified party. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if at any time an indemnified party shall have requested an indemnifying party to reimburse the indemnified party for fees and expenses of counsel, such indemnifying party agrees that it shall be liable for any settlement of the nature contemplated by Section 6(a) effected without its written consent if (i) such settlement is entered into more than 45 days after receipt by such indemnifying party of the aforesaid request, (ii) such indemnifying party shall have received notice of the terms of such settlement at least 30 days prior to such settlement being entered into and (iii) such indemnifying party shall not have reimbursed such indemnified party in accordance with such request prior to the date of such settlement.

(d) *Contribution*. In order to provide for just and equitable contribution in circumstances in which the indemnification provided for in the foregoing paragraphs of this Section 6 is applicable in accordance with its terms but for any reason is held to be unavailable from the Company or the Underwriters, the Company and the Underwriters shall contribute to the total losses, claims, liabilities, expenses and damages (including any investigative, legal and other expenses reasonably incurred in connection with, and any amount paid in settlement of, any action, suit or proceeding or any claim asserted, but after deducting any contribution received by the Company from persons other than the Underwriters, such as persons who control the Company within the meaning of the Act, officers of the Company who signed the Registration Statement and directors of the Company, who also may be liable for contribution) to which the Company and the Underwriters may be subject in such proportion as shall be appropriate to reflect the relative benefits received by the Company on the one hand and the Underwriters on the other. The relative benefits received by the Company on the one hand and the Underwriters on the other shall be deemed to be in the same proportion as the total net proceeds from the offering (before deducting expenses) received by the Company bear to the total underwriting discounts and commissions received by the Underwriters, in each case as set forth in the table on the cover page of the Prospectus. If, but only if, the allocation provided by the foregoing sentence is not permitted by applicable law, the allocation of contribution shall be made in such proportion as is appropriate to reflect not only the relative benefits referred to in the foregoing sentence but also the relative fault of the Company, on the one hand, and the Underwriters, on the other, with respect to the statements or omissions which resulted in such loss, claim, liability, expense or damage, or action in respect thereof, as well as any other relevant equitable considerations with respect to such offering. Such relative fault shall be determined by reference to whether the untrue or alleged untrue statement of a material fact or omission or alleged omission to state a material fact relates to information supplied by the Company or Representatives on behalf of the Underwriters, the intent of the parties and their relative knowledge, access to information and opportunity to correct or prevent such statement or omission. The Company and the Underwriters agree that it would not be just and equitable if contributions pursuant to this Section 6(d) were to be determined by pro rata allocation or by any other method of allocation (even if the Underwriters were treated as one entity for such purpose) which does not take into account the equitable considerations referred to herein. The amount paid or payable by an indemnified party as a result of the loss, claim, liability, expense or damage, or action in respect thereof, referred to above in this Section 6(d) shall be deemed to include, for purpose of this Section 6(d), any legal or other expenses reasonably incurred by such indemnified party in connection with investigating or defending any such action or claim. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section 6(d), no Underwriter shall be required to contribute any amount in excess of the underwriting discounts and commissions received by it, and no person found guilty of fraudulent misrepresentation (within the meaning of Section 11(f) of the Act) shall be entitled to contribution from any person who was not guilty of such fraudulent misrepresentation. The Underwriters' obligation to contribute as provided in this Section 6(d) are several in proportion to their respective underwriting obligations and not joint. For purposes of this Section 6(d), any person who controls a party to this Agreement within the meaning of the Act will have the same rights to contribution as that party, and each director of the Company and each officer of the Company who signed the Registration Statement will have the same rights to contribution as the Company, and each affiliate, director, officer, employee, counsel or agent of any Underwriter will have the same rights to contribution as such Underwriter, subject in each case to the provisions hereof. Any party entitled to contribution, promptly after receipt of notice of commencement of any action against such party in respect of which a claim for contribution may be made under this Section 6(d), will notify any such party or parties from whom contribution may be sought, but the omission so to notify will not relieve the party or parties from whom contribution may be sought from any other obligation it or they may have under this Section 6(d). No party will be liable for contribution with respect to any action or claim settled without its written consent (which consent will not be unreasonably withheld).

(e) *Survival.* The indemnity and contribution agreements contained in this Section 6 and the representations and warranties of the Company contained in this Agreement shall remain operative and in full force and effect regardless of (i) any investigation made by or on behalf of the Underwriters, (ii) acceptance of any of the Shares and payment therefor or (iii) any termination of this Agreement.

7. Termination. The obligations of the several Underwriters under this Agreement may be terminated at any time prior to the Closing Date (or, with respect to the Option Shares, on or prior to any Option Closing Date), by notice to the Company from the Representatives, without liability on the part of any Underwriter to the Company, if, prior to delivery and payment for the Firm Shares (or the Option Shares, as the case may be), in the sole judgment of the Representatives, any of the following shall occur:

(a) trading or quotation in any of the equity securities of the Company shall have been suspended or limited by the Commission or by an exchange or otherwise;

(b) trading in securities generally on the New York Stock Exchange, the Nasdaq Global Market or the Nasdaq Global Select Market shall have been suspended or limited or minimum or maximum prices shall have been generally established on such exchange, or additional material governmental restrictions, not in force on the date of this Agreement, shall have been imposed upon trading in securities generally by such exchange or by order of the Commission or any court or other governmental authority;

(c) a general banking moratorium shall have been declared by any of U.S. federal, New York or Israeli authorities;

(d) the United States or Israel shall have become engaged in new hostilities, there shall have been an escalation in hostilities involving the United States or Israel or there shall have been a declaration of a national emergency or war by the United States or Israel or there shall have occurred such a material adverse change in general economic, political or financial conditions, including, without limitation, as a result of terrorist activities after the date hereof (or the effect of international conditions on the financial markets in the United States shall be such), or any other calamity or crisis shall have occurred, the effect of any of which is such as to make it impracticable or inadvisable to market the Shares on the terms and in the manner contemplated by the Prospectus;

(e) the Company shall have sustained a loss material or substantial to the Company by reason of flood, fire, accident, hurricane, earthquake, theft, sabotage, or other calamity or malicious act, whether or not such loss shall have been insured, the effect of any of which is such as to make it impracticable or inadvisable to market the Shares on the terms and in the manner contemplated by the Prospectus; or

(f) there shall have been a Material Adverse Change.

8. Substitution of Underwriters. If any one or more of the Underwriters shall fail or refuse to purchase any of the Firm Shares which it or they have agreed to purchase hereunder, and the aggregate number of Firm Shares which such defaulting Underwriter or Underwriters agreed but failed or refused to purchase is not more than one-tenth of the aggregate number of Firm Shares, the other Underwriters shall be obligated, severally, to purchase the Firm Shares which such defaulting Underwriter or Underwriters agreed but failed or refused to purchase, in the proportions which the number of Firm Shares which they have respectively agreed to purchase pursuant to Section 1 hereof bears to the aggregate number of Firm Shares which all such non-defaulting Underwriters have so agreed to purchase, or in such other proportions as the Representatives may specify; provided that in no event shall the maximum number of Firm Shares which any Underwriter has become obligated to purchase pursuant to Section 1 hereof be increased pursuant to this Section 8 by more than one-ninth of the number of Firm Shares agreed to be purchased by such Underwriter without the prior written consent of such Underwriter. If any Underwriter or Underwriters shall fail or refuse to purchase any Firm Shares and the aggregate number of Firm Shares which such defaulting Underwriter or Underwriters agreed but failed or refused to purchase exceeds one-tenth of the aggregate number of the Firm Shares and arrangements satisfactory to the Company and the Representatives for the purchase of such Firm Shares are not made within 48 hours after such default, this Agreement will terminate without liability on the part of any non-defaulting Underwriter, or the Company for the purchase or sale of any Shares under this Agreement. In any such case either the Representatives or the Company shall have the right to postpone the Closing Date, but in no event for longer than seven days, in order that the required changes, if any, in the Registration Statement and in the Prospectus or in any other documents or arrangements may be effected. Any action taken pursuant to this Section 8 shall not relieve any defaulting Underwriter from liability in respect of any default of such Underwriter under this Agreement.

9. Miscellaneous.

(a) *Notices.* Notice given pursuant to any of the provisions of this Agreement shall be in writing and, unless otherwise specified, shall be mailed, hand delivered or telecopied (a) if to the Company, at the office of the Company, 673 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02116, Attention: Chief Executive Officer or (b) if to the Underwriters, c/o BMO Capital Markets Corp., 3 Times Square, New York, New York 10036, Attention: Legal Department (Fax: (212) 702-1205) and RBC Capital Markets, LLC, 200 Vesey Street, Three World Financial Center New York, New York 10281, Attention: Transaction Management (Fax: 212-658-6137). Any such notice shall be effective only upon receipt. Any notice under Section 6 hereof may be made by telecopy or telephone, but if so made shall be subsequently confirmed in writing.

(b) *No Third Party Beneficiaries*. This Agreement has been and is made solely for the benefit of the several Underwriters, the Company and the controlling persons, affiliates, directors, officers, employees, counsel and agents referred to in Section 6 hereof, and their respective successors and assigns, and no other person shall acquire or have any right under or by virtue of this Agreement. The term "successors and assigns" as used in this Agreement shall not include a purchaser of Shares from the Underwriters in his, her or its capacity as such a purchaser.

(c) *Survival of Representations and Warranties.* All representations, warranties and agreements of the Company contained herein or in certificates or other instruments delivered pursuant hereto shall remain operative and in full force and effect regardless of any investigation made by or on behalf of any Underwriter or any of their controlling persons and shall survive delivery of and payment for the Shares hereunder.

(d) *Disclaimer of Fiduciary Relationship*. The Company acknowledges and agrees that (i) the purchase and sale of the Shares pursuant to this Agreement, including the determination of the public offering price of the Shares and any related discounts and commissions, is an arm's-length commercial transaction between the Company, on the one hand, and the Underwriters, on the other hand, (ii) in connection with the offering contemplated by this Agreement and the process leading to such transaction, each of the Underwriters is and has been acting solely as a principal and is not the agent or fiduciary of the Company or its securityholders, creditors, employees or any other party, (iii) none of the Underwriters has assumed nor will it assume any advisory or fiduciary responsibility in favor of the Company with respect to the offering of the Shares contemplated by this Agreement or the process leading thereto (irrespective of whether any Underwriter or its affiliates has advised or is currently advising the Company on other matters) and the Underwriters have no obligation to the Company with respect to the offering of the Shares contemplated by this Agreement except the obligations expressly set forth in this Agreement, (iv) each of the Underwriters and their respective affiliates may be engaged in a broad range of transactions that involve interests that differ from those of the Company, and (v) the Underwriters have not provided any legal, accounting, regulatory or tax advice with respect to the offering contemplated by this Agreement and the Company has consulted its own legal, accounting, regulatory and tax advisors to the extent it deemed appropriate.

(e) *Actions of the Representatives.* Any action by the Underwriters hereunder may be taken by the Representatives on behalf of the Underwriters, and any such action taken by the Representatives shall be binding upon the Underwriters.

(f) *Governing Law.* THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BE GOVERNED BY AND CONSTRUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK APPLICABLE TO AGREEMENTS MADE AND TO BE PERFORMED ENTIRELY WITHIN SUCH STATE. Any legal suit, action or proceeding arising out of or based upon this Agreement or the transactions contemplated hereby ("Related Proceedings") may be instituted in the federal courts of the United States of America located in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York or the courts of the State of New York in each case located in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York (collectively, the "Specified Courts"), and each party irrevocably submits to the exclusive jurisdiction (except for proceedings instituted in regard to the enforcement of a judgment of any such court (a "Related Judgment"), as to which such jurisdiction is non-exclusive) of such courts in any such suit, action or proceeding. Service of any process, summons, notice or document by mail to such party's address set forth above shall be effective service of process for any suit, action or other proceeding brought in any such court. The parties irrevocably and unconditionally waive any objection to the laying of venue of any suit, action or other proceeding in the Specified Courts and irrevocably and unconditionally waive and agree not to plead or claim in any such court that any such suit, action or other proceeding brought in any such court has been brought in an inconvenient forum. With respect to any Related Proceeding, each party irrevocably waives, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, all immunity (whether on the basis of sovereignty or otherwise) from jurisdiction, service of process, attachment (both before and after judgment) and execution to which it might otherwise be entitled in the Specified Courts, and with respect to any Related Judgment, each party waives any such immunity in the Specified Courts or any other court of competent jurisdiction, and will not raise or claim or cause to be pleaded any such immunity at or in respect of any such Related Proceeding or Related Judgment, including, without limitation, any immunity pursuant to the United States Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976, as amended.

(g) *Judgement Currency*. If for the purposes of obtaining judgment in any court it is necessary to convert a sum due hereunder into any currency other than United States dollars, the parties hereto agree, to the fullest extent permitted by law, that the rate of exchange used shall be the rate at which in accordance with normal banking procedures the Underwriters could purchase United States dollars with such other currency in The City of New York on the business day preceding that on which final judgment is given. The obligation of the Company with respect to any sum due from it to any Underwriter or any person controlling any Underwriter shall, notwithstanding any judgment in a currency other than United States dollars, not be discharged until the first business day following receipt by such Underwriter or controlling person of any sum in such other currency, and only to the extent that such Underwriter or controlling person may in accordance with normal banking procedures purchase United States dollars with such other currency. If the United States dollars so purchased are less than the sum originally due to such Underwriter or controlling person hereunder, the Company agrees as a separate obligation and notwithstanding any such judgment, to indemnify such Underwriter or controlling person against such loss. If the United States dollars so purchased are greater than the sum originally due to such Underwriter or controlling person hereunder, such Underwriter or controlling person agrees to pay to the Company an amount equal to the excess of the dollars so purchased over the sum originally due to such Underwriter or controlling person hereunder.

(h) *Appointment of Agent for Service*. The Company hereby appoints Gamida Cell Inc. as its agent for service of process (the "Agent for Service") in any suit, action or proceeding described in the preceding paragraph and agrees that service of process in any such suit, action or proceeding may be made upon it at the office of such agent. The Company waives, to the fullest extent permitted by law, any other requirements of or objections to personal jurisdiction with respect thereto. The Company represents and warrants that such agent has agreed to act as its agent for service of process, and the Company agrees to take any and all action, including the filing of any and all documents and instruments, that may be necessary to continue such appointment in full force and effect; provided, however, that the Company may (and shall, to the extent the Agent for Service ceases to be able to be served on the basis contemplated herein), by written notice of the Representatives, designate such additional or alternative agent for service of process under this Section 9(h) that (i) maintains an office located in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York and (ii) is a corporate service company which acts as agent for service of process for other persons in the ordinary course of its business. Such written notice shall identify the name of such agent for service of process and the address of the office of such agent for service of process in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York.

(i) *Counterparts.* This Agreement may be signed in two or more counterparts with the same effect as if the signatures thereto and hereto were upon the same instrument.

(j) *Survival of Provisions Upon Invalidity of Any Single Provision.* In case any provision in this Agreement shall be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired thereby.

(k) *Waiver of Jury Trial.* The Company and the Underwriters each hereby irrevocably waive any right they may have to a trial by jury in respect of any claim based upon or arising out of this Agreement or the transactions contemplated hereby.

(l) *Titles and Subtitles.* The titles of the sections and subsections of this Agreement are for convenience and reference only and are not to be considered in construing this Agreement.

(m) *Entire Agreement.* This Agreement embodies the entire agreement and understanding between the parties hereto and supersedes all prior agreements and understandings relating to the subject matter hereof. This Agreement may not be amended or otherwise modified or any provision hereof waived except by an instrument in writing signed by the Representatives and the Company.

[*Signature page follows*]

Please confirm that the foregoing correctly sets forth the agreement between the Company and the several Underwriters.

Very truly yours,

Gamida Cell Ltd.

By: _____
Name:
Title:

Confirmed as of the date first above mentioned:

BMO Capital Markets Corp.
RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Acting on behalf of themselves and as Representatives of the several Underwriters named in Schedule I hereof

BMO Capital Markets Corp.

By: _____
Name:
Title:

RBC Capital Markets, LLC

By: _____
Name:
Title:

Underwriter	Number of Firm Shares
BMO Capital Markets Corp.	[●]
RBC Capital Markets, LLC	[●]
Needham & Company, LLC	[●]
Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.	[●]
Total	[●]

ISSUER FREE WRITING PROSPECTUSES:

[●]

WRITTEN TESTING-THE-WATERS COMMUNICATIONS:

None

1. The initial public offering price per Ordinary Share shall be $[●].

FORM OF LOCK-UP AGREEMENT

[●], 2018

BMO Capital Markets Corp.
RBC Capital Markets, LLC

As Representatives of the Several Underwriters

c/o BMO Capital Markets Corp.
3 Times Square
New York, New York 10036

and

RBC Capital Markets, LLC
200 Vesey Street
Three World Financial Center
New York, New York 10281

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In consideration of the agreement of the several underwriters (the "Underwriters"), for which BMO Capital Markets Corp. and RBC Capital Markets, LLC intend to act as Representatives (the "Representatives"), to underwrite a proposed public offering (the "Offering") of ordinary shares with a nominal value of New Israeli Shekel 0.01 per share (the "Ordinary Shares"), of Gamida Cell Ltd., a private limited liability company registered in the State of Israel (the "Company"), the undersigned hereby irrevocably agrees that the undersigned shall not, for a period (the "Lock-Up Period") beginning on the date of this agreement (this "Lock-Up Agreement") and ending 180 days after the date of the final prospectus for the Offering, without the prior written consent of the Representatives (which consent may be withheld in their sole discretion), (1) offer, sell, pledge, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, lend, or otherwise transfer or dispose of (or enter into any transaction which is designed to, or might reasonably be expected to, result in the disposition of), or require the Company to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), to register, any Ordinary Shares or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for Ordinary Shares or warrants or other rights to acquire Ordinary Shares of which the undersigned is now, or may in the future become, the beneficial owner (within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) (such shares, securities, warrants or rights collectively, the "Restricted Securities"), (2) enter into any swap or other derivatives transaction that transfers to another, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, any of the economic benefits or risks of ownership of such Restricted Securities, whether any such transaction described in clause (1) or (2) above is to be settled by delivery of Ordinary Shares or other securities, in cash or otherwise, or (3) publicly disclose the intention to enter into any transaction described in clause (1) or (2) above. The undersigned also agrees and consents to the entry of stop transfer instructions with the Company's transfer agent and registrar against the transfer of Restricted Securities owned either of record or beneficially by the undersigned except in compliance with the foregoing restrictions. Any securities of the Company acquired by the undersigned in the Offering will also be Restricted Securities subject to this Lock-Up Agreement (the restrictions in this paragraph being referred to as the "Registration Restrictions").

If the undersigned is or, prior to the end of the Lock-Up Period, becomes an officer or director of the Company, the undersigned further agrees that the Registration Restrictions shall be equally applicable to any issuer-directed Ordinary Shares the undersigned may purchase in the Offering.

The Registration Restrictions shall not apply to: (i) transfers of Restricted Securities as a *bona fide* gift or gifts by the undersigned; (ii) transfers or dispositions of Restricted Securities to any trust for the direct or indirect benefit of the undersigned or any member of the immediate family of the undersigned; (iii) transfers or dispositions of Restricted Securities to any of the undersigned's affiliates (within the meaning set forth in Rule 405 under the Securities Act), limited partners, general partners, limited liability company members or shareholders; (iv) transfers of Restricted Securities by will, other testamentary document or intestate succession to the legal representative, heir, beneficiary or a member of the immediate family of the undersigned; (v) the surrender or forfeiture of Restricted Securities to the Company to satisfy tax withholding obligations upon exercise or vesting of stock options or equity awards held by the undersigned on the date of the preliminary prospectus for the Offering and granted pursuant to the Company's equity incentive plans as described in the preliminary prospectus for the Offering; (vi) transfer of Restricted Securities made by operation of law, including pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order or in connection with a divorce settlement; (vii) the exercise of any option, warrant or other right to acquire Restricted Securities, the settlement of any stock-settled stock appreciation rights, restricted stock or restricted stock units or the conversion of any convertible security into Restricted Securities outstanding on the date of the preliminary prospectus for the Offering and granted pursuant to the Company's equity incentive plans as described in the preliminary prospectus for the Offering; (viii) transactions relating to securities acquired in the Offering or in open market transactions after the date of the final prospectus for the Offering (*provided* that (a) the undersigned is not a director or officer of the Company and (b) any issuer-directed securities the undersigned may purchase in the Offering are exculuded from this clause (viii)); (ix) transfers of Restricted Securities made upon completion of a *bona fide* third-party tender offer, merger, consolidation or other similar transaction made to all holders of the then outstanding Ordinary Shares involving a Change of Control of the Company after completion of the Offering, *provided* that, in the event that such tender offer, merger, consolidation or other similar transaction is not completed, the undersigned's Restricted Securities shall remain subject to the restrictions contained herein (for purposes hereof, "Change of Control" shall mean the transfer, whether by tender offer, merger, consolidation or other similar transaction, in one transaction or a series of related transactions, to a person or group of affiliated persons, of Ordinary Shares, after such transfer, such person or group of affiliated persons would hold more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Company or the surviving entity); (x) entry by the undersigned into any trading plan established pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act; (xi) the transfer of Restricted Securities to the Company in connection with the termination of the undersigned's employment or other service relationship with the Company, pursuant to agreements under which the Company has the option to repurchase such shares or a right of first refusal with respect to transfers of such shares; or (xii) the transfer to any corporation, partnership, limited liability company or other entity with whom the transferor shares in common an investment manager or advisor, in each case who has investment discretionary authority with respect to the transferor's and such other entity's investments pursuant to an investment management, investment advisory or similar agreement; provided, however, that (a) in the case of clause (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (vi) or (xii) above, it shall be a condition to the transfer or disposition that the donee, trustee, heir, distributee or other transferee, as the case may be, agrees to be bound in writing to the restrictions set forth herein during the Lock-Up Period, (b) any transfer or disposition pursuant to clause (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (vi) or (xii) above shall not involve a disposition for value and (c) in the case of any transfer or distribution pursuant to clause (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vii), (viii) or (xii) above, no filing by the undersigned or any other party under the Exchange Act or other public announcement shall be required or made voluntarily during the Lock-Up Period in connection with such transfer or distribution (other than (x) a filing on a Form 5 made after the expiration of the Lock-Up Period, and (y) a required filing on Schedule 13D, Schedule 13G or Form 13F under the Exchange Act if the undersigned is not an officer or director of the Company, so long as such required filing includes a reasonably detailed explanation of such transfer or distribution); and (d) in the case of clause (x) above, such trading plan does not provide for any sales or other dispositions of Restricted Securities during the Lock-Up Period and no public announcement or filing under the Exchange Act or otherwise is made by or on behalf of the undersigned or the Company regarding the establishment of, or sales under, such plan during the Lock-Up Period (other than a required filing on Schedule 13D, Schedule 13G or Form 13F under the Exchange Act, if the undersigned is not an officer or director of the Company, so long as such required filing includes a statement to the effect that no transfers will be made during the Lock-Up Period). For the purposes of this Lock-Up Agreement, "immediate family" shall mean any relationship by blood, marriage, domestic partnership or adoption, not more remote than first cousin.

In the event that a release is granted by the Representatives to any shareholder who is a party to a Lock-Up Agreement, other than the undersigned, relating to the Registration Restrictions set forth above for Restricted Securities (each, a "Release" and, collectively, "Releases"), the same percentage of Restricted Securities held by the undersigned (the "Pro-Rata Release") shall be immediately, fully and irrevocably released on the same terms from any remaining Registration Restrictions set forth above; provided, however, that such Pro-Rata Release shall not be applied (a) to the extent that the aggregate holding percentage of the Restricted Securities subject to any such Release or Releases is less than or equal to 1% of the Ordinary Shares outstanding prior to completion of the Offering (calculated on an as-converted, fully-diluted basis and as of the close of business on the date set forth on the cover page of the final prospectus used to sell the Ordinary Shares), or (b) in the event of any primary or secondary public offering or sale of Ordinary Shares that is underwritten (an "Underwritten Sale") during the Lock-Up Period set forth above; provided, further, that to the extent the undersigned has a contractual right to demand or require the registration of the undersigned's Ordinary Shares or otherwise "piggyback" on a registration statement filed by the Company for the offer and sale of its Ordinary Shares, (i) the undersigned shall be offered the opportunity to participate on a pro rata basis consistent with such contractual rights in such Underwritten Sale and on pricing terms that are no less favorable than the terms of the Underwritten Sale or (ii) such contractual rights shall have been waived pursuant to the terms thereof; and in the event the Underwriters make the determination to cut back the number of securities to be sold by shareholders in the Underwritten Sale, such cut back shall be on a basis consistent with such contractual rights.

If the undersigned is an officer or director of the Company, then (i) the Representatives agree that, at least three (3) business days before the effective date of any release or waiver of the Registration Restrictions in connection with a transfer of Restricted Securities, and (ii) the Representatives will notify the Company of the impending release or waiver, and the Company will agree in the underwriting agreement relating to the Offering (the "Underwriting Agreement") to announce the impending release or waiver by press release through a major news service at least two (2) business days before the effective date of the release or waiver. Any release or waiver granted by the Representatives hereunder to any such officer or director shall only be effective two (2) business days after the publication date of such press release. The provisions of this paragraph will not apply if (a) the release or waiver is effected solely to permit a transfer not for consideration and (b) the transferee has agreed in writing to be bound by the same terms described in this Lock-Up Agreement to the extent and for the duration that such terms remain in effect at the time of the transfer.

With respect to the Offering only, the undersigned waives any registration rights relating to registration under the Securities Act of any Ordinary Shares owned either of record or beneficially by the undersigned, including rights to receive notice of the Offering.

This Lock-Up Agreement shall automatically terminate and become null and void (i) at such time as the Representatives, on the one hand, or the Company, on the other hand, advises the other in writing, prior to the execution of the Underwriting Agreement, that it has determined not to proceed with the Offering, (ii) upon the termination of the Underwriting Agreement before the closing of the Offering, or (iii) on October 31, 2018, if the Offering shall not have closed by such date.

The undersigned hereby represents and warrants that the undersigned has full power and authority to enter into this Lock-Up Agreement. All authority herein conferred or agreed to be conferred and any obligations of the undersigned shall be binding upon the successors, assigns, heirs or personal representatives of the undersigned. The undersigned understands that the Underwriters are entering into the Underwriting Agreement and proceeding with the Offering in reliance upon this Lock-Up Agreement.

[*Remainder of page intentionally left blank*]

This Lock-Up Agreement and any claim, controversy or dispute arising under or related to this Lock-Up Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York applicable to agreements made and to be performed entirely within such state.

Very truly yours,

Name of Officer, Director or Security Holder
(Print exact name)

By: _____
Signature

If not signing in an individual capacity:

Name of Authorized Signatory *(Print*)

Title of Authorized Signatory *(Print*)

(indicate capacity of person signing if signing as custodian, trustee, or on behalf of an entity)

Form of Press Release

Gamida Cell Ltd.
[Date]

Gamida Cell Ltd. (the "Company") announced today that BMO Capital Markets Corp. and RBC Capital Markets, LLC, the lead book-running managers in the Company's recent public sale of ordinary shares, are [waiving][releasing] a lock-up restriction with respect to [●] ordinary shares of the Company held by [certain officers or directors][an officer or director] of the Company. The [waiver][release] will take effect on [●], and the shares may be sold on or after such date.

This press release is not an offer for sale of the securities in the United States or in any other jurisdiction where such offer is prohibited, and such securities may not be offered or sold in the United States absent registration or an exemption from registration under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Exhibit 3.3

A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

AMENDED AND RESTATED
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
GAMIDA CELL LTD.

As Adopted on _____, 2018

PRELIMINARY

1. **DEFINITIONS; INTERPRETATION**.

(a) In these Articles, the following terms (whether or not capitalized) shall bear the meanings set forth opposite them, respectively, unless the subject or context requires otherwise.

"Articles"	shall mean these Articles of Association, as amended from time to time.
"Board of Directors"	shall mean the Board of Directors of the Company.
"Chairperson"	shall mean the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, or the Chairperson of the General Meeting, as the context implies;
"Company"	shall mean **GAMIDA CELL LTD**.
"Companies Law"	shall mean the Israeli Companies Law, 5759-1999, and the regulations promulgated thereunder. The Companies Law shall include reference to the Companies Ordinance (New Version), 5743-1983, of the State of Israel, to the extent in effect according to the provisions thereof.
"Director(s)"	shall mean the member(s) of the Board of Directors holding office at any given time, including alternate directors.
"External Director(s)"	shall have the meaning provided for such term in the Companies Law.
"General Meeting"	shall mean an Annual General Meeting or Special General Meeting of the Shareholders, as the case may be.
"NIS"	shall mean New Israeli Shekels.
"Office"	shall mean the registered office of the Company at any given time.
"Office Holder" or "Officer"	shall have the meaning provided for such term in the Companies Law.
"RTP Law"	shall mean the Israeli Restrictive Trade Practices Law, 5758-1988.
"Securities Law"	shall mean the Israeli Securities Law 5728-1968.
"Shareholder(s)"	shall mean the shareholder(s) of the Company, at any given time.
"in writing" or "writing"	shall mean written, printed, photocopied, photographed or typed, including if appearing in an email, facsimile or if produced by any visible substitute for a writing, or partly one and partly another. The term "signed" or "signature" shall be construed in a corresponding manner.

(b) Unless otherwise defined in these Articles or required by the context, terms used herein shall have the meaning provided therefor under the Companies Law.

(c) Unless the context shall otherwise require: words in the singular shall also include the plural, and vice versa; any pronoun shall include the corresponding masculine, feminine and neuter forms; the words "include", "includes" and "including" shall be deemed to be followed by the phrase "without limitation"; the words "herein", "hereof" and "hereunder" and words of similar import refer to these Articles in their entirety and not to any part hereof; all references herein to Articles, Sections or clauses shall be deemed references to Articles, Sections or clauses of these Articles; any references to any agreement or other instrument or law, statute or regulation are to it as amended, supplemented or restated, from time to time (and, in the case of any law, to any successor provisions or re-enactment or modification thereof being in force at the time); any reference to "law" shall include any supranational, national, federal, state, local, or foreign statute or law and all rules and regulations promulgated thereunder (including, any rules, regulations or forms prescribed by any governmental authority or securities exchange commission or authority, if and to the extent applicable); any reference to a "day" or a number of "days" (without any explicit reference otherwise, such as to business days) shall be interpreted as a reference to a calendar day or number of calendar days; any reference to a month or year shall be interpreted in accordance with the Gregorian calendar; any reference to a "company", "corporate body" or "entity" shall include a partnership, corporation, limited liability company, association, trust, unincorporated organization, or a government or agency or political subdivision thereof, and any reference to a "person" shall include any of the foregoing types of entities or a natural person.

(d) The captions in these Articles are for convenience only and shall not be deemed a part hereof or affect the construction or interpretation of any provision hereof.

LIMITED LIABILITY

2. The Company is a limited liability company and each Shareholder's obligations to the Company shall therefore be limited to the payment of the nominal value of the shares held by such shareholder, subject to the provisions of the Companies Law.

PUBLIC COMPANY; COMPANY'S OBJECTIVES

3. **PUBLIC COMPANY; OBJECTIVES**.

(a) The Company is a public company as such term is defined and for so long as it qualifies under the Companies Law.

(b) The Company's objectives are to carry on any business, and do any act, which is not prohibited by law.

4. **DONATIONS**.

The Company may donate a reasonable amount of money (in cash or in kind, including the Company's securities) for any purpose that the Board of Directors finds appropriate.

SHARE CAPITAL

5. **AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL**.

1.1. The share capital of the Company shall consist of NIS 1,000,000 divided into 100,000,000 Ordinary Shares, of a nominal value of NIS 0.01 each (the "**Shares**").

(a) The Shares shall rank pari passu in all respects. The Shares may be redeemable to the extent set forth in Article 13.

6. **INCREASE OF AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL**.

(a) The Company may, from time to time, by a Shareholders' resolution, whether or not all of the shares then authorized have been issued, increase its authorized share capital by increasing the number of shares it is authorized to issue. Any such increase shall be in such amount and shall be divided into shares of such nominal amounts, and such shares shall confer such rights and preferences, and shall be subject to such restrictions, as such resolution shall provide.

(b) Except to the extent otherwise provided in such resolution, any new shares included in the authorized share capital increase as aforesaid shall be subject to all of the provisions of these Articles that are applicable to shares of such class that are included in the existing share capital.

7. **SPECIAL OR CLASS RIGHTS; MODIFICATION OF RIGHTS**.

(a) The Company may, from time to time, by a Shareholders' resolution, provide for shares with such preferred or deferred rights or other special rights and/or such restrictions, whether in regard to dividends, voting, repayment of share capital or otherwise, as may be stipulated in such resolution.

(b) If at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class, unless otherwise provided by these Articles, may be modified or cancelled by the Company by a resolution of the General Meeting of the holders of all shares as one class, without any required separate resolution of any class of shares.

(c) The provisions of these Articles relating to General Meetings shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to any separate General Meeting of the holders of the shares of a particular class, it being clarified that the requisite quorum at any such separate General Meeting shall be two or more shareholders present in person or by proxy and holding not less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the issued shares of such class.

(d) Unless otherwise provided by these Articles, an increase in the authorized share capital, the creation of a new class of shares, an increase in the authorized share capital of a class of shares, or the issuance of additional shares thereof out of the authorized and unissued share capital, shall not be deemed, for purposes of this Article 7, to modify or derogate or cancel the rights attached to previously issued shares of such class or of any other class.

8. **CONSOLIDATION, DIVISION, CANCELLATION AND REDUCTION OF SHARE CAPITAL**.

(a) The Company may, from time to time, by or pursuant to an authorization of a Shareholders' resolution, and subject to applicable law:

(i) consolidate all or any part of its issued or unissued authorized share capital into shares of a per share nominal value which is larger, equal to or smaller than the per share nominal value of its existing shares;

(ii) divide or sub-divide its shares (issued or unissued) or any of them, into shares of smaller or the same nominal value (subject, however, to the provisions of the Companies Law), and the resolution whereby any share is divided may determine that, as among the holders of the shares resulting from such subdivision, one or more of the shares may, in contrast to others, have any such preferred or deferred rights or rights of redemption or other special rights, or be subject to any such restrictions, as the Company may attach to unissued or new shares;

(iii) cancel any shares which, at the date of the adoption of such resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person, and reduce the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so canceled; or

(iv) reduce its share capital in any manner.

(b) With respect to any consolidation of issued shares and with respect to any other action which may result in fractional shares, the Board of Directors may settle any difficulty which may arise with regard thereto, as it deems fit, and, in connection with any such consolidation or other action which could result in fractional shares, may, without limiting its aforesaid power:

(i) determine, as to the holder of shares so consolidated, which issued shares shall be consolidated into a share of a larger, equal or smaller nominal value per share;

(ii) issue, in contemplation of or subsequent to such consolidation or other action, shares sufficient to preclude or remove fractional share holdings;

(iii) redeem such shares or fractional shares sufficient to preclude or remove fractional share holdings;

(iv) round up, round down or round to the nearest whole number, any fractional shares resulting from the consolidation or from any other action which may result in fractional shares; or

(v) cause the transfer of fractional shares by certain shareholders of the Company to other shareholders thereof so as to most expediently preclude or remove any fractional shareholdings, and cause the transferees of such fractional shares to pay the transferors thereof the fair value thereof, and the Board of Directors is hereby authorized to act in connection with such transfer, as agent for the transferors and transferees of any such fractional shares, with full power of substitution, for the purposes of implementing the provisions of this sub-Article 8(b)(v).

9. **ISSUANCE OF SHARE CERTIFICATES, REPLACEMENT OF LOST CERTIFICATES**.

(a) To the extent that the Board of Directors determines that all shares shall be certificated or, if the Board of Directors does not so determine, to the extent that any shareholder requests a share certificate or the Company's transfer agent so requires, share certificates shall be issued under the corporate seal of the Company or its written, typed or stamped name and shall bear the signature of one Director, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, or any person or persons authorized therefor by the Board of Directors. Signatures may be affixed in any mechanical or electronic form, as the Board of Directors may prescribe.

(b) Subject to the provisions of Article 9(a), each Shareholder shall be entitled to one numbered certificate for all of the shares of any class registered in his name. Each certificate shall specify the serial numbers of the shares represented thereby and may also specify the amount paid up thereon. The Company (as determined by an officer of the Company to be designated by the Chief Executive Officer) shall not refuse a request by a Shareholder to obtain several certificates in place of one certificate, unless such request is, in the opinion of such officer, unreasonable. Where a Shareholder has sold or transferred some of such Shareholder's shares, such Shareholder shall be entitled to receive a certificate in respect of such Shareholder's remaining shares, provided that the previous certificate is delivered to the Company before the issuance of a new certificate.

(c) A share certificate registered in the names of two or more persons shall be delivered to the person first named in the Register of Shareholders in respect of such co-ownership.

(d) A share certificate which has been defaced, lost or destroyed, may be replaced, and the Company shall issue a new certificate to replace such defaced, lost or destroyed certificate upon payment of such fee, and upon the furnishing of such evidence of ownership and such indemnity, as the Board of Directors in its discretion deems fit.

10. **REGISTERED HOLDER**.

Except as otherwise provided in these Articles or the Companies Law, the Company shall be entitled to treat the registered holder of each share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly, shall not, except as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction, or as required by the Companies Law, be obligated to recognize any equitable or other claim to, or interest in, such share on the part of any other person.

11. **ISSUANCE AND REPURCHASE OF SHARES**.

(a) The unissued shares from time to time shall be under the control of the Board of Directors (and, to the full extent permitted by law, any Committee thereof), which shall have the power to issue or otherwise dispose of shares and of securities convertible or exercisable into or other rights to acquire from the Company to such persons, on such terms and conditions, and either at par or at a premium, or subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, at a discount and/or with payment of commission, and at such times, as the Board of Directors (or the Committee, as the case may be) deems fit, and the power to give to any person the option to acquire from the Company any shares or securities convertible or exercisable into or other rights to acquire from the Company, either at par or at a premium, or, subject as aforesaid, at a discount and/or with payment of commission, during such time and for such consideration as the Board of Directors (or the Committee, as the case may be) deems fit.

(b) The Company may at any time and from time to time, subject to the Companies Law, repurchase or finance the purchase of any shares or other securities issued by the Company, in such manner and under such terms as the Board of Directors shall determine, whether from any one or more shareholders. Such purchase shall not be deemed as payment of dividends and no shareholder will have the right to require the Company to purchase his shares or offer to purchase shares from any other shareholders.

12. **PAYMENT IN INSTALLMENT**.

If pursuant to the terms of issuance of any share, all or any portion of the price thereof shall be payable in installments, every such installment shall be paid to the Company on the due date thereof by the then registered holder(s) of the share or the person(s) then entitled thereto.

13. **REDEEMABLE SHARES**.

The Company may, subject to applicable law, issue redeemable shares or other securities and redeem the same upon terms and conditions to be set forth in a written agreement between the Company and the holder of such shares or in their terms of issuance.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

14. **REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER**.

No transfer of shares shall be registered unless a proper writing or instrument of transfer (in any customary form or any other form satisfactory to the Board of Directors) has been submitted to the Company (or its transfer agent), together with any share certificate(s) and such other evidence of title as the Board of Directors may reasonably require. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, shares registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company or its nominee shall be transferrable in accordance with the policies and procedures of The Depository Trust Company. Until the transferee has been registered in the Register of Shareholders in respect of the shares so transferred, the Company may continue to regard the transferor as the owner thereof. The Board of Directors, may, from time to time, prescribe a fee for the registration of a transfer, and may approve other methods of recognizing the transfer of shares in order to facilitate the trading of the Company's shares on the Nasdaq Stock Market or on any other stock exchange on which the Company's shares are then listed for trading.

15. **SUSPENSION OF REGISTRATION**.

The Board of Directors may, in its discretion to the extent it deems necessary, close the Register of Shareholders of registration of transfers of shares for a period determined by the Board of Directors, and no registrations of transfers of shares shall be made by the Company during any such period during which the Register of Shareholders is so closed.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

16. **DECEDENTS' SHARES**.

(a) In case of a share registered in the names of two or more holders, the Company may recognize the survivor(s) as the sole owner(s) thereof unless and until the provisions of Article 16(b) have been effectively invoked.

(b) Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death of any person, upon producing evidence of the grant of probate or letters of administration or declaration of succession (or such other evidence as the Board of Directors, or an officer of the Company to be designated by the Chief Executive Officer, may reasonably deem sufficient), shall be registered as a shareholder in respect of such share, or may, subject to the provisions as to transfer contained herein, transfer such share.

17. **RECEIVERS AND LIQUIDATORS**.

(a) The Company may recognize any receiver, liquidator or similar official appointed to wind-up, dissolve or otherwise liquidate a corporate shareholder, and a trustee, manager, receiver, liquidator or similar official appointed in bankruptcy or in connection with the reorganization of, or similar proceeding with respect to a shareholder or its properties, as being entitled to the shares registered in the name of such shareholder.

(b) Such receiver, liquidator or similar official appointed to wind-up, dissolve or otherwise liquidate a corporate shareholder and such trustee, manager, receiver, liquidator or similar official appointed in bankruptcy or in connection with the reorganization of, or similar proceedings with respect to a shareholder or its properties, upon producing such evidence as the Board of Directors (or an officer of the Company to be designated by the Chief Executive Officer) may deem sufficient as to his authority to act in such capacity or under this Article, shall with the consent of the Board of Directors (which the Board of Directors may grant or refuse in its absolute discretion), be registered as a shareholder in respect of such shares, or may, subject to the regulations as to transfer herein contained, transfer such shares.

GENERAL MEETINGS

18. **GENERAL MEETINGS**.

(a) An annual General Meeting ("**Annual General Meeting**") shall be held at least once in every calendar year, not later than 15 months after the last preceding annual General Meeting, at such time and at such place, either within or out of the State of Israel, as may be determined by the Board of Directors.

(b) All General Meetings other than Annual General Meetings shall be called "**Special General Meetings**".

19. **RECORD DATE FOR GENERAL MEETING**.

Notwithstanding any provision of these Articles to the contrary, and to allow the Company to determine the shareholders entitled to notice of or to vote at any General Meeting or any adjournment thereof, or entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or grant of any rights, or entitled to exercise any rights in respect of or to take or be the subject of any other action, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which shall not be more than the maximum period and not less than the minimum period permitted by law. A determination of shareholders of record entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting shall apply to any adjournment of the meeting; provided, however, that the Board of Directors may fix a new record date for the adjourned meeting.

20. **SHAREHOLDER PROPOSAL REQUEST**.

(a) Any Shareholder or Shareholders of the Company holding at least one percent (1%) of the voting rights of the Company (the "**Proposing Shareholder(s)**") may request, subject to the Companies Law, that the Board of Directors include a matter on the agenda of a General Meeting to be held in the future, provided that the Board determines that the matter is appropriate to be considered at a General Meeting (a "**Proposal Request**"). In order for the Board of Directors to consider a Proposal Request and whether to include the matter stated therein in the agenda of a General Meeting, notice of the Proposal Request must be timely delivered in accordance with applicable law, and the Proposal Request must comply with the requirements of these Articles (including this Article 20) and any applicable law and stock exchange rules and regulations. The Proposal Request must be in writing, signed by all of the Proposing Shareholder(s) making such request, delivered, either in person or by certified mail, postage prepaid, and received by the Secretary (or, in the absence thereof by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company). To be considered timely, a Proposal Request must be received within the time periods prescribed by applicable law. The announcement of an adjournment or postponement of a General Meeting shall not commence a new time period (or extend any time period) for the delivery of a Proposal Request as described above. In addition to any information required to be included in accordance with applicable law, a Proposal Request must include the following: (i) the name, address, telephone number, fax number and email address of the Proposing Shareholder (or each Proposing Shareholder, as the case may be) and, if an entity, the name(s) of the person(s) that controls or manages such entity; (ii) the number of Shares held by the Proposing Shareholder(s), directly or indirectly (and, if any of such Shares are held indirectly, an explanation of how they are held and by whom), which shall be in such number no less than as is required to qualify as a Proposing Shareholder, accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the Company of the record holding of such Shares by the Proposing Shareholder(s) as of the date of the Proposal Request, and a representation that the Proposing Shareholder(s) intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting; (iii) the matter requested to be included on the agenda of a General Meeting, all information related to such matter, the reason that such matter is proposed to be brought before the General Meeting, the complete text of the resolution that the Proposing Shareholder proposes to be voted upon at the General Meeting and, if the Proposing Shareholder wishes to have a position statement in support of the Proposal Request, a copy of such position statement that complies with the requirement of any applicable law (if any), (iv) a description of all arrangements or understandings between the Proposing Shareholders and any other Person(s) (naming such Person or Persons) in connection with the matter that is requested to be included on the agenda and a declaration signed by all Proposing Shareholder(s) of whether any of them has a personal interest in the matter and, if so, a description in reasonable detail of such personal interest; (v) a description of all Derivative Transactions (as defined below) by each Proposing Shareholder(s) during the previous twelve (12) month period, including the date of the transactions and the class, series and number of securities involved in, and the material economic terms of, such Derivative Transactions; and (vi) a declaration that all of the information that is required under the Companies Law and any other applicable law and stock exchange rules and regulations to be provided to the Company in connection with such matter, if any, has been provided to the Company. The Board of Directors, may, in its discretion, to the extent it deems necessary, request that the Proposing Shareholder(s) provide additional information necessary so as to include a matter in the agenda of a General Meeting, as the Board of Directors may reasonably require.

A "**Derivative Transaction**" means any agreement, arrangement, interest or understanding entered into by, or on behalf or for the benefit of, any Proposing Shareholder or any of its affiliates or associates, whether of record or beneficial: (1) the value of which is derived in whole or in part from the value of any class or series of shares or other securities of the Company, (2) which otherwise provides any direct or indirect opportunity to gain or share in any gain derived from a change in the value of securities of the Company, (3) the effect or intent of which is to mitigate loss, manage risk or benefit of security value or price changes, or (4) which provides the right to vote or increase or decrease the voting power of, such Proposing Shareholder, or any of its affiliates or associates, with respect to any shares or other securities of the Company, which agreement, arrangement, interest or understanding may include, without limitation, any option, warrant, debt position, note, bond, convertible security, swap, stock appreciation right, short position, profit interest, hedge, right to dividends, voting agreement, performance-related fee or arrangement to borrow or lend shares (whether or not subject to payment, settlement, exercise or conversion in any such class or series), and any proportionate interest of such Proposing Shareholder in the securities of the Company held by any general or limited partnership, or any limited liability company, of which such Proposing Shareholder is, directly or indirectly, a general partner or managing member.

(b) The information required pursuant to this Article shall be updated as of (i) the record date of the General Meeting, (ii) five business days before the General Meeting, and (iii) as of the General Meeting, and any adjournment or postponement thereof.

(c) The provisions of Articles 20(a) and 20(b) shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, on any matter to be included on the agenda of a Special General Meeting which is convened pursuant to a request of a Shareholder duly delivered to the Company in accordance with the Companies Law.

21. **NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS; OMISSION TO GIVE NOTICE**.

(a) The Company is not required to give notice of a General Meeting, subject to any mandatory provision of the Companies Law. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, to the extent permitted under the Companies Law, with the consent of all Shareholders entitled to vote thereon, a resolution may be proposed and passed at such meeting although a lesser notice period than hereinabove prescribed has been given.

(b) The accidental omission to give notice of a General Meeting to any Shareholder, or the non-receipt of notice sent to such Shareholder, shall not invalidate the proceedings at such meeting or any resolution adopted thereat.

(c) No Shareholder present, in person or by proxy, at any time during a General Meeting shall be entitled to seek the cancellation or invalidation of any proceedings or resolutions adopted at such General Meeting on account of any defect in the notice of such meeting relating to the time or the place thereof, or any item acted upon at such meeting.

(d) The Company may add additional places for Shareholders to review the full text of the proposed resolutions to be adopted at a General Meeting, including an internet site.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

22. **QUORUM**.

(a) No business shall be transacted at a General Meeting, or at any adjournment thereof, unless the quorum required under these Articles for such General Meeting or such adjourned meeting, as the case may be, is present when the meeting proceeds to business.

(b) In the absence of contrary provisions in these Articles, two or more shareholders, present in person or by proxy and holding shares conferring in the aggregate at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the voting power of the Company, shall constitute a quorum of General Meetings. A proxy may be deemed to be two (2) or more Shareholders pursuant to the number of Shareholders represented by the proxy holder.

(c) If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, then without any further notice the meeting shall be adjourned either (i) to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, (ii) to such day and at such time and place as indicated in the notice to such meeting, or (iii) to such day and at such time and place as the Chairperson of the General Meeting shall determine (which may be earlier or later than the date pursuant to clause (i) above). No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting except business which might lawfully have been transacted at the meeting as originally called. At such adjourned meeting, if the original meeting was convened upon requisition under Section 63 of the Companies Law, one or more shareholders, present in person or by proxy, and holding the number of shares required for making such requisition, shall constitute a quorum, but in any other case any shareholder (not in default as aforesaid) present in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum.

23. **CHAIRPERSON OF GENERAL MEETING**.

The Chairperson of the Board of Directors, shall preside as Chairperson of every General Meeting of the Company. If at any meeting the Chairperson is not present within fifteen (15) minutes after the time fixed for holding the meeting or is unwilling to act as Chairperson, any of the following may preside as Chairperson of the meeting (and in the following order): Director, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, General Legal Counsel or any person designated by any of the foregoing. If at any such meeting none of the foregoing persons is present or all are unwilling to act as Chairperson, the Shareholders present (in person or by proxy) shall choose a Shareholder or its proxy present at the meeting to be Chairperson. The office of Chairperson shall not, by itself, entitle the holder thereof to vote at any General Meeting nor shall it entitle such holder to a second or casting vote (without derogating, however, from the rights of such Chairperson to vote as a shareholder or proxy of a shareholder if, in fact, he is also a shareholder or such proxy).

24. **ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS AT GENERAL MEETINGS**.

(a) Except as required by the Companies Law or these Articles, including, without limitation, Article 34 below, a resolution of the Shareholders shall be adopted if approved by the holders of a simple majority of the voting power represented at the General Meeting in person or by proxy and voting thereon, as one class, and disregarding abstentions from the count of the voting power present and voting. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, a resolution with respect to a matter or action for which the Companies Law prescribes a higher majority or pursuant to which a provision requiring a higher majority would have been deemed to have been incorporated into these Articles, but for which the Companies Law allows these Articles to provide otherwise (including, Section 327 and 24 of the Companies Law), shall be adopted by a simple majority of the voting power represented at the General Meeting in person or by proxy and voting thereon, as one class, and disregarding abstentions from the count of the voting power present and voting.

(b) Every question submitted to a General Meeting shall be decided by a show of hands, but the Chairperson of the General Meeting may determine that a resolution shall be decided by a written ballot. A written ballot may be implemented before the proposed resolution is voted upon or immediately after the declaration by the Chairperson of the results of the vote by a show of hands. If a vote by written ballot is taken after such declaration, the results of the vote by a show of hands shall be of no effect, and the proposed resolution shall be decided by such written ballot.

(c) A declaration by the Chairperson of the General Meeting that a resolution has been carried unanimously, or carried by a particular majority, or rejected, and an entry to that effect in the minute book of the Company, shall be prima facie evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of or against such resolution.

25. **POWER TO ADJOURN**.

A General Meeting, the consideration of any matter on its agenda or the resolution on any matter on its agenda, may be postponed or adjourned, from time to time and from place to place: (i) by the Chairperson of a General Meeting at which a quorum is present (and he shall if so directed by the meeting, with the consent of the holders of a majority of the voting power represented in person or by proxy and voting on the question of adjournment), but no business shall be transacted at any such adjourned meeting except business which might lawfully have been transacted at the meeting as originally called, or a matter on its agenda with respect to which no resolution was adopted at the meeting originally called; or (ii) by the Board (whether prior to or at a General Meeting).

26. **VOTING POWER**.

Subject to any provision hereof conferring special rights as to voting, or restricting the right to vote, every Shareholder shall have one vote for each share held by him of record, on every resolution, without regard to whether the vote thereon is conducted by a show of hands, by written ballot or by any other means.

27. **VOTING RIGHTS.**

(a) A company or other corporate body being a Shareholder of the Company may duly authorize any person to be its representative at any meeting of the Company or to execute or deliver a proxy on its behalf. Any person so authorized shall be entitled to exercise on behalf of such Shareholder all the power, which the Shareholder could have exercised if it were an individual. Upon the request of the Chairperson of the General Meeting, written evidence of such authorization (in form acceptable to the Chairperson) shall be delivered to him.

(b) Any Shareholder entitled to vote may vote either in person or by proxy (who need not be Shareholder of the Company), or, if the Shareholder is a company or other corporate body, by representative authorized pursuant to Article (a) above.

(c) If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any share, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the vote(s) of the other joint holder(s). For the purpose of this Article 27(c), seniority shall be determined by the order of registration of the joint holders in the Register of Shareholder.

PROXIES

28. **INSTRUMENT OF APPOINTMENT**.

(a) An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing and shall be substantially in the following form:

"I _____ of _____
(Name of Shareholder) *(Address of Shareholder)*
Being a shareholder of Gamida Cell Ltd. hereby appoints
_____ of _____
(Name of Proxy) *(Address of Proxy)*
as my proxy to vote for me and on my behalf at the General Meeting of the Company to be held on the ___ day of _____, _____ and at any adjournment(s) thereof.

Signed this ____ day of _____, _____.

(Signature of Appointor)"

or in any usual or common form or in such other form as may be approved by the Board of Directors. Such proxy shall be duly signed by the appointor of such person's duly authorized attorney, or, if such appointor is company or other corporate body, in the manner in which it signs documents which binds it together with a certificate of an attorney with regard to the authority of the signatories.

(b) Subject to the Companies Law, the original instrument appointing a proxy or a copy thereof certified by an attorney (and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which such instrument has been signed) shall be delivered to the Company (at its Office, at its principal place of business, or at the offices of its registrar or transfer agent, or at such place as notice of the meeting may specify) not less than forty eight (48) hours (or such shorter period as the notice shall specify) before the time fixed for such meeting. Notwithstanding the above, the Chairperson shall have the right to waive the time requirement provided above with respect to all instruments of proxies and to accept any and all instruments of proxy until the beginning of a General Meeting. A document appointing a proxy shall be valid for every adjourned meeting of the General Meeting to which the document relates.

29. **Effect of Death of Appointor of Transfer of Share and or Revocation of Appointment**.

(a) A vote cast in accordance with an instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the prior death or bankruptcy of the appointing shareholder (or of his attorney-in-fact, if any, who signed such instrument), or the transfer of the share in respect of which the vote is cast, unless written notice of such matters shall have been received by the Company or by the Chairperson of such meeting prior to such vote being cast.

(b) Subject to the Companies Law, an instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed revoked (i) upon receipt by the Company or the Chairperson, subsequent to receipt by the Company of such instrument, of written notice signed by the person signing such instrument or by the Shareholder appointing such proxy canceling the appointment thereunder (or the authority pursuant to which such instrument was signed) or of an instrument appointing a different proxy (and such other documents, if any, required under Article 28(b) for such new appointment), provided such notice of cancellation or instrument appointing a different proxy were so received at the place and within the time for delivery of the instrument revoked thereby as referred to in Article 28(b) hereof, or (ii) if the appointing shareholder is present in person at the meeting for which such instrument of proxy was delivered, upon receipt by the Chairperson of such meeting of written notice from such shareholder of the revocation of such appointment, or if and when such shareholder votes at such meeting. A vote cast in accordance with an instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the revocation or purported cancellation of the appointment, or the presence in person or vote of the appointing shareholder at a meeting for which it was rendered, unless such instrument of appointment was deemed revoked in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article 29(b) at or prior to the time such vote was cast.

Board of Directors

30. **Powers of Board of Directors**.

(a) The Board of Directors may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as the Board of Directors is authorized by law or as the Company is authorized to exercise and do and are not hereby or by law required to be exercised or done by the General Meeting. The authority conferred on the Board of Directors by this Article 30 shall be subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, these Articles and any regulation or resolution consistent with these Articles adopted from time to time at a General Meeting, provided, however, that no such regulation or resolution shall invalidate any prior act done by or pursuant to a decision of the Board of Directors which would have been valid if such regulation or resolution had not been adopted.

(b) Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Board of Directors may, from time to time, set aside any amount(s) out of the profits of the Company as a reserve or reserves for any purpose(s) which the Board of Directors, in its absolute discretion, shall deem fit, including without limitation, capitalization and distribution of bonus shares, and may invest any sum so set aside in any manner and from time to time deal with and vary such investments and dispose of all or any part thereof, and employ any such reserve or any part thereof in the business of the Company without being bound to keep the same separate from other assets of the Company, and may subdivide or re-designate any reserve or cancel the same or apply the funds therein for another purpose, all as the Board of Directors may from time to time think fit.

31. **Exercise of Powers of Board of Directors**.

(a) A meeting of the Board of Directors at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all the authorities, powers and discretion vested in or exercisable by the Board of Directors.

(b) A resolution proposed at any meeting of the Board of Directors shall be deemed adopted if approved by a majority of the Directors present, entitled to vote and voting thereon when such resolution is put to a vote.

(c) The Board of Directors may adopt resolutions, without convening a meeting of the Board of Directors, in writing or in any other manner permitted by the Companies Law.

(d) The Board of Directors may hold meetings by use of any means of communication on the condition that all participating directors can hear each other at the same time.

32. **DELEGATION OF POWERS**.

(a) The Board of Directors may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, delegate any or all of its powers to committees (in these Articles referred to as a "**Committee of the Board of Directors**", or "**Committee**"), each consisting of one or more persons (who may or may not be Directors), and it may from time to time revoke such delegation or alter the composition of any such Committee. No regulation imposed by the Board of Directors on any Committee and no resolution of the Board of Directors shall invalidate any prior act done or pursuant to a resolution by the Committee which would have been valid if such regulation or resolution of the Board had not been adopted. The meeting and proceedings of any such Committee of the Board of Directors shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be governed by the provisions herein contained for regulating the meetings of the Board of Directors, to the extent not superseded by any regulations adopted by the Board of Directors. Unless otherwise expressly prohibited by the Board of Directors, in delegating powers to a Committee of the Board of Directors, such Committee shall be empowered to further delegate such powers.

(b) Without derogating from the provisions of Article 44, the Board of Directors may from time to time appoint a Secretary to the Company, as well as officers, agents, employees and independent contractors, as the Board of Directors deems fit, and may terminate the service of any such person. The Board of Directors may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, determine the powers and duties, as well as the salaries and compensation, of all such persons.

(c) The Board of Directors may from time to time, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person, company, firm or body of persons to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company at law or in fact for such purposes(s) and with such powers, authorities and discretions, and for such period and subject to such conditions, as it deems fit, and any such power of attorney or other appointment may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with any such attorney as the Board of Directors deems fit, and may also authorize any such attorney to delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in him.

33. **NUMBER OF DIRECTORS**.

(a) The Board of Directors shall consist of such number of Directors (not less than five (5) nor more than 11 (eleven), including External Directors, if any were elected) as may be fixed from time to time by the Board of Directors.

(b) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, this Article 33 may only be amended or replaced by a resolution adopted at a General Meeting by a majority of 60% of the total voting power of the Company's shareholders.

34. **ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS**.

(a) The Directors, excluding the External Directors if any were elected, shall be classified, with respect to the term for which they each severally hold office, into three classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable, hereby designated as Class I, Class II and Class III. The Board of Directors may assign members of the Board of Directors already in office to such classes at the time such classification becomes effective.

(i) The term of office of the initial Class I directors shall expire at the first Annual General Meeting to be held in 2019 and when their successors are elected and qualified,

(ii) The term of office of the initial Class II directors shall expire at the first Annual General Meeting following the Annual General Meeting referred to in clause (i) above and when their successors are elected and qualified, and

(iii) The term of office of the initial Class III directors shall expire at the first Annual General Meeting following the Annual General Meeting referred to in clause (ii) above and when their successors are elected and qualified,

(b) At each Annual General Meeting, commencing with the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2019, each of the successors elected to replace the Directors of a Class whose term shall have expired at such Annual General Meeting shall be elected to hold office until the third Annual General Meeting next succeeding his or her election and until his or her respective successor shall have been elected and qualified. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, each Director shall serve until his or her successor is elected and qualified or until such earlier time as such Director's office is vacated.

(c) If the number of Directors (excluding External Directors, if any were elected) that consists the Board of Directors is hereafter changed, any newly created directorships or decrease in directorships shall be so apportioned by the Board of Directors among the classes as to make all classes as nearly equal in number as is practicable, provided that no decrease in the number of Directors constituting the Board of Directors shall shorten the term of any incumbent Director.

(d) Prior to every General Meeting of the Company at which Directors are to be elected, and subject to clauses (a) and (h) of this Article, the Board of Directors (or a Committee thereof) shall select, by a resolution adopted by a majority of the Board of Directors (or such Committee), a number of Persons to be proposed to the Shareholders for election as Directors at such General Meeting (the "**Nominees**").

(e) Any Proposing Shareholder requesting to include on the agenda of a General Meeting a nomination of a Person to be proposed to the Shareholders for election as Director (such person, an "**Alternate Nominee**"), may so request provided that it complies with this Article 34(e) and Article 20 and applicable law. Unless otherwise determined by the Board, a Proposal Request relating to Alternate Nominee is deemed to be a matter that is appropriate to be considered only in an Annual General Meeting. In addition to any information required to be included in accordance with applicable law, such a Proposal Request shall include information required pursuant to Article 20, and shall also set forth: (i) the name, address, telephone number, fax number and email address of the Alternate Nominee and all citizenships and residencies of the Alternate Nominee; (ii) a description of all arrangements, relations or understandings between the Proposing Shareholder(s) or any of its affiliates and each Alternate Nominee; (iii) a declaration signed by the Alternate Nominee that he consents to be named in the Company's notices and proxy materials relating to the General Meeting, if provided or published, and, if elected, to serve on the Board of Directors and to be named in the Company's disclosures and filings, (iv) a declaration signed by each Alternate Nominee as required under the Companies Law and any other applicable law and stock exchange rules and regulations for the appointment of such an Alternate Nominee and an undertaking that all of the information that is required under law and stock exchange rules and regulations to be provided to the Company in connection with such an appointment has been provided (including, information in respect of the Alternate Nominee as would be provided in response to the applicable disclosure requirements under Form 20-F or any other applicable form prescribed by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "**SEC**"); (v) a declaration made by the Alternate Nominee of whether he meets the criteria for an independent director and/or External Director of the Company under the Companies Law and/or under any applicable law, regulation or stock exchange rules, and if not, then an explanation of why not; and (vi) any other information required at the time of submission of the Proposal Request by applicable law, regulations or stock exchange rules. In addition, the Proposing Shareholder shall promptly provide any other information reasonably requested by the Company. The Board of Directors may refuse to acknowledge the nomination of any person not made in compliance with the foregoing. The Company shall be entitled to publish any information provided by a Proposing Shareholder pursuant to this Article 34(e) and Article 20, and the Proposing Shareholder shall be responsible for the accuracy and completeness thereof.

(f) The Nominees or Alternate Nominees shall be elected by a resolution adopted at the General Meeting at which they are subject to election.

(g) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, this Article 34 and Article 37(e) may only be amended, replaced or suspended by a resolution adopted at a General Meeting by a majority of 60% of the total voting power of the Company's shareholders.

(h) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Articles, the election, qualification, removal or dismissal of External Directors, if so elected, shall be only in accordance with the applicable provisions set forth in the Companies Law.

35. **COMMENCEMENT OF DIRECTORSHIP.**

Without derogating from Article 34, the term of office of a Director shall commence as of the date of his appointment or election, or on a later date if so specified in his appointment or election.

36. **CONTINUING DIRECTORS IN THE EVENT OF VACANCIES.**

The Board may at any time and from time to time appoint any person as a Director to fill a vacancy (whether such vacancy is due to a Director no longer serving or due to the number of Directors serving being less than the maximum number stated in Article 33 hereof). In the event of one or more such vacancies in the Board of Directors, the continuing Directors may continue to act in every matter, provided, however, that if they number less than the minimum number provided for pursuant to Article 33 hereof, they may only act in an emergency or to fill the office of director which has become vacant up to a number equal to the minimum number provided for pursuant to Article 33 hereof, or in order to call a General Meeting of the Company for the purpose of electing Directors to fill any or all vacancies. The office of a Director that was appointed by the Board of Directors to fill any vacancy shall only be for the remaining period of time during which the Director whose service has ended was filled would have held office, or in case of a vacancy due to the number of Directors serving being less than the maximum number stated in Article 33 hereof the Board shall determine at the time of appointment the class pursuant to Article 34 to which the additional Director shall be assigned.

37. **VACATION OF OFFICE.**

The office of a Director shall be vacated and he shall be dismissed or removed:

(a) ipso facto, upon his death;

(b) if he is prevented by applicable law from serving as a Director;

(c) if the Board determines that due to his mental or physical state he is unable to serve as a director;

(d) if his directorship expires pursuant to these Articles and/or applicable law;

(e) by a resolution adopted at a General Meeting by a majority of 60% of the total voting power of the Company's shareholders. Such removal shall become effective on the date fixed in such resolution;

(f) by his written resignation, such resignation becoming effective on the date fixed therein, or upon the delivery thereof to the Company, whichever is later; or

(g) with respect to an External Director, if so elected, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, only pursuant to applicable law.

38. **CONFLICT OF INTERESTS; APPROVAL OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**.

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law and these Articles, no Director shall be disqualified by virtue of his office from holding any office or place of profit in the Company or in any company in which the Company shall be a shareholder or otherwise interested, or from contracting with the Company as vendor, purchaser or otherwise, nor shall any such contract, or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director shall be in any way interested, be avoided, nor, other than as required under the Companies Law, shall any Director be liable to account to the Company for any profit arising from any such office or place of profit or realized by any such contract or arrangement by reason only of such Director's holding that office or of the fiduciary relations thereby established, but the nature of his interest, as well as any material fact or document, must be disclosed by him at the meeting of the Board of Directors at which the contract or arrangement is first considered, if his interest then exists, or, in any other case, at no later than the first meeting of the Board of Directors after the acquisition of his interest.

39. **ALTERNATE DIRECTORS**.

(a) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, a Director may, by written notice to the Company, appoint, remove or replace any person as an alternate for himself; provided that the appointment of such person shall have effect only upon and subject to its being approved by the Board (in these Articles, an "**Alternate Director**"). Unless the appointing Director, by the instrument appointing an Alternate Director or by written notice to the Company, limits such appointment to a specified period of time or restricts it to a specified meeting or action of the Board of Directors, or otherwise restricts its scope, the appointment shall be for all purposes, and for a period of time concurrent with the term of the appointing Director.

(b) Any notice to the Company pursuant to Article 39(a) shall be given in person to, or by sending the same by mail to the attention of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors at the principal office of the Company or to such other person or place as the Board of Directors shall have determined for such purpose, and shall become effective on the date fixed therein, upon the receipt thereof by the Company (at the place as aforesaid) or upon the approval of the appointment by the Board, whichever is later.

(c) An Alternate Director shall have all the rights and obligations of the Director who appointed him, provided however, that (i) he may not in turn appoint an alternate for himself (unless the instrument appointing him otherwise expressly provides), and (ii) an Alternate Director shall have no standing at any meeting of the Board of Directors or any Committee thereof while the Director who appointed him is present.

(d) Any individual, who qualifies to be a member of the Board of Directors, may act as an Alternate Director. One person may not act as Alternate Director for several directors or if he is serving as a Director.

(e) The office of an Alternate Director shall be vacated under the circumstances, mutatis mutandis, set forth in Article 37, and such office shall ipso facto be vacated if the office of the Director who appointed such Alternate Director is vacated, for any reason.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

40. **MEETINGS**.

(a) The Board of Directors may meet and adjourn its meetings and otherwise regulate such meetings and proceedings as the Directors think fit.

(b) Any Director may at any time, and the Secretary, upon the request of such Director, shall, convene a meeting of the Board of Directors, but not less than two (2) days' notice shall be given of any meeting so convened, unless such notice is waived in writing by all of the Directors as to a particular meeting or unless the matters to be discussed at such meeting are of such urgency and importance that notice ought reasonably to be waived under the circumstances.

(c) Notice of any such meeting shall be given orally, by telephone, in writing or by mail or facsimile or such other means of delivery of notices as the Company may apply, from time to time.

(d) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, failure to deliver notice to a director of any such meeting in the manner required hereby may be waived by such Director, and a meeting shall be deemed to have been duly convened notwithstanding such defective notice if such failure or defect is waived prior to action being taken at such meeting, by all Directors entitled to participate at such meeting to whom notice was not duly given as aforesaid. Without derogating from the foregoing, no Director present at any time during a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be entitled to seek the cancellation or invalidation of any proceedings or resolutions adopted at such meeting on account of any defect in the notice of such meeting relating to the date, time or the place thereof or the convening of the meeting.

41. **QUORUM**.

Until otherwise unanimously decided by the Board of Directors, a quorum at a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be constituted by the presence in person or by any means of communication of a majority of the Directors then in office who are lawfully entitled to participate and vote in the meeting. No business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board of Directors unless the requisite quorum is present (in person or by any means of communication) when the meeting proceeds to business.

42. **CHAIRPERSON OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**.

The Board of Directors shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to be the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, remove such Chairperson from office and appoint in his place. The Chairperson of the Board of Directors shall preside at every meeting of the Board of Directors, but if there is no such Chairperson, or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen (15) minutes of the time fixed for the meeting or if he is unwilling to take the chair, the Directors present shall choose one of the Directors present at the meeting to be the Chairperson of such meeting. The office of Chairperson of the Board of Directors shall not, by itself, entitle the holder to a second or casting vote.

43. **VALIDITY OF ACTS DESPITE DEFECTS**.

All acts done or transacted at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or of a Committee of the Board of Directors, or by any person(s) acting as Director(s), shall, notwithstanding that it may afterwards be discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of the participants in such meeting or any of them or any person(s) acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if there were no such defect or disqualification.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

44. **CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**.

(a) The Board of Directors shall from time to time appoint one or more persons, whether or not Directors, as Chief Executive Officer of the Company and may confer upon such person(s), and from time to time modify or revoke, such titles and such duties and authorities of the Board of Directors as the Board of Directors may deem fit, subject to such limitations and restrictions as the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe. Such appointment(s) may be either for a fixed term or without any limitation of time, and the Board of Directors may from time to time (subject to any additional approvals required under, and the provisions of, the Companies Law and of any contract between any such person and the Company) fix their salaries and compensation, remove or dismiss them from office and appoint another or others in his or their place or places.

(b) Unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer shall have authority with respect to the management and operations of the Company in the ordinary course of business.

MINUTES

45. **MINUTES.**

Any minutes of the General Meeting or the Board of Directors or any committee thereof, if purporting to be signed by the Chairperson of the General Meeting, the Board or a committee thereof, as the case may be, or by the Chairperson of the next succeeding General Meeting, meeting of the Board or meeting of a committee thereof, as the case may be, shall constitute prima facie evidence of the matters recorded therein.

DIVIDENDS

46. **DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS**.

The Board of Directors may from time declare, and cause the Company to pay, such dividend as may appear to the Board of Directors to be justified by the profits of the Company and as permitted by the Companies Law. The Board of Directors shall determine the time for payment of such dividends and the record date for determining the shareholders entitled thereto.

47. **AMOUNT PAYABLE BY WAY OF DIVIDENDS**.

(a) Subject to the provisions of these Articles and subject to the rights or conditions attached at that time to any share in the capital of the Company granting preferential, special or deferred rights or not granting any rights with respect to dividends, any dividend paid by the Company shall be allocated among the shareholders entitled thereto in proportion to their respective holdings of the shares in respect of which such dividends are being paid.

48. **INTEREST**.

No dividend shall carry interest as against the Company.

49. **CAPITALIZATION OF PROFITS, RESERVES, ETC**.

The Board of Directors may determine that the Company (i) may cause any moneys, investments, or other assets forming part of the undivided profits of the Company, standing to the credit of a reserve fund, or to the credit of a reserve fund for the redemption of capital, or in the hands of the Company and available for dividends, or representing premiums received on the issuance of shares and standing to the credit of the share premium account, to be capitalized and distributed among such of the shareholders as would be entitled to receive the same if distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportion, on the footing that they become entitled thereto as capital; and (ii) may cause such distribution or payment to be accepted by such shareholders in full satisfaction of their interest in the said capitalized sum.

50. **IMPLEMENTATION OF POWERS**.

For the purpose of giving full effect to any resolution under Article 49, , the Board of Directors may settle any difficulty which may arise in regard to the distribution as it thinks expedient, and, in particular, may fix the value for distribution of any specific assets and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any shareholders upon the footing of the value so fixed, or that fractions of less value than a certain determined value may be disregarded in order to adjust the rights of all parties, and may vest any such cash, shares, debentures, debenture stock or specific assets in trustees upon such trusts for the persons entitled to the dividend or capitalized fund as may seem expedient to the Board of Directors. Where requisite, a proper contract shall be filed in accordance with Section 291 of the Companies Law, and the Board of Directors may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend or capitalized fund.

51. **Unclaimed Dividends**.

All unclaimed dividends or other moneys payable in respect of a share may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board of Directors for the benefit of the Company until claimed. The payment by the Directors of any unclaimed dividend or such other moneys into a separate account shall not constitute the Company a trustee in respect thereof, and any dividend unclaimed after a period of seven (7) years from the date of declaration of such dividend, and any such other moneys unclaimed after a like period from the date the same were payable, shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company, provided, however, that the Board of Directors may, at its discretion, cause the Company to pay any such dividend or such other moneys, or any part thereof, to a person who would have been entitled thereto had the same not reverted to the Company. The principal (and only the principal) of any unclaimed dividend of such other moneys shall be if claimed, paid to a person entitled thereto.

52. **Mechanics of Payment**.

Any dividend or other moneys payable in cash in respect of a share may be paid by check or payment order sent through the post to, or left at, the registered address of the person entitled thereto or by transfer to a bank account specified by such person (or, if two or more persons are registered as joint holders of such share or are entitled jointly thereto in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder or otherwise, to the joint holder whose name is registered first in the Register of Shareholders or his bank account or the person who the Company may then recognize as the owner thereof or entitled thereto under Article 16 or 17 hereof, as applicable, or such person's bank account), or to such person and at such other address as the person entitled thereto may by writing direct, or in any other manner the Board deems appropriate. Every such check or warrant or other method of payment shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent, or to such person as the person entitled thereto as aforesaid may direct, and payment of the check or warrant by the banker upon whom it is drawn shall be a good discharge to the Company.

53. **Receipt from a Joint Holder**.

If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any share, or are entitled jointly thereto in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder or otherwise, any one of them may give effectual receipts for any dividend or other moneys payable or property distributable in respect of such share.

Accounts

54. **Books of Account**.

The Company's books of account shall be kept at the Office of the Company, or at such other place or places as the Board of Directors may think fit, and they shall always be open to inspection by all Directors. No shareholder, not being a Director, shall have any right to inspect any account or book or other similar document of the Company, except as conferred by law or authorized by the Board of Directors. The Company shall make copies of its annual financial statements available for inspection by the shareholders at the principal offices of the Company. The Company shall not be required to send copies of its annual financial statements to shareholders.

55. **Auditors**.

The appointment, authorities, rights and duties of the auditor(s) of the Company, shall be regulated by applicable law, provided, however, that in exercising its authority to fix the remuneration of the auditor(s), the shareholders in General Meeting may act (and in the absence of any action in connection therewith shall be deemed to have so acted) to authorize the Board of Directors (with right of delegation to management) to fix such remuneration subject to such criteria or standards, and if no such criteria or standards are so provided, such remuneration shall be fixed in an amount commensurate with the volume and nature of the services rendered by such auditor(s).

Supplementary Registers

56. **Supplementary Registers**.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 138 and 139 of the Companies Law, the Company may cause supplementary registers to be kept in any place outside Israel as the Board of Directors may think fit, and, subject to all applicable requirements of law, the Board of Directors may from time to time adopt such rules and procedures as it may think fit in connection with the keeping of such branch registers.

EXEMPTION, INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

57. **INSURANCE**.

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law with regard to such matters, the Company may enter into a contract for the insurance of the liability, in whole or in part, of any of its Office Holders imposed on such Office Holder due to an act performed by or an omission of the Office Holder in the Office Holder's capacity as an Office Holder of the Company arising from any matter permitted by law, including the following:

(a) a breach of duty of care to the Company or to any other person;

(b) a breach of his duty of loyalty to the Company, provided that the Office Holder acted in good faith and had reasonable grounds to assume that act that resulted in such breach would not prejudice the interests of the Company;

(c) a financial liability imposed on such Office Holder in respect to his capacity as an Office Holder in favor of any other person; and

(d) any other event, occurrence, matters or circumstances under any law with respect to which the Company may, or will be able to, insure an Office Holder, and to the extent such law requires the inclusion of a provision permitting such insurance in these Articles, then such provision is deemed to be included and incorporated herein by reference (including, without limitation, in accordance with Section 56h(b)(1) of the Securities Law, if and to the extent applicable, and Section 50P of the RTP Law).

58. **INDEMNITY**.

(a) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, the Company may retroactively indemnify an Office Holder of the Company with respect to the following liabilities and expenses, provided that such liabilities or expenses were imposed on such Office Holder or incurred by such Office Holder due to an act performed by or an omission of the Office Holder in such Office Holder's capacity as an Office Holder of the Company:

(i) a financial liability imposed on an Office Holder in favor of another person by any court judgment, including a judgment given as a result of a settlement or an arbitrator's award which has been confirmed by a court in respect of an act performed by the Office Holder;

(ii) reasonable litigation expenses, including attorneys' fees, expended 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, or in connection with a financial sanction, provided that (1) no indictment (as defined in the Companies Law) was filed against such office holder as a result of such investigation or proceeding; and (2) no financial liability in lieu of a criminal proceeding (as defined in the Companies Law) was imposed upon him or her as a result of such investigation or proceeding or if such financial liability was imposed, it was imposed with respect to an offence that does not require proof of criminal intent;

(iii) reasonable litigation costs, including attorney's fees, expended by an Office Holder or which were imposed on an Office Holder by a court in proceedings filed against the Office Holder by the Company or in its name or by any other person or in a criminal charge in respect of which the Office Holder was acquitted or in a criminal charge in respect of which the Office Holder was convicted for an offence which did not require proof of criminal intent;

(iv) A financial obligation imposed upon an Office Holder and reasonable litigation costs, including attorney's fees, expended by an Office Holder as a result of an administrative proceeding instituted against an Office Holder. Without derogating from the generality of the foregoing, such obligation or expenses will include a payment which an Office Holder is obligated to make to an injured party as set forth in Section 52(54)(a)(1)(a) of the Securities Law and expenses that an Office Holder incurred in connection with a proceeding under Chapters H'3, H'4 or I'1 of the Securities Law; and

(v) any other event, occurrence, matter or circumstances under any law with respect to which the Company may, or will be able to, indemnify an Office Holder, and to the extent such law requires the inclusion of a provision permitting such indemnity in these Articles, then such provision is deemed to be included and incorporated herein by reference (including, without limitation, in accordance with Section 56h(b)(1) of the Israeli Securities Law, if and to the extent applicable, and Section 50P(b)(2) of the RTP Law).

(b) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, the Company may undertake to indemnify an Office Holder, in advance, with respect to those liabilities and expenses described in the following Articles:

(i) Sub-Article 58(a)(ii) to 58(a)(v); and

(ii) Sub-Article 58(a)(i), provided that:

(1) the undertaking to indemnify is limited to such events which the Directors shall deem to be likely to occur in light of the operations of the Company at the time that the undertaking to indemnify is made and for such amounts or criterion which the Directors may, at the time of the giving of such undertaking to indemnify, deem to be reasonable under the circumstances; and

(2) the undertaking to indemnify shall set forth such events which the Directors shall deem to be likely to occur in light of the operations of the Company at the time that the undertaking to indemnify is made, and the amounts and/or criterion which the Directors may, at the time of the giving of such undertaking to indemnify, deem to be reasonable under the circumstances.

59. **EXEMPTION**.

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, the Company may, to the maximum extent permitted by law exempt and release, in advance, any Office Holder from any liability to the Company for damages arising out of a breach of a duty of care towards the Company.

60. **GENERAL**.

(a) Any amendment to the Companies Law adversely affecting the right of any Office Holder to be indemnified or insured pursuant to Articles 57 to 59 and any amendments to Articles 57 to 59 shall be prospective in effect, and shall not affect the Company's obligation or ability to indemnify or insure an Office Holder for any act or omission occurring prior to such amendment, unless otherwise provided by applicable law.

(b) The provisions of Articles 57 to 59 (i) shall apply to the maximum extent permitted by law (including, the Companies Law, the Securities Law and the RTP Law); and (ii) are not intended, and shall not be interpreted so as to restrict the Company, in any manner, in respect of the procurement of insurance and/or in respect of indemnification (whether in advance or retroactively) and/or exemption, in favor of any person who is not an Office Holder, including, without limitation, any employee, agent, consultant or contractor of the Company who is not an Office Holder; and/or any Office Holder to the extent that such insurance and/or indemnification is not specifically prohibited under law.

WINDING UP

61. **WINDING UP**.

If the Company is wound up, then, subject to applicable law and to the rights of the holders of shares with special rights upon winding up, the assets of the Company available for distribution among the shareholders shall be distributed to them in proportion to the nominal value of their respective holdings of the shares in respect of which such distribution is being made.

NOTICES

62. **NOTICES**.

(a) Any written notice or other document may be served by the Company upon any shareholder either personally, by facsimile, email or other electronic transmission, or by sending it by prepaid mail (airmail if sent internationally) addressed to such shareholder at his address as described in the Register of Shareholders or such other address as he may have designated in writing for the receipt of notices and other documents.

(b) Any written notice or other document may be served by any shareholder upon the Company by tendering the same in person to the Secretary or the Chief Executive Officer of the Company at the principal office of the Company, by facsimile transmission, or by sending it by prepaid registered mail (airmail if posted outside Israel) to the Company at its Office.

(c) Any such notice or other document shall be deemed to have been served:

(i) in the case of mailing, forty-eight (48) hours after it has been posted, or when actually received by the addressee if sooner than forty-eight hours after it has been posted, or

(ii) in the case of overnight air courier, on the next business day following the day sent, with receipt confirmed by the courier, or when actually received by the addressee if sooner than three business days after it has been sent;

(iii) in the case of personal delivery, when actually tendered in person, to such addressee.

(iv) in the case of facsimile, email or other electronic transmission, the on the first business day (during normal business hours in place of addressee) on which the sender receives automatic electronic confirmation by the addressee's facsimile machine that such notice was received by the addressee or delivery confirmation from the addressee's email or other communication server.

(d) If a notice is, in fact, received by the addressee, it shall be deemed to have been duly served, when received, notwithstanding that it was defectively addressed or failed, in some other respect, to comply with the provisions of this Article 62.

(e) All notices to be given to the shareholders shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of such persons is named first in the Register of Shareholders, and any notice so given shall be sufficient notice to the holders of such share.

(f) Any shareholder whose address is not described in the Register of Shareholders, and who shall not have designated in writing an address for the receipt of notices, shall not be entitled to receive any notice from the Company.

(g) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, notice by the Company of a General Meeting, containing the information required by applicable law and these Articles to be set forth therein, which is published, within the time otherwise required for giving notice of such meeting, in either or several of the following manners (as applicable) shall be deemed to be notice of such meeting duly given, for the purposes of these Articles, to any shareholder whose address as registered in the Register of Shareholders (or as designated in writing for the receipt of notices and other documents) is located either inside or outside the State of Israel:

(i) if the Company's shares are then listed for trading on a national securities exchange in the United States or quoted in an over-the-counter market in the United States, publication of notice of a General Meeting by a Report of Foreign Private Issuer on Form 6-K (or an equivalent form subsequently adopted by the SEC) furnished to the SEC; and/or

(ii) on the Company's internet site.

(h) The mailing or publication date and the record date and/or date of the meeting (as applicable) shall be counted among the days comprising any notice period under the Companies Law and the regulations thereunder.

* * *

Exhibit 5.1

16 Abba Hillel Silver Rd., Ramat Gan, 5250608, Israel Telephone. +972 3 6103100 Fax. +972 3 6103111 Web Site. www.meitar.com

October 17, 2018

Gamida Cell Ltd.
5 Nahum Heftsadie Street, Givaat Shaul
Jerusalem 91340
Israel

Re: **Gamida Cell Ltd.**

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Israeli counsel for Gamida Cell Ltd., an Israeli company (the "**Company**"), in connection with the underwritten initial public offering by the Company, contemplating (i) the issuance and sale by the Company of an aggregate of 3,571,429 ordinary shares, par value NIS 0.01 per share ("**Ordinary Shares**") of the Company (the "**Offering Shares**") and (ii) the potential issuance and sale by the Company of up to an additional 535,714 Ordinary Shares (the "**Additional Shares**" and, collectively with the Offering Shares, the "**Shares**"), that are subject to an option to purchase additional shares proposed to be granted by the Company to the underwriters of the offering (the "**Offering**"). This opinion letter is rendered pursuant to Item 8(a) of Form F-1 promulgated by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "**SEC**") and Items 601(b)(5) and (b)(23) of the SEC's Regulation S-K promulgated under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**Securities Act**").

In connection herewith, we have examined the originals, or photocopies or copies, certified or otherwise identified to our satisfaction, of: (i) the form of the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-227601) filed by the Company with the SEC under the Securities Act (as amended through the date hereof, the "**Registration Statement**") and to which this opinion is attached as an exhibit; (ii) a copy of the articles of association of the Company, as currently in effect; (iii) a draft of the amended articles of association of the Company, to be in effect immediately prior to the closing of the Offering (the "**Amended Articles**"); (iv) resolutions of the board of directors (the "**Board**") of the Company and its shareholders which have heretofore been approved and, in each case, which relate to the Registration Statement and other actions to be taken in connection with the Offering (the "**Resolutions**"); and (v) such other corporate records, agreements, documents and other instruments, and such certificates or comparable documents of public officials and of officers of the Company as we have deemed relevant and necessary as a basis for the opinions hereafter set forth. We have also made inquiries of such officers as we have deemed relevant and necessary as a basis for the opinions hereafter set forth.

In such examination, we have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the legal capacity of all natural persons, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals, the conformity to original documents of all documents submitted to us as certified, confirmed as photostatic copies and the authenticity of the originals of such latter documents. As to all questions of fact material to these opinions that have not been independently established, we have relied upon certificates or comparable documents of officers and representatives of the Company.

Based upon and subject to the foregoing, we are of the opinion that following effectiveness of the Amended Articles and upon payment to the Company of the consideration per Share in such amount and form as shall be determined by the Board or an authorized committee thereof, the Shares, when issued and sold in the Offering as described in the Registration Statement, will be duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable.

MEITAR
MEITAR LIQUORNIK GEVA LESHEM TAL

Members of our firm are admitted to the Bar in the State of Israel, and we do not express any opinion as to the laws of any other jurisdiction. This opinion is limited to the matters stated herein and no opinion is implied or may be inferred beyond the matters expressly stated.

We consent to the filing of this opinion as an exhibit to the Registration Statement and to the reference to our firm appearing under the caption "Legal Matters" and "Enforceability of Civil Liabilities" in the prospectus forming part of the Registration Statement. In giving this consent, we do not thereby admit that we are within the category of persons whose consent is required under Section 7 of the Securities Act, the rules and regulations of the SEC promulgated thereunder or Item 509 of the SEC's Regulation S-K promulgated under the Securities Act.

This opinion letter is rendered as of the date hereof and we disclaim any obligation to advise you of facts, circumstances, events or developments that may be brought to our attention after the date of the Prospectus that may alter, affect or modify the opinions expressed herein.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Meitar Liquornik Geva Leshem Tal

Meitar Liquornik Geva Leshem Tal

Exhibit 10.1

INDEMNIFICATION AGREEMENT

THIS **INDEMNIFICATION AGREEMENT** (the "**Agreement**"), dated as of _____ ___, 2018, is entered into by and between Gamida Cell Ltd., an Israeli company whose address is 5 Nahum Heftsadie Street Givaat Shaul, Jerusalem 91340, Israel (the "**Company**"), and the undersigned Director or Officer of the Company whose name appears on the signature page hereto officer (the "**Indemnitee**").

WHEREAS, Indemnitee is an Office Holder ("*Nosse Misra*"), as such term is defined in the Companies Law, 5759–1999, as amended (the "**Companies Law**" and "**Office Holder**" respectively), of the Company;

WHEREAS, both the Company and Indemnitee recognize the increased risk of litigation and other claims being asserted against Office Holders of companies and that highly competent persons have become more reluctant to serve corporations as directors and officers or in other capacities unless they are provided with adequate protection through insurance or adequate indemnification against inordinate risks of claims and actions against them arising out of their service to, and activities on behalf of, companies;

WHEREAS, the Articles of Association of the Company authorize the Company to indemnify and advance expenses to its Office Holders and provide for insurance and exculpation to its Office Holders, in each case, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law and this Agreement is provided to Indemnitee in accordance with applicable law, the Articles of the Association of the Company and all requisite corporate approvals;

WHEREAS, the Company has determined that (i) the increased difficulty in attracting and retaining competent persons is detrimental to the best interests of the Company's shareholders and that the Company should act to assure such persons that there will be increased certainty of such protection in the future, (ii) and it is reasonable, prudent and necessary for the Company contractually to obligate itself to indemnify, and to advance expenses on behalf of, such persons to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, so that they will serve or continue to serve the Company free from undue concern that they will not be so indemnified;

WHEREAS, the Company acknowledges that Indemnitee is relying on the obligations of the Company set forth in this Agreement in agreeing to serve the Company, which obligations are therefore irrevocable; and

WHEREAS, in recognition of Indemnitee's need for substantial protection against loss arising from the Indemnitee's liability, including costs and expenses incurred by the Indemnitee due to his position as an Office Holder, in order to assure Indemnitee's continued service to the Company in an effective manner and, in part, in order to provide Indemnitee with specific contractual assurance that the indemnification, insurance and exculpation afforded by the Articles of Association will be available to Indemnitee, the Company wishes to undertake in this Agreement for the indemnification of and the advancing of expenses to Indemnitee to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law and as set forth in this Agreement and provide for insurance and exculpation of Indemnitee as set forth in this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE.

1.1. The Company hereby undertakes to indemnify Indemnitee to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law and the Company's Articles of Association, as each may be amended from time to time, for any liability and expense specified in Sections 1.1.1 through 1.1.4 below, imposed on Indemnitee due to or in connection with an act performed by such Indemnitee, either prior to or after the date hereof, in Indemnitee's capacity as an Office Holder, including, without limitation, as a director, officer, employee, agent or fiduciary of the Company, any subsidiary thereof or any other corporation, collaboration, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, in which Indemnitee serves at any time at the request of the Company (the "**Corporate Capacity**"). The term "act performed in Indemnitee's capacity as an Office Holder" shall include, without limitation, any act, omission and failure to act and any other circumstances relating to or arising from Indemnitee's service in a Corporate Capacity. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event that the Office Holder is the beneficiary of an indemnification undertaking provided by a subsidiary of the Company or any other entity, with respect to his Corporate Capacity with such subsidiary or entity, then the indemnification obligations of the Company hereunder with respect to such Corporate Capacity shall only apply to the extent that the indemnification by such subsidiary or other entity does not actually fully cover the indemnifiable liabilities and expenses relating thereto. The following shall be hereinafter referred to as "**Indemnifiable Events**":

1.1.1. Financial liability imposed on Indemnitee in favor of another person by any court judgment, including a judgment given as a result of a settlement or an arbitrator's award which has been confirmed by a court in respect of an act performed by the Indemnitee. For purposes of Section 1 of this Agreement, the term "**person**" shall include, without limitation, a natural person, firm, partnership, joint venture, trust, company, corporation, limited liability entity, unincorporated organization, estate, government, municipality, or any political, governmental, regulatory or similar agency or body;

1.1.2. Reasonable Expenses (as defined below) expended by the Indemnitee as a result of an investigation or proceeding instituted against him or her by an authority authorized to conduct such investigation or proceeding, or in connection with a financial sanction, provided that (1) no indictment (as defined in the Companies Law) was filed against such office holder as a result of such investigation or proceeding; and (2) no financial liability in lieu of a criminal proceeding (as defined in the Companies Law) was imposed upon him or her as a result of such investigation or proceeding or if such financial liability was imposed, it was imposed with respect to an offence that does not require proof of criminal intent;

1.1.3. Reasonable Expenses expended by an Indemnitee or which were imposed on an Indemnitee by a court in proceedings filed against the Indemnitee by the Company or in its name or by any other person or in a criminal charge in respect of which the Indemnitee was acquitted or in a criminal charge in respect of which the Indemnitee was convicted for an offence which did not require proof of criminal intent;

1.1.4. A financial obligation imposed upon Indemnitee and reasonable Expenses expended Indemnitee as a result of an administrative proceeding instituted against Indemnitee. Without derogating from the generality of the foregoing, such obligation or Expense will include a payment which Indemnitee is obligated to make to an injured party as set forth in Section 52(54)(a)(1)(a) of the Israeli Securities Law, 1968 – 5728 (the "**Israeli Securities Law**") and Expenses that Indemnitee incurred in connection with a proceeding under Chapters H'3, H'4 or I'1 of the Securities Law; and

1.1.5. Any other event, occurrence, matter or circumstances under any law with respect to which the Company may, or will be able to, indemnify the Indemnitee (including, without limitation, in accordance with Section 56h(b)(1) of the Israeli Securities Law, if and to the extent applicable, and Section 50P(b)(2) of the Israeli Restrictive Trade Practices Law, 5758-1988 (the "**RTP Law**")).

For the purpose of this Agreement, "**Expenses**" shall include, without limitation, attorneys' fees and all other costs, expenses and obligations paid or incurred by Indemnitee in connection with investigating, defending, being a witness in or participating in (including on appeal), or preparing to defend, be a witness in or participate in any claim, action, suit, proceeding, alternative dispute resolution mechanism, hearing, inquiry or investigation relating to any matter for which indemnification hereunder may be provided, and costs and expenses paid or incurred by Indemnitee in successfully enforcing this Agreement. Expenses shall be considered paid or incurred by Indemnitee at such time as Indemnitee is required to pay or incur such cost or expenses, including upon receipt of an invoice or payment demand. The Company shall pay the Expenses in accordance with the provisions of Section 1.3.

1.2. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the Company's undertaking to indemnify the Indemnitee in advance under Section 1.1.1 shall only be with respect to events described in **Exhibit A** hereto. The Board of Directors of the Company (the "**Board**") has determined that the categories of events listed in **Exhibit A** are likely to occur in light of the operations of the Company. The maximum amount of indemnification payable by the Company under Section 1.1.1 of this Agreement with respect to all persons with respect to whom the Company undertook to indemnify under agreements similar to this Agreement (the "**Indemnifiable Persons**"), for all events described in **Exhibit A** shall be as set forth in **Exhibit A** hereto (the "**Limit Amount**"). If the Limit Amount is insufficient to cover all the indemnity amounts payable with respect to all Indemnifiable Persons, then such amount shall be allocated to such Indemnifiable Persons pro rata according to the percentage of their culpability, as finally determined by a court in the relevant claim, or, absent such determination or in the event such persons are parties to different claims, based on an equal pro rata allocation among such Indemnifiable Persons. The Limit Amount payable by the Company as described in **Exhibit A** is deemed by the Company to be reasonable in light of the circumstances. The indemnification provided under Section 1.1.1 herein shall not be subject to the limitations imposed by this Section 1.2 and **Exhibit A** if and to the extent such limits are no longer required by the Companies Law.

1.3. If so requested by Indemnitee, and subject to the Company's repayment and reimbursements right set forth in Sections 3 and 5 below, the Company shall pay amounts to cover Indemnitee's Expenses with respect to which Indemnitee is entitled to be indemnified under Section 1.1 above, as and when incurred. The payments of such amounts shall be made by the Company directly to the Indemnitee's legal and other advisors, as soon as practicable, but in any event no later than fifteen (15) days after written demand by such Indemnitee therefor to the Company, and any such payment shall be deemed to constitute indemnification hereunder. All amounts paid as indemnification hereunder shall be grossed-up to cover any tax payment that Indemnitee may be required to make if the indemnification payments are taxable, subject to the Limit Amount if required by applicable law. As part of the aforementioned undertaking, the Company will make available to Indemnitee any security or guarantee that Indemnitee may be required to post in accordance with an interim decision given by a court, governmental or administrative body, or an arbitrator, including for the purpose of substituting liens imposed on Indemnitee's assets.

1.4. The Company's obligation to indemnify Indemnitee and advance Expenses in accordance with this Agreement shall be for such period as Indemnitee shall be subject to any actual, possible or threatened claim, action, suit, demand or proceeding or any inquiry or investigation, whether civil, criminal or investigative, arising out of the Indemnitee's service in the Corporate Capacity as described in Section 1.1 above, whether or not Indemnitee is still serving in such position (the "**Indemnification Period**).

1.5. The Company undertakes that, subject to the mandatory limitations under applicable law, as long as it may be obligated to provide indemnification and advance Expenses under this Agreement, the Company will purchase and maintain in effect directors and officers liability insurance, which will include coverage for the benefit of the Indemnitee, providing coverage in amounts as reasonably determined by the Board; provided that, the Company shall have no obligation to obtain or maintain directors and officers insurance policy if the Company determines in good faith that such insurance is not reasonably available, the premium costs for such insurance are disproportionate to the amount of coverage provided, or the coverage provided by such insurance is so limited by exclusions that it provides an insufficient benefit. The Company hereby undertakes to notify the Indemnitee 30 days prior to the expiration or termination of the directors and officers' liability insurance.

1.6. The Company undertakes to give prompt written notice of the commencement of any claim hereunder to the insurers in accordance with the procedures set forth in each of the policies. The Company shall thereafter diligently take all actions reasonably necessary under the circumstances to cause such insurers to pay, on behalf of Indemnitee, all amounts payable as a result of such action, suit, proceeding, inquiry or investigation in accordance with the terms of such policies. The above shall not derogate from Company's authority to freely negotiate or reach any compromise with the insurer which is reasonable at the Company's sole discretion provided that the Company shall act in good faith and in a diligent manner.

1.7. In making a determination with respect to entitlement to indemnification hereunder, the person or persons or entity making such determination shall presume that Indemnitee is entitled to indemnification under this Agreement if Indemnitee has requested it, and the Company shall have the burden of proof to overcome that presumption in connection with the making of any determination contrary to that presumption.

2. **SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS ON INDEMNIFICATION**.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, the Company shall not indemnify or advance Expenses to Indemnitee with respect to (i) any act, event or circumstance with respect to which it is prohibited to do so under applicable law, or (ii) a counter claim made by the Company or in its name in connection with a claim against the Company filed by the Indemnitee.

3. **REPAYMENT OF EXPENSES**.

3.1. In the event that the Company provides or is required to provide indemnification with respect to Expenses hereunder and at any time thereafter the Company determines, based on advice from its legal counsel, that the Indemnitee was not entitled to such payments, the amounts so indemnified by the Company will be promptly repaid by Indemnitee, unless the Indemnitee disputes the Company's determination, in which case the Indemnitee's obligation to repay to the Company shall be postponed until such dispute is resolved by a court of competent jurisdiction in a final and non-appealable order.

3.2. Indemnitee's obligation to repay the Company for any Expenses or other sums paid hereunder shall be deemed as a loan given to Indemnitee by the Company subject to the minimum interest rate prescribed by Section 3(9) of the Income Tax Ordinance [New Version], 1961, or any other legislation replacing it, which is not considered a taxable benefit.

4. **SUBROGATION**.

In the event of payment under this Agreement, the Company shall be subrogated to the extent of such payment to all of the rights of recovery of Indemnitee, who shall execute all documents required and shall do everything that may be necessary to secure such rights, including the execution of such documents necessary to enable the Company effectively to bring suit to enforce such rights.

5. **REIMBURSEMENT**.

The Company shall not be liable under this Agreement to make any payment in connection with any Indemnifiable Event to the extent Indemnitee has otherwise actually received payment under any insurance policy or otherwise (without any obligation of Indemnitee to repay any such amount), of the amounts otherwise indemnifiable hereunder. Any amounts paid to Indemnitee under such insurance policy or otherwise after the Company has indemnified Indemnitee for such liability or Expense shall be repaid to the Company as soon as practical upon receipt by Indemnitee.

The Company hereby acknowledges that the Indemnitee has now or may have in the future certain rights to indemnification, advancement of expenses and/or insurance provided by third parties (the "**Third Party Indemnitor**"), and the Company hereby agrees (a) that the Company is the indemnitor of first resort (i.e., its obligations to the Indemnitee are primary and any obligation of any Third Party Indemnitor to advance expenses or to provide indemnification for the same expenses or liabilities incurred by the Indemnitee are secondary), (b) it shall be required to advance the full amount of expenses incurred by the Indemnitee and shall be liable for the full amount of all expenses, judgments, penalties, fines and amounts paid in settlement to the fullest extent legally permitted and as required by the terms of this Agreement and/or the Articles of Association of the Company (or any other agreement between the Company and the Indemnitee), without regard to any rights the Indemnitee may have against the Third Party Indemnitors, and (c) that it irrevocably waives, relinquishes and releases any Third Party Indemnitor from any and all claims against any Third Party Indemnitor for contribution, subrogation or any other recovery of any kind of respect of the subject matters of this Indemnification Agreement. Without altering or expanding any of the Company's indemnification obligations hereunder, the Company further agrees that no advancement or payment by any Third Party Indemnitor on the Indemnitee 's behalf with respect to any claim for which Indemnitee has sought indemnification from the Company shall affect the foregoing and any Third Party Indemnitor shall have a right of contribution and/or be subrogated to the extent of such advancement or payment to all of the rights of recovery of the Indemnitee against the Company. The Company and the Indemnitee agree that the Third Party Indemnitors are express third party beneficiaries of the terms of this Section 5.

6. **EFFECTIVENESS**.

The Company represents and warrants that this Agreement is valid, binding and enforceable in accordance with its terms and was duly adopted and approved by the Company, and shall be in full force and effect immediately upon its execution and shall continue to be in full force for the duration of the Indemnification Period.

7. **NOTIFICATION AND DEFENSE OF CLAIM**.

Indemnitee shall notify the Company of the commencement of any action, suit or proceeding, and of the receipt of any notice or threat that any such legal proceeding has been or shall or may be initiated against Indemnitee (including any proceedings by or against the Company and any subsidiary thereof), promptly upon Indemnitee first becoming so aware; but the omission to so notify the Company will not relieve the Company from any liability which it may have to Indemnitee under this Agreement unless and to the extent that such failure to provide notice materially impact the Company's ability to defend such action. Notice to the Company shall be directed to the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer of the Company at the address shown in the preamble to this Agreement (or such other address as the Company shall designate in writing to Indemnitee). With respect to any such action, suit or proceeding as to which Indemnitee notifies the Company of the commencement thereof and without derogating from Sections 1.1 and 2:

7.1. The Company will be entitled to participate therein at its own expense.

7.2. Except as otherwise provided below, the Company, alone or jointly with any other indemnifying party similarly notified, will be entitled to assume the defense thereof, with counsel selected by the Company. Indemnitee shall have the right to employ his or her own counsel in such action, suit or proceeding, but the fees and expenses of such counsel incurred after notice from the Company of its assumption of the defense thereof shall be at the expense of Indemnitee, unless: (i) the employment of counsel by Indemnitee has been authorized in writing by the Company; (ii) the Company shall have, in good faith, reasonably concluded that there may be a conflict of interest under the law and rules of attorney professional conduct applicable to such claim between the Company and Indemnitee in the conduct of the defense of such action; or (iii) the Company has not in fact employed counsel to assume the defense of such action, in which cases the reasonable fees and expenses of Indemnitee's counsel shall be at the expense of the Company. The Company shall not be entitled to assume the defense of any action, suit or proceeding brought by or on behalf of the Company or as to which the Company shall have reached the conclusion specified in (ii) above.

7.3. The Company shall not be liable to indemnify Indemnitee under this Agreement for any amounts or expenses paid in connection with a settlement of any action, claim or otherwise, effected without the Company's prior written consent.

7.4. The Company shall have the right to conduct the defense as it sees fit in its sole discretion (provided that the Company shall conduct the defense in good faith and in a diligent manner and that the Company and its counsel shall keep the indemnitee reasonably notified on a regular basis of all events in the action), including the right to settle or compromise any claim or to consent to the entry of any judgment against Indemnitee without the consent of the Indemnitee, provided that, the amount of such settlement, compromise or judgment does not exceed the Limit Amount (if applicable) and is fully indemnifiable pursuant to this Agreement (subject to Section 1.2 of this Agreement) and/or applicable law, and any such settlement, compromise or judgment does not impose any penalty or limitation on Indemnitee without the Indemnitee's prior written consent. The Indemnitee's consent shall not be required if the settlement includes a complete release of Indemnitee, does not contain any admission of wrong-doing by Indemnitee, and includes monetary sanctions only as provided above. In the case of criminal proceedings the Company and/or its legal counsel will not have the right to plead guilty or agree to a plea-bargain in the Indemnitee's name without the Indemnitee's prior written consent. Neither the Company nor Indemnitee will unreasonably withhold or delay their consent to any proposed settlement.

7.5. Indemnitee shall fully cooperate with the Company and shall give the Company all information and access to documents, files and to his advisors and representatives as shall be within Indemnitee's power, in every reasonable way as may be required by the Company with respect to any claim which is the subject matter of this Agreement and in the defense of other claims asserted against the Company (other than claims asserted by Indemnitee), provided that the Company shall cover all expenses, costs and fees incidental thereto such that the Indemnitee will not be required to pay or bear such expenses, costs and fees.

8. **EXCULPATION**.

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, the Company hereby releases, in advance, the Office Holder from liability to the Company for any damage that arises from the breach of the Office Holder's duty of care to the Company (within the meaning of such terms under Sections 252 and 253 of the Companies Law), other than breach of the duty of care towards the Company in a distribution (as such term is defined in the Companies Law).

9. **NON-EXCLUSIVITY**.

The rights of the Indemnitee hereunder shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights Indemnitee may have under the Company's Articles of Association, applicable law or otherwise, and to the extent that during the Indemnification Period the indemnification rights of the then serving Indemnitees are more favorable to such Indemnitees than the indemnification rights provided under this Agreement, Indemnitee shall be entitled to the full benefits of such more favorable indemnification rights to the extent permitted by law.

10. **PARTIAL INDEMNIFICATION**.

If Indemnitee is entitled under any provision of this Agreement to indemnification by the Company for some or a portion of the Expenses, judgments, fines or penalties actually or reasonably incurred by Indemnitee in connection with any proceedings, but not, however, for the total amount thereof, the Company shall nevertheless indemnify Indemnitee for the portion of such Expenses, judgments, fines or penalties to which Indemnitee is entitled under any provision of this Agreement. Subject to the provisions of Section 4 above, any amount received by Indemnitee (under any insurance policy or otherwise) shall not reduce the Limit Amount hereunder and shall not derogate from the Company's obligation to indemnify the Indemnitee in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement up to the Limit Amount, as set forth in Section 1.2.

11. **BINDING EFFECT**.

This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of and be enforceable by the parties hereto and their respective successors and permitted assigns. In the event of a merger or consolidation of the Company or a transfer or disposition of all or substantially all of the business or assets of the Company, the Indemnitee shall be entitled to the same indemnification and insurance provisions as the most favorable indemnification and insurance provisions afforded to the then-serving Office Holders of the Company. In the event that in connection with such transaction the Company purchases a directors and officers' "tail" or "run-off" policy for the benefit of its then serving Office Holders, then such policy shall cover Indemnitee and such coverage shall be deemed to be in satisfaction of the insurance requirements under this Agreement. This Agreement shall continue in effect during the Indemnification Period regardless of whether Indemnitee continues to serve in a Corporate Capacity.

Any amendment to the Companies Law, the Israeli Securities Law, the RTP Law or other applicable law adversely affecting the right of the Indemnitee to be indemnified, insured or released pursuant hereto shall be prospective in effect, and shall not affect the Company's obligation or ability to indemnify or insure the Indemnitee for any act or omission occurring prior to such amendment, unless otherwise provided by applicable law.

12. **SEVERABILITY**.

The provisions of this Agreement shall be deemed severable and the invalidity or unenforceability of any provision shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the other provisions hereof. If any provision of this Agreement, or the application thereof or any circumstance, is invalid or unenforceable, (a) a suitable and equitable provision shall be substituted therefor in order to carry out, so far as may be valid and enforceable, the intent and purpose of such invalid or unenforceable provision and (b) the remainder of this Agreement and the application of such provision or circumstances shall not be affected by such invalidity or unenforceability, nor shall such invalidity or unenforceability affect the validity or enforceability of such provision, or the application thereof, in any other jurisdiction.

13. **NOTICE**.

All notices and other communications pursuant to this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed provided if delivered personally, telecopied, sent by electronic facsimile, email, reputable overnight courier or mailed by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested), postage prepaid, to the parties at the addresses shown in the preamble to this Agreement, or to such other address as the party to whom notice is to be given may have furnished to the other party hereto in writing in accordance herewith. Any such notice or communication shall be deemed to have been delivered and received (i) in the case of personal delivery, on the date of such delivery, (ii) in the case of telecopier or an electronic facsimile or email, one business day after the date of transmission if confirmation of receipt is received, (iii) in the case of a reputable overnight courier, three business days after deposit with such reputable overnight courier service, and (iv) in the case of mailing, on the seventh business day following that on which the mail containing such communication is posted.

14. **GOVERNING LAW; JURISDICTION**.

This Agreement shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of Israel, without giving effect to the conflicts of law provisions of those laws. The Company and Indemnitee each hereby irrevocably consent to the exclusive jurisdiction and venue of the courts of Tel Aviv, Israel for all purposes in connection with any action or proceeding which arises out of or relates to this Agreement.

15. **ENTIRE AGREEMENT AND TERMINATION**.

This Agreement represents the entire agreement between the parties and supersedes any other agreements, contracts or understandings between the parties, whether written or oral, with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement. For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby clarified that nothing contained herein derogates from the Company's right in its sole discretion, subject to applicable law and the Articles of Association of the Company, to indemnify Indemnitee post factum for any amounts which Indemnitee may be obligated to pay.

16. **NO MODIFICATION AND NO WAIVER**.

No supplement, modification or amendment, termination or cancellation of this Agreement shall be binding unless executed in writing by both of the parties hereto. No waiver of any of the provisions of this Agreement shall be deemed or shall constitute a waiver of any other provisions hereof (whether or not similar) nor shall such waiver constitute a continuing waiver. Any waiver shall be in writing. The Company hereby undertakes not to amend its Articles of Association in a manner which will adversely affect the provisions of this Agreement.

17. ASSIGNMENTS; NO THIRD PARTY RIGHTS

Neither party hereto may assign any of its rights or obligations hereunder except with the express prior written consent of the other party. Nothing herein shall be deemed to create or imply an obligation for the benefit of a third party. Without limitation of the foregoing, nothing herein shall be deemed to create any right of any insurer that provides directors and officers' liability insurance, to claim, on behalf of Indemnitee, any rights hereunder.

18. **INTERPRETATION; DEFINITIONS**.

The obligations of the Company as provided hereunder shall be interpreted broadly and in a manner that shall facilitate its execution, to the extent permitted by law, and for the purposes for which it was intended.

Unless the context shall otherwise require: words in the singular shall also include the plural, and vice versa; any pronoun shall include the corresponding masculine, feminine and neuter forms; the words “include”, “includes” and “including” shall be deemed to be followed by the phrase “without limitation”; the words “herein”, “hereof” and “hereunder” and words of similar import refer to this Agreement in its entirety and not to any part hereof; all references herein to Sections or clauses shall be deemed references to Sections or clauses of this Agreement; any references to any agreement or other instrument or law, statute or regulation are to it as amended, supplemented or restated, from time to time (and, in the case of any law, to any successor provisions or re-enactment or modification thereof being in force at the time); any reference to “law” shall include any supranational, national, federal, state, local, or foreign statute or law and all rules and regulations promulgated thereunder; any reference to a “day” or a number of “days” (without any explicit reference otherwise, such as to business days) shall be interpreted as a reference to a calendar day or number of calendar days; reference to month or year means according to the Gregorian calendar; reference to a “company”, “corporate body” or “entity” shall include a, partnership, firm, company, corporation, limited liability company, association, joint venture, trust, unincorporated organization, estate, or a government municipality or any political, governmental, regulatory or similar agency or body, and reference to a “person” shall mean any of the foregoing or a natural person.

19. COUNTERPARTS

This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original and enforceable against the parties actually executing such counterpart, and all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument; it being understood that parties need not sign the same counterpart. The exchange of an executed Agreement (in counterparts or otherwise) by facsimile or by electronic delivery in pdf format shall be sufficient to bind the parties to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, as an original.

[SIGNATURE PAGE TO FOLLOW]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties, each acting under due and proper authority, have executed this Indemnification Agreement as of the date first mentioned above, in one or more counterparts.

Gamida Cell Ltd.
By: _____
Name and title: _____

Indemnitee:
Name: _____
Signature: _____
Address: _____

EXHIBIT A*

	CATEGORY OF INDEMNIFIABLE EVENT	LIMIT AMOUNT PER EACH SPECIFIC EVENT WITHIN THIS CATEGORY OF EVENTS
1.	Claims in connection with employment relationships with and/or by employees or consultants of the Company, and in connection with business relations between the Company and its employees, independent contractors, customers, suppliers and various service providers.	the greater of (i) an amount equal to 25% of our shareholders' equity on a consolidated basis, based on our most recent financial statements made publicly available before the date on which the indemnity payment is made, and (ii) $40 million (the "**Maximum Amount**").
2.	Negotiations, execution, delivery and performance of agreements of any kind or nature, anti-competitive acts, acts of commercial wrongdoing, approval of corporate actions including the approval of the acts of the Company's management, their guidance and their supervision, actions concerning the approval of transactions with Office Holders or shareholders, including controlling persons and claims of failure to exercise business judgment and a reasonable level of proficiency, expertise and care with respect to the Company's business.	The Maximum Amount
3.	Violation, infringement, misappropriation, dilution and other misuse of copyrights, patents, designs, trade secrets and any other intellectual property rights, acts in connection with the registration, assertion or protection of rights to intellectual property and the defense of claims related to intellectual property, breach of confidentiality obligations, acts in regard of invasion of privacy including with respect to databases or personal information, acts in connection with slander and defamation, and claims in connection with publishing or providing any information, including any filings with any governmental authorities, whether or not required under any applicable laws.	The Maximum Amount
4.	Violations of securities laws of any jurisdiction, including without limitation, claims under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended from time to time, or the U.S. Exchange Act of 1934, as amended from time to time, or under the Israeli Securities Law, as amended from time to time, fraudulent disclosure claims, failure to comply with any securities authority or any stock exchange disclosure or other rules and any other claims relating to relationships with investors, debt holders, shareholders and the investment community and any claims related to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended from time to time; claims relating to or arising out of financing arrangements, any breach of financial covenants or other obligations towards lenders or debt holders of the Company, class actions, violations of laws requiring the Company to obtain regulatory and governmental licenses, permits and authorizations in any jurisdiction; actions taken in connection with the issuance, purchase, holding or disposition of any type of securities of Company, including, without limitation, the grant of options to purchase any of the same or any offering of the Company's securities to private investors or to the public, and listing of such securities, or the offer by the Company to purchase securities from the public or from private investors or other holders, and any undertakings, representations, warranties and other obligations related to any such offering, listing or offer or to the Company's status as a public company or as an issuer of securities.	The Maximum Amount

5.	Liabilities arising in connection with the conduct of clinical trials, testing, development or manufacturing of any products or services developed, distributed, rendered, sold, provided, licensed or marketed by the Company, and any actions in connection with the distribution, provision, sale, marketing, license or use of such products or services, including without limitation in connection with professional liability and product liability claims.	The Maximum Amount
6.	The offering of securities by the Company to the public, including the offering of securities by a shareholder in connection with a secondary offering.	The gross proceeds raised by the Company and/or any selling shareholder in such public offering
7.	The offering of securities by the Company to private investors or the offer by the Company to purchase securities from the public and/or from private investors or other holders pursuant to a prospectus, agreements, notices, reports, tenders and/or other proceedings.	The Maximum Amount
8.	Events in connection with change in ownership or in the structure of the Company, its reorganization, dissolution, or any decision concerning any of the foregoing, including but not limited to, merger, sale or acquisition of assets, division, change in capital.	The Maximum Amount
9.	Any claim or demand made in connection with any transaction not in the ordinary course of business of the Company, including the sale, lease or purchase of any assets or business.	The Maximum Amount
10.	Any claim or demand made by any third party suffering any personal injury and/or bodily injury or damage to business or personal property or any other type of damage through any act or omission attributed to the Company, or its employees, agents or other persons acting or allegedly acting on its behalf, including, without limitation, failure to make proper safety arrangements for the Company or its employees and liabilities arising from any accidental or continuous damage or harm to the Company's employees, its contractors, its guests and visitors as a result of an accidental or continuous event, or employment conditions, permanent or temporary, in the Company's offices.	The Maximum Amount
11.	Any claim or demand made directly or indirectly in connection with complete or partial failure, by the Company or its directors, officers and employees, to pay, report, keep applicable records or otherwise, of any foreign, federal, state, county, local, municipal or city taxes or other compulsory payments of any nature whatsoever, including, without limitation, income, sales, use, transfer, excise, value added, registration, severance, stamp, occupation, customs, duties, real property, personal property, capital stock, social security, unemployment, disability, payroll or employee withholding or other withholding, including any interest, penalty or addition thereto, whether disputed or not.	The Maximum Amount

12.	Any administrative, regulatory, judicial or civil actions orders, decrees, suits, demands, demand letters, directives, claims, liens, investigations, proceedings or notices of noncompliance or violation by any governmental entity or other person alleging potential responsibility or liability (including potential responsibility or liability for costs of enforcement investigation, cleanup, governmental response, removal or remediation, for natural resources damages, property damage, personal injuries or penalties or for contribution, indemnification, cost recovery, compensation or injunctive relief) arising out of, based on or related to (a) the presence of, release, spill, emission, leaning, dumping, pouring, deposit, disposal, discharge, leaching or migration into the environment (each a "Release") or threatened Release of, or exposure to, any hazardous, toxic, explosive or radioactive substances, wastes or other pollutants, including petroleum or petroleum distillates, asbestos or asbestos-containing material, polychlorinated biphenyls ("PCBs") or PCB-containing materials or equipment, radon gas, infectious or medical wastes and all other substances or wastes of any nature regulated pursuant to any environmental law, at any location, whether or not owned, operated, leased or managed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries, or (b) circumstances forming the basis of any violation of any environmental law or environmental permit, license, registration or other authorization required under applicable environmental law or public health law.	The Maximum Amount
13.	Any administrative, regulatory or judicial actions, orders, decrees, suits, demands, demand letters, directives, claims, liens, investigations, proceedings or notices of noncompliance or violation by any governmental entity or other person alleging the failure to comply with any statute, law, ordinance, rule, regulation, order or decree of any governmental entity applicable to the Company or any of its businesses, assets or operations, or the terms and conditions of any operating certificate or licensing agreement.	The Maximum Amount
14.	Participation and/or non-participation at the Company's Board meetings, bona fide expression of opinion and/or voting and/or abstention from voting at the Company's Board meetings.	The Maximum Amount
15.	Review and approval of the Company's financial statements, including any action, consent or approval related to or arising from the foregoing, including, without limitations, execution of certificates for the benefit of third parties related to the financial statements.	The Maximum Amount
16.	Violation of laws, rules or regulations requiring the Company to obtain regulatory and governmental licenses, permits and authorizations (including without limitation relating to export, import, encryption, antitrust or competition authorities) or laws related to any governmental grants in any jurisdiction.	The Maximum Amount
17.	Resolutions and/or actions relating to investments in the Company and/or its subsidiaries and/or affiliated companies and/or the purchase and sale of assets, including the purchase or sale of companies and/or businesses, and/or investment in corporate or other entities and/or investments in traded securities and/or any other form of investment.	The Maximum Amount
18.	Liabilities arising out of advertising, including misrepresentations regarding the Company's products or services and unlawful distribution of emails.	The Maximum Amount

19.	An announcement or statement, including a position taken or an opinion or representation made in good faith by the Office Holder in the course of his duties or in conjunction with his duties, whether in public or in private, including during a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company or any of the committees thereof.	The Maximum Amount
20.	Management of the Company's bank accounts, including money management, foreign currency deposits, securities, loans and credit facilities, credit cards, bank guarantees, letters of credit, consultation agreements concerning investments including with portfolio managers, hedging transactions, options, futures, and the like.	The Maximum Amount
21.	Any action or decision in relation to protection of work safety and/or working conditions, including with respect to provisions of the law, procedures or standards as applicable in or outside of Israel with relating to protection of work safety, pertaining, inter alia, to contamination, health protection, production processes, distribution, use, treatment, storage and transportation of certain materials, including in connection with corporal damage, property and environmental damages.	The Maximum Amount
22.	Any liability arising under any administrative, regulatory, judicial or civil actions orders, decrees, suits, demands, demand letters, directives, claims, liens, investigations, proceedings or notices of noncompliance or violation of Section 50P(b)(2) of the Israeli Restrictive Trade Practices Law, 5758-1988.	The Maximum Amount
23.	All actions, consents and approvals relating to a distribution of dividends, in cash or otherwise.	The Maximum Amount
	Aggregate Limit Amount for all events together.	The Maximum Amount

* Any reference in this **Exhibit A** to the Company shall include the Company and any entity in which the Indemnitee serves in a Corporate Capacity.

Exhibit 10.6

GAMIDA CELL LTD.
2017 SHARE INCENTIVE PLAN

Unless otherwise defined, terms used herein shall have the meaning ascribed to them in Section 2 hereof.

1. PURPOSE; TYPES OF AWARDS; CONSTRUCTION.

1.1. Purpose. The purpose of this 2017 Share Incentive Plan (as amended, this "Plan") is to afford an incentive to Service Providers of Gamida Cell Ltd., an Israeli company (together with any successor corporation thereto, the "Company"), or any Affiliate of the Company, which now exists or hereafter is organized or acquired by the Company or its Affiliates, to continue as Service Providers, to increase their efforts on behalf of the Company or its Affiliates and to promote the success of the Company's business, by providing such Service Providers with opportunities to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company by the issuance of Shares or restricted Shares ("Restricted Shares") of the Company, and by the grant of options to purchase Shares ("Options"), Restricted Share Units ("RSUs") and other Share-based Awards pursuant to Sections 11 through 13 of this Plan.

1.2. Types of Awards. This Plan is intended to enable the Company to issue Awards under various tax regimes, including:

(i) pursuant and subject to the provisions of Section 102 of the Ordinance (or the corresponding provision of any subsequently enacted statute, as amended from time to time), and all regulations and interpretations adopted by any competent authority, including the Israeli Income Tax Authority (the "ITA"), including the Income Tax Rules (Tax Benefits in Stock Issuance to Employees) 5763-2003 or such other rules so adopted from time to time (the "Rules") (such Awards that are intended to be (as set forth in the Award Agreement) and which qualify as such under Section 102 of the Ordinance and the Rules, "102 Awards");

(ii) pursuant to Section 3(9) of the Ordinance or the corresponding provision of any subsequently enacted statute, as amended from time to time (such Awards, "3(9) Awards");

(iii) Incentive Stock Options within the meaning of Section 422 of the Code, or the corresponding provision of any subsequently enacted United States federal tax statute, as amended from time to time, to be granted to Employees who are deemed to be residents of the United States, for purposes of taxation, or are otherwise subject to U.S. Federal income tax (such Awards that are intended to be (as set forth in the Award Agreement) and which qualify as an incentive stock option within the meaning of Section 422(b) of the Code, "Incentive Stock Options"); and

(iv) Awards not intended to be (as set forth in the Award Agreement) or which do not qualify as an Incentive Stock Option to be granted to Service Providers who are deemed to be residents of the United States for purposes of taxation, or are otherwise subject to U.S. Federal income tax ("Nonqualified Stock Options").

In addition to the issuance of Awards under the relevant tax regimes in the United States of America and the State of Israel, and without derogating from the generality of Section 25, this Plan contemplates issuances to Grantees in other jurisdictions or under other tax regimes with respect to which the Committee is empowered, but is not required, to make the requisite adjustments in this Plan and set forth the relevant conditions in an appendix to this Plan or in the Company's agreement with the Grantee in order to comply with the requirements of such other tax regimes.

1.3. Company Status. This Plan contemplates the issuance of Awards by the Company, both as a private and public company.

1.4. Construction. To the extent any provision herein conflicts with the conditions of any relevant tax law, rule or regulation which are relied upon for tax relief in respect of a particular Award to a Grantee, the Committee is empowered, but is not required, hereunder to determine that the provisions of such law, rule or regulation shall prevail over those of this Plan and to interpret and enforce such prevailing provisions.

2. DEFINITIONS.

2.1. Terms Generally. Except when otherwise indicated by the context, (i) the singular shall include the plural and the plural shall include the singular; (ii) any pronoun shall include the corresponding masculine, feminine and neuter forms; (iii) any definition of or reference to any agreement, instrument or other document herein shall be construed as referring to such agreement, instrument or other document as from time to time amended, restated, supplemented or otherwise modified (subject to any restrictions on such amendments, restatements, supplements or modifications set forth therein or herein), (iv) references to any law, constitution, statute, treaty, regulation, rule or ordinance, including any section or other part thereof shall refer to it as amended from time to time and shall include any successor thereof, (v) reference to a "company" or "entity" shall include a, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, association, trust, unincorporated organization, or a government or agency or political subdivision thereof, and reference to a "person" shall mean any of the foregoing or an individual, (vi) the words "herein", "hereof" and "hereunder", and words of similar import, shall be construed to refer to this Plan in its entirety, and not to any particular provision hereof, (vii) all references herein to Sections shall be construed to refer to Sections to this Plan; (viii) the words "include", "includes" and "including" shall be deemed to be followed by the phrase "without limitation"; and (ix) use of the term "or" is not intended to be exclusive.

2.2. Defined Terms. The following terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this Section 2:

2.3. "Affiliate" shall mean, (i) with respect to any person, any other person that, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such person (with the term "control" or "controlled by" within the meaning of Rule 405 of Regulation C under the Securities Act), including, without limitation, any Parent or Subsidiary, or (ii) for the purpose of 102 Awards, "Affiliate" shall only mean an "employing company" within the meaning and subject to the conditions of Section 102(a) of the Ordinance.

2.4. "Applicable Law" shall mean any applicable law, rule, regulation, statute, pronouncement, policy, interpretation, judgment, order or decree of any federal, provincial, state or local governmental, regulatory or adjudicative authority or agency, of any jurisdiction, and the rules and regulations of any stock exchange, over-the-counter market or trading system on which the Company's shares are then traded or listed.

2.5. "Award" shall mean any Option, Restricted Share, RSUs or any other Share-based award granted under this Plan.

2.6. "Board" shall mean the Board of Directors of the Company.

2.7. Reserved.

2.8. "Code" shall mean the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and any applicable regulations promulgated thereunder, all as amended.

2.9. "Committee" shall mean a committee established or appointed by the Board to administer this Plan, subject to Section 3.1.

2.10. "Companies Law" shall mean the Israel Companies Law, 5759-1999, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, all as amended from time to time.

2.11. "Controlling Shareholder" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 32(9) of the Ordinance.

2.12. "Disability" shall mean (i) the inability of a Grantee to engage in any substantial gainful activity or to perform the major duties of the Grantee's position with the Company or its Affiliates by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months (or such other period as determined by the Committee), as determined by a qualified doctor acceptable to the Company, (ii) if applicable, a "permanent and total disability" as defined in Section 22(e)(3) of the Code or Section 409A(a)(2)(c)(i) of the Code, as amended from time to time, or (iii) as defined in a policy of the Company that the Committee deems applicable to this Plan, or that makes reference to this Plan, for purposes of this definition.

2.13. "Employee" shall mean any person treated as an employee (including an officer or a director who is also treated as an employee) in the records of the Company or any of its Affiliates (and in the case of 102 Awards, subject to Section 9.3 or in the case of Incentive Stock Options, who is an employee for purposes of Section 422 of the Code); provided, however, that neither service as a director nor payment of a director's fee shall be sufficient to constitute employment for purposes of this Plan. The Company shall determine in good faith and in the exercise of its discretion whether an individual has become or has ceased to be an Employee and the effective date of such individual's employment or termination of employment, as the case may be. For purposes of a person's rights, if any, under this Plan as of the time of the Company's determination, all such determinations by the Company shall be final, binding and conclusive, notwithstanding that the Company or any court of law or governmental agency subsequently makes a contrary determination.

2.14. "employment", "employed" and words of similar import shall be deemed to refer to the employment of Employees or to the services of any other Service Provider, as the case may be.

2.15. "exercise" "exercised" and words of similar import, when referring to an Award that does not require exercise or that is settled upon vesting (such as may be the case with RSUs or Restricted Shares, if so determined in their terms), shall be deemed to refer to the vesting of such an Award (regardless of whether or not the wording included reference to vesting of such an Awards explicitly).

2.16. "Exercise Period" shall mean the period, commencing on the date of grant of an Award, during which an Award shall be exercisable, subject to any vesting provisions thereof (including any acceleration thereof, if any) and subject to the termination provisions hereof.

2.17. "Exercise Price" shall mean the exercise price for each Share covered by an Option or the purchase price for each Share covered by any other Award.

2.18. "Fair Market Value" shall mean, as of any date, the value of a Share or other property as determined by the Board, in its discretion, subject to the following: (i) if, on such date, the Shares are listed on any securities exchange, the average closing sales price per Share on which the Shares are principally traded over the thirty (30) day calendar period preceding the subject date (utilizing all trading days during such 30 calendar day period), as reported in The Wall Street Journal or such other source as the Company deems reliable; (ii) if, on such date, the Shares are then quoted in an over-the-counter market, the average of the closing bid and asked prices for the Shares in that market during the thirty (30) day calendar period preceding the subject date (utilizing all trading days during such 30 calendar day period), as reported in The Wall Street Journal or such other source as the Company deems reliable; and (iii) if, on such date, the Shares are not then listed on a securities exchange or quoted in an over-the-counter market, or in case of any other property, such value as the Committee, in its sole discretion, shall determine, with full authority to determine the method for making such determination and which determination shall be conclusive and binding on all parties, and shall be made after such consultations with outside legal, accounting and other experts as the Committee may deem advisable; provided, however, that, if applicable, the Fair Market Value of the Shares shall be determined in a manner that satisfies the applicable requirements of and subject to Section 409A of the Code, and with respect to Incentive Stock Options, in a manner that satisfies the applicable requirements of and subject to Section 422 of the Code, subject to Section 422(c)(7) of the Code. The Committee shall maintain a written record of its method of determining such value. If the Shares are listed or quoted on more than one established stock exchange or over-the-counter market, the Committee shall determine the principal such exchange or market and utilize the price of the Shares on that exchange or market (determined as per the method described in clauses (i) or (ii) above, as applicable) for the purpose of determining Fair Market Value.

2.19. "Grantee" shall mean a person who has been granted an Award(s) under this Plan.

2.20. "Ordinance" shall mean the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance (New Version) 5271-1961, and the regulations and rules (including the Rules) promulgated thereunder, all as amended from time to time.

2.21. "Parent" shall mean any company (other than the Company), which now exists or is hereafter organized, (i) in an unbroken chain of companies ending with the Company if, at the time of granting an Award, each of the companies (other than the Company) owns stock possessing fifty percent (50%) or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock in one of the other companies in such chain, or (ii) if applicable and for purposes of Incentive Stock Options, that is a "parent corporation" of the Company, as defined in Section 424(e) of the Code.

2.22. "Retirement" shall mean a Grantee's retirement pursuant to Applicable Law or in accordance with the terms of any tax-qualified retirement plan maintained by the Company or any of its Affiliates in which the Grantee participates or is subject to.

2.23. "Securities Act" shall mean the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, all as amended from time to time.

2.24. "Service Provider" shall mean an Employee, director, officer, consultant, advisor and any other person or entity who provides services to the Company or any Parent, Subsidiary or Affiliate thereof. Service Providers shall include prospective Service Providers to whom Awards are granted in connection with written offers of an employment or other service relationship with the Company or any Parent, Subsidiary or any Affiliates thereof, provided however that such employment or service shall have actually commenced.

2.25. "Shares" shall mean Ordinary Shares, nominal value NIS 0.01 each, of the Company (as adjusted for stock split, reverse stock split, bonus shares, combination or other recapitalization events), or shares of such other class of shares of the Company as shall be designated by the Board in respect of the relevant Award(s). "Shares" include any securities or property issued or distributed with respect thereto.

2.26. "Subsidiary" shall mean any company (other than the Company), which now exists or is hereafter organized or acquired by the Company, (i) in an unbroken chain of companies beginning with the Company if, at the time of granting an Award, each of the companies other than the last company in the unbroken chain owns stock possessing fifty percent (50%) or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock in one of the other companies in such chain, or (ii) if applicable and for purposes of Incentive Stock Options, that is a "subsidiary corporation" of the Company, as defined in Section 424(f) of the Code.

2.27. "Ten Percent Shareholder" shall mean a Grantee who, at the time an Award is granted to the Grantee, owns shares possessing more than ten percent (10%) of the total combined voting power of all classes of shares of the Company or any Parent or Subsidiary, within the meaning of Section 422(b)(6) of the Code.

2.28. "Trustee" shall mean the trustee appointed by the Committee to hold the Awards (and, in relation with 102 Awards, approved by the ITA), if so appointed.

2.29. Other Defined Terms. The following terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Sections set forth below:

Term	Section
102 Awards	1.2(i)
102 Capital Gains Track Awards	9.1
102 Non-Trustee Awards	9.2
102 Ordinary Income Track Awards	9.1
102 Trustee Awards	9.1
3(9) Awards	1.2(ii)
Award Agreement	6
Cause	6.6.4.4
Company	1.1
Effective Date	24.1
Election	9.2
Eligible 102 Grantees	9.3.1
Incentive Stock Options	1.2(iii)
ITA	1.1(i)
Market Stand-Off	17.1
Market Stand-Off Period	17.1
Merger/Sale	14.2
Nonqualified Stock Options	1.2(iv)
Plan	1.1
Recapitalization	14.1
Required Holding Period	9.5
Restricted Period	11.2
Restricted Share Agreement	11
Restricted Share Unit Agreement	12
Restricted Shares	1.1
RSUs	1.1
Rules	1.1(i)
Securities	17.1
Successor Corporation	14.2.1
Withholding Obligations	18.5

3. ADMINISTRATION.

3.1. To the extent permitted under Applicable Law, the Articles of Association and any other governing document of the Company, this Plan shall be administered by the Committee. In the event that the Board does not appoint or establish a committee to administer this Plan, this Plan shall be administered by the Board and all references herein to the Committee shall be deemed as references to the Board. In the event that an action necessary for the administration of this Plan is required under Applicable Law to be taken by the Board without the right of delegation, or if such action or power was explicitly reserved by the Board in appointing, establishing and empowering the Committee, then such action shall be so taken by the Board. In any such event, all references herein to the Committee shall be construed as references to the Board. Even if such a Committee was appointed or established, the Board may take any actions that are stated to be vested in the Committee, and shall not be restricted or limited from exercising all rights, powers and authorities under this Plan or Applicable Law.

3.2. The Board shall appoint the members of the Committee, may from time to time remove members from, or add members to, the Committee, and shall fill vacancies in the Committee, however caused, provided that the composition of the Committee shall at all times be in compliance with any mandatory requirements of Applicable Law, the Articles of Association and any other governing document of the Company. The Committee may select one of its members as its Chairman and shall hold its meetings at such times and places as it shall determine. The Committee may appoint a Secretary, who shall keep records of its meetings, and shall make such rules and regulations for the conduct of its business as it shall deem advisable and subject to mandatory requirements of Applicable Law.

3.3. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Plan, any mandatory provisions of Applicable Law and any provisions of any Company policy required under mandatory provisions of Applicable Law, and in addition to the Committee's powers contained elsewhere in this Plan, the Committee shall have full authority, in its discretion, from time to time and at any time, to determine any of the following, or to recommend to the Board any of the following if it is not authorized to take such action according to Applicable Law:

(i) eligible Grantees,

(ii) grants of Awards and setting the terms and provisions of Award Agreements (which need not be identical) and any other agreements or instruments under which Awards are made, including, but not limited to, the number of Shares underlying each Award and the class of Shares underlying each Award (if more than one class was designated by the Board),

(iii) the time or times at which Awards shall be granted,

(iv) the terms, conditions and restrictions applicable to each Award (which need not be identical) and any Shares acquired upon the exercise or (if applicable) vesting thereof, including, without limitation, (1) designating Awards under Section 1.2; (2) the vesting schedule, the acceleration thereof and terms and conditions upon which Awards may be exercised or become vested, (3) the Exercise Price, (4) the method of payment for Shares purchased upon the exercise or (if applicable) vesting of the Awards, (5) the method for satisfaction of any tax withholding obligation arising in connection with the Awards or such Shares, including by the withholding or delivery of Shares, (6) the time of the expiration of the Awards, (7) the effect of the Grantee's termination of employment with the Company or any of its Affiliates, and (8) all other terms, conditions and restrictions applicable to the Award or the Shares not inconsistent with the terms of this Plan,

(v) to accelerate, continue, extend or defer the exercisability of any Award or the vesting thereof, including with respect to the period following a Grantee's termination of employment or other service,

(vi) the interpretation of this Plan and any Award Agreement and the meaning, interpretation and applicability of terms referred to in Applicable Laws,

(vii) policies, guidelines, rules and regulations relating to and for carrying out this Plan, and any amendment, supplement or rescission thereof, as it may deem appropriate,

(viii) to adopt supplements to, or alternative versions of, this Plan, including, without limitation, as it deems necessary or desirable to comply with the laws of, or to accommodate the tax regime or custom of, foreign jurisdictions whose citizens or residents may be granted Awards,

(ix) the Fair Market Value of the Shares or other property,

(x) the tax track (capital gains, ordinary income track or any other track available under the Section 102 of the Ordinance) for the purpose of 102 Awards,

(xi) the authorization and approval of conversion, substitution, cancellation or suspension under and in accordance with this Plan of any or all Awards or Shares,

(xii) the amendment, modification, waiver or supplement of the terms of each outstanding Award (with the consent of the applicable Grantee, if such amendments refers to the increase of the Exercise Price of Awards or reduction of the number of Shared underlying an Award (but, in each case, other than as a result of an adjustment or exercise of rights in accordance with Section 14)) unless otherwise provided under the terms of this Plan,

(xiii) without limiting the generality of the foregoing, and subject to the provisions of Applicable Law, to grant to a Grantee, who is the holder of an outstanding Award, in exchange for the cancellation of such Award, a new Award having an Exercise Price lower than that provided in the Award so canceled and containing such other terms and conditions as the Committee may prescribe in accordance with the provisions of this Plan or to set a new Exercise Price for the same Award lower than that previously provided in the Award,

(xiv) to correct any defect, supply any omission or reconcile any inconsistency in this Plan or any Award Agreement and all other determinations and take such other actions with respect to this Plan or any Award as it may deem advisable to the extent not inconsistent with the provisions of this Plan or Applicable Law, and

(xv) any other matter which is necessary or desirable for, or incidental to, the administration of this Plan and any Award thereunder.

3.4. The authority granted hereunder includes the authority to modify Awards to eligible individuals who are foreign nationals or are individuals who are employed outside Israel to recognize differences in local law, tax policy or custom, in order to effectuate the purposes of this Plan but without amending this Plan.

3.5. The Board and the Committee shall be free at all times to make such determinations and take such actions as they deem fit. The Board and the Committee need not take the same action or determination with respect to all Awards, with respect to certain types of Awards, with respect to all Service Providers or any certain type of Service Providers and actions and determinations may differ as among the Grantees, and as between the Grantees and any other holders of securities of the Company.

3.6. All decisions, determinations, and interpretations of the Committee, the Board and the Company under this Plan shall be final and binding on all Grantees (whether before or after the issuance of Shares pursuant to Awards), unless otherwise determined by the Committee, the Board or the Company, respectively. The Committee shall have the authority (but not the obligation) to determine the interpretation and applicability of Applicable Laws to any Grantee or any Awards. No member of the Committee or the Board shall be liable to any Grantee for any action taken or determination made in good faith with respect to this Plan or any Award granted hereunder.

3.7. Any officer or authorized signatory of the Company shall have the authority to act on behalf of the Company with respect to any matter, right, obligation, determination or election which is the responsibility of or which is allocated to the Company herein, provided such person has apparent authority with respect to such matter, right, obligation, determination or election. Such person or authorized signatory shall not be liable to any Grantee for any action taken or determination made in good faith with respect to this Plan or any Award granted hereunder.

4. ELIGIBILITY.

Awards may be granted to Service Providers of the Company or any Affiliate thereof, taking into account, at the Committee's discretion and without an obligation to do so, the qualification under each tax regime pursuant to which such Awards are granted, subject to the limitation on the granting of Incentive Stock Options set forth in Section 8.1. A person who has been granted an Award hereunder may be granted additional Awards, if the Committee shall so determine, subject to the limitations herein. However, eligibility in accordance with this Section 4 shall not entitle any person to be granted an Award, or, having been granted an Award, to be granted an additional Award.

Awards may differ in number of Shares covered thereby, the terms and conditions applying to them or on the Grantees or in any other respect (including, that there should not be any expectation (and it is hereby disclaimed) that a certain treatment, interpretation or position granted to one shall be applied to the other, regardless of whether or not the facts or circumstances are the same or similar).

5. SHARES.

5.1 The maximum aggregate number of Shares that may be issued pursuant to Awards under this Plan (the "Pool") shall be sum of (a) authorized but unissued Shares equal to 3.25% of the fully diluted share capital of the Company immediately following the Company's initial public offering (except and as adjusted pursuant to Section 14.1 of this Plan), plus (b) on January 1 of each calendar year commencing in 2019, a number of Shares equal to the lesser of: (i) an amount determined by the Board, if so determined prior to the January 1 of the calendar year in which the increase will occur, (ii) 1.5% of the total number of Shares outstanding on December 31 of the immediately preceding calendar year; in all events subject to adjustment as provided in Section 14.1. The Board may, at its discretion, reduce the number of Shares that may be issued under the Plan at any time (provided that such reduction does not adversely impact then outstanding Awards). However, except as adjusted pursuant to Section 14.1, in no event shall more than such number of Shares included in the Pool, as adjusted in accordance with Section 5.2, be available for issuance pursuant to the exercise of Incentive Stock Options.

5.2. Any Shares (a) underlying an Award granted hereunder that has expired, or was cancelled, terminated, forfeited or, repurchased or settled in cash in lieu of issuance of Shares, for any reason, without having been exercised; (b) if permitted by the Company, tendered to pay the Exercise Price of an Award, or withholding tax obligations with respect to an Award; or (c) if permitted by the Company, subject to an Award that are not delivered to a Grantee because such Shares are withheld to pay the Exercise Price of such Award, or withholding tax obligations with respect to such Award; shall automatically, and without any further action on the part of the Company or any Grantee, again be available for grant of Awards and Shares issued upon exercise of (if applicable) vesting thereof for the purposes of this Plan (unless this Plan shall have been terminated) or unless the Board determines otherwise. Such Shares may, in whole or in part, be authorized but unissued Shares, treasury shares (dormant shares) or Shares otherwise that shall have been or may be repurchased by the Company (to the extent permitted pursuant to the Companies Law).

5.3. Any Shares under the Pool that are not subject to outstanding or exercised Awards at the termination of this Plan shall cease to be reserved for the purpose of this Plan.

5.4. From and after the Effective Date, no further grants or awards shall be made under any prior equity incentive plans of the Company; however, Awards made under any prior equity incentive plan of the Company before the Effective Date shall continue in effect in accordance with their terms.

6. TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF AWARDS.

Each Award granted pursuant to this Plan shall be evidenced by a written or electronic agreement between the Company and the Grantee or a written or electronic notice delivered by the Company (the "Award Agreement"), in substantially such form or forms and containing such terms and conditions, as the Committee shall from time to time approve. The Award Agreement shall comply with and be subject to the following general terms and conditions and the provisions of this Plan (except for any provisions applying to Awards under different tax regimes), unless otherwise specifically provided in such Award Agreement, or the terms referred to in other Sections of this Plan applying to Awards under such applicable tax regimes, or terms prescribed by Applicable Law. Award Agreements need not be in the same form and may differ in the terms and conditions included therein.

6.1. Number of Shares. Each Award Agreement shall state the number of Shares covered by the Award.

6.2. Type of Award. Each Award Agreement may state the type of Award granted thereunder, provided that the tax treatment of any Award, whether or not stated in the Award Agreement, shall be as determined in accordance with Applicable Laws.

6.3. Exercise Price. Each Award Agreement shall state the Exercise Price, if applicable. Unless otherwise set forth in this Plan, an Exercise Price of an Award of less than the nominal value of the Shares (if shares bear a nominal value) shall comply with Section 304 of the Companies Law. Subject to Sections 3, 7.2 and 8.2 and to the foregoing, the Committee may reduce the Exercise Price of any outstanding Award, on terms and subject to such conditions as it deems advisable. The Exercise Price shall also be subject to adjustment as provided in Section 14 hereof.

6.4. Manner of Exercise. An Award may be exercised, as to any or all Shares as to which the Award has become exercisable, by written notice delivered in person or by mail (or such other methods of delivery prescribed by the Company) to the Chief Financial Officer of the Company or, if no such officer is then incumbent, to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company or to such other person as determined by the Committee, or in any other manner as the Committee shall prescribe from time to time, specifying the number of Shares with respect to which the Award is being exercised (which may be equal to or lower than the aggregate number of Shares that have become exercisable at such time, subject to the last sentence of this Section), accompanied by payment of the aggregate Exercise Price for such Shares in the manner specified in the following sentence. The Exercise Price shall be paid in full with respect to each Share, at the time of exercise, either in (i) cash, (ii) if the Company's shares are listed for trading on any securities exchange or over-the-counter market, and if the Committee so determines, all or part of the Exercise Price and any withholding taxes may be paid by the delivery (on a form prescribed by the Company) of an irrevocable direction to a securities broker approved by the Company to sell Shares and to deliver all or part of the sales proceeds to the Company or the Trustee, (iii) if the Company's shares are listed for trading on any securities exchange or over-the-counter market, and if the Committee so determines, all or part of the Exercise Price and any withholding taxes may be paid by the delivery (on a form prescribed by the Company) of an irrevocable direction to pledge Shares to a securities broker or lender approved by the Company, as security for a loan, and to deliver all or part of the loan proceeds to the Company or the Trustee, or (iv) in such other manner as the Committee shall determine, which may include procedures for cashless exercise. For as long as the Company's shares are not listed for trading on any securities exchange or over-the-counter market and unless the Committee determines otherwise, a Grantee may not exercise Awards unless the aggregate Exercise Price thereof is equal to or in excess of the lower of: (a) the aggregate Exercise Price for all Shares as to which the Award has become exercisable at such time; or (b) US$2,000.

6.5. Term and Vesting of Awards.

6.5.1. Each Award Agreement shall provide the vesting schedule for the Award as determined by the Committee. The Committee shall have the authority to determine the vesting schedule and accelerate the vesting of any outstanding Award at such time and under such circumstances as it, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate. Unless otherwise resolved by the Committee and stated in the Award Agreement, and subject to Sections 6.6 and 6.7 hereof, Awards shall vest and become exercisable under the following schedule: twenty-five percent (25%) of the Shares covered by the Award, on the first anniversary of the vesting commencement date determined by the Committee (and in the absence of such determination, of date on which such Award was granted), and six and one-quarter percent (6.25%) of the Shares covered by the Award at the end of each subsequent three-month period thereafter over the course of the following three (3) years; provided that the Grantee remains continuously as a Service Provider of the Company or its Affiliates throughout such vesting dates.

6.5.2. The Award Agreement may contain performance goals and measurements (which, in case of 102 Awards, shall, if then required, be subject to obtaining a specific tax ruling or determination from the ITA), and the provisions with respect to any Award need not be the same as the provisions with respect to any other Award. Such performance goals may include, but are not limited to, sales, earnings before interest and taxes, return on investment, earnings per share, any combination of the foregoing or rate of growth of any of the foregoing, as determined by the Committee. The Committee may adjust performance goals pursuant to Awards previously granted to take into account changes in law and accounting and tax rules and to make such adjustments as the Committee deems necessary or appropriate to reflect the inclusion or the exclusion of the impact of extraordinary or unusual items, events or circumstances.

6.5.3. The Exercise Period of an Award will be 10 years from the date of grant of the Award, unless otherwise determined by the Committee and stated in the Award Agreement, but subject to the vesting provisions described above and the early termination provisions set forth in Sections 6.6 and 6.7 hereof. At the expiration of the Exercise Period, any Award, or any part thereof, that has not been exercised within the term of the Award and the Shares covered thereby not paid for in accordance with this Plan and the Award Agreement shall terminate and become null and void, and all interests and rights of the Grantee in and to the same shall expire.

6.6. Termination.

6.6.1. Unless otherwise determined by the Committee, and subject to Section 6.7 hereof, an Award may not be exercised unless the Grantee is then a Service Provider of the Company or an Affiliate thereof or, in the case of an Incentive Stock Option, a company or a parent or subsidiary company of such company issuing or assuming the Option in a transaction to which Section 424(a) of the Code applies, and unless the Grantee has remained continuously so employed since the date of grant of the Award and throughout the vesting dates.

6.6.2. In the event that the employment or service of a Grantee shall terminate (other than by reason of death, Disability or Retirement), all Awards of such Grantee that are unvested at the time of such termination shall terminate on the date of such termination, and all Awards of such Grantee that are vested and exercisable at the time of such termination may be exercised within up to three (3) months after the date of such termination (or such different period as the Committee shall prescribe), but in any event no later than the date of expiration of the Award's term as set forth in the Award Agreement or pursuant to this Plan; provided, however, that if the Company (or the Subsidiary or Affiliate, when applicable) shall terminate the Grantee's employment or service for Cause (as defined below) or if at any time during the Exercise Period or thereafter (whether prior to or after termination of employment or service, and whether or not the Grantee's employment or service is terminated by either party as a result thereof), facts or circumstances arise or are discovered with respect to the Grantee that would have constituted Cause, all Awards theretofore granted to such Grantee (whether vested or not) shall, to the extent not theretofore exercised, terminate on the date of such termination (or on such subsequent date on which such facts or circumstances arise or are discovered, as the case may be) unless otherwise determined by the Committee; and any Shares issued upon exercise or (if applicable) vesting of Awards (including other Shares or securities issued or distributed with respect thereto), whether held by the Grantee or by the Trustee for the Grantee's benefit, shall be deemed to be irrevocably offered for sale to the Company, any of its Affiliates or any person designated by the Company to purchase, at the Company's election and subject to Applicable Law, either for no consideration, for the nominal value of such Shares (if such Shares bear a nominal value) or against payment of the Exercise Price previously received by the Company for such Shares upon their issuance, as the Committee deems fit, upon written notice to the Grantee at any time after the Grantee's termination of employment or service. Such Shares or other securities shall be sold and transferred within 30 days from the date of the Company's notice of its election to exercise its right. If the Grantee fails to transfer such Shares or other securities to the Company, the Company, at the decision of the Committee, shall be entitled to forfeit or repurchase such Shares and to authorize any person to execute on behalf of the Grantee any document necessary to effect such transfer, whether or not the share certificates are surrendered. The Company shall have the right and authority to affect the above either by: (i) repurchasing all of such Shares or other securities held by the Grantee or by the Trustee for the benefit of the Grantee, or designate any other person who shall have the right and authority to purchase all of such Shares or other securities, for the Exercise Price paid for such Shares, the nominal value of such Shares (if such Shares bear a nominal value) or for no payment or consideration whatsoever, as the Committee deems fit; (ii) forfeiting all such Shares or other securities; (iii) redeeming all such Shares or other securities, for the Exercise Price paid for such Shares, the nominal value of such Shares (if such Shares bear a nominal value) or for no payment or consideration whatsoever, as the Committee deems fit; (iv) taking action in order to have such Shares or other securities converted into deferred shares entitling their holder only to their nominal value (if such Shares bear a nominal value) upon liquidation of the Company; or (v) taking any other action which may be required in order to achieve similar results; all as shall be determined by the Committee, at its sole and absolute discretion, and the Grantee is deemed to irrevocably empower the Company or any person which may be designated by it to take any action by, in the name of or on behalf of the Grantee to comply with and give effect to such actions (including, voting such shares, filling in, signing and delivering share transfer deeds, etc.).

Further, the Committee may determine, in its discretion, that any Grantee whose employment with or service to the Company or an Affiliate thereof (or, in the case of an Incentive Stock Option, a company or a parent or subsidiary company of such company issuing or assuming the Awards in a transaction to which Section 424(a) of the Code), has or shall terminate for any reason, shall be deemed to have irrevocably offered to the Company and any of its Affiliates (or any other person designated by the Company) to purchase all or part of the Shares issued pursuant to the exercise or (if applicable) the vesting of an Award (including other Shares or securities issued or distributed with respect thereto), whether held by the Grantee or by the Trustee for the Grantee's benefit, in consideration for the Fair Market Value of such Shares or other consideration as shall be determined by the Committee, and subject to Applicable Law. In the event that such Shares are not purchased as set forth above, any subsequent sale or disposition thereof shall be subject to provisions of this Plan and the Company's Article of Association.

6.6.3. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the Committee, in its absolute discretion, may, on such terms and conditions as it may determine appropriate, extend the periods for which Awards held by any Grantee may continue to vest and be exercisable; it being clarified that such Awards may lose their entitlement to certain tax benefits under Applicable Law as a result of the modification of such Awards and/or in the event that the Award is exercised beyond the later of: (i) three (3) months after the date of termination of the employment or service relationship; or (ii) the applicable period under Section 6.7 below with respect to a termination of the employment or service relationship because of the death, Disability or Retirement of Grantee.

6.6.4. For purposes of this Plan:

6.6.4.1. a termination of employment or service of a Grantee shall not be deemed to occur (except to the extent required by the Code with respect to the Incentive Stock Option status of an Option) in case of (i) a transition or transfer of a Grantee among the Company and its Affiliates, (ii) a change in the capacity in which the Grantee is employed or renders service to the Company or any of its Affiliates or a change in the identity of the employing or engagement entity among the Company and its Affiliates, provided, in case of (i) and (ii) above, that the Grantee has remained continuously employed by and/or in the service of the Company and its Affiliates since the date of grant of the Award and throughout the vesting period; or (iii) if the Grantee takes any unpaid leave as set forth in Section 6.8(i) below.

6.6.4.2. An entity or an Affiliate thereof assuming an Award or issuing in substitution thereof in a transaction to which Section 424(a) of the Code applies or in a Merger/Sale in accordance with Section 14 shall be deemed as an Affiliate of the Company for purposes of this Section 6.6, unless the Committee determines otherwise.

6.6.4.3. In the case of a Grantee whose principal employer or service recipient is a Subsidiary or Affiliate, the Grantee's employment shall also be deemed terminated for purposes of this Section 6.6 as of the date on which such principal employer or service recipient ceases to be a Subsidiary or Affiliate.

6.6.4.4. The term "Cause" shall mean (irrespective of, and in addition to, any definition included in any other agreement or instrument applicable to the Grantee, and unless otherwise determined by the Committee) any of the following: (i) any theft, fraud, embezzlement, dishonesty, willful misconduct, breach of fiduciary duty for personal profit, falsification of any documents or records of the Company or any of its Affiliates, felony or similar act by the Grantee (whether or not related to the Grantee's relationship with the Company); (ii) an act of moral turpitude by the Grantee, or any act that causes significant injury to, or is otherwise adversely affecting, the reputation, business, assets, operations or business relationship of the Company (or a Subsidiary or Affiliate, when applicable); (iii) any breach by the Grantee of any material agreement with or of any material duty of the Grantee to the Company or any Subsidiary or Affiliate thereof (including breach of confidentiality, non-disclosure, non-use non-competition or non-solicitation covenants towards the Company or any of its Affiliates) or failure to abide by code of conduct or other policies (including, without limitation, policies relating to confidentiality and reasonable workplace conduct); (iv) any act which constitutes a breach of a Grantee's fiduciary duty towards the Company or an Affiliate or Subsidiary, including disclosure of confidential or proprietary information thereof or acceptance or solicitation to receive unauthorized or undisclosed benefits, irrespective of their nature, or funds, or promises to receive either, from individuals, consultants or corporate entities that the Company or a Subsidiary does business with; (v) the Grantee's unauthorized use, misappropriation, destruction, or diversion of any tangible or intangible asset or corporate opportunity of the Company or any of its Affiliates (including, without limitation, the improper use or disclosure of confidential or proprietary information); or (vi) any circumstances that constitute grounds for termination for cause under the Grantee's employment or service agreement with the Company or Affiliate, to the extent applicable. For the avoidance of doubt, the determination as to whether a termination is for Cause for purposes of this Plan, shall be made in good faith by the Committee and shall be final and binding on the Grantee.

6.7. Death, Disability or Retirement of Grantee.

6.7.1. If a Grantee shall die while employed by, or performing service for, the Company or its Affiliates, or within the three (3) month period (or such longer period of time as determined by the Board, in its discretion) after the date of termination of such Grantee's employment or service (or within such different period as the Committee may have provided pursuant to Section 6.6 hereof), or if the Grantee's employment or service shall terminate by reason of Disability, all Awards theretofore granted to such Grantee may (to the extent otherwise vested and exercisable and unless earlier terminated in accordance with their terms) be exercised by the Grantee or by the Grantee's estate or by a person who acquired the legal right to exercise such Awards by bequest or inheritance, or by a person who acquired the legal right to exercise such Awards in accordance with applicable law in the case of Disability of the Grantee, as the case may be, at any time within one (1) year (or such longer period of time as determined by the Committee, in its discretion) after the death or Disability of the Grantee (or such different period as the Committee shall prescribe), but in any event no later than the date of expiration of the Award's term as set forth in the Award Agreement or pursuant to this Plan. In the event that an Award granted hereunder shall be exercised as set forth above by any person other than the Grantee, written notice of such exercise shall be accompanied by a certified copy of letters testamentary or proof satisfactory to the Committee of the right of such person to exercise such Award.

6.7.2. In the event that the employment or service of a Grantee shall terminate on account of such Grantee's Retirement, all Awards of such Grantee that are exercisable at the time of such Retirement may, unless earlier terminated in accordance with their terms, be exercised at any time within the three (3) month period after the date of such Retirement (or such different period as the Committee shall prescribe).

6.8. Suspension of Vesting. Unless the Committee provides otherwise, vesting of Awards granted hereunder shall be suspended during any unpaid leave of absence, other than in the case of any (i) leave of absence which was pre-approved by the Company explicitly for purposes of continuing the vesting of Awards, or (ii) transfers between locations of the Company or any of its Affiliates, or between the Company and any of its Affiliates, or any respective successor thereof. For clarity, for purposes of this Plan, military leave, statutory maternity or paternity leave or sick leave are not deemed unpaid leave of absence.

6.9. Securities Law Restrictions. Except as otherwise provided in the applicable Award Agreement or other agreement between the Service Provider and the Company, if the exercise of an Award following the termination of the Service Provider's employment or service (other than for Cause) would be prohibited at any time solely because the issuance of Shares would violate the registration requirements under the Securities Act or equivalent requirements under equivalent laws of other applicable jurisdictions, then the Award shall remain exercisable and terminate on the earlier of (i) the expiration of a period of three (3) months (or such longer period of time as determined by the Board, in its discretion) after the termination of the Service Provider's employment or service during which the exercise of the Award would not be in such violation, or (ii) the expiration of the term of the Award as set forth in the Award Agreement or pursuant to this Plan. In addition, unless otherwise provided in a Grantee's Award Agreement, if the sale of any Shares received upon exercise or (if applicable) vesting of an Award following the termination of the Grantee's employment or service (other than for Cause) would violate the Company's insider trading policy, then the Award shall terminate on the earlier of (i) the expiration of a period equal to the applicable post-termination exercise period after the termination of the Grantee's employment or service during which the exercise of the Award would not be in violation of the Company's insider trading policy, or (ii) the expiration of the term of the Award as set forth in the applicable Award Agreement or pursuant to this Plan.

6.10. Voting Proxy. Until immediately after the listing for trading on a stock exchange or market or trading system of the Company's (or the Successor Corporation's) shares, the Shares subject to an Award or to be issued pursuant to an Award or any other Securities, shall, unless otherwise determined by the Committee, be subject to an irrevocable proxy and power of attorney by the Grantee or the Trustee (if so requested from the Trustee), as the case may be, to the Company, which shall designate such person or persons (with a right of substitution) from time to time as determined by the Committee (and in the absence of such determination, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company or the Chairman of the Board, ex officio (or, in no Chairman is in office, any other member designated by the Board)). The Trustee is deemed to be instructed by the Grantee to sign such proxy, as requested by the Company. The proxy shall entitle the holder thereof to receive notices, vote and take such other actions in respect of the Shares or other Securities. Any person holding or exercising such voting proxies shall do so solely in his capacity as the proxy holder and not individually. All Awards granted hereunder shall be conditioned upon the execution of such irrevocable proxy in substantially the form prescribed by the Committee from time to time. So long as any such Shares are subject to such irrevocable proxy and power of attorney or held by a Trustee (and unless a proxy was given by the Trustee as aforesaid), (i) in any shareholders meeting or written consent in lieu thereof, such Shares shall be voted by the proxy holder (or the Trustee, as applicable), unless directed otherwise by the Board, in the same proportion as the result of the vote at the shareholders' meeting (or written consent in lieu thereof) in respect of which the Shares are being voted (whether an extraordinary or annual meeting, and whether of the share capital as one class or of any class thereof), and (ii) or in any act or consent of shareholders under the Company's Articles of Association or otherwise, such Shares shall be cast by the proxy holder (or the Trustee, as applicable), unless directed otherwise by the Board, in the same proportion as the result of the shareholders' act or consent. The provisions of this Section shall apply to the Grantee and to any purchaser, assignee or transferee of any Shares.

6.11. Other Provisions. The Award Agreement evidencing Awards under this Plan shall contain such other terms and conditions not inconsistent with this Plan as the Committee may determine, at or after the date of grant, including provisions in connection with the restrictions on transferring the Awards or Shares covered by such Awards, which shall be binding upon the Grantees and any purchaser, assignee or transferee of any Awards, and other terms and conditions as the Committee shall deem appropriate.

7. NONQUALIFIED STOCK OPTIONS.

Awards granted pursuant to this Section 7 are intended to constitute Nonqualified Stock Options and shall be subject to the general terms and conditions specified in Section 6 hereof and other provisions of this Plan, except for any provisions of this Plan applying to Awards under different tax laws or regulations. In the event of any inconsistency or contradictions between the provisions of this Section 7 and the other terms of this Plan, this Section 7 shall prevail.

7.1. Certain Limitations on Eligibility for Nonqualified Stock Options. Nonqualified Stock Options may not be granted to a Service Provider who is deemed to be a resident of the United States for purposes of taxation or who is otherwise subject to United States federal income tax unless the Shares underlying such Options constitute "service recipient stock" under Section 409A of the Code or unless such Options comply with the payment requirements of Section 409A of the Code.

7.2. Exercise Price. The Exercise Price of a Nonqualified Stock Option shall not be less than 100% of the Fair Market Value of a Share on the date of grant of such Option unless the Committee specifically indicates that the Awards will have a lower Exercise Price and the Award complies with Section 409A of the Code. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Nonqualified Stock Option may be granted with an exercise price lower than the minimum exercise price set forth above if such Award is granted pursuant to an assumption or substitution for another option in a manner qualifying under the provisions of that complies with Section 424(a) of the Code1.409A-1(b)(5)(v)(D) of the U.S. Treasury Regulations or any successor guidance.

8. INCENTIVE STOCK OPTIONS.

Awards granted pursuant to this Section 8 are intended to constitute Incentive Stock Options and shall be granted subject to the following special terms and conditions, the general terms and conditions specified in Section 6 hereof and other provisions of this Plan, except for any provisions of this Plan applying to Awards under different tax laws or regulations. In the event of any inconsistency or contradictions between the provisions of this Section 8 and the other terms of this Plan, this Section 8 shall prevail.

8.1. Eligibility for Incentive Stock Options. Incentive Stock Options may be granted only to Employees of the Company, or to Employees of a Parent or Subsidiary, determined as of the date of grant of such Options. An Incentive Stock Option granted to a prospective Employee upon the condition that such person become an Employee shall be deemed granted effective on the date such person commences employment, with an exercise price determined as of such date in accordance with Section 8.2.

8.2. Exercise Price. The Exercise Price of an Incentive Stock Option shall not be less than one hundred percent (100%) of the Fair Market Value of the Shares covered by the Awards on the date of grant of such Option or such other price as may be determined pursuant to the Code. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an Incentive Stock Option may be granted with an exercise price lower than the minimum exercise price set forth above if such Award is granted pursuant to an assumption or substitution for another option in a manner that complies with the provisions of Section 424(a) of the Code.

8.3. Date of Grant. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Plan to the contrary, no Incentive Stock Option may be granted under this Plan after 10 years from the date this Plan is adopted, or the date this Plan is approved by the shareholders, whichever is earlier.

8.4. Exercise Period. No Incentive Stock Option shall be exercisable after the expiration of ten (10) years after the effective date of grant of such Award, subject to Section 8.6. No Incentive Stock Option granted to a prospective Employee may become exercisable prior to the date on which such person commences employment.

8.5. $100,000 Per Year Limitation. The aggregate Fair Market Value (determined as of the date the Incentive Stock Option is granted) of the Shares with respect to which all Incentive Stock Options granted under this Plan and all other "incentive stock option" plans of the Company, or of any Parent or Subsidiary or Affiliate, become exercisable for the first time by each Grantee during any calendar year shall not exceed one hundred thousand United States dollars ($100,000) with respect to such Grantee. To the extent that the aggregate Fair Market Value of Shares with respect to which such Incentive Stock Options and any other such incentive stock options are exercisable for the first time by any Grantee during any calendar year exceeds one hundred thousand United States dollars ($100,000), such options shall be treated as Nonqualified Stock Options. The foregoing shall be applied by taking options into account in the order in which they were granted. If the Code is amended to provide for a different limitation from that set forth in this Section 8.5, such different limitation shall be deemed incorporated herein effective as of the date and with respect to such Awards as required or permitted by such amendment to the Code. If an Option is treated as an Incentive Stock Option in part and as a Nonqualifed Stock Option in part by reason of the limitation set forth in this Section 8.5, the Grantee may designate which portion of such Option the Grantee is exercising. In the absence of such designation, the Grantee shall be deemed to have exercised the Incentive Stock Option portion of the Option first. Separate certificates representing each such portion may be issued upon the exercise of the Option.

8.6. Ten Percent Shareholder. In the case of an Incentive Stock Option granted to a Ten Percent Shareholder, (i) the Exercise Price shall not be less than one hundred and ten percent (110%) of the Fair Market Value of a Share on the date of grant of such Incentive Stock Option, and (ii) the Exercise Period shall not exceed five (5) years from the effective date of grant of such Incentive Stock Option.

8.7. Payment of Exercise Price. Each Award Agreement evidencing an Incentive Stock Option shall state each alternative method by which the Exercise Price thereof may be paid.

8.8. Leave of Absence. Notwithstanding Section 6.8, a Grantee's employment shall not be deemed to have terminated if the Grantee takes any leave as set forth in Section 6.8(i); provided, however, that if any such leave exceeds three (3) months, on the day that is six (6) months following the commencement of such leave any Incentive Stock Option held by the Grantee shall cease to be treated as an Incentive Stock Option and instead shall be treated thereafter as a Nonqualified Stock Option, unless the Grantee's right to return to employment is guaranteed by statute or contract.

8.9. Exercise Following Termination for Disability. Notwithstanding anything else in this Plan to the contrary, Incentive Stock Options that are not exercised within three (3) months following termination of the Grantee's employment with the Company or its Parent or Subsidiary or a corporation or a Parent or Subsidiary of such corporation issuing or assuming an Option in a transaction to which Section 424(a) of the Code applies, or within one year in case of termination of the Grantee's employment with the Company or its Parent or Subsidiary due to a Disability (within the meaning of Section 22(e)(3) of the Code), shall be deemed to be Nonqualified Stock Options.

8.10. Adjustments to Incentive Stock Options. Any Awards Agreement providing for the grant of Incentive Stock Options shall indicate that adjustments made pursuant to this Plan with respect to Incentive Stock Options could constitute a "modification" of such Incentive Stock Options (as that term is defined in Section 424(h) of the Code) or could cause adverse tax consequences for the holder of such Incentive Stock Options and that the holder should consult with his or her tax advisor regarding the consequences of such "modification" on his or her income tax treatment with respect to the Incentive Stock Option.

8.11. Notice to Company of Disqualifying Disposition. Each Grantee who receives an Incentive Stock Option must agree to notify the Company in writing immediately after the Grantee makes a Disqualifying Disposition of any Shares received pursuant to the exercise of Incentive Stock Options. A "Disqualifying Disposition" is any disposition (including any sale) of such Shares before the later of (i) two years after the date the Grantee was granted the Incentive Stock Option, or (ii) one year after the date the Grantee acquired Shares by exercising the Incentive Stock Option. If the Grantee dies before such Shares are sold, these holding period requirements do not apply and no disposition of the Shares will be deemed a Disqualifying Disposition.

9. 102 AWARDS.

Awards granted pursuant to this Section 9 are intended to constitute 102 Awards and shall be granted subject to the following special terms and conditions, the general terms and conditions specified in Section 6 hereof and other provisions of this Plan, except for any provisions of this Plan applying to Awards under different tax laws or regulations. In the event of any inconsistency or contradictions between the provisions of this Section 9 and the other terms of this Plan, this Section 9 shall prevail.

9.1. Tracks. Awards granted pursuant to this Section 9 are intended to be granted pursuant to Section 102 of the Ordinance pursuant to either (i) Section 102(b)(2) thereof, under the capital gain track ("102 Capital Gain Track Awards"), or (ii) Section 102(b)(1) thereof under the ordinary income track ("102 Ordinary Income Track Awards", and together with 102 Capital Gain Track Awards, "102 Trustee Awards"). 102 Trustee Awards shall be granted subject to the special terms and conditions contained in this Section 9, the general terms and conditions specified in Section 6 hereof and other provisions of this Plan, except for any provisions of this Plan applying to Options under different tax laws or regulations.

9.2. Election of Track. Subject to Applicable Law, the Company may grant only one type of 102 Trustee Awards at any given time to all Grantees who are to be granted 102 Trustee Awards pursuant to this Plan, and shall file an election with the ITA regarding the type of 102 Trustee Awards it elects to grant before the date of grant of any 102 Trustee Awards (the "Election"). Such Election shall also apply to any other securities, including bonus shares, received by any Grantee as a result of holding the 102 Trustee Awards. The Company may change the type of 102 Trustee Awards that it elects to grant only after the expiration of at least 12 months from the end of the year in which the first grant was made in accordance with the previous Election, or as otherwise provided by Applicable Law. Any Election shall not prevent the Company from granting Awards, pursuant to Section 102(c) of the Ordinance without a Trustee ("102 Non-Trustee Awards").

9.3. Eligibility for Awards.

9.3.1. Subject to Applicable Law, 102 Awards may only be granted to an "employee" within the meaning of Section 102(a) of the Ordinance (which as of the date of the adoption of this Plan means (i) individuals employed by an Israeli company being the Company or any of its Affiliates, and (ii) individuals who are serving and are engaged personally (and not through an entity) as "office holders" by such an Israeli company), but may not be granted to a Controlling Shareholder ("Eligible 102 Grantees"). Eligible 102 Grantees may receive only 102 Awards, which may either be granted to a Trustee or granted under Section 102 of the Ordinance without a Trustee.

9.4. 102 Award Grant Date.

9.4.1. Each 102 Award will be deemed granted on the date determined by the Committee, subject to Section 9.4.2, provided that (i) the Grantee has signed all documents required by the Company or pursuant to Applicable Law, and (ii) with respect to 102 Trustee Award, the Company has provided all applicable documents to the Trustee in accordance with the guidelines published by the ITA, and if an agreement is not signed and delivered by the Grantee within 90 days from the date determined by the Committee (subject to Section 9.4.2), then such 102 Trustee Award shall be deemed granted on such later date as such agreement is signed and delivered and on which the Company has provided all applicable documents to the Trustee in accordance with the guidelines published by the ITA. In the case of any contradiction, this provision and the date of grant determined pursuant hereto shall supersede and be deemed to amend any date of grant indicated in any corporate resolution or Award Agreement.

9.4.2. Unless otherwise permitted by the Ordinance, any grants of 102 Trustee Awards that are made on or after the date of the adoption of this Plan or an amendment to this Plan, as the case may be, that may become effective only at the expiration of thirty (30) days after the filing of this Plan or any amendment thereof (as the case may be) with the ITA in accordance with the Ordinance shall be conditional upon the expiration of such 30-day period, such condition shall be read and is incorporated by reference into any corporate resolutions approving such grants and into any Award Agreement evidencing such grants (whether or not explicitly referring to such condition), and the date of grant shall be at the expiration of such 30-day period, whether or not the date of grant indicated therein corresponds with this Section. In the case of any contradiction, this provision and the date of grant determined pursuant hereto shall supersede and be deemed to amend any date of grant indicated in any corporate resolution or Award Agreement.

9.5. 102 Trustee Awards.

9.5.1. Each 102 Trustee Award, each Share issued pursuant to the exercise of any 102 Trustee Award, and any rights granted thereunder, including bonus shares, shall be issued to and registered in the name of the Trustee and shall be held in trust for the benefit of the Grantee for the requisite period prescribed by the Ordinance or such longer period as set by the Committee (the "Required Holding Period"). In the event that the requirements under Section 102 of the Ordinance to qualify an Award as a 102 Trustee Award are not met, then the Award may be treated as a 102 Non-Trustee Award or 3(9) Award, all in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance. After expiration of the Required Holding Period, the Trustee may release such 102 Trustee Awards and any such Shares, provided that (i) the Trustee has received an acknowledgment from the ITA that the Grantee has paid any applicable taxes due pursuant to the Ordinance, or (ii) the Trustee and/or the Company and/or its Affiliate withholds all applicable taxes and compulsory payments due pursuant to the Ordinance arising from the 102 Trustee Awards and/or any Shares issued upon exercise or (if applicable) vesting of such 102 Trustee Awards. The Trustee shall not release any 102 Trustee Awards or Shares issued upon exercise or (if applicable) vesting thereof prior to the payment in full of the Grantee's tax and compulsory payments arising from such 102 Trustee Awards and/or Shares or the withholding referred to in (ii) above.

9.5.2. Each 102 Trustee Award shall be subject to the relevant terms of the Ordinance, the Rules and any determinations, rulings or approvals issued by the ITA, which shall be deemed an integral part of the 102 Trustee Awards and shall prevail over any term contained in this Plan or Award Agreement that is not consistent therewith. Any provision of the Ordinance, the Rules and any determinations, rulings or approvals by the ITA not expressly specified in this Plan or Award Agreement that are necessary to receive or maintain any tax benefit pursuant to Section 102 of the Ordinance shall be binding on the Grantee. The Grantee granted a 102 Trustee Awards shall comply with the Ordinance and the terms and conditions of the trust agreement entered into between the Company and the Trustee. The Grantee shall execute any and all documents that the Company and/or its Affiliates and/or the Trustee determine from time to time to be necessary in order to comply with the Ordinance and the Rules.

9.5.3. During the Required Holding Period, the Grantee shall not release from trust or sell, assign, transfer or give as collateral, the Shares issuable upon the exercise or (if applicable) vesting of a 102 Trustee Awards and/or any securities issued or distributed with respect thereto, until the expiration of the Required Holding Period. Notwithstanding the above, if any such sale, release or other action occurs during the Required Holding Period it may result in adverse tax consequences to the Grantee under Section 102 of the Ordinance and the Rules, which shall apply to and shall be borne solely by such Grantee. Subject to the foregoing, the Trustee may, pursuant to a written request from the Grantee, but subject to the terms of this Plan, release and transfer such Shares to a designated third party, provided that both of the following conditions have been fulfilled prior to such release or transfer: (i) payment has been made to the ITA of all taxes and compulsory payments required to be paid upon the release and transfer of the Shares, and confirmation of such payment has been received by the Trustee and the Company, and (ii) the Trustee has received written confirmation from the Company that all requirements for such release and transfer have been fulfilled according to the terms of the Company's corporate documents, any agreement governing the Shares, this Plan, the Award Agreement and any Applicable Law.

9.5.4. If a 102 Trustee Award is exercised or (if applicable) vested, the Shares issued upon such exercise or (if applicable) vesting shall be issued in the name of the Trustee for the benefit of the Grantee.

9.5.5. Upon or after receipt of a 102 Trustee Award, if required, the Grantee may be required to sign an undertaking to release the Trustee from any liability with respect to any action or decision duly taken and executed in good faith by the Trustee in relation to this Plan, or any 102 Trustee Awards or Share granted to such Grantee thereunder.

9.6. 102 Non-Trustee Awards. The foregoing provisions of this Section 9 relating to 102 Trustee Awards shall not apply with respect to 102 Non-Trustee Awards, which shall, however, be subject to the relevant provisions of Section 102 of the Ordinance and the applicable Rules. The Committee may determine that 102 Non-Trustee Awards, the Shares issuable upon the exercise or (if applicable) vesting of a 102 Non-Trustee Awards and/or any securities issued or distributed with respect thereto, shall be allocated or issued to the Trustee, who shall hold such 102 Non-Trustee Awards and all accrued rights thereon (if any), in trust for the benefit of the Grantee and/or the Company, as the case may be, until the full payment of tax arising from the 102 Non-Trustee Awards, the Shares issuable upon the exercise or (if applicable) vesting of a 102 Non-Trustee Awards and/or any securities issued or distributed with respect thereto. The Company may choose, alternatively, to force the Grantee to provide it with a guarantee or other security, to the satisfaction of each of the Trustee and the Company, until the full payment of the applicable taxes.

9.7. Israeli Index Base for 102 Awards. Each 102 Award will be subject to the Israeli index base of the Value of Benefit, as defined in Section 102(a) of the Ordinance, as determined by the Committee in its discretion, pursuant to the Rules, from time to time. The Committee may amend (which may have a retroactive effect) the Israeli index base, pursuant to the Ordinance, without the Grantee's consent.

9.8. Written Grantee Undertaking. To the extent and with respect to any 102 Trustee Award, and as required by Section 102 of the Ordinance and the Rules, by virtue of the receipt of such Award, the Grantee is deemed to have undertaken and confirm in writing the following (and such undertaking is deemed incorporated into any documents signed by the Grantee in connection with the employment or service of the Grantee and/or the grant of such Award). The following written undertaking shall be deemed to apply and relate to all 102 Trustee Awards granted to the Grantee, whether under this Plan or other plans maintained by the Company, and whether prior to or after the date hereof.

9.8.1. The Grantee shall comply with all terms and conditions set forth in Section 102 of the Ordinance with regard to the "Capital Gain Track" or the "Ordinary Income Track", as applicable, and the applicable rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, as amended from time to time;

9.8.2. The Grantee is familiar with, and understands the provisions of, Section 102 of the Ordinance in general, and the tax arrangement under the "Capital Gain Track" or the "Ordinary Income Track" in particular, and its tax consequences; the Grantee agrees that the 102 Trustee Awards and Shares that may be issued upon exercise or (if applicable) vesting of the 102 Trustee Awards (or otherwise in relation to the 102 Trustee Awards), will be held by a trustee appointed pursuant to Section 102 of the Ordinance for at least the duration of the "Holding Period" (as such term is defined in Section 102) under the "Capital Gain Track" or the "Ordinary Income Track", as applicable. The Grantee understands that any release of such 102 Trustee Awards or Shares from trust, or any sale of the Share prior to the termination of the Holding Period, as defined above, will result in taxation at marginal tax rate, in addition to deductions of appropriate social security, health tax contributions or other compulsory payments; and

9.8.3. The Grantee agrees to the trust deed signed between the Company, his employing company and the trustee appointed pursuant to Section 102 of the Ordinance.

10. 3(9) AWARDS.

Awards granted pursuant to this Section 10 are intended to constitute 3(9) Awards and shall be granted subject to the general terms and conditions specified in Section 6 hereof and other provisions of this Plan, except for any provisions of this Plan applying to Awards under different tax laws or regulations. In the event of any inconsistency or contradictions between the provisions of this Section 10 and the other terms of this Plan, this Section 10 shall prevail.

10.1. To the extent required by the Ordinance or the ITA or otherwise deemed by the Committee to be advisable, the 3(9) Awards and/or any shares or other securities issued or distributed with respect thereto granted pursuant to this Plan shall be issued to a Trustee nominated by the Committee in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance. In such event, the Trustee shall hold such Awards and/or any shares or other securities issued or distributed with respect thereto in trust, until exercised or (if applicable) vested by the Grantee and the full payment of tax arising therefrom, pursuant to the Company's instructions from time to time as set forth in a trust agreement, which will have been entered into between the Company and the Trustee. If determined by the Board or the Committee, and subject to such trust agreement, the Trustee shall be responsible for withholding any taxes to which a Grantee may become liable upon issuance of Shares, whether due to the exercise or (if applicable) vesting of Awards.

10.2. Shares pursuant to a 3(9) Award shall not be issued, unless the Grantee delivers to the Company payment in cash or by bank check or such other form acceptable to the Committee of all withholding taxes due, if any, on account of the Grantee acquired Shares under the Award or gives other assurance satisfactory to the Committee of the payment of those withholding taxes.

11. RESTRICTED SHARES.

The Committee may award Restricted Shares to any eligible Grantee, including under Section 102 of the Ordinance. Each Award of Restricted Shares under this Plan shall be evidenced by a written agreement between the Company and the Grantee (the "Restricted Share Agreement"), in such form as the Committee shall from time to time approve. The Restricted Shares shall be subject to all applicable terms of this Plan, which in the case of Restricted Shares granted under Section 102 of the Ordinance shall include Section 9 hereof, and may be subject to any other terms that are not inconsistent with this Plan. The provisions of the various Restricted Shares Agreements entered into under this Plan need not be identical. The Restricted Share Agreement shall comply with and be subject to Section 9 and the following terms and conditions, unless otherwise specifically provided in such Agreement and not inconsistent with this Plan, or Applicable Law:

11.1. Purchase Price. Section 6.4 shall not apply. Each Restricted Share Agreement shall state an amount of Exercise Price to be paid by the Grantee, if any, in consideration for the issuance of the Restricted Shares and the terms of payment thereof, which may include, payment in cash or, subject to the Committee's approval, by issuance of promissory notes or other evidence of indebtedness on such terms and conditions as determined by the Committee.

11.2. Restrictions. Restricted Shares may not be sold, assigned, transferred, pledged, hypothecated or otherwise disposed of, except by will or the laws of descent and distribution (in which case they shall be transferred subject to all restrictions then or thereafter applicable thereto), until such Restricted Shares shall have vested (the period from the date on which the Award is granted until the date of vesting of the Restricted Share thereunder being referred to herein as the "Restricted Period"). The Committee may also impose such additional or alternative restrictions and conditions on the Restricted Shares, as it deems appropriate, including the satisfaction of performance criteria. Such performance criteria may include, but are not limited to, sales, earnings before interest and taxes, return on investment, earnings per share, any combination of the foregoing or rate of growth of any of the foregoing, as determined by the Committee or pursuant to the provisions of any Company policy required under mandatory provisions of Applicable Law. Certificates for shares issued pursuant to Restricted Share Awards, if issued, shall bear an appropriate legend referring to such restrictions, and any attempt to dispose of any such shares in contravention of such restrictions shall be null and void and without effect. Such certificates may, if so determined by the Committee, be held in escrow by an escrow agent appointed by the Committee, or, if a Restricted Share Award is made pursuant to Section 102 of the Ordinance, by the Trustee. In determining the Restricted Period of an Award the Committee may provide that the foregoing restrictions shall lapse with respect to specified percentages of the awarded Restricted Shares on successive anniversaries of the date of such Award. To the extent required by the Ordinance or the ITA, the Restricted Shares issued pursuant to Section 102 of the Ordinance shall be issued to the Trustee in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance and the Restricted Shares shall be held for the benefit of the Grantee for at least the Required Holding Period.

11.3. Forfeiture; Repurchase. Subject to such exceptions as may be determined by the Committee, if the Grantee's continuous employment with or service to the Company or any Affiliate thereof shall terminate for any reason prior to the expiration of the Restricted Period of an Award or prior to the timely payment in full of the Exercise Price of any Restricted Shares, any Shares remaining subject to vesting or with respect to which the purchase price has not been paid in full, shall thereupon be forfeited, transferred to, and redeemed, repurchased or cancelled by, as the case may be, in any manner as set forth in Section 6.6.2(i) through (v), subject to Applicable Laws and the Grantee shall have no further rights with respect to such Restricted Shares.

11.4. Ownership. During the Restricted Period the Grantee shall possess all incidents of ownership of such Restricted Shares, subject to Section 6.10 and Section 11.2, including the right to vote and receive dividends with respect to such Shares. All securities, if any, received by a Grantee with respect to Restricted Shares as a result of any stock split, stock dividend, combination of shares, or other similar transaction shall be subject to the restrictions applicable to the original Award.

12. RESTRICTED SHARE UNITS.

An RSU is an Award covering a number of Shares that is settled, if vested and (if applicable) exercised, by issuance of those Shares. An RSU may be awarded to any eligible Grantee, including under Section 102 of the Ordinance, provided that, to the extent required by Applicable Laws, a specific ruling is obtained from the ITA to grant RSUs as 102 Trustee Awards. The Award Agreement relating to the grant of RSUs under this Plan (the "Restricted Share Unit Agreement"), shall be in such form as the Committee shall from time to time approve. The RSUs shall be subject to all applicable terms of this Plan, which in the case of RSUs granted under Section 102 of the Ordinance shall include Section 9 hereof, and may be subject to any other terms that are not inconsistent with this Plan. The provisions of the various Restricted Share Unit Agreements entered into under this Plan need not be identical. RSUs may be granted in consideration of a reduction in the recipient's other compensation.

12.1. Exercise Price. No payment of Exercise Price shall be required as consideration for RSUs, unless included in the Award Agreement or as required by Applicable Law (including, Section 304 of the Companies Law), and Section 6.4 shall apply, if applicable.

12.2. Shareholders' Rights. The Grantee shall not possess or own any ownership rights in the Shares underlying the RSUs and no rights as a shareholder shall exist prior to the actual issuance of Shares in the name of the Grantee.

12.3. Settlements of Awards. Settlement of vested RSUs shall be made in the form of Shares. Distribution to a Grantee of an amount (or amounts) from settlement of vested RSUs can be deferred to a date after settlement as determined by the Committee. The amount of a deferred distribution may be increased by an interest factor or by dividend equivalents. Until an RSUs is settled, the number of Shares underlying such RSUs shall be subject to adjustment pursuant hereto.

12.4. Section 409A Restrictions. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth herein, any RSUs granted under this Plan that are not exempt from the requirements of Section 409A of the Code shall contain such restrictions or other provisions so that such RSUs will comply with the requirements of Section 409A of the Code, if applicable to the Company. Such restrictions, if any, shall be determined by the Committee and contained in the Restricted Share Unit Agreement evidencing such RSU. For example, such restrictions may include a requirement that any Shares that are to be issued in a year following the year in which the RSU vests must be issued in accordance with a fixed, pre-determined schedule.

13. OTHER SHARE OR SHARE-BASED AWARDS.

13.1. The Committee may grant other Awards under this Plan pursuant to which Shares (which may, but need not, be Restricted Shares pursuant to Section 11 hereof), cash (in settlement of Share-based Awards) or a combination thereof, are or may in the future be acquired or received, or Awards denominated in stock units, including units valued on the basis of measures other than market value.

13.2. The Committee may also grant stock appreciation rights without the grant of an accompanying option, which rights shall permit the Grantees to receive, at the time of any exercise of such rights, cash equal to the amount by which the Fair Market Value of the Shares in respect to which the right was granted is so exercised exceed the exercise price thereof. The exercise price of any such stock appreciation right granted to a Grantee who is subject to U.S. federal income tax shall be determined in compliance with Section 7.2.

13.3. Such other Share-based Awards as set forth above may be granted alone, in addition to, or in tandem with any Award of any type granted under this Plan.

14. EFFECT OF CERTAIN CHANGES.

14.1. General. In the event of a division or subdivision of the outstanding share capital of the Company, any distribution of bonus shares (stock split), consolidation or combination of share capital of the Company (reverse stock split), reclassification with respect to the Shares or any similar recapitalization events (each, a "Recapitalization"), a merger (including, a reverse merger and a reverse triangular merger), consolidation, amalgamation or like transaction of the Company with or into another corporation, a reorganization (which may include a combination or exchange of shares, spin-off or other corporate divestiture or division, or other similar occurrences, the Committee shall have the authority to make, without the need for a consent of any holder of an Award, such adjustments as determined by the Committee to be appropriate, in its discretion, in order to adjust (i) the number and class of shares reserved and available for grants of Awards, (ii) the number and class of shares covered by outstanding Awards, (iii) the Exercise Price per share covered by any Award, (iv) the terms and conditions concerning vesting and exercisability and the term and duration of the outstanding Awards, and (v) any other terms of the Award that in the opinion of the Committee should be adjusted. Any fractional shares resulting from such adjustment shall be treated as determined by the Committee, and in the absence of such determination shall be rounded to the nearest whole share, and the Company shall have no obligation to make any cash or other payment with respect to such fractional shares. No adjustment shall be made by reason of the distribution of subscription rights or rights offering to outstanding shares or other issuance of shares by the Company, unless the Committee determines otherwise. The adjustments determined pursuant to this Section 14.1 (including a determination that no adjustment is to be made) shall be final, binding and conclusive.

14.2. Merger/Sale of Company. In the event of (i) a sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company, or a sale (including an exchange) of all or substantially all of the shares of the Company, to any person, or a purchase by a shareholder of the Company or by an Affiliate of such shareholder, of all the shares of the Company held by all or substantially all other shareholders or by other shareholders who are not Affiliated with such acquiring party; (ii) a merger (including, a reverse merger and a reverse triangular merger), consolidation, amalgamation or like transaction of the Company with or into another corporation; (iii) a scheme of arrangement for the purpose of effecting such sale, merger, consolidation, amalgamation or other transaction; (iv) approval by the shareholders of the Company of a complete liquidation or dissolution of the Company, or (v) such other transaction or set of circumstances that is determined by the Board, in its discretion, to be a transaction subject to the provisions of this Section 14.2 excluding any of the above transactions in clauses (i) through (v) if the Board determines that such transaction should be excluded from the definition hereof and the applicability of this Section 14.2 (such transaction, a "Merger/Sale"), then, without derogating from the general authority and power of the Board or the Committee under this Plan, without the Grantee's consent and action and without any prior notice requirement:

14.2.1. Unless otherwise determined by the Committee in its sole and absolute discretion, any Award then outstanding shall be assumed or be substituted by the Company, or by the successor corporation in such Merger/Sale or by any parent or Affiliate thereof, as determined by the Committee in its discretion (the "Successor Corporation"), under terms as determined by the Committee or the terms of this Plan applied by the Successor Corporation to such assumed or substituted Awards.

For the purposes of this Section 14.2.1, the Award shall be considered assumed or substituted if, following a Merger/Sale, the Award confers on the holder thereof the right to purchase or receive, for each Share underlying an Award immediately prior to the Merger/Sale, either (i) the consideration (whether stock, cash, or other securities or property, or any combination thereof) distributed to or received by holders of Shares in the Merger/Sale for each Share held on the effective date of the Merger/Sale (and if holders were offered a choice or several types of consideration, the type of consideration as determined by the Committee), or (ii) regardless of the consideration received by the holders of Shares in the Merger/Sale, solely shares or any type of Awards (or their equivalent) of the Successor Corporation at a value to be determined by the Committee in its discretion, or a certain type of consideration (whether stock, cash, or other securities or property, or any combination thereof) as determined by the Committee. Any of the above consideration referred to in clauses (i) and (ii) shall be subject to the same vesting and expiration terms of the Awards applying immediately prior to the Merger/Sale, unless determined by the Committee in its discretion that the consideration shall be subject to different vesting and expiration terms, or other terms, and the Committee may determine that it be subject to other or additional terms. The foregoing shall not limit the Committee's authority to determine, in its sole discretion, that in lieu of such assumption or substitution of Awards for Awards of the Successor Corporation, such Award will be substituted for any other type of asset or property, including as set forth in Section 14.2.2 hereunder.

14.2.2. Regardless of whether or not Awards are assumed or substituted, the Committee may (but shall not be obligated to), in its sole discretion:

14.2.2.1. provide for the Grantee to have the right to exercise the Award in respect of Shares covered by the Award which would otherwise be exercisable or vested, under such terms and conditions as the Committee shall determine, and the cancellation of all unexercised Awards (whether vested or unvested) upon or immediately prior to the closing of the Merger/Sale, unless the Committee provides for the Grantee to have the right to exercise the Award, or otherwise for the acceleration of vesting of such Award, as to all or part of the Shares covered by the Award which would not otherwise be exercisable or vested, under such terms and conditions as the Committee shall determine; and/or

14.2.2.2. provide for the cancellation of each outstanding Award at or immediately prior to the closing of such Merger/Sale, and if and to the extent payment shall be made to the Grantee of an amount in cash, shares of the Company, the acquiror or of a corporation or other business entity which is a party to the Merger/Sale or other property, as determined by the Committee to be fair in the circumstances, and subject to such terms and conditions as determined by the Committee. The Committee shall have full authority to select the method for determining the payment (being the Black-Scholes model or any other method). *Inter alia*, and without limitation of the following determination being made in other circumstances, the Committee's determination may provide that payment shall be set to zero if the value of the Shares is determined to be less than the Exercise Price, or in respect of Shares covered by the Award which would not otherwise be exercisable or vested, or that payment may be made only in excess of the Exercise Price.

14.2.3. The Committee may, in its sole discretion, determine that any payments made in respect of Awards shall be made or delayed to the same extent that payment of consideration to the holders of the Shares in connection with the Merger/Sale is made or delayed as a result of escrows, indemnification, earn outs, holdbacks or any other contingencies or conditions; and the terms and conditions applying to the payment made to the Grantees, including participation in escrow, indemnification, releases, earn-outs, holdbacks or any other contingencies.

14.2.4. The Committee may, in its sole discretion, determine to suspend the Grantee's rights to exercise any vested portion of an Award for a period of time prior to the completion of a Merger/Sale transaction.

14.2.5. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, in the event of a Merger/Sale, the Committee may determine, in its sole discretion, that upon completion of such Merger/Sale the terms of any Award shall be otherwise amended, modified or terminated, as the Committee shall deem in good faith to be appropriate and without any liability to the Company or its Affiliates and to their respective officers, directors, employees and representatives and the respective successors and assigns of any of the foregoing in connection with the method of treatment or chosen course of action permitted hereunder.

14.2.6. Neither the authorities and powers of the Committee under this Section 14.2, nor the exercise or implementation thereof, shall (i) be restricted or limited in any way by any adverse consequences (tax or otherwise) that may result to any holder of an Award, and (ii) as, *inter alia*, being a feature of the Award upon its grant, be deemed to constitute a change or an amendment of the rights of such holder under this Plan, nor shall any such adverse consequences (as well as any adverse tax consequences that may result from any tax ruling or other approval or determination of any relevant tax authority) be deemed to constitute a change or an amendment of the rights of such holder under this Plan, and may be effected without consent of any Grantee and without any liability to the Company or its Affiliates and to their respective its officers, directors, employees and representatives and the respective successors and assigns of any of the foregoing. The Committee need not take the same action with respect to all Awards or with respect to all Service Providers. The Committee may take different actions with respect to the vested and unvested portions of an Award. The Committee may determine an amount or type of consideration to be received or distributed in a Merger/Sale which may differ as among the Grantees, and as between the Grantees and any other holders of shares of the Company.

14.2.7. The Committee's determinations pursuant to this Section 14 shall be conclusive and binding on all Grantees.

14.2.8. If determined by the Committee, the Grantees shall be subject to the definitive agreement(s) in connection with the Merger/Sale as applying to holders of Shares including, such terms, conditions, representations, undertakings, liabilities, limitations, releases, indemnities, participating in transaction expenses, shareholders/sellers representative expense fund and escrow arrangement, in each case as determined by the Committee. Each Grantee shall execute such separate agreement(s) or instruments as may be requested by the Company, the Successor Corporation or the acquiror in connection with such in such Merger/Sale and in the form required by them. The execution of such separate agreement(s) may be a condition to the receipt of assumed or substituted Awards, payment in lieu of the Award or the exercise of any Award.

14.3. Reservation of Rights. Except as expressly provided in this Section 14 (if any), the Grantee of an Award hereunder shall have no rights by reason of any Recapitalization of shares of any class, any increase or decrease in the number of shares of any class, or any dissolution, liquidation, reorganization (which may include a combination or exchange of shares, spin-off or other corporate divestiture or division, or other similar occurrences), Merger/Sale. Any issue by the Company of shares of any class, or securities convertible into shares of stock of any class, shall not affect, and no adjustment by reason thereof shall be made with respect to, the number, type or price of shares subject to an Award. The grant of an Award pursuant to this Plan shall not affect in any way the right or power of the Company to make adjustments, reclassifications, reorganizations or changes of its capital or business structures or to merge or to consolidate or to dissolve, liquidate or sell, or transfer all or part of its business or assets or engage in any similar transactions.

15. NON-TRANSFERABILITY OF AWARDS; SURVIVING BENEFICIARY.

15.1. All Awards granted under this Plan by their terms shall not be transferable other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution, unless otherwise determined by the Committee or under this Plan, provided that with respect to Shares issued upon exercise or (if applicable) the vesting of Awards the restrictions on transfer shall be the restrictions referred to in Section 16 (Conditions upon Issuance of Shares) hereof. Subject to the above provisions, the terms of such Award, this Plan and any applicable Award Agreement shall be binding upon the beneficiaries, executors, administrators, heirs and successors of such Grantee. Awards may be exercised or otherwise realized, during the lifetime of the Grantee, only by the Grantee or by his guardian or legal representative, to the extent provided for herein. Any transfer of an Award not permitted hereunder (including transfers pursuant to any decree of divorce, dissolution or separate maintenance, any property settlement, any separation agreement or any other agreement with a spouse) and any grant of any interest in any Award to, or creation in any way of any direct or indirect interest in any Award by, any party other than the Grantee shall be null and void and shall not confer upon any party or person, other than the Grantee, any rights. A Grantee may file with the Committee a written designation of a beneficiary, who shall be permitted to exercise such Grantee's Award or to whom any benefit under this Plan is to be paid, in each case, in the event of the Grantee's death before he or she fully exercises his or her Award or receives any or all of such benefit, on such form as may be prescribed by the Committee and may, from time to time, amend or revoke such designation. If no designated beneficiary survives the Grantee, the executor or administrator of the Grantee's estate shall be deemed to be the Grantee's beneficiary. Notwithstanding the foregoing, upon the request of the Grantee and subject to Applicable Law the Committee, at its sole discretion, may permit the Grantee to transfer the Award to a trust whose beneficiaries are the Grantee and/or the Grantee's immediate family members (all or several of them).

15.2. Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Plan to the contrary, no Incentive Stock Option may be sold, transferred, pledged, assigned or otherwise alienated or hypothecated, other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution or in accordance with a beneficiary designation pursuant to Section 15.1. Further, all Incentive Stock Options granted to a Grantee shall be exercisable during his or her lifetime only by such Grantee.

15.3. As long as the Shares are held by the Trustee in favor of the Grantee, all rights possessed by the Grantee over the Shares are personal, and may not be transferred, assigned, pledged or mortgaged, other than by will or laws of descent and distribution.

15.4. If and to the extent a Grantee is entitled to transfer an Award and/or Shares underlying an Award in accordance with the terms of the Plan and any other applicable agreements, such transfer shall be subject (in addition, to any other conditions or terms applying thereto) to receipt by the Company from such proposed transferee of a written instrument, on a form reasonably acceptable to the Company, pursuant to which such proposed transferee agrees to be bound by all provisions of the Plan and any other applicable agreements, including without limitation, any restrictions on transfer of the Award and/or Shares set forth herein (however, failure to so deliver such instrument to the Company as set forth above shall not derogate from all such provisions applying on any transferee).

15.5. The provisions of this Section 15 shall apply to the Grantee and to any purchaser, assignee or transferee of any Shares.

16. CONDITIONS UPON ISSUANCE OF SHARES; GOVERNING PROVISIONS.

16.1. Legal Compliance. The grant of Awards and the issuance of Shares upon exercise or settlement of Awards shall be subject to compliance with all Applicable Laws as determined by the Company, including, applicable requirements of federal, state and foreign law with respect to such securities. The Company shall have no obligations to issue Shares pursuant to the exercise or settlement of an Award and Awards may not be exercised or settled, if the issuance of Shares upon exercise or settlement would constitute a violation of any Applicable Laws as determined by the Company, including, applicable federal, state or foreign securities laws or other law or regulations or the requirements of any stock exchange or market system upon which the Shares may then be listed. In addition, no Award may be exercised unless (i) a registration statement under the Securities Act shall at the time of exercise or settlement of the Award be in effect with respect to the shares issuable upon exercise of the Award, or (ii) in the opinion of legal counsel to the Company, the shares issuable upon exercise of the Award may be issued in accordance with the terms of an applicable exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. The inability of the Company to obtain authority from any regulatory body having jurisdiction, if any, deemed by the Company to be necessary to the lawful issuance and sale of any Shares hereunder, and the inability to issue Shares hereunder due to non-compliance with any Company policies with respect to the sale of Shares, shall relieve the Company of any liability in respect of the failure to issue or sell such Shares as to which such requisite authority or compliance shall not have been obtained or achieved. As a condition to the exercise of an Award, the Company may require the person exercising such Award to satisfy any qualifications that may be necessary or appropriate, to evidence compliance with any Applicable Law or regulation and to make any representation or warranty with respect thereto as may be requested by the Company, including to represent and warrant at the time of any such exercise that the Shares are being purchased only for investment and without any present intention to sell or distribute such Shares, all in form and content specified by the Company.

16.2. Provisions Governing Shares. Shares issued pursuant to an Award shall be subject to the Articles of Association of the Company, any limitation, restriction or obligation included in any shareholders agreement applicable to all or substantially all of the holders of shares (regardless of whether or not the Grantee is a formal party to such shareholders agreement), any other governing documents of the Company, all policies, manuals and internal regulations adopted by the Company from time to time, in each case, as may be amended from time to time, including any provisions included therein concerning restrictions or limitations on disposition of Shares (such as, but not limited to, right of first refusal and lock up/market stand-off) or grant of any rights with respect thereto, forced sale and bring along provisions, any provisions concerning restrictions on the use of inside information and other provisions deemed by the Company to be appropriate in order to ensure compliance with Applicable Laws. Each Grantee shall execute such separate agreement(s) as may be requested by the Company relating to matters set forth in this Section 16.2. The execution of such separate agreement(s) may be a condition by the Company to the exercise of any Award.

16.3. Forced Sale. In the event the that Board approves a Merger/Sale effected by way of a forced or compulsory sale (whether pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association or pursuant to Section 341 of the Companies Law), then, without derogating from such provisions and in addition thereto, the Grantee shall be obligated, and shall be deemed to have agreed to the offer to effect the Merger/Sale on the terms approved by the Board (and the Shares held by or for the benefit of the Grantee shall be included in the shares of the Company approving the terms of such Merger/Sale for the purpose of satisfying the required majority), and shall sell all of the Shares held by or for the benefit of the Grantee on the terms and conditions applying to the holders of Shares, in accordance with the instructions then issued by the Board, whose determination shall be final. No Grantee shall contest, bring any claims or demands, or exercise any appraisal rights related to any of the foregoing. The proxy pursuant to Section 6.10 includes an authorization of the holder of such proxy to sign, by and on behalf of any Grantee, such documents and agreements as are required to affect the sale of Shares in connection with such Merger/Sale.

17. MARKET STAND-OFF

17.1. In connection with any underwritten public offering of equity securities of the Company pursuant to an effective registration statement filed under the Securities Act or equivalent law in another jurisdiction, the Grantee shall not directly or indirectly, without the prior written consent of the Company or its underwriters, (i) lend, offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, or otherwise transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, any Shares or other Awards, any securities of the Company (whether or not such Shares were acquired under this Plan), or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable (directly or indirectly) for Shares or securities of the Company and any other shares or securities issued or distributed in respect thereto or in substitution thereof (collectively, "Securities"), or (ii) enter into any swap or other arrangement that transfers to another, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of the Securities, whether any such transaction described in clauses (i) or (ii) is to be settled by delivery of Securities, in cash or otherwise. The foregoing provisions of this Section 17.1 shall not apply to the sale of any shares to an underwriter pursuant to an underwriting agreement. Such restrictions (the "Market Stand-Off") shall be in effect for such period of time (the "Market Stand-Off Period"): (A) following the first public filing of the registration statement relating to the underwritten public offering until the extirpation of 180 days following the effective date of such registration statement relating to the Company's initial public offering or 90 days following the effective date of such registration statement relating to any other public offering, in each case, provided, however, that if (1) during the last 17 days of the initial Market Stand-Off Period, the Company releases earnings results or announces material news or a material event or (2) prior to the expiration of the initial Market Stand-Off Period, the Company announces that it will release earnings results during the 15-day period following the last day of the initial Market Stand-Off Period, then in each case the Market Stand-Off Period will be automatically extended until the expiration of the 18-day period beginning on the date of release of the earnings results or the announcement of the material news or material event; or (B) such other period as shall be requested by the Company or the underwriters. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, if the underwriter(s) and the Company agree on a termination date of the Market Stand-Off Period in the event of failure to consummate a certain public offering, then such termination shall apply also to the Market Stand-Off Period hereunder with respect to that particular public offering.

17.2. In the event of a subdivision of the outstanding share capital of the Company, the distribution of any securities (whether or not of the Company), whether as bonus shares or otherwise, and whether as dividend or otherwise, a recapitalization, a reorganization (which may include a combination or exchange of shares or a similar transaction affecting the Company's outstanding securities without receipt of consideration), a consolidation, a spin-off or other corporate divestiture or division, a reclassification or other similar occurrence, any new, substituted or additional securities which are by reason of such transaction distributed with respect to any Shares subject to the Market Stand-Off, or into which such Shares thereby become convertible, shall immediately be subject to the Market Stand-Off.

17.3. In order to enforce the Market Stand-Off, the Company may impose stop-transfer instructions with respect to the Shares acquired under this-Plan until the end of the applicable Market Stand-Off period.

17.4. The underwriters in connection with a registration statement so filed are intended third party beneficiaries of this Section 17 and shall have the right, power and authority to enforce the provisions hereof as though they were a party hereto. Each Grantee shall execute such separate agreement(s) as may be requested by the Company or the underwriters in connection with such registration statement and in the form required by them, relating to Market Stand-Off (which need not be identical to the provisions of this Section 17, and may include such additional provisions and restrictions as the underwriters deem advisable) or that are necessary to give further effect thereto. The execution of such separate agreement(s) may be a condition by the Company to the exercise of any Award.

17.5. Without derogating from the above provisions of this Section 17 or elsewhere in this Plan, the provisions of this Section 17 shall apply to the Grantee and the Grantee's heirs, legal representatives, successors, assigns, and to any purchaser, assignee or transferee of any Awards or Shares.

18. AGREEMENT REGARDING TAXES; DISCLAIMER.

18.1. If the Committee shall so require, as a condition of exercise of an Award, the release of Shares by the Trustee or the expiration of the Restricted Period, a Grantee shall agree that, no later than the date of such occurrence, the Grantee will pay to the Company (or the Trustee, as applicable) or make arrangements satisfactory to the Committee and the Trustee (if applicable) regarding payment of any applicable taxes and compulsory payments of any kind required by Applicable Law to be withheld or paid.

18.2. TAX LIABILITY. ALL TAX CONSEQUENCES UNDER ANY APPLICABLE LAW WHICH MAY ARISE FROM THE GRANT OF ANY AWARDS OR THE EXERCISE THEREOF, THE SALE OR DISPOSITION OF ANY SHARES GRANTED HEREUNDER OR ISSUED UPON EXERCISE OR (IF APPLICABLE) THE VESTING OF ANY AWARD, THE ASSUMPTION, SUBSTITUTION, CANCELLATION OR PAYMENT IN LIEU OF AWARDS OR FROM ANY OTHER ACTION IN CONNECTION WITH THE FOREGOING (INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY TAXES AND COMPULSORY PAYMENTS, SUCH AS SOCIAL SECURITY OR HEALTH TAX PAYABLE BY THE GRANTEE OR THE COMPANY IN CONNECTION THEREWITH) SHALL BE BORNE AND PAID SOLELY BY THE GRANTEE, AND THE GRANTEE SHALL INDEMNIFY THE COMPANY, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES AND THE TRUSTEE, AND SHALL HOLD THEM HARMLESS AGAINST AND FROM ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SUCH TAX OR PAYMENT OR ANY PENALTY, INTEREST OR INDEXATION THEREON. EACH GRANTEE AGREES TO, AND UNDERTAKES TO COMPLY WITH, ANY RULING, SETTLEMENT, CLOSING AGREEMENT OR OTHER SIMILAR AGREEMENT OR ARRANGEMENT WITH ANY TAX AUTHORITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE FOREGOING WHICH IS APPROVED BY THE COMPANY.

18.3. NO TAX ADVICE. THE GRANTEE IS ADVISED TO CONSULT WITH A TAX ADVISOR WITH RESPECT TO THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF RECEIVING, EXERCISING OR DISPOSING OF AWARDS HEREUNDER. THE COMPANY DOES NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY TO ADVISE THE GRANTEE ON SUCH MATTERS, WHICH SHALL REMAIN SOLELY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GRANTEE.

18.4. TAX TREATMENT. THE COMPANY DOES NOT UNDERTAKE OR ASSUME ANY LIABILITY OR RESPONSIBILITY TO THE EFFECT THAT ANY AWARD SHALL QUALIFY WITH ANY PARTICULAR TAX REGIME OR RULES APPLYING TO PARTICULAR TAX TREATMENT, OR BENEFIT FROM ANY PARTICULAR TAX TREATMENT OR TAX ADVANTAGE OF ANY TYPE AND THE COMPANY SHALL BEAR NO LIABILITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MANNER IN WHICH ANY AWARD IS EVENTUALLY TREATED FOR TAX PURPOSES, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE AWARD WAS GRANTED OR WAS INTENDED TO QUALIFY UNDER ANY PARTICULAR TAX REGIME OR TREATMENT. THIS PROVISION SHALL SUPERSEDE ANY TYPE OF AWARDS OR TAX QUALIFICATION INDICATED IN ANY CORPORATE RESOLUTION OR AWARD AGREEMENT, WHICH SHALL AT ALL TIMES BE SUBJECT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF APPLICABLE LAW. THE COMPANY DOES NOT UNDERTAKE AND SHALL NOT BE REQUIRED TO TAKE ANY ACTION IN ORDER TO QUALIFY THE AWARD WITH THE REQUIREMENT OF ANY PARTICULAR TAX TREATMENT AND NO INDICATION IN ANY DOCUMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT ANY AWARD IS INTENDED TO QUALIFY FOR ANY TAX TREATMENT SHALL IMPLY SUCH AN UNDERTAKING. NO ASSURANCE IS MADE BY THE COMPANY OR ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES THAT ANY PARTICULAR TAX TREATMENT ON THE DATE OF GRANT WILL CONTINUE TO EXIST OR THAT THE AWARD WOULD QUALIFY AT THE TIME OF EXERCISE OR DISPOSITION THEREOF WITH ANY PARTICULAR TAX TREATMENT. THE COMPANY AND ITS AFFILIATES SHALL NOT HAVE ANY LIABILITY OR OBLIGATION OF ANY NATURE IN THE EVENT THAT AN AWARD DOES NOT QUALIFY FOR ANY PARTICULAR TAX TREATMENT, REGARDLESS WHETHER THE COMPANY COULD HAVE OR SHOULD HAVE TAKEN ANY ACTION TO CAUSE SUCH QUALIFICATION TO BE MET AND SUCH QUALIFICATION REMAINS AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES AT THE RISK OF THE GRANTEE. THE COMPANY DOES NOT UNDERTAKE OR ASSUME ANY LIABILITY TO CONTEST A DETERMINATION OR INTERPRETATION (WHETHER WRITTEN OR UNWRITTEN) OF ANY TAX AUTHORITIES, INCLUDING IN RESPECT OF THE QUALIFICATION UNDER ANY PARTICULAR TAX REGIME OR RULES APPLYING TO PARTICULAR TAX TREATMENT. IF THE AWARDS DO NOT QUALIFY UNDER ANY PARTICULAR TAX TREATMENT IT COULD RESULT IN ADVERSE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THE GRANTEE.

18.5. The Company or any Subsidiary or Affiliate may take such action as it may deem necessary or appropriate, in its discretion, for the purpose of or in connection with withholding of any taxes and compulsory payments which the Trustee, the Company or any Subsidiary or Affiliate is required by any Applicable Law to withhold in connection with any Awards (collectively, "Withholding Obligations"). Such actions may include (i) requiring a Grantees to remit to the Company in cash an amount sufficient to satisfy such Withholding Obligations and any other taxes and compulsory payments, payable by the Company in connection with the Award or the exercise or (if applicable) the vesting thereof; (ii) subject to Applicable Law, allowing the Grantees to provide Shares to the Company, in an amount that at such time, reflects a value that the Committee determines to be sufficient to satisfy such Withholding Obligations; (iii) withholding Shares otherwise issuable upon the exercise of an Award at a value which is determined by the Committee to be sufficient to satisfy such Withholding Obligations; or (iv) any combination of the foregoing. The Company shall not be obligated to allow the exercise of any Award by or on behalf of a Grantee until all tax consequences arising from the exercise of such Award are resolved in a manner acceptable to the Company.

18.6. Each Grantee shall notify the Company in writing promptly and in any event within ten (10) days after the date on which such Grantee first obtains knowledge of any tax bureau inquiry, audit, assertion, determination, investigation, or question relating in any manner to the Awards granted or received hereunder or Shares issued thereunder and shall continuously inform the Company of any developments, proceedings, discussions and negotiations relating to such matter, and shall allow the Company and its representatives to participate in any proceedings and discussions concerning such matters. Upon request, a Grantee shall provide to the Company any information or document relating to any matter described in the preceding sentence, which the Company, in its discretion, requires.

18.7. With respect to 102 Non-Trustee Options, if the Grantee ceases to be employed by the Company or any Affiliate, the Grantee shall extend to the Company and/or its Affiliate with whom the Grantee is employed a security or guarantee for the payment of taxes due at the time of sale of Shares, all in accordance with the provisions of Section 102 of the Ordinance and the Rules.

18.8. For the purpose hereof "tax(es)" means (a) all federal, state, local or foreign taxes, charges, fees, imposts, levies or other assessments, including all income, capital gains, transfer, withholding, payroll, employment, social security, national security, health tax, wealth surtax, stamp, registration and estimated taxes, customs duties, fees, assessments and charges of any similar kind whatsoever (including under Section 280G of the Code), (b) all interest, indexation differentials, penalties, fines, additions to tax or additional amounts imposed by any taxing authority in connection with any item described in clause (a), (c) any transferee or successor liability in respect of any items described in clauses (a) or (b) payable by reason of contract, assumption, transferee liability, successor liability, operation of Applicable Law, or as a result of any express or implied obligation to assume Taxes or to indemnify any other person, and (d) any liability for the payment of any amounts of the type described in clause (a) or (b) payable as a result of being a member of an affiliated, consolidated, combined, unitary or aggregate group for any taxable period, including under U.S. Treasury Regulations Section 1.1502-6(a) (or any predecessor or successor thereof of any analogous or similar provision under Law) or otherwise.

18.9. If a Grantee makes an election under Section 83(b) of the Code to be taxed with respect to an Award as of the date of transfer of Shares rather than as of the date or dates upon which the Grantee would otherwise be taxable under Section 83(a) of the Code, such Grantee shall deliver a copy of such election to the Company upon or prior to the filing such election with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. Neither the Company nor any Affiliate shall have any liability or responsibility relating to or arising out of the filing or not filing of any such election or any defects in its construction.

19. RIGHTS AS A SHAREHOLDER; VOTING AND DIVIDENDS.

19.1. Subject to Section 11.4, a Grantee shall have no rights as a shareholder of the Company with respect to any Shares covered by an Award until the Grantee shall have exercised the Award, paid the Exercise Price therefor and becomes the record holder of the subject Shares. In the case of 102 Awards or 3(9) Awards (if such Awards are being held by a Trustee), the Trustee shall have no rights as a shareholder of the Company with respect to the Shares covered by such Award until the Trustee becomes the record holder for such Shares for the Grantee's benefit, and the Grantee shall not be deemed to be a shareholder and shall have no rights as a shareholder of the Company with respect to the Shares covered by the Award until the date of the release of such Shares from the Trustee to the Grantee and the transfer of record ownership of such Shares to the Grantee (provided however that the Grantee shall be entitled to receive from the Trustee any cash dividend or distribution made on account of the Shares held by the Trustee for such Grantee's benefit, subject to any tax withholding and compulsory payment). No adjustment shall be made for dividends (ordinary or extraordinary, whether in cash, securities or other property) or distribution of other rights for which the record date is prior to the date on which the Grantee or Trustee (as applicable) becomes the record holder of the Shares covered by an Award, except as provided in Section 14 hereof.

19.2. With respect to all Awards issued in the form of Shares hereunder or upon the exercise or (if applicable) the vesting of Awards hereunder, any and all voting rights attached to such Shares shall be subject to Section 6.9, and the Grantee shall be entitled to receive dividends distributed with respect to such Shares, subject to the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, as amended from time to time, and subject to any Applicable Law.

19.3. The Company may, but shall not be obligated to, register or qualify the sale of Shares under any applicable securities law or any other Applicable Law.

20. NO REPRESENTATION BY COMPANY.

By granting the Awards, the Company is not, and shall not be deemed as, making any representation or warranties to the Grantee regarding the Company, its business affairs, its prospects or the future value of its Shares. The Company shall not be required to provide to any Grantee any information, documents or material in connection with the Grantee's considering an exercise of an Award. To the extent that any information, documents or materials are provided, the Company shall have no liability with respect thereto. Any decision by a Grantee to exercise an Award shall solely be at the risk of the Grantee.

21. NO RETENTION RIGHTS.

Nothing in this Plan, any Award Agreement or in any Award granted or agreement entered into pursuant hereto shall confer upon any Grantee the right to continue in the employ of, or be in the service of the Company or any Subsidiary or Affiliate thereof as a Service Provider or to be entitled to any remuneration or benefits not set forth in this Plan or such agreement, or to interfere with or limit in any way the right of the Company or any such Subsidiary or Affiliate to terminate such Grantee's employment or service (including, any right of the Company or any of its Affiliates to immediately cease the Grantee's employment or service or to shorten all or part of the notice period, regardless of whether notice of termination was given by the Company or its Affiliates or by the Grantee). Awards granted under this Plan shall not be affected by any change in duties or position of a Grantee, subject to Sections 6.6 through 6.8. No Grantee shall be entitled to claim and the Grantee hereby waives any claim against the Company or any Subsidiary or Affiliate that he or she was prevented from continuing to vest Awards as of the date of termination of his or her employment with, or services to, the Company or any Subsidiary or Affiliate. No Grantee shall be entitled to any compensation in respect of the Awards which would have vested had such Grantee's employment or engagement with the Company (or any Subsidiary or Affiliate) not been terminated.

22. PERIOD DURING WHICH AWARDS MAY BE GRANTED.

Awards may be granted pursuant to this Plan from time to time within a period of ten (10) years from the Effective Date, which period may be extended from time to time by the Board. From and after such date (as extended) no grants of Awards may be made and this Plan shall continue to be in full force and effect with respect to Awards or Shares issued thereunder that remain outstanding.

23. AMENDMENT OF THIS PLAN AND AWARDS.

23.1. The Board at any time and from time to time may suspend, terminate, modify or amend this Plan, whether retroactively or prospectively. Any amendment effected in accordance with this Section shall be binding upon all Grantees and all Awards, whether granted prior to or after the date of such amendment, and without the need to obtain the consent of any Grantee. No termination or amendment of this Plan shall affect any then outstanding Award unless expressly provided by the Board.

23.2. Subject to changes in Applicable Law that would permit otherwise, without the approval of the Company's shareholders, there shall be (i) no increase in the maximum aggregate number of Shares that may be issued under this Plan as Incentive Stock Options (except by operation of the provisions of Section 14.1), (ii) no change in the class of persons eligible to receive Incentive Stock Options, and (iii) no other amendment of this Plan that would require approval of the Company's shareholders under any Applicable Law. Unless not permitted by Applicable Law, if the grant of an Award is subject to approval by shareholders, the date of grant of the Award shall be determined as if the Award had not been subject to such approval. Failure to obtain approval by the shareholders shall not in any way derogate from the valid and binding effect of any grant of an Award, which is not an Incentive Stock Option. Upon approval of an amendment to this Plan by the shareholders of the Company as set forth above, all Incentive Stock Options granted under this Plan on or after such amendment shall be fully effective as if the shareholders of the Company had approved the amendment on the same date.

23.3. The Board or the Committee at any time and from time to time may modify or amend any Award theretofore granted, including any Award Agreement, whether retroactively or prospectively.

24. APPROVAL.

24.1. This Plan shall take effect upon its adoption by the Board (the "Effective Date").

24.2. Solely with respect to grants of Incentive Stock Options, this Plan shall also be subject to shareholders' approval, within one year of the Effective Date, by a majority of the votes cast on the proposal at a meeting or a written consent of shareholders (however, if the grant of an Award is subject to approval by shareholders, the date of grant of the Award shall be determined as if the Award had not been subject to such approval). Failure to obtain such approval by the shareholders within such period shall not in any way derogate from the valid and binding effect of any grant of an Award, except that any Options previously granted under this Plan may not qualify as Incentive Stock Options but, rather, shall constitute Nonqualified Stock Options. Upon approval of this Plan by the shareholders of the Company as set forth above, all Incentive Stock Options granted under this Plan on or after the Effective Date shall be fully effective as if the shareholders of the Company had approved this Plan on the Effective Date.

24.3. 102 Awards are conditional upon the filing with or approval by the ITA, if required, as set forth in Section 9.4. Failure to so file or obtain such approval shall not in any way derogate from the valid and binding effect of any grant of an Award, which is not an 102 Award.

25. RULES PARTICULAR TO SPECIFIC COUNTRIES; SECTION 409A.

25.1. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the terms and conditions of this Plan may be supplemented or amended with respect to a particular country or tax regime by means of an appendix to this Plan, and to the extent that the terms and conditions set forth in any appendix conflict with any provisions of this Plan, the provisions of such appendix shall govern. Terms and conditions set forth in such appendix shall apply only to Awards granted to Grantees under the jurisdiction of the specific country or such other tax regime that is the subject of such appendix and shall not apply to Awards issued to a Grantee not under the jurisdiction of such country or such other tax regime. The adoption of any such appendix shall be subject to the approval of the Board or the Committee, and if determined by the Committee to be required in connection with the application of certain tax treatment, pursuant to applicable stock exchange rules or regulations or otherwise, then also the approval of the shareholders of the Company at the required majority.

25.2. This Section 25.2 shall only apply to Awards granted to Grantees who are subject to United States Federal income tax.

25.2.1. It is the intention of the Company that no Award shall be deferred compensation subject to Code Section 409A unless and to the extent that the Committee specifically determines otherwise as provided in Section 25.2.2, and the Plan and the terms and conditions of all Awards shall be interpreted and administered accordingly.

25.2.2. The terms and conditions governing any Awards that the Committee determines will be subject to Section 409A of the Code, including any rules for payment or elective or mandatory deferral of the payment or delivery of Shares or cash pursuant thereto, and any rules regarding treatment of such Awards in the event of a Change in Control, shall be set forth in the applicable Award Agreement and shall be intended to comply in all respects with Section 409A of the Code, and the Plan and the terms and conditions of such Awards shall be interpreted and administered accordingly.

25.2.3. The Company shall have complete discretion to interpret and construe the Plan and any Award Agreement in any manner that establishes an exemption from (or compliance with) the requirements of Code Section 409A. If for any reason, such as imprecision in drafting, any provision of the Plan and/or any Award Agreement does not accurately reflect its intended establishment of an exemption from (or compliance with) Code Section 409A, as demonstrated by consistent interpretations or other evidence of intent, such provision shall be considered ambiguous as to its exemption from (or compliance with) Code Section 409A and shall be interpreted by the Company in a manner consistent with such intent, as determined in the discretion of the Company. If, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section 25.2.3, any provision of the Plan or any such agreement would cause a Grantee to incur any additional tax or interest under Code Section 409A, the Company shall reform such provision in a manner intended to avoid the incurrence by such Grantee of any such additional tax or interest; provided that the Company shall maintain, to the extent reasonably practicable, the original intent and economic benefit to the Grantee of the applicable provision without violating the provisions of Code Section 409A.

25.2.4. Notwithstanding any other provision in the Plan, any Award Agreement, or any other written document establishing the terms and conditions of an Award, if any Grantee is a "specified employee," within the meaning of Section 409A of the Code, as of the date of his or her "separation from service" (as defined under Section 409A of the Code), then, to the extent required by Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-3(i)(2) (or any successor provision), any payment made to such Grantee on account of his or her separation from service shall not be made before a date that is six months after the date of his or her separation from service. The Committee may elect any of the methods of applying this rule that are permitted under Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-3(i)(2)(ii) (or any successor provision).

25.2.5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section 25.2 to the contrary, although the Company intends to administer the Plan so that Awards will be exempt from, or will comply with, the requirements of Code Section 409A, the Company does not warrant that any Award under the Plan will qualify for favorable tax treatment under Code Section 409A or any other provision of federal, state, local, or non-United States law. The Company shall not be liable to any Grantee for any tax, interest, or penalties the Grantee might owe as a result of the grant, holding, vesting, exercise, or payment of any Award under the Plan.

26. GOVERNING LAW; JURISDICTION.

This Plan and all determinations made and actions taken pursuant hereto shall be governed by the laws of the State of Israel, except with respect to matters that are subject to tax laws, regulations and rules of any specific jurisdiction, which shall be governed by the respective laws, regulations and rules of such jurisdiction. Certain definitions, which refer to laws other than the laws of such jurisdiction, shall be construed in accordance with such other laws. The competent courts located in Tel-Aviv-Jaffa, Israel shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any dispute arising out of or in connection with this Plan and any Award granted hereunder. By signing any Award Agreement or any other agreement relating to an Award, each Grantee irrevocably submits to such exclusive jurisdiction.

27. NON-EXCLUSIVITY OF THIS PLAN.

The adoption of this Plan shall not be construed as creating any limitations on the power or authority of the Company to adopt such other or additional incentive or other compensation arrangements of whatever nature as the Company may deem necessary or desirable or preclude or limit the continuation of any other plan, practice or arrangement for the payment of compensation or fringe benefits to employees generally, or to any class or group of employees, which the Company or any Affiliate now has lawfully put into effect, including any retirement, pension, savings and stock purchase plan, insurance, death and disability benefits and executive short-term or long-term incentive plans.

28. MISCELLANEOUS.

28.1. Survival. The Grantee shall be bound by and the Shares issued upon exercise or (if applicable) the vesting of any Awards granted hereunder shall remain subject to this Plan after the exercise or (if applicable) the vesting of Awards, in accordance with the terms of this Plan, whether or not the Grantee is then or at any time thereafter employed or engaged by the Company or any of its Affiliates.

28.2. Additional Terms. Each Award awarded under this Plan may contain such other terms and conditions not inconsistent with this Plan as may be determined by the Committee, in its sole discretion.

28.3. Fractional Shares. No fractional Share shall be issuable upon exercise or vesting of any Award and the number of Shares to be issued shall be rounded down to the nearest whole Share, with in any Share remaining at the last vesting date due to such rounding to be issued upon exercise at such last vesting date.

28.4. Severability. If any provision of this Plan, any Award Agreement or any other agreement entered into in connection with an Award shall be determined to be illegal or unenforceable by any court of law in any jurisdiction, the remaining provisions hereof and thereof shall be severable and enforceable in accordance with their terms, and all provisions shall remain enforceable in any other jurisdiction. In addition, if any particular provision contained in this Plan, any Award Agreement or any other agreement entered into in connection with an Award shall for any reason be held to be excessively broad as to duration, geographic scope, activity or subject, it shall be construed by limiting and reducing such provision as to such characteristic so that the provision is enforceable to fullest extent compatible with Applicable Law as it shall then appear.

28.5. Captions and Titles. The use of captions and titles in this Plan or any Award Agreement or any other agreement entered into in connection with an Award is for the convenience of reference only and shall not affect the meaning or interpretation of any provision of this Plan or such agreement.

* * *

Exhibit 10.12

Gamida Cell Ltd.
5 Nahum Heftsadie Street
Givaat Shaul, Jerusalem 91340 Israel

October [__], 2018

[Clal Biotechnology Industries Ltd. /Elbit Cord Blood Limited Partnership]

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Re: Information Rights

This letter confirms our agreement and undertaking that subject to and following the initial public offering of the ordinary shares of Gamida Cell Ltd. (the "Company") on the Nasdaq Global Market, [Clal Biotechnology Industries Ltd./ Elbit Cord Blood Limited Partnership] (the "Shareholder") shall be entitled to the information rights set forth in this letter agreement (this "Agreement"), subject to the terms set forth herein.

1. Effectiveness of Rights. The Shareholder shall have the rights set forth in Sections 2 and 3 of this Agreement until neither the Shareholder nor any company that controls the Shareholder (with the term "control" having the meaning set forth in the Israeli Securities Law 5728-1968, as amended (the "Israeli Securities Law")) is required to issue immediate and periodic reports pursuant to the Israeli Securities Law and/or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act" and together with the Israeli Securities Law, "Securities Law")) (the "Rights Period").

2. Rights to Certain Financial Information.

2.1. During the Rights Period, the Company shall deliver to the Shareholder:

(i) Annual financial statements of the Company (including a balance sheet, statement of income, statement of shareholders equity, statement of cash flow and related notes to the financial statements, as well as subsequent event letters for the dates designated by the Shareholder) in respect of each fiscal year, signed by the Company, audited by a reputable accounting firm and accompanied by a customary signed opinion of such firm, within seven (7) days from the approval of such financial statements by the Company's board of directors but in any event within sixty (60) days after the end of such fiscal year of the Company. In addition, the Company shall deliver to the Shareholder the draft of the above within fifty-five (55) days after the end of such fiscal year prior to furnishing the signed financial statements;

(ii) Quarterly financial statements of the Company in respect of each of the first three (3) fiscal quarters of each fiscal year of the Company (including a balance sheet, statement of income, statement of shareholders equity and statement of cash flow and related notes to the financial statements, as well as subsequent event letters for the dates designated by the Shareholder), signed by the Company and un-audited but reviewed by a reputable accounting firm and accompanied by a customary signed review report of such firm, within seven (7) days from the approval of such financial statements by the Company's board of directors but in any event within thirty-eight (38) days following the end of such fiscal quarter of the Company. In addition, the Company shall deliver to the Shareholder the draft of the above within thirty (30) days following the end of such fiscal quarter prior to furnishing the signed financial statements; and

(iii) Consent letters from the accountants and appraisals (insofar as the Company's financial statements include a valuation report) for the inclusion thereof in the Shareholder's filings and financial statements, to the extent that the Shareholder determines that such inclusion is required under the Securities Law.

(iv) Any other information and/or documentation reasonably required by the Shareholder to enable it to duly prepare its audited and non-audited consolidated financial statements (both annual and quarterly) and other required reports.

2.2. All financial statements and other information provided pursuant to this Section 2 shall be: (i) prepared (to the extent applicable) in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board or if not prepared so, shall include a reconciliation report to IFRS; and (ii) to the extent required by the Shareholder, audited, in accordance with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) rules and standards. The said financial statements will be prepared by independent accountant, selected by the Company and approved by the Company's board of directors. Such financial statements and other information shall reflect any adjustments or modifications reasonably requested by the Shareholder which are necessary for the Shareholder to comply with accounting standards and reporting requirements applicable to it under the Securities Law.

2.3. During the Rights Period, the Company shall cooperate to the extent reasonably possible, with any Shareholder in order to assist such Shareholder in meeting its obligations under the US SOX and/or Israeli SOX.

3. Rights to Other Information.

3.1. During the Rights Period, in the event that the Shareholder determines that information with respect to the Company is required to be disclosed by the Shareholder either: (i) by an immediate report under the Israeli Securities Law; or (ii) in any periodic report, prospectus, any other document prepared in connection with any offerings of securities by the Shareholder, or any other public report required under the Securities Law (the information under sub sections (i) and (ii) above will be referred to as "Material Information"), then the Company shall provide such Material Information to the Shareholder (including a description of such Material Information) within a reasonable period following a written request of the Shareholder to enable the Shareholder to comply with its reporting obligations in a timely manner and in accordance with the applicable rules (including, but not limited to, the Israeli Securities Law and the regulation promulgated thereunder).

3.2. During the Rights Period, in the event that the Company or the Shareholder becomes aware of any Material Information relating to the Company, then the Company will provide to the Shareholder any such Material Information (including a written description of such Material Information) within a reasonable period following becoming aware of such Material Information or within a reasonable period following receiving a written request from the Shareholder to disclose such Material Information, whichever is earlier, in order for the Shareholder to comply with its disclosure obligations in a timely manner and in accordance with the applicable rules (including, but not limited to, the Israeli Securities Law and the regulation promulgated thereunder).

3.3. During the Rights Period, the Company shall provide the Shareholder with a draft of the annual report on Form 20-F report not later than fifty (50) days after the end of such fiscal year and a final duly approved copy within sixty (60) days after the end of such fiscal year, provided that the first year annual report on Form 20-F shall be provided not later than seventy (70) days after the end of the fiscal year.

3.4. The obligations of the Company under Sections 3.1 and 3.2 above shall be solely to the extent that (x) providing such information may not jeopardize the Company's attorney-client privilege or cause the Company or any subsidiary thereof to be in violation of any applicable law, and (y) the specific information which is required to be delivered to the Shareholder under this Section 3 does not relate to specific events, occurrences or circumstances with respect to which there is a conflict of interest between the Company and the Shareholder. Without derogating from the provisions of Section 3.2 above, the Shareholder shall provide a draft of its proposed disclosure to the Company in advance of such disclosure so that, to the extent reasonably possible, the Company has a reasonable period of time to review and comment on such disclosure and prepare its disclosure relating to such Material Information and publicly disclose such information prior to disclosure by the Shareholder. The Shareholder shall exert reasonable efforts to revise its disclosure on matters relating to the Company based on any comments provided by the Company to such draft proposed disclosure.

3.5. The Shareholder shall use reasonable efforts, in the event that disclosure under the Securities Law is required with respect to information provided by the Company under this Section 3, to limit the disclosure to the minimum scope necessary.

3.6. In the event the Shareholder is notified in writing by the Company that disclosure of any information provided by the Company under this Section 3 would be materially detrimental to the Company (for example, in the event such disclosure would (i) materially interfere with a significant acquisition, corporate reorganization, or other similar transaction involving the Company; or (ii) require premature disclosure of material information that the Company has a bona fide business purpose for preserving as confidential), the Shareholder shall consider whether and exert reasonable efforts (subject to its obligations under the Securities Law) to: (i) postpone disclosure of any such information; or (ii) revise its disclosure on matters relating to the Company based on any comments provided by the Company to such draft proposed disclosure; or (iii) any other steps that may address the Company's concerns.

4. Confidentiality.

4.1. The Shareholder agrees that it will keep confidential and will not disclose, divulge, or use for any purpose other than disclosure by the Shareholder pursuant to its reporting obligations under the Securities Law, any information obtained from the Company pursuant to the terms of this Agreement (including, without limitation, any information of the Company's intention to file a registration statement), unless such information: (a) is known or becomes known to the public in general (other than as a result of a breach of this Agreement by the Shareholder), (b) is or has been made known or disclosed to the Shareholder by a third party without a breach of any obligation of confidentiality such third party may have to the Company; provided, however, that the Shareholder may disclose such confidential information (i) to its officers, attorneys, accountants, consultants and other professionals to the extent necessary to determine the scope (if any) of required disclosure of such confidential information by the Shareholder pursuant to the Securities Law and to prepare any such required disclosure; or (ii) as may otherwise be required by law pursuant to any lawful demand of any competent regulatory authority, provided that, without limitation of Section 3 above, the Shareholder promptly notifies the Company of such disclosure and takes reasonable steps to minimize the extent of any such required disclosure.

4.2. The Shareholder acknowledges that any information received from the Company under this letter may be deemed material nonpublic information that has not been disclosed to the public, and such Shareholder is prohibited from (i) trading in the Company's securities, including but not limited to, puts, calls, warrants, options and convertible securities whether or not issued by the Company (each, a "Derivative Security"), (ii) advising others to trade or to refrain from trading in the Company's securities or in any Derivative Securities, or (iii) disclosing the material information to any other person for the purpose of enabling such person to trade or to refrain from trading in the Company's securities or in any Derivative Securities. This Section 4 shall survive the expiration and/or termination of this Agreement, and shall remain in effect with respect to each item of such information until such information is fully disclosed to the public or until such information, although not disclosed, ceases to be material.

5. Successors and Assigns. The rights and obligations under this Agreement may not be assigned by either party hereto without the consent of the other party.

6. Governing Law; Jurisdiction. This Agreement and any controversy arising out of or based upon this Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the internal laws of the State of Israel, without regard to any conflict of law principles that would result in the application of any law other than the law of the State of Israel. The parties (a) hereby irrevocably and unconditionally submit to the jurisdiction of the competent courts of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Israel for the purpose of any suit, action or other proceeding arising out of or based upon this Agreement, (b) agree not to commence any suit, action or other proceeding arising out of or based upon this Agreement except in the competent courts of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Israel.

7. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed and delivered in two or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, and all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

8. Titles and Subtitles. The titles and subtitles used in this Agreement are used for convenience only and are not to be considered in construing or interpreting this Agreement.

9. Notices. All notices and other communications given or made pursuant to this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed effectively given: (a) upon personal delivery to the party to be notified, (b) when sent by electronic mail if sent during normal business hours of the recipient, and if sent after such normal business hours, then on the next business day, (c) five (5) days after having been sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, or (d) one (1) business day after the business day of deposit with a nationally recognized overnight courier, specifying next business day delivery, with written verification of receipt. All communications shall be sent to the respective parties at their address as kept on record with the Company, or to such email address or address of a party as subsequently modified by such party's written notice given in accordance with this paragraph 9.

10. Consent Required to Amend or Waive. This Agreement may be amended or modified and the observance of any term hereof may be waived (either generally or in a particular instance and either retroactively or prospectively) only by a written instrument executed by the Company and the Shareholder.

11. Severability. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision hereof shall in no way affect the validity or enforceability of any other provision hereof.

12. Entire Agreement. This Agreement constitutes the entire understanding and agreement between the parties hereto with respect to the subject matter hereof, and any other written or oral agreement, understanding or arrangement relating to the subject matter hereof existing between the parties are expressly canceled and shall have no further force and effect, including [_____].

[Signature Page Follows]

Sincerely,

GAMIDA CELL LTD.

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

ACKNOWLEDGED AND ACCEPTED:

[CLAL BIOTECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES LTD./ ELBIT CORD BLOOD LIMITED PARTNERSHIP]

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

Exhibit 23.1

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the reference to our firm under the caption "Experts" and to the use of our report dated September 28, 2018 in Amendment No.1 to the Registration Statement on Form F-1 and related Prospectus of Gamida Cell Ltd. dated October 17, 2018.

/s/ KOST FORER GABBAY & KASIERER

Tel-Aviv, Israel
October 17, 2018

KOST FORER GABBAY & KASIERER
A Member of Ernst & Young Global