

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 20-F

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020

Commission File No.: 001-38370

CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Translation of registrant's name into English: Not applicable

**4 Oppenheimer, Weizmann Science Park
Rehovot 7670104, Israel
Tel: +972 73 232 5600**

State of Israel

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(Address of principal executive offices)

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Chief Executive Officer

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(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class to be registered	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which each class is to be registered
American Depositary Shares, each representing one (1) ordinary share, par value NIS 1.50 per share	CLGN	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC
Ordinary shares, par value NIS 1.50 per share*	CLGN*	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC*

* Not for trading, but only in connection with the registration of the American Depositary Shares pursuant to requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None

Number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of December 31, 2020: 6,963,838 ordinary shares.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or an emerging growth company.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer
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.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing.

U.S. GAAP

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board

Other

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company.

Yes No

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INTRODUCTION

We are a regenerative and aesthetic medicine company focused on 3D bioprinting of tissues and organs, and medical aesthetics. Our products and product candidates are based on our recombinant human collagen (rhCollagen) that is produced with our proprietary plant based genetic engineering technology.

Our products and product candidates address indications for the diverse fields of tissue repair, aesthetics and organ manufacturing, and, we believe, are ushering in a new era in regenerative and aesthetic medicine. In February 2021, we entered into a Development, Exclusivity and Option Products Agreement with certain wholly-owned subsidiaries of AbbVie Inc. (collectively, “AbbVie”), pursuant to which we and AbbVie will collaborate in the development and commercialization of dermal and soft tissue filler products for the medical aesthetics market, using our recombinant human collagen (rhCollagen) technology and AbbVie’s technology.

Our flagship rhCollagen BioInk product line is ideal for 3D bioprinting of tissues and organs. We are developing 3D bioprinted breast implants for regeneration of breast tissue and aim to provide a revolutionary alternative to the current practices. The implants in development will be bioprinted and loaded with compositions that are based on rhCollagen, autologous fat cells and extracellular matrix (ECM) components. These implants are intended to promote tissue regeneration and degrade in synchronization with the development of a natural breast tissue. Our collaboration with institutions includes the Advanced Regenerative Manufacturing Institute, or ARMI, and RegenMed Development Organization, or ReMDO.

On January 31, 2018, our American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, each representing fifty of our ordinary shares commenced trading on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbols “CLGN”. Our ADSs were quoted on the OTCQX from March 2015 to May 25, 2017, and, prior to listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market, quoted on the OTCQB from May 26, 2017 to January 30, 2018. We delisted our ordinary shares from the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange or TASE, and the last date of trading of our ordinary shares was on October 29, 2018.

Unless the context requires otherwise, the terms “CollPlant,” “we,” “us,” “our,” “the Company,” and similar designations refer to CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd. and its wholly owned subsidiary CollPlant Ltd. References to “ordinary shares”, “ADSs”, “warrants” and “share capital” refer to the ordinary shares, ADSs, warrants and share capital, respectively, of CollPlant.

References to “U.S. dollars” and “\$” are to currency of the United States of America, and references to “NIS” are to New Israeli Shekels. References to “ordinary shares” are to our ordinary shares, par value NIS 1.50 per share. We report financial information under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America or U.S. GAAP.

From the Company’s inception through December 31, 2018, the Company’s functional and presentation currency was NIS. Management conducted a review of the functional currency of the Company and decided to change its functional and presentation currency to the U.S. dollar from the NIS, effective January 1, 2019. This change was based on an assessment by Company management that the dollar is the primary currency of the economic environment in which the Company operates. Accordingly, the functional and presentation currency of the Company in this annual report on Form 20-F is the U.S. dollar. See note 2C to our financial statements.

We effected a 1-for-50 reverse share split of our ordinary shares effective as of July 15, 2019. Concurrently with the reverse split, we effected a corresponding change in the ratio of ordinary shares to each of our ADSs, such that the ratio of ADSs to ordinary shares changed from one ADS representing 50 ordinary shares to a new ratio of one ADS representing one ordinary share. All share numbers in this annual report on Form 20-F are reflected on a post-reverse stock split basis.

Certain information included or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 20-F may be deemed to be “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and other securities laws. Forward-looking statements are often characterized by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “may,” “will,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “continue,” “believe,” “should,” “intend,” “project” or other similar words, but are not the only way these statements are identified.

These forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, statements relating to our objectives, plans and strategies, statements that contain projections of results of operations or of financial condition, expected capital needs and expenses, statements relating to the research, development, completion and use of our products, and all statements (other than statements of historical facts) that address activities, events or developments that we intend, expect, project, believe or anticipate will or may occur in the future.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks and uncertainties. We have based these forward-looking statements on assumptions and assessments made by our management in light of their experience and their perception of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors they believe to be appropriate.

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Important factors that could cause actual results, developments and business decisions to differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements include, among other things:

- our history of significant losses, and our need to raise additional capital and our inability to obtain additional capital on acceptable terms, or at all;
- our expectations regarding the timing and cost of commencing clinical trials with respect to tissues and organs which are based on our rhCollagen based BioInk and products for medical aesthetics;
- the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- our ability to obtain favorable pre-clinical and clinical trial results;
- regulatory action with respect to rhCollagen based BioInk and medical aesthetics products, including but not limited to acceptance of an application for marketing authorization, review and approval of such application, and, if approved, the scope of the approved indication and labeling;
- commercial success and market acceptance of rhCollagen based products, in 3D Bioprinting and medical aesthetics;
- our ability to establish sales and marketing capabilities or enter into agreements with third parties and our reliance on third party distributors and resellers;
- our ability to establish and maintain strategic partnerships and other corporate collaborations;
- our reliance on third parties to conduct some or all aspects of our product manufacturing;
- the scope of protection we are able to establish and maintain for intellectual property rights and our ability to operate our business without infringing the intellectual property rights of others;
- the overall global economic environment;
- the impact of competition and new technologies;
- general market, political, and economic conditions in the countries in which we operate;
- projected capital expenditures and liquidity;
- changes in our strategy;
- litigation and regulatory proceedings; and
- those factors referred to in “Item 3.D. Risk Factors,” “Item 4. Information on the Company,” and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects”, as well as in this annual report on Form 20-F generally.

Readers are urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made throughout this Annual Report on Form 20-F which are designed to advise interested parties of the risks and factors that may affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this annual report on Form 20-F are made as of the date hereof and are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements included in this Annual Report. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

In addition, the section of this Annual Report on Form 20-F entitled “Item 4. Information on the Company” contains information obtained from independent industry sources and other sources that we have not independently verified.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

Market data and certain industry data and forecasts used throughout this Annual Report on Form 20-F were obtained from internal company surveys, market research, consultant surveys commissioned by the Company, publicly available information, reports of governmental agencies and industry publications and surveys. Industry surveys, publications, consultant surveys commissioned by the Company and forecasts generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. However, this information may prove to be inaccurate because of the method by which some of the data for the estimates is obtained or because this information cannot always be verified with complete certainty due to the limits on the availability and reliability of raw data, the voluntary nature of the data gathering process and other limitations and uncertainties. As a result, the market and industry data and forecasts included or incorporated by reference in this annual report, and estimates and beliefs based

on that data, may not be reliable. We have relied on certain data from third-party sources, including internal surveys, industry forecasts and market research, which we believe to be reliable based on our management's knowledge of the industry. However, we have not ascertained the underlying economic assumptions relied upon therein. Forecasts are particularly likely to be inaccurate, especially over long periods of time. In addition, we do not necessarily know what assumptions regarding general economic growth were used in preparing the forecasts we cite. Statements as to our market position are based to the best of our knowledge on the most currently available data. While we are not aware of any misstatements regarding the industry data presented in this annual report, our estimates involve risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in this Annual Report.

Statements made in this Annual Report on Form 20-F concerning the contents of any agreement, contract or other document are summaries of such agreements, contracts or documents and are not a complete description of all of their terms. If we filed any of these agreements, contracts or documents as exhibits to this Report or to any previous filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, you may read the document itself for a complete understanding of its terms.

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

A. Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth our selected consolidated financial data for the periods ended and as of the dates indicated. The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with the financial information, "Item 5. Operational and Financial Review and Prospects" and other information provided elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 20-F and our consolidated financial statements and related notes. The selected consolidated financial data in this section is not intended to replace the consolidated financial statements and is qualified in its entirety thereby.

The selected consolidated statement of comprehensive loss data for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and, 2018, and the selected consolidated balance sheets data as of December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto set forth elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 20-F. The selected consolidated statement of comprehensive loss data and balance sheet data for the year ended December 31, 2017 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and notes not included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

Selected Statement of Comprehensive Loss Data

	Year ended December 31,			
	2020	2019	2018	2017
(USD in thousands except per share data)				
Revenues	6,137	2,318	5,014	463
Cost of revenue	3,002	1,879	1,659	48
Gross Profit	3,135	439	3,355	415
Research and development expenses, net	4,065	4,414	3,877	3,906
General, administrative and marketing expenses	4,669	3,656	3,723	2,466
Operating loss	5,599	7,631	4,245	5,957
Exchange differences	181	230	(176)	47
Financial income	40	-	-	-
Financial expenses	34	3,303	2,180	47
Financial expenses, net	175	3,533	2,004	94
Loss for the period	5,774	11,164	6,249	6,051
Currency translation differences	-	-	557	(205)
Comprehensive loss	5,774	11,164	6,806	5,846
Loss per ordinary share, basic and diluted	0.84	2.23	1.43	2.27
Weighted average ordinary shares outstanding, basic and diluted	6,886,955	4,986,381	4,384,585	2,663,741

Selected Balance Sheets Data

	December 31,			
	2020	2019	2018	2017
(USD in thousands)				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,333	3,791	1,580	5,139
Total assets(1)	10,841	10,752	8,752	7,670
Total liabilities(1)	6,364	6,664	3,332	2,499
Ordinary Shares	2,933	2,368	1,580	1,382
Total equity	4,477	4,088	5,420	5,171

- 1) During 2019, we adopted Accounting Standard Codification topic 842 (Leases) on a modified retrospective basis with an adoption date of January 1, 2019. Consequently, financial information for periods prior to 2019 was not updated and the disclosures required under the new standard are not provided for dates and periods before January 1, 2019.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information in this Annual Report on Form 20-F. The risks and uncertainties described below are those significant risk factors, currently known and specific to us, that we believe are relevant to an investment in our securities. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we now deem immaterial may also harm us. If any of these risks materialize our business, results of operations or financial condition could suffer, and the price of the ADSs could decline substantially.

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Summary Risk Factors

Investing in our ordinary shares involves a high degree of risk, as fully described below. The principal factors and uncertainties that make investing in our ordinary shares risky, include, among others:

Risks Related to Our Financial Position and Capital Requirements

- We have incurred significant losses since our inception and anticipate that we will continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future.
- We may need to raise additional funding, which may not be available on acceptable terms, or at all. Failure to obtain additional capital when needed may force us to delay, limit, or terminate our product development efforts or other operations.

Risks Related to Commercialization of Our Products

- The commercial success of any current or future product, if approved, will depend upon the degree of market acceptance by physicians, patients, third-party payors, pharma companies and others in the medical community.
- We have only limited clinical data to support sales of our products, which may make physicians, patients, third-party payors, and others in the medical community reluctant to accept or purchase our products.
- We have low scale experience in producing our rhCollagen, and if we are unable to manufacture our rhCollagen in high-quality commercial and clinical quantities successfully and consistently to meet demand, our growth will be limited.
- If we are unable to establish sales and marketing capabilities or enter into agreements with third parties to market and sell any of our products that obtain regulatory approval, we may be unable to generate material revenue.
- We face competition and rapid technological change and the possibility that our competitors may develop therapies or products that are more advanced or effective than ours, which could impair our ability to successfully commercialize our products.

Risks Related to the Clinical Development and Regulatory Approval of Our Products

- We currently depend heavily on the future success of our BioInk, Products medical aesthetics and 3D bioprinting product candidates. Any failure to successfully develop, obtain regulatory approval for, and commercialize these products or their end products, independently or in cooperation with a third party collaborator, or the experience of significant delays in doing so, would compromise our ability to generate revenue and become profitable.
- Our products and product candidates are based on novel technology, which makes it difficult to predict the time and cost of product development and potential regulatory approval.
- We may find it difficult to enroll patients in future clinical trials, and patients could discontinue their participation in our future clinical trials, which could delay or prevent clinical trials of our products and product candidates.
- Future clinical trials may not be successful or may be delayed.
- Even if we obtain regulatory approval for a product, our products will remain subject to regulatory scrutiny.
- In addition to the level of commercial success of our products, our future prospects are also dependent on our ability to successfully develop a pipeline of additional products, and we may not be successful in our efforts in using our platform technologies to identify or discover additional products.

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Risks Related to Our Reliance on Third Parties

- We may not be successful in establishing and maintaining strategic partnerships, which could adversely affect our ability to develop and commercialize our rhCollagen based BioInks, dermal fillers and other future products for medical aesthetics.
- We expect to depend upon third-party collaborators, distributors and resellers for a significant portion of our sales.

- We expect to rely on third parties to conduct some aspects of our product manufacturing, protocol development, research, and preclinical and clinical testing, and these third parties may not perform satisfactorily.

Risks Related to Our Business Operations

- Our business may be adversely affected by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Our future success depends on our ability to retain senior management, consultants, and advisors and to attract, retain, and motivate qualified personnel.
- Our collaborations with outside scientists and consultants may be subject to restriction and change.
- Our business and operations would suffer in the event of computer system failures or security breaches.
- Our development and production of rhCollagen relies upon the continued availability of tobacco plants, and any interruption in availability or supply of tobacco plants may delay production and adversely affect commercial utilization of our rhCollagen-based products.
- If our existing rhCollagen production site or any new facility is damaged or destroyed, or production at this facility is otherwise interrupted, our business and prospects would be negatively affected.
- If we fail to comply with environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations, we could become subject to fines or penalties or incur costs that could have a material adverse impact on the success of our business.
- We may use our financial and human resources to pursue a particular research program or product and fail to capitalize on programs or products that may be more profitable or for which there is a greater likelihood of success.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

- We have an extensive worldwide patent portfolio. The cost of maintaining our patent protection is high and maintaining our patent protection requires continuous review and compliance in order to maintain worldwide patent protection. We may not be able to effectively maintain our intellectual property position throughout the major markets of the world.
- If we are unable to obtain or protect intellectual property rights related to our products and product candidates, we may not be able to obtain exclusivity for our products or prevent others from developing similar competitive products.

Risks Related to the Offering and Ownership of the ADSs

- The market price of the ADSs may be highly volatile.
- We may not be able to maintain our listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market.
- Our principal shareholders, management and directors beneficially own a significant percentage of our ordinary shares and will be able to exert significant influence over matters subject to shareholder approval.
- If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud. As a result, our shareholders could lose confidence in our financial and other public reporting, which would harm our business and the trading price of the ADSs.

- Sales of a substantial number of our ordinary shares or ADSs in the public market could cause our share price to fall.

Risks Related to Our Operations in Israel

- We are a “foreign private issuer” and intend to follow certain home country corporate governance practices, and our shareholders may not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to all corporate governance requirements under the listing rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC, or the Nasdaq Listing Rules.
- Potential political, economic, and military instability in the State of Israel, where the majority of our senior management and our research and development facilities are located, may adversely impact our results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Financial Position and Capital Requirements

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

We are a regenerative and aesthetic medicine company. We have incurred losses in each year since our inception in 2004, including total comprehensive loss of \$5.8 million, \$11.2 million and \$6.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. As of December 31, 2020, we had an accumulated deficit of \$73 million.

We have devoted most of our financial resources to research and development, including our clinical and preclinical development activities. To date, we have financed our operations primarily with revenues from sales of our products and license of our technology, as well as from net proceeds from private and public offerings. Prior to February 2017, we financed our operations primarily from public offerings of our securities on the TASE, participation of business partners in product development collaborations, and government grants from the IIA. The amount of our future net losses will depend, in part, on the success of our collaborations and on the rate of our future expenditures. If and when we or our partners will obtain regulatory approval to market products, our future revenues will depend upon the size of any markets in which the products have received approval, and the ability to achieve sufficient market acceptance, reimbursement from third-party payors and adequate market share for the products in those markets.

We expect to continue to incur significant expenses and operating losses for the foreseeable future. We anticipate that our expenses will increase substantially if and as we:

- continue our research and preclinical and clinical development of our products and product candidates;

- initiate additional preclinical, clinical, or other studies for our products and product candidates;
- seek marketing approvals for any of our products and product candidates that successfully complete clinical trials;
- further develop and expand the manufacturing process for our products and product candidates;
- establish a sales, marketing, and distribution infrastructure to commercialize our products and product candidates for which we may obtain marketing approval;
- seek to identify and validate additional products and product candidates;
- maintain, protect, and expand our intellectual property portfolio;
- attract and retain skilled personnel;
- create additional infrastructure to support our operations as a public company; and

- experience any delays or encounter issues with any of the above.

The net losses 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. In any particular quarter or quarters, our operating results could be below the expectations of securities analysts or investors, which could cause our share price to decline.

We may need to raise additional funding, which may not be available on acceptable terms, or at all. Failure to obtain additional capital when needed may force us to delay, limit, or terminate our product development efforts or other operations.

We are conducting clinical and preclinical development of our products and product candidates and we intend to continue advancing their development. Developing medical products is expensive, and we expect our research and development expenses to continue to be a material part of our expenses, and may increase substantially in connection with our ongoing activities, particularly as we or our collaboration partners advance our products or product candidates in clinical trials.

As of December 31, 2020, our cash and cash equivalents were \$3.3 million and we had recurring losses from operations and negative operating cash flows since inception. In February 2021, we closed a registered direct offering resulting in gross proceeds of \$35 million and received an upfront payment of \$14 million from AbbVie, as part of our Development, Exclusivity and Option Products Agreement with AbbVie. We may need to raise additional capital in the future to support our operations and product development activities. In the near term, we expect to continue to fund our operations and other development activities from the cash held by us, from milestones payments from business collaborators and through future equity financings.

Our operating plan may change as a result of many factors currently unknown to us, and we may need to seek additional funds sooner than planned, through public or private equity or debt financings, third-party funding, marketing and distribution arrangements, and other collaborations, strategic alliances, and licensing arrangements, or a combination of these approaches. Even if we believe 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.

Any additional fundraising efforts may divert our management from their day-to-day activities, which may compromise our ability to develop and commercialize our products and product candidates. In addition, we cannot guarantee that future financing will be available in sufficient amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all. Moreover, the terms of any financing may adversely affect the holdings or the rights of our shareholders, and the issuance of additional securities, whether equity or debt, by us, or the possibility of such issuance, may cause the market price of our ordinary shares or ADSs to decline. The sale of additional equity or convertible securities would dilute all of our shareholders. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased fixed payment obligations, and we may be required to agree to certain restrictive covenants, such as limitations on our ability to incur additional debt, limitations on our ability to acquire, sell, or license intellectual property rights, and other operating restrictions that could adversely impact our ability to conduct our business. We could also be required to seek funds through arrangements with collaborative partners or otherwise at an earlier stage than otherwise would be desirable, and we may be required to relinquish rights to some of our technologies or products or otherwise agree to terms unfavorable to us.

If additional capital is not available to us when needed or on acceptable terms, we may be required to significantly curtail, delay, or discontinue one or more of our research or development programs or the commercialization of any products or product candidates, and we may be unable to expand our operations or otherwise capitalize on our business opportunities, as desired.

The IIA grants we have received for research and development expenditures restrict our ability to manufacture products and transfer IIA funded know-how outside of Israel and require us to satisfy specified conditions.

Our research and development efforts have been financed, in part, through the grants that we have received from the IIA. We, therefore, must comply with the requirements of the Innovation Law and the IIA's rules and guidelines.

Under the Innovation Law and the IIA's rules and guidelines, we are generally prohibited from manufacturing products developed under the IIA's funding outside of the State of Israel without the prior approval of the IIA (such approval is not required for the transfer of less than 10% of the manufacturing capacity in the aggregate, but a mere notification). We may not receive the required approvals for any proposed transfer of manufacturing activities. In general, in addition to the requirement of obtaining approval to manufacture products developed with IIA grants outside of Israel, the royalty repayment rate would increase and we would be required to pay increased royalties, between 120% and 300% of the grants plus annual interest, depending on the manufacturing volume that is performed outside of Israel. This restriction may impair our ability to outsource manufacturing rights abroad.

A company also has the option of declaring in its IIA grant application its intent to exercise a portion of the manufacturing capacity abroad, thus avoiding the need to obtain additional approval following the receipt of the grant.

Additionally, under the Innovation Law and the IIA's rules and guidelines, we are prohibited from transferring the IIA's funded know-how and related intellectual property rights outside of the State of Israel, except under limited circumstances and only with the approval of the IIA's committee. We may not receive the required approvals for any proposed transfer, and even if we receive the required approvals, we may be required to pay the IIA a redemption fee up to a maximum of 600% of the grant amounts plus interest, depending upon the value of the transferred know-how, our research and development expenses, the amount of the IIA's support, the time of completion of the IIA

supported research project and other factors.

A transfer of IIA's funded know-how to an Israeli company also requires the approval of the IIA's committee, but will not subject the Company to a payment of a redemption fee (we note that there will be an obligation to pay royalties to the IIA from the income of such sale transaction as part of the royalty payment obligation), and approval may only be granted if the recipient abides by the provisions of applicable laws, including the restrictions on the transfer of know-how and the manufacturing rights outside of Israel and the obligation to pay royalties. No assurance can be given that approval to any such transfer, if requested, will be granted.

The IIA has published additional rules and guidelines with respect to the grant of the right to use know-how that was developed using the IIA's grants to a foreign entity. According to these rules, the grant of a right to a foreign entity to use the IIA's funded know-how (without entirely expropriating from the IIA-funded company the possibility of using the IIA's funded know-how) is subject to receipt of the IIA's prior approval. This approval is subject to payment to the IIA in accordance with the formulas stipulated in these rules.

These restrictions may impair our ability to sell our technology assets or to perform or outsource manufacturing outside of Israel, or otherwise transfer our know-how outside of Israel. These restrictions may also require us to obtain the approval of the IIA for certain actions and transactions and pay additional royalties and other amounts to the IIA. Furthermore, the consideration available to our shareholders in a transaction involving the transfer outside of Israel of know-how developed with IIA funding (such as a merger or similar transaction) may be reduced by any amounts that we are required to pay to the IIA.

If we fail to comply with the requirements of the Innovation Law, we may be required to refund certain grants previously received along with interest and penalties, and we may become subject to criminal proceedings.

In August 2015, a new amendment to the Innovation Law was enacted, or Amendment No. 7, which came into effect on January 1, 2016. Amendment No. 7 includes, among other things, new provisions with respect to sanctions imposed for violations of the Innovation Law. Although the IIA recently published rules which for the most part adopted the principal provisions and restrictions specified in the Innovation Law prior to the effectiveness of Amendment No. 7, as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 20-F, we are unable to assess the effect of any future rules which may be published by the IIA on our business.

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We may not be able to correctly estimate or control our future operating expenses, which could lead to cash shortfalls.

Our operating expenses may fluctuate significantly in the future for various reasons, many of which are outside of our control. These reasons may include:

- the time, resources, and expenses required to conduct clinical trials of, seek regulatory approvals for, manufacture, market, and sell our current products and any additional products we may develop;
- the time, resources, and expenses required to research and develop additional indications of our current products;
- the costs of preparing, filing, prosecuting, defending, and enforcing patent claims and other patent-related costs, including litigation costs or the results of such litigation;
- any product liability or other lawsuits related to our products and the costs associated with defending them or the results of such lawsuits;
- the costs to attract and retain personnel with the skills required for effective operations; and
- the costs associated with being a public company in the United States.

It is difficult to forecast our future performance, which may cause our financial results to fluctuate unpredictably.

Because we do not yet have an established commercial operating history, and because the market for our products and product candidates may rapidly evolve, it is hard for us to predict our future performance. A number of factors, many of which are outside of our control, may contribute to fluctuations in our financial results assuming that we receive marketing authorizations and begin selling our products. These factors may include variations in:

- market demand for, and acceptance of, our products;
- our ability to obtain or maintain regulatory approvals;
- our sales and marketing operations, or the effectiveness of these operations;
- performance of our third-party contractors;
- the availability of procedures or products that compete with our products;
- media coverage of our technologies, the procedures or products of our competitors or our industry; and
- natural disasters and political and economic instability, including wars, terrorism, political unrest, results of certain elections and votes, emergence of a pandemic, or other widespread health emergencies (or concerns over the possibility of such an emergency, including for example, the COVID-19 outbreak), boycotts, adoption or expansion of government trade restrictions, and other business restrictions).

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Risks Related to Commercialization of Our Products

The commercial success of any current or future product, if approved, will depend upon the degree of market acceptance by physicians, patients, third-party payors, pharma companies and others in the medical community.

Even if we obtain the requisite regulatory approvals, the commercial success of our products will depend in part on physicians, patients, third party payors, pharma companies and others in the medical community accepting our products as medically useful, cost-effective, and safe. Any product that we bring to the market may not gain market acceptance by physicians, patients, third-party payors, and others in the medical community. If these products do not achieve an adequate level of acceptance, we may

not generate significant product revenue and may not become profitable. The degree of market acceptance of these products, if approved for commercial sale, will depend on a number of factors, including:

- the cost, safety, efficacy, and convenience of our products in relation to alternative treatments and products;
- the ability of third parties to enter into relationships with us without violating their existing agreements;
- the effectiveness of our sales and marketing efforts;
- the prevalence and severity of any side effects, including any limitations or warnings contained in a product's approved labeling;
- the prevalence and severity of any side effects resulting from the procedure by which our products are administered;
- the willingness of the target patient population to try new therapies and of physicians to prescribe these therapies;
- the strength of marketing and distribution support for, and timing of market introduction of, competing products;
- publicity concerning our products or competing products and treatments; and
- sufficient third-party insurance coverage or reimbursement.

Even if a potential product displays a favorable safety and efficacy profile in clinical trials, market acceptance of the product will not be known until after it is launched. Our efforts to educate the medical community and third-party payors on the benefits of the products may require significant resources and may never be successful. Such efforts to educate the marketplace may require more resources than are required by conventional technologies.

We have only limited clinical data to support sales of our products, which may make physicians, patients, third-party payors, and others in the medical community reluctant to accept or purchase our products.

Physicians, patients, third party payors, and others in the medical community will only accept or purchase our products if they believe them to be safe and effective, with advantages over competing products or procedures. To date, we have collected only limited clinical data with which to assess the clinical and economic value of VergenixFG and VergenixSTR which we sell in Europe. The collection of clinical and economic data and the process of generating peer review publications in support of our product and procedure is an ongoing focus for us. If future publications of clinical studies indicate that procedures using the VergenixFG and VergenixSTR are less safe or less effective than competing products or procedures, patients may choose not to undergo our procedure, and physicians or others in the medical community may choose not to use our products. Furthermore, unsatisfactory patient outcomes or patient injury could cause negative publicity for our products, particularly in the early phases of product introduction.

We have low scale experience in producing our rhCollagen, and if we are unable to manufacture our rhCollagen in high-quality commercial and clinical quantities successfully and consistently to meet demand, our growth will be limited.

We have experience manufacturing limited quantities of rhCollagen, the recombinant human type I collagen used for development with collaborators and in our products and product candidates. Our manufacturing capabilities will need to be further improved to meet the standard requirements for future clinical studies and for commercialization of our products and product candidates. To manufacture our rhCollagen in quantities that we believe will be sufficient to produce our end products and meet anticipated market demand, we will need to increase manufacturing capacity, which will involve significant challenges. In addition, the development of commercial-scale, regulation-compliant manufacturing capabilities will require us to invest substantial additional funds and hire and retain the technical personnel who have the necessary manufacturing experience. We may not successfully complete any required increase to existing manufacturing processes in a timely manner, or at all.

If there is a disruption to our internal manufacturing operations, we will have no other means of production for the components and products from such operations until we restore the affected facilities or develop alternative manufacturing facilities, which would delay our clinical trials or cause us to be unable to meet commercial demand for our products. In such case, we may need to arrange for third-party manufacturing of our components and products, which would be expensive and time consuming, assuming we can identify an appropriate third party manufacturer. Additionally, any damage to or destruction of our facilities or equipment may significantly impair our ability to manufacture our components and products on a timely basis.

If we are unable to produce our products in sufficient quantities to meet anticipated customer demand, our revenues, business, and financial prospects would be harmed. The lack of experience we have in producing commercial and clinical quantities of our components and products may also result in quality issues and product recalls. Any product recall could be expensive and generate negative publicity, which could impair our ability to market our products and further affect our results of operations. Manufacturing delays related to quality control could negatively impact our ability to bring our technologies to market, harm our reputation, and decrease our revenues.

If we are unable to establish sales and marketing capabilities or enter into agreements with third parties to market and sell any of our products that obtain regulatory approval, we may be unable to generate material revenue.

We have limited experience in selling and marketing our products or any other products. To successfully commercialize our products we will need to develop these capabilities, either on our own or with others. We are seeking to enter into commercial alliances with third-party collaborators and distributors to utilize their development, marketing and distribution capabilities, but we may be unable to do so on favorable terms, if at all. If any future collaboration or distribution partners do not commit sufficient resources to commercialize our future products, and if 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 will be competing with many 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 or successfully commercialize any of our products.

We face competition and rapid technological change and the possibility that our competitors may develop therapies or products that are more advanced or effective than ours, which could impair our ability to successfully commercialize our products.

We operate in the regenerative and aesthetic medicine fields, which is rapidly changing. We have competitors both in the United States and internationally, including major multinational pharmaceutical companies, biotechnology companies, medical technology companies, and universities and other research institutions.

Many of our potential competitors have substantially greater financial, technical and other resources, such as larger research and development staff and experienced marketing and manufacturing organizations. Competition may increase further as a result of advances in the commercial applicability of technologies and greater availability of capital for investment in these industries. Our potential competitors may succeed in developing, acquiring, or licensing on an exclusive basis, products that are more effective or less costly than any products that we may develop, or achieve earlier patent protection, regulatory approval, product commercialization, and market penetration than us. Additionally, technologies developed by others may render our potential products uneconomical or obsolete, and we may not be successful in marketing our products against

competitors.

We are not aware of any competitors that produce collagen from plants or that produce recombinant type I human collagen.

A variety of risks associated with international operations could harm our business.

If any of our products are approved for commercialization, it is our current intention to market them on a regional or worldwide basis in the jurisdictions where they may be approved, either alone or in collaboration with third parties. In addition, we may conduct development activities in various jurisdictions throughout the world. We expect that we will be subject to additional risks related to engaging in international operations, including:

- different regulatory requirements for product approval in foreign countries;
- reduced protection for intellectual property rights;
- unexpected changes in tariffs, trade barriers, and regulatory requirements;
- economic weakness, including inflation, or political instability in particular foreign economies and markets;
- compliance with tax, employment, immigration, and labor laws for employees living or traveling abroad;
- foreign currency fluctuations, which could result in increased operating expenses and reduced revenue, and other obligations incident to doing business in another country;
- workforce uncertainty in countries where labor unrest is more common than in the United States and Israel;
- production shortages resulting from any events affecting raw material supply or manufacturing capabilities abroad; and
- business interruptions resulting from geopolitical actions, including war and terrorism, or natural disasters including earthquakes, typhoons, floods, fires, emergence of a pandemic, or other widespread health emergencies (or concerns over the possibility of such an emergency, including for example, the COVID-19 pandemic).

The insurance coverage and reimbursement status of newly approved products is uncertain. Failure to obtain or maintain adequate coverage and reimbursement for any of our products that are approved could limit our ability to market those products and compromise our ability to generate revenue.

The availability of reimbursement by governmental and private payors is essential for most patients to be able to afford expensive treatments. Sales of our products will depend substantially, both in Europe and in the United States, on the extent to which the costs of our products will be paid by health maintenance, managed care, pharmacy benefit, and similar healthcare management organizations, or reimbursed by government health administration authorities, private health coverage insurers, and other third-party payors. If reimbursement is not available, or is available only to limited levels, we may not be able to successfully commercialize our products. Even if we obtain coverage for our products, third-party payors may not establish adequate reimbursement amounts, which may reduce the demand for, or the price of, our products. If reimbursement is not available or is available only to limited levels, we may not be able to commercialize certain of our products.

Furthermore, publication of discounts by third-party payors or authorities may lead to further pressure on the prices or reimbursement levels within the country of publication and other countries. If reimbursement of our products is unavailable or limited in scope or amount, or if pricing is set at unacceptable levels, we or our partner may elect not to commercialize our products in such countries, and our business and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Promotion of off-label uses of our products by physicians could adversely affect our business.

Any regulatory approval of our products is limited to those specific indications for which our products have been deemed safe and effective by the regulatory authorities. In addition, any new indication for an approved product also requires regulatory approval. If we produce an approved product, we will rely on physicians to use and administer it as we have directed and for the indications described on the labeling. It is not, however, uncommon for physicians to use in unapproved, or “off-label,” uses or in a manner that is inconsistent with the manufacturer’s directions. To the extent such off-label uses and departures from our administration directions become pervasive and produce results such as reduced efficacy or other adverse effects, the reputation of our products in the marketplace may suffer. In addition, off-label uses may cause a decline in our revenue or potential revenue, to the extent that there is a difference between the prices of our product for different indications.

Furthermore, while physicians may choose to use our products for off-label uses, our ability to promote the products is limited to those indications that are specifically approved by the regulators. Although regulatory authorities generally do not regulate the behavior of physicians, they do restrict communications by companies with respect to off-label use. If our promotional activities fail to comply with these regulations or guidelines, we may be subject to warnings from, or enforcement action by, these authorities. In addition, failure to follow regulation authorities’ rules and guidelines relating to promotion and advertising can result in the regulation authorities’ refusal to approve a product, the suspension or withdrawal of an approved product from the market, product recalls, fines, disgorgement of money, operating restrictions, injunctions, or criminal prosecution.

Risks Related to the Clinical Development and Regulatory Approval of Our Products

We currently depend heavily on the future success of our BioInk and our medical aesthetics and 3D bioprinting product candidates. Any failure to successfully develop, obtain regulatory approval for, and commercialize these products or their end products, independently or in cooperation with a third party collaborator, or the experience of significant delays in doing so, would compromise our ability to generate revenue and become profitable.

We have invested a significant portion of our efforts and financial resources in the development of rhCollagen, BioInk, medical aesthetics and 3D bioprinting product candidates, and our Verigenix line of products. We currently depend heavily on the future success of our BioInk, medical aesthetics and 3D bioprinting product candidates. Our ability to generate revenues from our products and product candidates depends heavily on the successful development, approval, and commercialization of our products, which, in turn, depend on several factors, including the following:

- our ability to continue and support our rhCollagen platform technology and programs;

- our ability to establish and maintain strategic partnerships, including the recently entered into Development, Exclusivity and Option Products Agreement with certain wholly-owned subsidiaries of AbbVie Inc., collectively referred to as AbbVie;
- successfully initiating and completing future clinical trials and other studies required for our products and product candidates;
- demonstrating and maintaining the safety and efficacy of our products at a sufficient level of statistical or clinical significance and otherwise obtaining marketing approvals from regulatory authorities;
- establishing successful sales and marketing arrangements for our products in the jurisdictions where they may be approved;
- the availability of coverage and reimbursement by healthcare payors for our products in the jurisdictions where they may be approved;
- establishing a large scale facility as a second source for the manufacture of commercial and clinical quantities of our products, if approved; and
- other risks described in this “Risk Factors” section.

Our products and product candidates are based on novel technology, which makes it difficult to predict the time and cost of product development and potential regulatory approval.

We have concentrated our product research and development efforts on our novel rhCollagen technology. The FDA has approved very few plant-expressed products. We may experience development challenges in the future related to our technology, which could cause significant delays or unanticipated costs, and we may not be able to solve such development challenges. We may also experience delays in developing a sustainable, reproducible, and scalable manufacturing process or transferring that process to commercial partners, if we decide to do so.

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In addition, the clinical trial requirements of European regulatory authorities, the FDA, and other regulatory authorities and the criteria these regulators use to determine the safety and efficacy of a product vary substantially according to the type, complexity, novelty, and intended use and market of the potential products. The regulatory approval process for novel products such as ours can be more expensive and take longer than for other, better known or extensively studied products. Our products may also be designated by the FDA or other regulatory authorities as combination products, which include: (1) a product comprised of two or more regulated components, e.g., drug/device, biologic/device, drug/biologic, or drug/device/biologic, that are physically, chemically, or otherwise combined or mixed and produced as a single entity; (2) two or more separate products packaged together in a single package or as a unit and comprised of drug and device products, device and biological products, or biological and drug products; (3) a drug, device, or biological product packaged separately that according to its investigational plan or proposed labeling is intended for use only with an approved individually specified drug, device, or biological product where both are required to achieve the intended use, indication, or effect and where upon approval of the proposed product the labeling of the approved product would need to be changed, e.g., to reflect a change in intended use, dosage form, strength, route of administration, or significant change in dose; or (4) any investigational drug, device, or biological product packaged separately that according to its proposed labeling is for use only with another individually specified investigational drug, device, or biological product where both are required to achieve the intended use, indication, or effect. Combination Products containing a biologic/device then may be regulated as a biologic product, resulting in a longer regulatory approval process than the regulatory approval process for a medical device alone. Approvals by any regulatory authorities may not be indicative of what the FDA or other regulatory agencies may require for approval, and vice versa.

Regulatory requirements governing medical devices and other products for medical use have changed frequently and may continue to change in the future. Also, before a clinical trial can begin, an institutional review board, or IRB, at each institution at which a clinical trial will be performed must review the proposed clinical trial to assess the safety of the trial. In addition, adverse developments in clinical trials of comparable products conducted by others may cause European regulatory authorities, the FDA, or other regulatory authorities to change the requirements for approval of any of our products.

These regulatory agencies and additional or new requirements 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 products, or lead to significant approval and post-approval limitations or restrictions. As we advance our products, we will be required to consult with these regulatory authorities, and comply with applicable requirements. If we fail to do so, we may be required to delay or discontinue development of our products. 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 product revenue and to become profitable.

We may find it difficult to enroll patients in future clinical trials, and patients could discontinue their participation in our future clinical trials, which could delay or prevent clinical trials of our products and product candidates.

Identifying and qualifying patients to participate in clinical trials of our products and product candidates is critical to our success. The timing of our clinical trials depends on our ability to recruit patients to participate in our clinical trials. We may experience delays in patient enrollment in the future. If patients are unwilling to participate in our clinical trials because of negative publicity from adverse events in the biotechnology, pharmaceutical or medical technology industries, or for other reasons, including competitive clinical trials for similar patient populations, the timeline for recruiting patients, conducting trials, and obtaining regulatory approval of potential products may be delayed. These delays could result in increased costs, delays in advancing our product development, delays in testing the effectiveness of our technology, or termination of the clinical trials altogether.

We may not be able to identify, recruit, and enroll a sufficient number of patients, or those with required or desired characteristics to achieve diversity in a trial, to complete our clinical trials in a timely manner. Patient enrollment is affected by factors including:

- design of the trial protocol;

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- size of the patient population;
- eligibility criteria for the trial in question;
- severity of the disease/wounds under investigation;
- perceived risks and anticipated benefits of the product under study;
- proximity and availability of clinical trial sites for prospective patients;

- availability of competing therapies, products, and clinical trials;
- efforts to facilitate timely enrollment in clinical trials;
- patient referral practices of physicians; and
- ability to monitor patients adequately during and after treatment.

We are currently not conducting any clinical trials. We may not be able to initiate or continue future clinical trials if we cannot enroll a sufficient number of eligible patients to participate in the clinical trials required by European regulatory authorities, the FDA, or other regulatory authorities.

In addition, patients enrolled in our clinical trials may discontinue their participation at any time during the trial as a result of a number of factors, including withdrawing their consent or experiencing adverse clinical events, which may or may not be related to our products under evaluation. The discontinuation of patients in any one of our trials may cause us to delay or abandon such clinical trial, or cause the results from that trial not to be positive or sufficient to support a filing for regulatory approval of the applicable product.

Future clinical trials may not be successful or may be delayed.

Before obtaining marketing approval from regulatory authorities for the sale of our products or product candidates or any future product, we must conduct clinical trials to demonstrate the safety in humans for European CE marking certification, and the safety and efficacy of our products or product candidates in humans for other regulatory authorities such as the United States. From time to time, we work with contract research organizations, or CROs, which assist us in overseeing and implementing our clinical trials. Clinical trials are expensive, time consuming, and uncertain as to outcome. We cannot guarantee that any clinical trials will be conducted as planned or completed on schedule, if at all. We may not receive FDA regulatory approval for the conduct of any particular clinical trial in the United States or regulatory approval for conduct of such clinical trial in other countries. A failure of one or more clinical trials can occur at any stage of testing. Events that may prevent successful or timely completion of clinical development include:

- delays in reaching a consensus with regulatory agencies on trial design;
- delays in reaching agreement on acceptable terms with prospective CROs and clinical trial sites;
- delays in obtaining required IRB approval at each clinical trial site;
- delays in recruiting suitable patients to participate in our clinical trials;
- imposition of a clinical hold by regulatory agencies, including after an inspection of our clinical trial operations or trial sites;
- failure by our CROs, other third parties or us to perform in accordance with clinical trial requirements or the FDA's good clinical practices, or GCP, or applicable regulatory requirements in other countries;
- delays in the testing, validation, manufacturing, and delivery of our products to the clinical sites;

- delays in having patients complete participation in a trial or return for post-treatment follow-up;
- clinical trial sites or patients dropping out of a trial;
- occurrence of serious adverse events associated with the products that are viewed to outweigh their potential benefits; or
- changes in regulatory requirements and guidance that require amending or submitting new clinical trial protocols.

Any inability to successfully complete preclinical and clinical development could result in additional costs to us or impair our ability to generate revenue from product sales. In addition, if we make manufacturing or design changes to our products or product candidates, we may need to conduct additional studies to bridge our modified products to earlier versions. Clinical trial delays could also shorten any periods during which we may have the exclusive right to commercialize our products or product candidates or allow our competitors to bring products to market before we do, which could impair our ability to successfully commercialize our products.

If the results of our clinical trials are inconclusive or if there are safety concerns or adverse events associated with our products or product candidates, we may:

- fail to obtain, or be delayed in obtaining, marketing approval for our products or product candidates;
- obtain approval for indications or patient populations that are not as broad as intended or desired;
- obtain approval with labeling that includes significant use or distribution restrictions or safety warnings;
- be required to perform additional clinical trials to support approval or be subject to additional post-marketing testing requirements;
- have regulatory authorities withdraw their approval of the product or impose restrictions on its distribution;
- be subject to the addition of labeling statements, such as warnings or contraindications;
- be sued; or
- experience damage to our reputation.

Any of these events could prevent us from achieving or maintaining market acceptance of our products or product candidates and impair our ability to commercialize our products.

Success in early clinical trials may not be indicative of results obtained in later trials.

There is a high failure rate for medical devices, drugs, and biologics proceeding through clinical trials. A number of companies in the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical technology industries have suffered significant setbacks in later stage clinical trials even after achieving promising results in 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, regulatory delays or rejections may be encountered as a result of many factors, including the novelty of the product and changes in regulatory policy during the period of product development.

Even if we complete the necessary preclinical studies and clinical trials, we cannot predict when or if we will obtain regulatory approval to commercialize a product, or the approval may be for a more narrow indication than we expect.

We cannot commercialize a product until the appropriate regulatory authorities have reviewed and approved the product. Even if our products or product candidates demonstrate safety and efficacy in clinical trials, the regulatory agencies 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 agency policy during the period of product development, clinical trials, and the review process. Regulatory agencies also may approve a treatment for fewer or more limited indications than requested or may grant approval subject to the performance of post-marketing studies. In addition, regulatory agencies may not approve the labeling claims that are necessary or desirable for the successful commercialization of our treatment.

Side effects may occur following treatment with our products or product candidates which could make it more difficult for our products to receive regulatory approval.

Treatment with our products or product candidates may cause side effects or other adverse events. In addition, since our products may in the future be administered in combination with other therapies, patients or clinical trial participants may experience side effects or other adverse events that are unrelated to our product, but may still impact the success of our clinical trials. Additionally, our products or product candidates could potentially cause other adverse events that have not yet been predicted. The experience of side effects and adverse events in our clinical trials could make it more difficult to achieve regulatory approval of our products or, if approved, could negatively impact the market acceptance of such products.

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

Even if we obtain regulatory approval in a jurisdiction, the regulatory authority may still impose significant restrictions on the indicated uses or marketing of our products, or impose ongoing requirements for potentially costly post-approval studies or post-market surveillance. Advertising and promotional materials must comply with FDA, Federal Trade Commission, or FTC, and European and other countries' regulatory requirements and are subject to review by the FDA, FTC or other governmental authorities, in addition to other potentially applicable federal and state laws.

The laws that may affect our operations in the United States include:

- the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, which prohibits, among other things, persons from knowingly and willfully soliciting, receiving, offering, or paying remuneration, directly or indirectly, to induce, or in return for, the purchase or recommendation of an item or service reimbursable under a federal healthcare program, such as the Medicare and Medicaid programs;
- federal civil and criminal false claims laws and civil monetary penalty laws, which prohibit, among other things, individuals or entities from knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, claims for payment from Medicare, Medicaid, or other third-party payors that are false or fraudulent;
- the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, or HIPAA, which created new federal criminal statutes that prohibit executing a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program and making false statements relating to healthcare matters;
- HIPAA, as amended by the Health Information Technology and Clinical Health Act, or HITECH, and its implementing regulations, which imposes certain requirements relating to the privacy, security, and transmission of individually identifiable health information;
- the federal physician sunshine requirements under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which requires manufacturers of drugs, devices, biologics, and medical supplies to report annually to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, or CMS, information related to payments and other transfers of value to physicians, other healthcare providers, and teaching hospitals, and ownership and investment interests held by physicians and other healthcare providers and their immediate family members; and
- foreign and state law equivalents of each of the above federal laws, such as the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, or the FCPA, and anti-kickback and false claims laws that may apply to items or services reimbursed by any third-party payor, including commercial insurers; state laws that require pharmaceutical companies to comply with the pharmaceutical industry's voluntary compliance guidelines and the applicable compliance guidance promulgated by the federal government, or otherwise restrict payments that may be made to healthcare providers and other potential referral sources; state laws that require manufacturers to report information related to payments and other transfers of value to physicians and other healthcare providers or marketing expenditures; and state laws governing the privacy and security of health information in certain circumstances, many of which differ from each other in significant ways, thus complicating compliance efforts.

The scope of these laws and our lack of experience in establishing the compliance programs necessary to comply with this complex and evolving regulatory environment increase the risks that we may violate the applicable laws and regulations.

In addition, product manufacturers and their facilities are subject to continual review and periodic inspections by the European regulatory authorities, the FDA, and other regulatory authorities for compliance with cGMP or any applicable European or other governmental regulations. If we or a regulatory agency discover 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, a regulatory agency may impose restrictions relative to that product or the manufacturing facility, including requiring recall or withdrawal of the product from the market or suspension of manufacturing.

If we fail to comply with applicable regulatory requirements following approval of any of our products, one or more regulatory authorities could:

- issue a warning letter asserting that we are in violation of the law;
- seek an injunction or impose civil or criminal penalties or monetary fines;

- suspend or withdraw regulatory approval;
- suspend any ongoing clinical trials;
- seize our product; or
- refuse to allow us to enter into supply contracts, including government contracts.

Any government investigation of alleged violations of law could require us to expend significant time and resources in response and could generate negative publicity and potentially lead to private litigation. The occurrence of any event or penalty described above may inhibit our ability to commercialize our products and generate revenues.

We have only limited experience in regulatory affairs and intend to rely on consultants and other third parties for regulatory matters, which may affect our ability or the time we require to obtain necessary regulatory approvals.

We have limited experience in preparing and filing the applications necessary to gain regulatory approvals for our products and product candidates to the extent that we decide to make such applications ourselves. Moreover, the products that are likely to result from our development programs are based on new technologies that have not been extensively used in humans. The regulatory requirements governing these types of products may be less well defined or more rigorous than for conventional products. As a result, we may experience a longer regulatory review process in connection with obtaining regulatory approvals, if any, of products that we develop. We intend to rely on independent consultants for regulatory services and compliance and product development and filings in Europe, the United States and elsewhere. Any failure by our consultants to properly advise us regarding, or properly perform tasks related to, regulatory submission and other requirements could compromise our ability to develop and obtain regulatory approval of our products.

We are subject to stringent regulation and any adverse regulatory action may materially adversely affect our financial condition and business operations.

Our products, development activities, and manufacturing processes are subject to extensive and rigorous regulation by numerous government agencies, including European regulatory authorities, the FDA, and other regulatory authorities. To varying degrees, each of these agencies monitors and enforces our compliance with laws and regulations governing the development, testing, manufacturing, labeling, marketing, and distribution of our products. The process of obtaining marketing approval or clearance in Europe, the United States, and other countries for new products or enhancements or modifications to existing products could:

- take a significant amount of time;
- require the expenditure of substantial resources;
- involve rigorous and expensive preclinical and clinical testing, as well as increased post-market surveillance;
- involve modifications, repairs, or replacements of our products; and
- result in limitations on the indicated uses of our products.

We cannot be certain that we, or our third party collaborators, will receive required approval or clearance from European regulatory authorities, the FDA, or other regulatory authorities for new products or modifications to existing products on a timely basis. The failure to receive approval or clearance for significant new products or modifications to existing products on a timely basis could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Both before and after a product is commercially released, we and our third party collaborators have ongoing responsibilities under FDA regulations. For example, we are required to comply with the FDA's Quality System Regulation, or QSR, which are the good manufacturing requirements that the FDA applies to medical devices, and which mandate that manufacturers adhere to certain requirements pertaining to, among other things, development of our products, validation of manufacturing processes, controls for purchasing product components, and documentation practices. As another example, FDA regulations require us to provide information to the FDA whenever there is evidence that reasonably suggests that a product may have caused or contributed to a death or serious injury, or that a malfunction occurred which would be likely to cause or contribute to a death or serious injury upon recurrence. Compliance with applicable regulatory requirements is subject to continual review and is monitored rigorously through, among other things, periodic inspections by the FDA, which may result in observations on Form 483 that require corrective action, and in some cases warning letters. If the FDA were to conclude that we are not in compliance with applicable laws or regulations, or that any of our products are ineffective or pose an unreasonable health risk, the FDA could ban such products, detain or seize such products, order a recall, repair, replacement, or refund of such products, or require us to notify health professionals and others that the devices present unreasonable risks of substantial harm to the public health.

The FDA has been increasing its scrutiny of the medical device, drugs, and biologics industries, and regulatory agencies are expected to continue to scrutinize the industry closely with inspections, with possible enforcement actions by the FDA or other agencies. Additionally, the FDA may restrict manufacturing and impose other operating restrictions, enjoin and restrain certain violations of applicable law pertaining to medical products, and assess civil or criminal penalties against our officers, employees, or us. The FDA may also recommend prosecution to the Department of Justice. Any adverse regulatory action, depending on its magnitude, may restrict us from effectively manufacturing, marketing, and selling our products. In addition, negative publicity and product liability claims resulting from any adverse regulatory action could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Finally, the FDA issued regulations regarding "Current Good Manufacturing Practice Requirements for Combination Products" on January 22, 2013. These regulations may apply to some of our products if they are designated by the FDA as combination products, which are products composed of two or more regulated components, such as a drug and a medical device. There have been and will be additional costs associated with compliance with the FDA Good Manufacturing Practice Requirements regulations for Combination Products.

Governmental regulations have become increasingly stringent and more common, and we may become subject to even more rigorous regulation by governmental authorities in various countries in the future. Penalties for a company's non-compliance with governmental regulation could be severe, including revocation or suspension of a company's business license and criminal sanctions.

The impact of healthcare reform and other changes in the healthcare industry and in healthcare spending is currently unknown, and may adversely affect our business model.

The commercial potential for our approved products, if any, could be affected by changes in healthcare spending and policy in Europe, in the United States, and in other countries. We operate in a highly regulated industry and new laws, regulations, or judicial decisions, or new interpretations of existing laws, regulations, or decisions, related to healthcare availability, the method of delivery, or payment for healthcare products and services could negatively impact our business, operations, and financial condition.

In addition to the level of commercial success of our products, our future prospects are also dependent on our ability to successfully develop a pipeline of additional products, and we may not be successful in our efforts in using our platform technologies to identify or discover additional products.

The success of our business depends primarily upon our ability to identify, develop, and commercialize products based on our platform technology. Our research programs may fail to identify other potential products for clinical development for a number of reasons. Our research methodology may be unsuccessful in identifying potential products or our potential products 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.

If any of these events occur, we may be forced to abandon our development efforts for a program or programs. Research programs to identify new products require substantial technical, financial, and human resources. We may focus our efforts and resources on potential programs or products that ultimately prove to be unsuccessful.

Risks Related to Our Reliance on Third Parties

We may not be successful in establishing and maintaining strategic partnerships, which could adversely affect our ability to develop and commercialize our rhCollagen based BioInks, dermal fillers and other future products for medical aesthetics.

To successfully develop and commercialize our products and product candidates, we will need substantial financial resources as well as expertise and physical resources and systems. We may elect to develop some or all of these physical resources and systems and expertise ourselves, or we may seek to collaborate with another company that can provide some or all of such physical resources and systems as well as financial resources and expertise. For example, in February 2021, we entered into a Development, Exclusivity and Option Products Agreement with AbbVie pursuant to which we and AbbVie will collaborate in the development and commercialization of dermal and soft tissue filler products for the medical aesthetics market, using our rhCollagen technology and AbbVie's technology. We were previously party to a collaboration with Lung Biotechnology PBC, or LB, a wholly-owned subsidiary of United Therapeutics Corporation, pursuant to which we and LB collaborated in the 3D bio-printing of lungs and kidneys for transplant in humans, that was recently terminated.

We face significant competition in seeking appropriate partners for our products and product candidates, and the negotiation process is time-consuming and complex. In order for us to successfully partner our products and product candidates, potential partners must view our products and product candidates as economically valuable in markets they determine to be attractive in light of the terms that we are seeking and other available products for licensing by other companies. Even if we are successful in our efforts to establish strategic partnerships, the terms that we agree upon may not be favorable to us, and we may not be able to maintain such strategic partnerships if, for example, development or approval of a product is delayed or sales of an approved product are disappointing. Any delay in entering into strategic partnership agreements related to our products could delay the development and commercialization of our products and reduce their competitiveness even if they reach the market. If we fail to establish and maintain strategic partnerships related to our products, we will bear all of the risk and costs related to the development and commercialization of our products, and we will need to seek additional financing, hire additional employees and otherwise develop expertise which we do not have and for which we have not budgeted.

The risks in a strategic partnership include the following:

- the strategic partner may not apply the expected financial resources, efforts, or required expertise in developing the physical resources and systems necessary to successfully develop and commercialize a product or product candidate;
- the strategic partner may not invest in the development of a sales and marketing force and the related infrastructure at levels that ensure that sales of the products reach their full potential;

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- we may be required to undertake the expenditure of substantial operational, financial, and management resources;
 - we may be required to issue equity securities that would dilute our existing shareholders' percentage ownership;
 - we may be required to assume substantial actual or contingent liabilities;
 - we, or our strategic partner, may not receive requisite regulatory approvals;
 - strategic partners could decide to withdraw a development program, or move forward with a competing product developed either independently or in collaboration with others, including our competitors;
 - disputes may arise between us and a strategic partner that delay the development or commercialization or adversely affect the sales or profitability of the product; or
 - the strategic partner may independently develop, or develop with third parties, products that could compete with our products.

In addition, a strategic partner for one or more of our products or product candidates may have the right to terminate the collaboration at its discretion. For example, AbbVie may terminate our Development, Exclusivity and Option Products Agreement upon 60 days' written notice to us for any or no reason. Furthermore, recently an LB exercised its right to terminate the license agreement we were party to. Any early termination in a manner adverse to us could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, financial condition and results of operations. Any termination may require us to seek a new strategic partner, which we may not be able to do on a timely basis, if at all, or require us to delay or scale back our development and commercialization efforts. The occurrence of any of these events could adversely affect the development and commercialization of our products or product candidates and materially harm our business and stock price by delaying the development of our products, and the sale of any products that may be approved by the FDA or other regulatory agencies, by slowing the growth of such sales, by reducing the profitability of the product and/or by adversely affecting the reputation of the product.

Further, a strategic partner may breach an agreement with us, and we may not be able to adequately protect our rights under these agreements. Furthermore, a strategic partner will likely negotiate for certain rights to control decisions regarding the development and commercialization of our products, if approved, and may not conduct those activities in the same manner as we would do so.

We expect to depend upon third-party collaborators, distributors and resellers for a significant portion of our sales.

We expect to rely primarily upon sales through independent collaborators, distributors and resellers. While we are highly dependent upon acceptance of our products and solutions by such third parties and their active marketing and sales efforts relating to our products, most of our distributors and resellers will not be obligated to deal with us exclusively and are not contractually subject to minimum purchase requirements. In addition, some of our distributors and resellers may sell competing products or solutions. As

a result, our distributors and resellers may give higher priority to products or services of our competitors, thereby reducing their efforts in selling our products and services.

There can be no assurance that such distributors and resellers will act as effective sales agents for us, that they will remain our partners, or that, if we terminate or lose any of them, we will be successful in replacing them. Any disruption in our distribution channels could adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition.

We expect to rely on third parties to conduct some aspects of our product manufacturing, protocol development, research, and preclinical and clinical testing, and these third parties may not perform satisfactorily.

We do not expect to independently conduct all aspects of our product manufacturing, protocol development, research, and preclinical and clinical testing. We currently rely, and expect to continue to rely, on third parties with respect to parts of these items.

Any of these third parties may terminate their engagements with us at any time or upon advance notice. If we need to enter into alternative arrangements, it could delay our product development activities. Our reliance on these third parties for research and development activities will reduce our control over these activities but will not relieve us of our responsibility to ensure compliance with all required regulations and study protocols.

If these third parties do not successfully carry out their contractual duties, meet expected deadlines, or conduct our studies in accordance with regulatory requirements or our stated study plans and protocols, we will not be able to complete, or may be delayed in completing, the preclinical studies and clinical trials required to support future FDA, European, or other approvals of our products.

Reliance on third-party manufacturers entails risks to which we would not be subject if we manufactured the products ourselves, including:

- the inability to negotiate manufacturing agreements with third parties under commercially reasonable terms;
- reduced control as a result of using third-party manufacturers for all aspects of manufacturing activities;
- termination or non-renewal of manufacturing 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 manufacturers or suppliers caused by conditions unrelated to our business or operations, including the bankruptcy of the manufacturer or supplier.

Any of these events could lead to clinical trial delays or failure to obtain regulatory approval, or impact our ability to successfully commercialize future products. Some of these events could be the basis of action from European regulatory authorities, the FDA, or other regulatory authorities, including injunction, recall, seizure, or total or partial suspension of production.

If we or our third parties on which we rely cannot manufacture our products at sufficient yields, we may experience delays in development, regulatory approval, and commercialization.

Commercialization of our products require access to, or development of facilities to manufacture our products at sufficient yields and at a commercial scale. We have limited experience in large scale manufacturing volumes that are expected to be necessary to support large-scale sales. Our efforts to establish these capabilities may not meet our requirements as to scale-up, yield, cost, potency, or quality in compliance with cGMP. Future clinical trials should be conducted with product produced under applicable cGMP regulations. Failure to comply with these regulations would delay the regulatory approval process. Even an experienced third-party manufacturer may encounter difficulties in production, including:

- costs and challenges associated with scale-up and attaining sufficient manufacturing yields;
- supply chain issues, including the timely availability and shelf life requirements of raw materials and supplies;
- quality control and assurance;
- shortages of qualified personnel and capital required to manufacture large quantities of product;
- compliance with regulatory requirements that vary in each country where a product might be sold;
- capacity limitations and scheduling availability in contracted facilities; and
- natural disasters that affect facilities and possibly limit production.

Any delay or interruption in the supply of our products could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

The regulatory authorities also may, at any time following approval of a product for sale, audit our manufacturing facilities or those of our third-party contractors. If any such inspection or audit identifies a failure to comply with applicable regulations or our product specifications or if a violation of applicable regulations, including a failure to comply with the product specifications, occurs independent of such an inspection or audit, we or the relevant regulatory authority may require remedial measures that may be costly or time consuming for us or a third party to implement and that may include the temporary or permanent suspension of a clinical trial or commercial sales or the temporary or permanent closure of a facility.

If we or any of our third-party manufacturers fail to maintain regulatory compliance, the FDA or the European authorities can impose regulatory sanctions including, among other things, refusal to approve a pending application for a new product or revocation of a pre-existing approval.

Additionally, if supply from one approved manufacturer is interrupted, there could be a significant disruption in commercial supply. Switching manufacturers may involve substantial costs and is likely to result in a delay in our desired clinical and commercial timelines.

These factors could cause the delay of clinical trials, regulatory submissions, required approvals, or commercialization of our products; cause us to incur higher costs; and prevent us from commercializing our products successfully. Furthermore, if our suppliers fail to meet contractual requirements, and we are unable to secure one or more

replacement suppliers capable of production at a substantially equivalent cost, our clinical trials may be delayed or we could lose potential revenue.

We expect to rely on third parties to conduct, supervise, and monitor our future clinical trials, and if these third parties perform in an unsatisfactory manner, it may harm our business.

We expect to rely heavily on hospitals, clinic centers, and other institutions and third parties, including the principal investigators and their staff, to carry out our future clinical trials in accordance with our clinical protocols and designs. We also expect to rely on a number of CROs to assist in undertaking, managing, monitoring, and executing future clinical trials as well as clinical data management organizations, medical institutions, and clinical investigators to conduct our development efforts in the future. We compete with many other companies for the resources of these third parties, and large pharmaceutical and medical device companies often have significantly more extensive agreements and relationships with such third-party providers, and such third-party providers may prioritize the requirements of such large pharmaceutical and medical device companies over ours. The third parties on whom we rely may terminate their engagements with us at any time, which may cause delay in the development and commercialization of our products or product candidates. If any such third party terminates its engagement with us or fails to perform as agreed, we may be required to enter into alternative arrangements, which would result in significant cost and delay to our product development program. Moreover, our agreements with such third parties generally do not provide assurances regarding employee turnover and availability, which may cause interruptions in the research on our products by such third parties.

Moreover, while our reliance on these third parties for certain development and management activities will reduce our control over these activities, it will not relieve us of our responsibilities. For example, European regulatory authorities, the FDA, and other regulatory authorities require compliance with regulations and standards, including GCP requirements, for designing, conducting, monitoring, recording, analyzing, and reporting the results of clinical trials to ensure that the data and results from trials are credible and accurate and that the rights, integrity, and confidentiality of trial participants are protected. Although we rely on third parties to conduct our clinical trials, we are responsible for ensuring that each of these clinical trials is conducted in accordance with its general investigational plan and protocol under legal and regulatory requirements. Regulatory authorities enforce these GCP requirements through periodic inspections of trial sponsors, principal investigators, and trial sites. If we or any of our CROs fail to comply with applicable GCP requirements, the clinical data generated in our clinical trials may be deemed unreliable, and European regulatory authorities, the FDA, or other regulatory authorities may require us to perform additional clinical trials before approving our marketing applications. We cannot assure you that upon inspection by a regulatory authority, such regulatory authority will determine that any of our clinical trials comply with GCP requirements.

If CROs and other third parties do not successfully carry out their duties under their agreements with us, if the quality or accuracy of the data they obtain is compromised due to their failure to adhere to trial protocols or to regulatory requirements, or if they otherwise fail to comply with regulations and trial protocols or meet expected standards or deadlines, the trials of our products or product candidates may not meet regulatory requirements. If trials do not meet regulatory requirements or if these third parties need to be replaced, the development of our products or product candidates may be delayed, suspended, or terminated, or the results may not be acceptable. If any of these events occur, we may not be able to obtain regulatory approval of our products on a timely basis, at a reasonable cost, or at all.

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Our reliance on third parties may require us to share our trade secrets, which increases the possibility that a competitor will discover them or that our trade secrets will be misappropriated or disclosed.

Because we rely on third parties to manufacture our products, and because we collaborate with various organizations and academic institutions on the advancement of our technology, we must, at times, share trade secrets with them. 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 strategic partners, 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. Despite these contractual provisions, the need to share trade secrets and other confidential information increases the risk that such trade secrets become known by potential 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, discovery by a third party of our trade secrets or other unauthorized use or disclosure would impair our intellectual property rights and protections in our products.

In addition, these agreements typically restrict the ability of our collaborators, advisors, employees, and consultants to publish data potentially relating to our trade secrets. Our academic collaborators typically have rights to publish data, provided that we are notified in advance and may delay publication for a specified time in order to secure our intellectual property rights arising from the collaboration. In other cases, publication rights are controlled exclusively by us, although in some cases we may share these rights with other parties. Despite our efforts to protect our trade secrets, our competitors may discover our trade secrets, either through breach of these agreements, independent development, or publication of information including our trade secrets in cases where we do not have proprietary or otherwise protected rights at the time of publication.

It could be difficult to replace some of our suppliers and equipment vendors.

Outside vendors provide key components, raw materials, and equipment used in the manufacture of our products. An uncorrected defect or supplier's variation in a component or raw material, either unknown to us or incompatible with our manufacturing process, could harm our ability to manufacture products. We may not be able to find a sufficient alternative supplier in a reasonable time period, or on commercially reasonable terms, if at all, and our ability to produce and supply our products could be impaired.

If we were suddenly unable to purchase from one or more of these companies, we would need a significant period of time to qualify a replacement, and the production of any affected products could be disrupted. While it is our policy to maintain sufficient inventory of components so that our production will not be significantly disrupted even if a particular component or material is not available for a period of time, we remain at risk that we will not be able to qualify new components or materials quickly enough to prevent a disruption if one or more of our suppliers ceases production of important components or materials, or if we are unable to quickly procure replacement equipment.

Risks Related to Our Business Operations

Our business may be adversely affected by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Public health epidemics or outbreaks could adversely impact our business. In late 2019, a novel strain of COVID-19, also known as coronavirus, was reported in Wuhan, China. Initially the outbreak was largely concentrated in China, but it rapidly spread to countries across the globe, including in Israel and the United States. Many countries around the world, including in Israel and the United States, implemented significant governmental measures to control the spread of the virus, including temporary closure of businesses, severe restrictions on travel and the movement of people, and other material limitations on the conduct of business. In response, we implemented remote working and workplace protocols for our employees in accordance Israeli Ministry of Health requirements to ensure employee safety and all employees have been instructed on and encouraged to practice best social distancing behaviors. The extent to which the coronavirus impacts our operations will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted with confidence, including the duration and severity of the outbreak, and the actions that may be required to contain COVID-19 or treat its impact. In particular, the continued spread of COVID-19 globally, could adversely impact our operations and workforce, including our research and clinical trials and our ability to raise capital, could affect the operations of key governmental agencies and could result in the inability of our suppliers to deliver components or raw materials on a timely basis or at all, each of which in turn could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

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Our future success depends on our ability to retain senior management, consultants, and advisors and to attract, retain, and motivate qualified personnel.

We are dependent on principal members of our executive team listed under “Management” in this Annual Report on Form 20-F, the loss of whose services may adversely impact the achievement of our objectives. While we have entered into employment agreements with each member of our senior management, any of them could leave our employment at any time, subject to advance notice periods. 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 executives in our industry, which is likely to continue. 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 and medical device companies for individuals with similar skill sets. In addition, failure to succeed in clinical trials may make it more challenging to recruit and retain qualified personnel. The inability to recruit or loss of the services of any executive, key employee, consultant, or advisor may impede the progress of our research, development, and commercialization objectives.

Our collaborations with outside scientists and consultants may be subject to restriction and change.

We work with medical experts, chemists, biologists, and other scientists at academic and other institutions, and consultants who assist us in our research, development, and regulatory efforts, including the members of our scientific advisory board. In addition, these scientists and consultants have provided, and we expect that they will continue to provide, valuable advice regarding our programs and regulatory approval processes. These scientists and consultants are not our employees and may have other commitments that would limit their future availability to us. If a conflict of interest arises between their work for us and their work for another entity, we may lose their services. In addition, we are limited in our ability to prevent them from establishing competing businesses or developing competing products. For example, if a key scientist acting as a principal investigator in any of our clinical trials identifies a potential product that is more scientifically interesting to his or her professional interests, his or her availability to remain involved in our clinical trials could be restricted or eliminated.

Our business and operations would suffer in the event of computer system failures or security breaches

Despite the implementation of security measures, our internal computer systems, and those of our contract research organizations, or CROs and other third parties on which we rely, are vulnerable to damage from computer viruses, unauthorized access, cyber-attacks, natural disasters, fire, terrorism, war, and telecommunication and electrical failures. If such an event were to occur and interrupt our operations, it could result in a material disruption of our drug development programs. For example, the loss of clinical trial data from 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 results in a loss of or damage to our data or applications, loss of trade secrets or inappropriate disclosure of confidential or proprietary information, including protected health information or personal data of employees or former employees, access to our clinical data, or disruption of the manufacturing process, we could incur liability and the further development of our drug candidates could be delayed. We may also be vulnerable to cyber-attacks by hackers or other malfeasance. This type of breach of our cybersecurity may compromise our confidential information and/or our financial information and adversely affect our business or result in legal proceedings. Further, these cybersecurity breaches may inflict reputational harm upon us that may result in decreased market value and erode public trust.

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

As of March 15, 2021, we had 53 employees. As we mature and undertake the activities required to advance our products and product candidates and to operate as a public company in the United States, we expect to expand our full-time employee base and to hire more consultants and contractors. 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 setbacks, 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 products. If our management is unable to effectively manage our growth, our expenses may increase more than expected, our ability to generate or grow revenue could be compromised, and we may not be able to implement our business strategy. Our future financial performance and our ability to commercialize products and compete effectively will depend, in part, on our ability to effectively manage any future growth.

Our employees, principal investigators, consultants, and commercial partners may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, including non-compliance with regulatory standards and requirements and insider trading.

We are exposed to the risk of fraud or other misconduct by our employees, principal investigators, consultants, and commercial partners. Misconduct by these parties could include intentional failures to comply with regulations, provide accurate information to European regulatory authorities, the FDA and other regulatory authorities, comply with 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. Such misconduct could also involve the improper use of information obtained in the course of clinical trials, which could result in regulatory sanctions and cause serious harm to our reputation. We have adopted a code of conduct applicable to all of our employees, but it is not always possible to identify and deter employee misconduct, 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 comply with these laws or regulations. 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.

We face potential product liability, and, if successful claims are brought against us, we may incur substantial liability and costs. If the use of our products harm patients, or is perceived to harm patients even when such harm is unrelated to our products, our regulatory approvals could be revoked or otherwise negatively impacted and we could be subject to costly and damaging product liability claims.

The use of our products in clinical trials and the sale of any products exposes us to the risk of product liability claims. Product liability claims might be brought against us by consumers, healthcare providers, pharmaceutical and medical device companies, or others that sell or otherwise come into contact with our products. There is a risk that our products may induce adverse events. If we cannot successfully defend against product liability claims, we could incur substantial liability and costs. In addition, regardless of merit or eventual outcome, product liability claims may result in:

- impairment of our business reputation;
- withdrawal of clinical trial participants;
- costs due to related litigation;
- distraction of management’s attention from our primary business;

- substantial monetary awards to patients or other claimants;
- the inability to commercialize our products;
- decreased demand for our products, if approved for commercial sale; and
- impairment of our ability to obtain product liability insurance coverage.

We currently carry product liability insurance of \$5.0 million for sales in Europe of VergenixFG and VergenixSTR. We intend to acquire product liability insurance before commercializing any of our other products. However, we may not be able to obtain insurance coverage at a reasonable cost or in sufficient amounts to protect us against losses due to product liability. If we obtain marketing approval for additional products, we intend to obtain insurance coverage to include the sale of those commercial products, but we may not be able to obtain product liability insurance on commercially reasonable terms or in adequate amounts. On occasion, large judgments have been awarded in class action lawsuits based on medical treatments that had unanticipated adverse effects. A product liability claim or series of claims brought against us could cause our ADS or ordinary share price to decline and, if judgments exceed our insurance coverage, could materially and adversely affect our financial position.

Our development and production of rhCollagen relies upon the continued availability of tobacco plants, and any interruption in availability or supply of tobacco plants may delay production and adversely affect commercial utilization of our rhCollagen-based products.

Our products are all based on our recombinant human collagen extracted from tobacco plants. Any disruption to the supply of tobacco plants or any change in its availability for use would delay our production of collagen and adversely affect commercial utilization of our products.

The occurrence of severe adverse weather conditions, soil salination or crop diseases may have a potentially devastating impact upon our tobacco production. The effect of severe adverse weather conditions or the occurrence and effect of crop disease may reduce yields in our plants or require higher levels of investment to maintain yields, even when only a portion of the crop is damaged. We cannot assure you that severe future adverse weather conditions will not adversely impact our operating results and financial condition. Although some crop diseases are treatable, the cost of treatment is high, and we cannot assure that such events in the future will not adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

If our existing rhCollagen production site or any new facility is damaged or destroyed, or production at this facility is otherwise interrupted, our business and prospects would be negatively affected.

We currently have a single, small-scale production site in Israel where we manufacture rhCollagen. If our existing production facility or the new facility, or the equipment in it, is damaged or destroyed, we likely would not be able to quickly or inexpensively replace our production capacity. Any new facility needed to replace our existing production facility would need to comply with the necessary regulatory requirements and be tailored to our production requirements and processes. We would need regulatory approval before using any products manufactured at a new facility in clinical trials or selling any products that are ultimately approved. Such an event could delay our clinical trials or, if any of our products are approved by the regulator, reduce or eliminate our product sales.

If we fail to comply with environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations, we could become subject to fines or penalties or incur costs that could have a material adverse impact on the success of our business.

We are subject to numerous environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations, including those governing laboratory procedures and the handling, use, storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes. Our operations involve the use of hazardous materials, including chemicals and biological materials. Our operations also produce hazardous waste products. We generally contract with third parties for the disposal of these materials and wastes. We cannot eliminate the risk of contamination or injury from these materials. In the event of contamination or injury resulting from our use of hazardous materials, we could be held liable for any resulting damages, and any liability could exceed our resources. We also could incur significant costs associated with civil or criminal fines and penalties.

Although we maintain workers' compensation insurance to cover us for costs and expenses we may incur due to injuries to our employees resulting from the use of hazardous materials or other work-related injuries, this insurance may not provide adequate coverage against potential liabilities. In addition, we may incur substantial costs in order to comply with current or future environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations. These current or future laws and regulations may impair our research, development or production efforts. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations also may result in substantial fines, penalties, or other sanctions.

We may use our financial and human resources to pursue a particular research program or product and fail to capitalize on programs or products that may be more profitable or for which there is a greater likelihood of success.

Because we have limited resources, we may forego or delay pursuit of opportunities with certain programs or products or for indications that later prove to have greater commercial potential. Our resource allocation decisions may cause us to fail to capitalize on viable commercial products or profitable market opportunities. Our spending on current and future research and development programs for products may not yield any commercially viable products. If we do not accurately evaluate the commercial potential or target market for a particular product, we may relinquish valuable rights to that product through strategic collaboration, licensing, or other royalty arrangements in cases in which it would have been more advantageous for us to retain sole development and commercialization rights to such product, or we may allocate internal resources to a product in a therapeutic area in which it would have been more advantageous to enter into a collaboration arrangement.

We are subject to foreign currency exchange risk, and fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and the NIS, the Euro, and other non-U.S. currencies may adversely affect our earnings and results of operations.

We currently operate in two different currencies. While the U.S. dollar is our functional and reporting currency, we incur a portion of our expenses in NIS. As a result, our financial results may be adversely affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

We are exposed to the risks that the NIS may appreciate relative to the U.S. dollar, in such event, the 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. For example, the average exchange rate of the dollar against the NIS decreased in 2020, 2019 and 2018. Market volatility and currency fluctuations may limit our ability to cost-effectively hedge against our foreign currency exposure. Hedging strategies may not eliminate our exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuations and may involve costs and risks of their own, such as devotion of management time, external costs to implement the strategies, and potential accounting implications. Foreign currency fluctuations, independent of the performance of our underlying business, could lead to materially adverse results or could lead to positive results that are not repeated in future periods.

We or the third parties upon whom we depend may be adversely affected by natural disasters and/or health epidemics, and our business continuity and disaster recovery plans may not adequately protect us from a serious disaster.

Natural disasters could severely disrupt our operations and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. If a natural disaster, power outage, health epidemic or other event occurred that prevented us from using all or a significant portion of our office, manufacturing and/or lab spaces, that damaged critical infrastructure, such as the manufacturing facilities of our third-party contract manufacturers, CROs, clinical sites, third parties ongoing activities and schedules or that otherwise disrupted operations, it may be difficult or, in certain cases, impossible for us to continue our plans and business for a substantial period of time.

Our business could be adversely impacted by the effects of the coronavirus outbreak originating in China, or by other epidemics. In addition, such an event may cause other parties to slow down their activities and schedules and therefore influence our timelines. A health epidemic or other outbreak, including the current coronavirus outbreak, may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The disaster recovery and business continuity plans we have in place may prove inadequate in the event of a serious disaster or similar event. We may incur substantial expenses as a result of the limited nature of our disaster recovery and business continuity plans, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

We have an extensive worldwide patent portfolio. The cost of maintaining our patent protection is high and maintaining our patent protection requires continuous review and compliance in order to maintain worldwide patent protection. We may not be able to effectively maintain our intellectual property position throughout the major markets of the world.

The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, or U.S. PTO, and foreign patent authorities require maintenance fees and payments as well as continued compliance with a number of procedural and documentary requirements. Non-compliance may result in abandonment or lapse of the subject patent or patent application, resulting in partial or complete loss of patent rights in the relevant jurisdiction. Non-compliance may result in reduced royalty payments for lack of patent coverage in a particular jurisdiction from our collaboration partners or may result in competition, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

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We have made, and will continue to make, certain strategic decisions in balancing costs and the potential protection afforded by the patent laws of certain countries. As a result, we may not be able to prevent third parties from practicing our inventions in all countries throughout the world, or from selling or importing products made using our inventions in and into the United States or other countries. Third parties may use our technologies in territories in which we have not obtained patent protection to develop their own products and, further, may infringe our patents in territories which provide inadequate enforcement mechanisms, even if we have patent protection. Such third-party products may compete with our products, and our patents or other intellectual property rights may not be effective or sufficient to prevent them from competing.

If we are unable to obtain or protect intellectual property rights related to our products and product candidates, we may not be able to obtain exclusivity for our products or prevent others from developing similar competitive products.

We rely upon a combination of granted patents, pending patent applications, trade secret protection, and confidentiality agreements to protect the intellectual property related to our products and product candidates. The strength of patents in the field of regenerative medicine involves complex legal and scientific questions and can be uncertain. The patent applications that we own may fail to result in issued patents with claims that cover our products in the United States or in other countries. There is no assurance that all of the potentially relevant prior art relating to our patents and patent applications has been found, 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 products, third parties may challenge their validity, enforceability, or scope, which may result in the patent claims being narrowed or invalidated. Furthermore, even if they are unchallenged, our patents and patent applications may not adequately protect our intellectual property, provide exclusivity for our products, or prevent others from designing around our claims. Any of these outcomes could impair our ability to prevent competition from third parties.

Our ability to attract third parties to collaborate with us to develop products and our ability to commercialize future products may be adversely affected if the patent applications we hold with respect to our techniques or products fail to issue, if the breadth or strength of our patent protection is threatened, or if our patent portfolio fails to provide meaningful exclusivity for our products. Third parties may challenge their validity or enforceability of our patents or patents that issue in the future from our patent applications, which may result in such patents being narrowed, invalidated, or held unenforceable. Even if our patents and patent applications are not challenged by third parties, they may not prevent others from designing around our claims and may not otherwise adequately protect our products. If the breadth or strength of protection provided by the patents and patent applications we hold with respect to our products is threatened, our ability to commercialize our products may be adversely effected.

Discoveries are generally published in the scientific literature well after their actual development, and patent applications in the United States and other countries are typically not published until 18 months after filing and in some cases are never published. Therefore, we cannot be certain that we were the first to make the inventions claimed in our owned granted patents or patent applications, or that we were the first to file for patent protection covering such inventions. Subject to meeting other requirements for patentability, for United States patent applications filed prior to March 16, 2013, the first to invent the claimed invention is entitled to receive patent protection for that invention while, outside the United States, the first to file a patent application encompassing the invention is entitled to patent protection for the invention. In addition, patents have a limited lifespan. In the United States, the expiration of a patent is generally 20 years from the earliest non-provisional filing date. Various extensions may be available, but the life of a patent, and the protection it affords, is limited. Once the patent life has expired for a product, we may be open to competition from third party products, including products that are copies of our products. This risk is material in light of the length of the development process of our products and lifespan of our current patent portfolio.

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In addition to the protection afforded by patents, we rely on trade secret protection and confidentiality agreements to protect our proprietary know-how and other proprietary information that is not patentable or that we elect not to patent. For example, many of our discovery, development, and manufacturing processes involve proprietary know-how, information, or technology that is not covered by patents. We seek to protect our trade secrets and 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 and trade secrets by maintaining physical security of our premises and physical and electronic security of our information technology systems. Security measures may be breached, and we may not have adequate remedies for any breach. In addition, our trade secrets may otherwise become known or be independently discovered by competitors. Although we contractually require all of our employees and consultants 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 all such agreements have been duly executed, 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 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 are deemed inadequate, we may have insufficient recourse against third parties for misappropriating the trade secret. In addition, others may independently discover our trade secrets and proprietary information. For example, the FDA, as part of its Transparency Initiative, is currently considering whether to make additional information publicly available on a routine basis, including information that

we may consider to be trade secrets or other proprietary information, and it is not clear at the present time how the FDA's disclosure policies may change in the future, if at all.

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 in other countries. If we are unable to prevent material disclosure of the non-patented intellectual property related to our technologies to third parties, and there is no guarantee that we will have any such enforceable trade secret protection, we may not be able to establish or maintain a competitive advantage in our market.

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 infringement of the patents and proprietary rights of third parties. There is a substantial amount of litigation, both within and outside the United States, involving patents and other intellectual property rights in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries, including patent infringement lawsuits, interferences, oppositions, and *inter partes* review proceedings before the U.S. PTO, and corresponding foreign patent offices. Numerous U.S. and foreign issued patents and pending patent applications, which are owned by third parties, exist in the fields in which we are pursuing development technologies. As the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries expand and more patents are issued, the risk increases that our products may be subject to claims of infringement of the patent rights of third parties.

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 products. Because patent applications can take many years to issue, there may be currently pending patent applications which may later result in issued patents that our products may be accused of infringing. 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 products or any final product itself, the holders of any such patents may be able to block our ability to commercialize such product unless we obtained a license under the applicable patents, or until such patents expire. 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 unless we obtained a license or until such patent expires. In either case, such a license may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

The patent landscape in competitive product areas is highly complex and there may be patents of third parties of which we are unaware that may result in claims of infringement. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that our products do not infringe proprietary rights of third parties. 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 products. Defense of such claims, regardless of their merit, would involve substantial litigation expense and would be a substantial diversion of financial and 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.

We intend, if necessary, to vigorously enforce our intellectual property in order to protect the proprietary position of our products. Active efforts to enforce our patents may include litigation, post-grant patent challenges, administrative proceedings, or all of the foregoing, depending on the potential benefits that might be available from those actions and the costs associated with undertaking those efforts against third parties. We review and monitor publicly available information regarding products that may be competitive with our products and intend to assert our intellectual property rights where appropriate.

We may enter into license agreements with third parties, and if we fail to comply with our obligations in such agreements under which we license intellectual property rights from third parties or otherwise experience disruptions to our business relationships with our licensors, we could lose license rights that are important to our business.

We may need to obtain licenses from third parties to advance our research or allow commercialization of our products and product candidates. We may fail to obtain any of these licenses at a reasonable cost or on reasonable terms, if at all. In that event, we may be required to expend significant time and resources to develop or license replacement technology. If we are unable to do so, we may be unable to develop or commercialize the affected products.

We may be involved in lawsuits or administrative proceedings to obtain, protect or enforce our patents, which could be expensive, time consuming, and unsuccessful.

Competitors may infringe our patents. To counter infringement or unauthorized use, we may be required to file an infringement suit, which can be expensive and time consuming. In addition, in an infringement proceeding, the defendant may file a countersuit, challenging the validity or enforceability of our patent. In that case, a court may decide that a patent of ours is not valid, is unenforceable, or is not infringed, or it 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. 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 and could put our patent applications at risk of not issuing.

We may not be able to prevent misappropriation of our intellectual property rights, particularly in countries where the laws may not protect those rights.

We may be involved in interference proceedings in the U.S. PTO that are provoked by third parties or provoked by us when there appears to be the same subject matter claimed in our patents or patent applications and the third parties' patents or patent applications, in order to determine the priority of inventions. An unfavorable outcome could require us to cease using the related technology, to lose our patent claims partially or in entirety, 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 interference proceedings may fail and, even if successful, may result in substantial costs and distract our management and other employees.

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 trading price of our ADSs.

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

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 U.S. patent law, including provisions that affect the way patent applications are prosecuted and also affect patent litigation. The U.S. PTO has developed regulations and procedures to govern administration 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 which were enacted March 16, 2013. However, it is not clear what, if any, impact the Leahy-Smith Act will have on the operation of our business. 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. We may become involved in post-grant proceedings challenging our patents or the patents of others, and the outcome of any such proceedings are highly uncertain. An unfavorable outcome in any such proceedings could reduce the scope of, or invalidate, our patent rights, allow third parties to commercialize our technology and compete directly with us, or result in our inability to manufacture, develop, or commercialize our products without infringing the patent rights of others.

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.

Certain of our employees and personnel were previously employed at universities, medical institutions, or other biotechnology or pharmaceutical companies. 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 employee's former employer 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. 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. Furthermore, universities or medical institutions who employ some of our key employees and personnel in parallel to their engagement by us may claim that intellectual property developed by such person is owned by the respective academic or medical institution under the respective institution, intellectual property policy or applicable law.

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. Section 134 of the Israeli Patents Law, 5727-1967, or the Patents Law, grants employees the right to receive consideration for service inventions unless otherwise provided in an agreement between the parties. According to a decision by the special Committee for Compensations and Royalties formed under the Patents Law, or the Committee, an employee's right to receive consideration for service inventions is a personal right and is entirely separate from the proprietary rights in such invention. A decision in May 2014 by the Committee clarifies that the right to receive consideration under Section 134 can be waived and that such waiver does not necessarily have to be explicit. However, the Committee has the authority to examine, on a case by case basis, the general contractual framework between the parties, using interpretation rules of the general Israeli contract laws. Although such decision seems to alleviate the requirement to obtain an explicit waiver for royalties for service inventions under Section 134 of the Patents Law, to the extent that there is no explicit waiver in an employment agreement, the existence of such waiver will be subject to the interpretation of the Committee. Further, the Committee has not yet determined one specific formula for calculating this remuneration (but rather uses the criteria specified in the Patents Law) nor the criteria or circumstances under which an employee's waiver of his right to remuneration will be disregarded. 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. Although our employees have agreed to assign to us service invention rights, 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 or former employees, or be forced to litigate such claims, which could negatively affect our business.

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

We may be subject to claims that former employees, collaborators, or other third parties have an ownership interest in our patents or other intellectual property. Ownership disputes may arise in the future, for example, from conflicting obligations of consultants or others who are involved in developing our products. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these and other claims challenging inventorship or ownership. 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.

Obtaining and maintaining our patent protection requires compliance with various procedural, document submissions, fee payments, and other requirements imposed by governmental 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 governmental fees on patents and applications are and will be due to be paid to the U.S. PTO and various governmental patent agencies outside of the United States in several stages over the lifetime of the patents and applications. The U.S. PTO and various non-U.S. governmental patent agencies require compliance with a number of procedural, documentary, fee payment, and other similar provisions during the patent application process. There are situations in which non-compliance can result in abandonment or lapse of the patent or patent application, resulting in partial or complete loss of patent rights in the relevant jurisdiction.

Issued patents covering our products or product candidates could be found invalid or unenforceable if challenged in court or in administrative proceedings.

If we initiate legal proceedings against a third party to enforce a patent covering one of our products or product candidates, the defendant may contend that the patent covering our product is invalid, unenforceable, or fails to cover the product or the infringing product. In patent litigation in the United States, defendants commonly allege that asserted patent claims are invalid and unenforceable. Grounds for a validity challenge could be an alleged failure to meet one or more of several statutory requirements, including lack of novelty, obviousness, lack of written description, indefiniteness, and non-enablement. Grounds for an unenforceability assertion could be an allegation that someone connected with prosecution of the patent withheld relevant information from the U.S. PTO, or made a misleading statement, during prosecution. 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, and equivalent proceedings in foreign jurisdictions, such as opposition proceedings. Such proceedings could result in revocation, amendments to our patent claims, or statements being made on the record such that our claims may no longer be construed to cover our products. 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 and the patent examiner were unaware during prosecution. If a defendant were to prevail on a legal assertion of invalidity, unenforceability, or non-infringement, we would lose at least part, and perhaps all, of the patent protection on our products. For example, as further described below, in July 2017, Fibrogen, Inc., or Fibrogen, prevailed in an administrative challenge to one of our patents in Europe, resulting in the revocation of the patent and the abandonment of another patent. Even if resolved in our favor, litigation, or other legal proceedings relating to intellectual property claims may cause us to incur significant expenses, and could distract our technical and management personnel from their normal responsibilities. Moreover, third parties may continue to initiate new proceedings in the United States and foreign jurisdictions to challenge our patents from time to time.

In addition, there could be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions, or other interim proceedings or developments, and if securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could have a substantial adverse effect on the market price of our ordinary shares or ADSs. Such litigation or proceedings could substantially increase our operating losses and reduce the resources available for development activities or any future sales, marketing, or distribution activities.

Changes in U.S. patent law could diminish the value of patents in general, thereby impairing our ability to protect our products or product candidates.

As is the case with other companies in our industry, our success is heavily dependent on intellectual property, particularly patents. Obtaining and enforcing patents in the biotechnology industry involve both technological and legal complexity, and therefore is costly, time consuming, and inherently uncertain. In addition, in recent years, the United States enacted and implemented wide-ranging patent reform legislation. Recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings have narrowed the scope of patent protection available in certain circumstances and weakened the rights of patent owners in some 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 that had already been granted. The patent laws and regulations may change in unpredictable ways through actions of the U.S. Congress, the federal courts, and the U.S. PTO, in the future, and any changes may adversely affect our ability to obtain new

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property rights throughout the world.

Filing, prosecuting, and defending patents on products in all countries throughout the world would be prohibitively expensive, and our intellectual property rights in some countries outside the United States can be less extensive than those in the United States. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as federal and state laws in the United States. Consequently, we may not be able to prevent third parties from practicing our inventions in all countries outside the United States, or from selling or importing products made using our inventions in and into the United States or other jurisdictions. Potential competitors may use our technologies in jurisdictions where we have not obtained patent protection to develop their own products and may export otherwise infringing products to territories where we have patent protection, but enforcement is not as strong as in the United States. These products may compete with our products, if approved, and our patents or other intellectual property rights may not be effective or sufficient to prevent them from competing.

Many companies have encountered significant problems in protecting and defending intellectual property rights in foreign 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, particularly those relating to biotechnology products, 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 foreign jurisdictions 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, 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.

Intellectual property rights do not address all potential threats to any competitive advantage we may have.

The degree of future protection afforded by our intellectual property rights is uncertain because intellectual property rights have limitations, and intellectual property rights 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 the same as or similar to our current or future products but that are not covered by the claims of the patents that we own or have exclusively licensed.
- We or any of our licensors or strategic partners might not have been the first to make the inventions covered by the issued patent or pending patent application that we own or have exclusively licensed.
- We or any of our licensors or strategic partners might not have been the first to file patent applications covering certain of our inventions.
- Others may independently develop similar or alternative technologies or duplicate any of our technologies without infringing our intellectual property rights.
- The prosecution of our pending patent applications may not result in granted patents.
- Granted patents that we own or have exclusively licensed may not provide us with any competitive advantages, or may be held invalid or unenforceable, as a result of legal challenges by our competitors.
- Patent protection on our products may expire before we are able to develop and commercialize the product, or before we are able to recover our investment in the product.
- Our competitors might conduct research and development activities in the United States and other countries that provide a safe harbor from patent infringement claims for such activities, as well as in countries in which we do not have patent rights, and may then use the information learned from such activities to develop competitive products for sale in markets where we intend to market our products.

Risks Related to the Offering and Ownership of the ADSs

The market price of the ADSs may be highly volatile.

The trading price of our ADSs has been, and is likely to continue to be, volatile. The following factors, some of which are beyond our control, in addition to other risk factors described in this Annual Report may have a significant impact on the market price of our ordinary shares:

- adverse results or delays in preclinical studies or clinical trials;
- reports of adverse events in other similar products or clinical trials of such products;
- inability to obtain additional funding;
- any delay in filing a regulatory submission for any of our products and any adverse development or perceived adverse development with respect to the FDA's review or European authorities' review of that regulatory submission;
- failure to develop successfully and commercialize our products or product candidates and future products;
- failure to enter into or maintain strategic collaborations;
- failure by us or strategic collaboration partners to prosecute, maintain, or enforce our intellectual property rights;
- changes in laws or regulations applicable to future products;
- inability to scale up our manufacturing capabilities, inability to obtain adequate product supply for our products, or the inability to do so at acceptable prices;

- adverse regulatory decisions, including by the IIA under the Innovation Law;
- introduction of new products, services, or technologies by our competitors;
- failure to meet or exceed financial projections we may provide to the public;
- failure to meet or exceed the financial expectations of the investment community;
- the perception of the biotechnology industry by the public, legislatures, regulators, and the investment community;
- announcements of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures, or capital commitments by us or our competitors;
- disputes or other developments relating to proprietary rights, including patents, litigation matters, and our ability to obtain patent protection for our technologies;
- additions or departures of key scientific or management personnel;
- significant lawsuits, including patent or shareholder litigation;
- changes in the market valuations of similar companies;
- sales of our ordinary shares or ADSs by us or our shareholders in the future; and
- trading volumes of our ordinary shares and ADSs.

In addition, companies trading in the stock market in general, and life science companies in particular, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of these companies. Broad market and industry factors may negatively affect the market price of our ordinary shares, regardless of our actual operating performance.

We may not be able to maintain our listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market.

Nasdaq has established certain standards for the continued listing of a security on the Nasdaq Capital Market. The standards for continued listing include, among other things, that the minimum bid price for the listed securities not fall below \$1.00 per share for a period of 30 consecutive trading days and that we maintain a minimum of \$2,500,000 in shareholders' equity. In the future we may not satisfy the Nasdaq's continued listing standards. If we do not satisfy any of the Nasdaq's continued listing standards, our ADSs could be delisted. Any such delisting could adversely affect the market liquidity of our ADSs and the market price of our ADSs could decrease. A delisting could adversely affect our ability to obtain financing for our operations or result in a loss of confidence by investors, customers, suppliers or employees.

We incur significant additional costs as a result of being a public company subject to SEC reporting requirements in the United States, and our management is required to devote substantial additional time to new compliance initiatives as well as to compliance with ongoing United States reporting requirements.

As a U.S. public reporting company, we are incurring significant additional accounting, legal, and other expenses in the future. Our management and other personnel need to devote substantial time to the compliance requirements of being a U.S. public company; in addition, the implementation of such compliance processes and systems may require us to hire outside consultants and incur other significant costs. Any future changes in the laws and regulations affecting public companies in the United States and the rules and regulations adopted by the SEC and the Nasdaq Capital Market, for so long as they apply to us, will result in increased costs to us as we respond to such changes. These laws, rules, and regulations could make it more difficult or more costly for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including director and officer liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. The impact of these requirements could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors, on our board committees, if any, or as senior management.

Our principal shareholders, management and directors beneficially own a significant percentage of our ordinary shares and will be able to exert significant influence over matters subject to shareholder approval.

As of March 15, 2021, our senior management, directors, and five percent or more shareholders and their affiliates beneficially owned approximately 46.43% of our ordinary shares. These shareholders will be able to significantly influence all matters requiring shareholder approval, except for decisions that require a special majority at a shareholders' meeting. For example, these shareholders, if they were to act together, may be able to significantly influence elections of directors (other than our external directors, within the meaning of Israeli law, as described under "Management—External Directors"), amendments of our organizational documents, or approval of any merger, sale of assets, or other major corporate transaction. This may prevent or discourage unsolicited acquisition proposals or offers for our ordinary shares that you may believe are in your best interest as one of our shareholders.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud. As a result, our shareholders could lose confidence in our financial and other public reporting, which would harm our business and the trading price of the ADSs.

Effective internal controls over financial reporting are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports. Together with adequate disclosure controls and procedures, effective internal controls are designed to prevent fraud. Any failure to implement required new or improved controls or difficulties encountered in their implementation could cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. In addition, any testing by us conducted in connection with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, may reveal deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses, may require prospective or retroactive changes to our financial statements, or may identify other areas for further attention or improvement. Inferior internal controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of the ADSs.

We are required to disclose changes made in our internal controls and procedures on an annual basis and our management is required to assess the effectiveness of these controls annually. However, for as long as we are an "emerging growth company" under the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act, or the JOBS Act, our independent registered public accounting firm will not be required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We could be an emerging growth company for up to the date that is the last date of the fiscal year that includes the fifth anniversary of our first sale of ADS pursuant to an effective registration statement (i.e. December 31, 2023). An independent assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls could detect problems that our management's assessment might not. Undetected material weaknesses in our internal controls could lead to financial statement restatements and require us to incur the expense of remediation.

We are an “emerging growth company” and a “foreign private issuer,” and we cannot be certain if the reduced reporting requirements applicable to emerging growth companies and foreign private issuers will make the ADSs less attractive to investors.

We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the JOBS Act. While we currently qualify as an “emerging growth company” under the JOBS Act, we will cease to be an emerging growth company on or before December 31, 2023, and at such time our costs and the demands placed upon our management are expected to increase. For as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company, we may take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in this Annual Report on Form 20-F and other periodic reports and proxy statements, extended transition periods for adopting new or revised accounting standards, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a non-binding advisory vote on executive compensation and shareholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. We will be an emerging growth company until the earliest of: (i) the last day of the fiscal year during which we had total annual gross revenues of \$1.07 billion or more, (ii) the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the first sale of the ADSs pursuant to an effective registration statement (i.e. December 31, 2023), (iii) the date on which we have, during the previous three-year period, issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt or (iv) the date on which we are deemed a “large accelerated filer” as defined in Regulation S-K under the Securities Act, which means the market value of our ordinary shares that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the prior June 30th. Furthermore, as a foreign private issuer, we are not subject to the same requirements that are imposed upon U.S. domestic issuers by the SEC. Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, we will be subject to reporting obligations that, in certain respects, are less detailed and less frequent than those of U.S. domestic reporting companies. For example, we will not be required to issue proxy statements that comply with the requirements applicable to U.S. domestic reporting companies. We will also have four months after the end of each fiscal year to file our Annual Reports with the SEC and will not be required to file current reports as frequently or promptly as U.S. domestic reporting companies. Furthermore, our officers, directors, and principal shareholders will be exempt from the requirements to report transactions in our equity securities and from the short-swing profit liability provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. These exemptions and leniencies, along with other corporate governance exemptions resulting from our ability to rely on home country rules, will reduce the frequency and scope of information and protections to which you may otherwise have been eligible in relation to U.S. domestic reporting companies. See “Item 16G. Corporate Governance Practices” for more information.

We cannot predict if investors will find the ADSs less attractive because we may rely on these reduced requirements. If some investors find the ADSs less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for the ADSs and our share price may be more volatile.

Sales of a substantial number of our ordinary shares or ADSs in the public market could cause our share price to fall.

If our existing shareholders sell, indicate an intention to sell, or the market perceives that they intend to sell, substantial amounts of our securities on the Nasdaq Capital Market after the date of this Annual Report on Form 20-F, the market price of our securities could decline significantly. As of March 15, 2021, we had 9,914,740 ordinary shares outstanding.

In addition, as of March 15, 2021, an aggregate of 2,896,676 ordinary shares, that are issuable pursuant to exercise of either outstanding options or outstanding warrants, will become eligible for sale in the public market to the extent permitted by the provisions of various vesting schedules, and Rule 144 and Rule 701 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act. If these additional ordinary shares are sold, or if it is perceived that they will be sold, in the public market, the market price of our ordinary shares could decline.

Future sales and issuances of our securities or rights to purchase securities, including pursuant to our equity incentive plans, could result in additional dilution of the percentage ownership of our shareholders and could cause the prices of our securities to fall.

Additional capital will be needed in the future to continue our planned operations. To the extent we raise additional capital by issuing equity securities, our shareholders may experience substantial dilution. We may sell ordinary shares, ADSs, convertible securities, or other equity securities in one or more transactions at prices and in a manner we determine from time to time. If we sell ordinary shares, ADSs, convertible securities, or other equity securities in one or more transactions, existing investors may be materially diluted by subsequent sales, and new investors could gain rights superior to our existing shareholders.

Pursuant to our Share Ownership and Option Plan (2010), or the 2010 Plan, our management is authorized to grant share options and other equity-based awards to our employees, directors, and consultants. As of March 15, 2021, our officers, directors, employees and consultants hold options to purchase 1,234,791 ordinary shares under the 2010 Plan.

If our board of directors elects to increase the number of shares available for future grant by the maximum amount each year, our shareholders may experience additional dilution, which could cause our share price to fall.

We do not intend to pay dividends on our securities in the foreseeable future, so any returns will be limited to the value of our shares.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our share capital. 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 for the foreseeable future. Any return to shareholders will therefore be limited to the appreciation of their shares. In addition, Israeli law limits our ability to declare and pay dividends, and may subject our dividends to Israeli withholding taxes; see “Item 10.B. Memorandum and Articles of Association—Dividend and Liquidation Rights” for additional information. As a result, investors in the ADSs or ordinary shares will not be able to benefit from owning these securities unless their market price becomes greater than the price paid by such investors and they are able to sell such securities. We cannot assure you that you will ever be able to resell our securities at a price in excess of the price paid.

In the event we make distributions or dividends, you may not receive the same distributions or dividends as those we make to the holders of our ordinary shares, and, in some limited circumstances, you may not receive dividends or other distributions, or receive any value for them, if it is illegal or impractical to make them available to you.

The depositary for the ADSs has agreed to pay to you the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on ordinary shares or other deposited securities underlying the ADSs, after deducting its fees and expenses. You will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of ordinary shares your ADSs represent. However, the depositary is not responsible if it decides that it is unlawful or impractical to make a distribution available to any holders of ADSs. For example, it would be unlawful to make a distribution to a holder of ADSs if it consists of securities that require registration under the Securities Act, but that are not properly registered or distributed under an applicable exemption from registration. In addition, conversion into U.S. dollars from foreign currency that was part of a dividend made with respect to deposited ordinary shares may require the approval or license of, or a filing with, any government or agency thereof, which may be unobtainable. In these cases, the depositary may determine not to distribute such property and hold it as “deposited securities” or may seek to effect a substitute dividend or distribution, including net cash proceeds from the sale of the dividends that the depositary deems an equitable and practicable substitute. We have no obligation to register under U.S. securities laws any ordinary shares, rights, or other securities made available through such distributions. We also have no obligation to take any other action to permit the distribution of ADSs, ordinary shares, rights, or anything else to holders of ADSs. In addition, the depositary may withhold from such dividends or distributions its fees and an amount on account of taxes or other governmental charges to the extent the depositary believes it is required to make such withholding. This means that you may not receive the same distributions or dividends as those we make to the holders of our ordinary shares, and, in some limited circumstances, you may not receive any value for such distributions or dividends if it is illegal or

Holders of ADSs must act through the depositary to exercise their rights.

Holders of the ADSs do not have the same rights of our shareholders and may only exercise the voting rights with respect to the underlying ordinary shares in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement for the ADSs. In general, under Israeli law, the minimum notice period required to convene a shareholders' meeting is no less than 35 or 21 calendar days, depending on the proposals on the agenda for the shareholders' meeting. When a shareholders' meeting is convened, holders of the ADSs may not receive sufficient notice of a shareholders' meeting to permit them to withdraw their ordinary shares to allow them to cast their vote with respect to any specific matter. In addition, the depositary and its agents may not be able to send voting materials to holders of the ADSs or carry out their voting instructions in a timely manner. We will make all reasonable efforts to cause the depositary to extend voting rights to holders of the ADSs in a timely manner, but we cannot assure holders that they will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that they can instruct the depositary to vote their ADSs. Furthermore, the depositary and its agents will not be responsible for any failure to carry out any instructions to vote, for the manner in which any vote is cast or for the effect of any such vote. As a result, holders of the ADSs may not be able to exercise their right to vote, and they may lack recourse if their ADSs are not voted as they requested. In addition, in the capacity as a holder of ADSs, they will not be able to call a shareholders' meeting.

You may be subject to limitations on transfer of your ADSs.

Your ADSs are transferable on the books of the depositary. However, the depositary may close its transfer books at any time or from time to time when it deems expedient in connection with the performance of its duties. In addition, the depositary may refuse to deliver, transfer, or register transfers of ADSs generally when our books or the books of the depositary are closed, or at any time if we or the depositary deems it advisable to do so because of any requirement of law or of any government or governmental body or for any other reason in accordance with the terms of the deposit agreement.

Your percentage ownership in us may be diluted by future issuances of share capital, which could reduce your influence over matters on which shareholders vote.

Our board of directors will have the authority, in most cases without action or vote of our shareholders, to issue all or any part of our authorized but unissued shares, including ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding options and warrants. Issuances of additional shares would reduce your influence over matters on which our shareholders vote.

If equity research analysts do not publish research reports about our business or if they issue unfavorable commentary or downgrade the ADSs, the price of the ADSs could decline.

The trading market for the ADSs will rely in part on the research and reports that equity research analysts publish about us and our business. The price of the ADSs could decline if we do not obtain research analyst coverage or if one or more securities analysts downgrade the ADSs, issue other unfavorable commentary, or cease publishing reports about us or our business.

Risks Related to Our Operations in Israel

We are a "foreign private issuer" and intend to follow certain home country corporate governance practices, and our shareholders may not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to all corporate governance requirements under the listing rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC, or the Nasdaq Listing Rules.

As a foreign private issuer, we are permitted to follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of those otherwise required under the Nasdaq Stock Market for domestic U.S. issuers. For instance, we follow home country practice in Israel with regard to the quorum requirement for shareholder meetings. As permitted under the Companies Law, our articles of association provide that the quorum for any meeting of shareholders shall be the presence of at least two shareholders present in person, by proxy, or by a voting instrument, who hold at least 20% of the voting power of our shares. In addition, we will follow home country practices in Israel (and consequently avoid the requirements that would otherwise apply to a U.S. company listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market) with regard to the requirement to obtain shareholder approval for certain dilutive events (such as for the establishment or amendment of certain equity-based compensation plans, issuances that will result in a change of control of the company, certain transactions other than a public offering involving issuances of a 20% or more interest in the company, and certain acquisitions of the stock or assets of another company). We may in the future (or may be required to) elect to follow home country practices in Israel with regard to other matters, as well, such as the formation of compensation, nominating, and governance committees, separate executive sessions of independent directors and non-management directors, amending our compensation policy from time to time, and the approval of certain interested-parties transactions. Following our home country governance practices as opposed to the requirements that would otherwise apply to a U.S. company listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market may provide less protection to you than what is accorded to investors under the Nasdaq Listing Rules applicable to domestic U.S. issuers. See "Item 16G. Corporate Governance Practices" for more information.

In addition, as a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules and regulations under the Exchange Act related to the furnishing and content of proxy statements, including the requirement for an emerging growth company to disclose the compensation of the chief executive officer and other two highest compensated executive officers on an individual, rather than aggregate, basis. Under regulations promulgated under the Companies Law, we will be required to disclose in the notice for our annual meetings of shareholders, the annual compensation of our five most highly compensated officers on an individual basis, rather than aggregate. However, this disclosure will not be as extensive as the disclosure required by a U.S. domestic issuer. We will also have four months after the end of each fiscal year to file our annual reports with the SEC and will not be required to file current reports as frequently or promptly as U.S. domestic reporting companies. Furthermore as a foreign private issuer, our officers, directors and principal shareholders will be exempt from the requirements to report short-swing profit recovery contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. Also, as a foreign private issuer, we are not subject to the requirements of Regulation FD (Fair Disclosure) promulgated under the Exchange Act. These exemptions and leniencies will reduce the frequency and scope of information and protections available to you in comparison to those applicable to U.S. domestic reporting companies.

In order to maintain our current status as a foreign private issuer, more than 50% of our outstanding voting securities must not be directly or indirectly owned by residents of the U.S., and we must not have any of the following: (i) a majority of our executive officers or directors being U.S. citizens or residents, (ii) more than 50% of our assets being located in the U.S., or (iii) our business being principally administered in the U.S. Although we have elected to comply with certain U.S. regulatory provisions, our loss of foreign private issuer status would make such provisions mandatory. The regulatory and compliance costs to us under U.S. securities laws as a U.S. domestic reporting company 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 reporting company 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 reporting companies. Such conversion and modifications will involve additional costs. In addition, we may lose our ability to rely upon exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements on U.S. stock exchanges that are available to foreign private issuers.

Potential political, economic, and military instability in the State of Israel, where the majority of our senior management and our research and development facilities are located, may adversely impact our results of operations.

We are incorporated under Israeli law and our offices and operations are located in the State of Israel. In addition, our employees, officers, and all but three of our directors are residents of Israel. Accordingly, political, economic, and military conditions in Israel directly affect our business. Since the State of Israel was established in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have occurred between Israel and its neighboring countries. Any hostilities involving Israel or the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners, or a significant downturn in the economic or financial condition of Israel, could adversely impact our operations. Since October 2000, there have been increasing occurrences of terrorist violence. Ongoing and revived hostilities or other Israeli political or economic factors could harm our operations, product development and results of operations.

Although Israel has entered into various agreements with Egypt, Jordan, and the Palestinian Authority, there has been an increase in unrest and terrorist activity, which began in October 2000 and has continued with varying levels of severity. The establishment in 2006 of a government in the Gaza Strip by representatives of the Hamas militant group has created additional unrest and uncertainty in the region. In 2006, a conflict between Israel and the Hezbollah in Lebanon resulted in thousands of rockets being fired from Lebanon up to 50 miles into Israel. Starting in December 2008, for approximately three weeks, Israel engaged in an armed conflict with Hamas in the Gaza Strip, which involved missile strikes against civilian targets in various parts of Israel and negatively affected business conditions in Israel. In November 2012, for approximately one week, Israel experienced a similar armed conflict, resulting in hundreds of rockets being fired from the Gaza Strip and disrupting most day-to-day civilian activity in southern Israel. Most recently, in July 2014, Israel yet again experienced rocket strikes against civilian targets in various parts of Israel, as part of an armed conflict commenced between Israel and Hamas. If continued or resumed, these hostilities may negatively affect business conditions in Israel in general and our business in particular. Our insurance policies do not cover us for the damages incurred in connection with these conflicts or for any resulting disruption in our operations. The Israeli government, as a matter of law, provides coverage for the reinstatement value of direct damages that are caused by terrorist attacks or acts of war; however, the government may cease providing such coverage or the coverage might not be enough to cover potential damages. In the event that hostilities disrupt the ongoing operation of our facilities or the airports and seaports on which we depend to import and export our supplies and products, our operations may be materially adversely affected.

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In addition, since the end of 2010, numerous acts of protest and civil unrest have taken place in several countries in the Middle East and North Africa, many of which involved significant violence. The civil unrest in Egypt, which borders Israel, resulted in the resignation of its president Hosni Mubarak, and to significant changes to the country's government. In Syria, also bordering Israel, a civil war is continuing to take place. The ultimate effect of these developments on the political and security situation in the Middle East and on Israel's position within the region is not clear at this time. Such instability may lead to deterioration in the political and trade relationships that exist between the State of Israel and certain other countries.

Popular uprisings in various countries in the Middle East and North Africa are affecting the political stability of those countries. Such instability may lead to deterioration in the political and trade relationships that exist between the State of Israel and these countries. Several countries, principally in the Middle East, still restrict doing business with Israel and Israeli companies, and additional countries may impose restrictions on doing business with Israel and Israeli companies if hostilities in Israel or political instability in the region continues or increases. Any hostilities involving Israel, interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners, or significant downturns in the economic or financial condition of Israel could adversely affect our operations and product development and adversely affect our share price. Similarly, Israeli companies are limited in conducting business with entities from several countries. For instance, in 2008, the Israeli legislature passed a law forbidding any investments in entities that transact business with Iran.

In addition, Iran has threatened to attack Israel and is widely believed to be developing nuclear weapons. Iran is also believed to have a strong influence among extremist groups in the region, such as Hamas in Gaza, Hezbollah in Lebanon, and various rebel militia groups in Syria. Additionally, a violent jihadist group named Islamic State of Iraq and Levant, or ISIL, is involved in hostilities in Iraq and Syria. Although ISIL's activities have not directly affected the political and economic conditions in Israel, ISIL's stated purpose is to take control of the Middle East, including Israel. These situations may potentially 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 may decline 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. 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.

The legislative power of the State resides in the Knesset, a unicameral parliament that consists of 120 members elected by nationwide voting under a system of proportional representation. Israel's most recent general elections were held on April 9, 2019, September 17, 2019, March 2, 2020, and March 23, 2021. The uncertainty surrounding the stability of the coalition government may continue. Actual or perceived political instability in Israel or any negative changes in the political environment, may individually or in the aggregate adversely affect the Israeli economy and, in turn, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

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Our operations may be disrupted by the obligations of personnel to perform military service.

As of March 15, 2021, we had 53 employees, all of whom were based in Israel. Some of our employees may be called upon to perform up to 36 days (and in some cases more) of annual military reserve duty until they reach the age of 40 (and in some cases, up to 45 or older) and, in emergency circumstances, could be called to immediate and unlimited active duty. In the event of severe unrest or other conflict, individuals could be required to serve in the military for extended periods of time. Since September 2000, in response to increased tension and hostilities, there have been occasional call-ups of military reservists, including in connection with the 2006 conflict in Lebanon, and the December 2008, November 2012 and July 2014 conflicts with Hamas, and it is possible that there will be additional call-ups in the future. Our operations could be disrupted by the absence of a significant number of our employees related to military service or the absence for extended periods of one or more of our key employees for military service. Such disruption could materially adversely affect our business and results of operations. Additionally, the absence of a significant number of the employees of our Israeli suppliers and contractors related to military service or the absence for extended periods of one or more of their key employees for military service may disrupt their operations.

The tax benefits that are available to us if and when we generate taxable income require us to meet various conditions and may be prevented or reduced in the future, which could increase our costs and taxes.

If and when we generate taxable income, we may be eligible for certain tax benefits provided to "Preferred Enterprises" under the Israeli Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 5719-1959, as amended, or the Investment Law. The benefits that may be available to us under the Investment Law are subject to the fulfillment of conditions stipulated in the Investment Law. Further, in the future these tax benefits may be reduced or discontinued. If these tax benefits are reduced, cancelled, or discontinued, our Israeli taxable income would be subject to regular Israeli corporate tax rates. The standard corporate tax rate for Israeli companies is currently 23%.

Additionally, if we increase our activities outside of Israel through acquisitions, for example, our expanded activities might not be eligible for inclusion in future Israeli tax benefit programs. See “Item 10.E. Taxation—Israeli Tax Considerations and Government Programs—Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 5719-1959.”

It may be difficult to enforce a U.S. judgment against us, our officers and directors, and the Israeli experts named in this Annual Report on Form 20-F in Israel or the United States, or to assert U.S. securities laws claims in Israel or serve process on our officers and directors and these experts.

We were incorporated in Israel, and our corporate headquarters, research facilities and substantially all of our operations are located in Israel. All of our senior management and a majority of our directors are located outside the United States. All of our assets are located outside the United States. Therefore, it may be difficult for an investor, or any other person or entity, to enforce a U.S. court judgment based upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws against us or any of these persons in a U.S. or Israeli court, or to effect service of process upon these persons in the United States. Additionally, it may be difficult for an investor, or any other person or entity, to assert U.S. securities law claims in original actions instituted in Israel. Israeli courts may refuse to hear a claim based on an alleged violation of U.S. securities laws against us or our officers and directors on the grounds that Israel is not the most appropriate forum in which to bring such a claim. 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 would be governed by Israeli law. There is little binding case law in Israel addressing the matters described above.

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

Because we are incorporated under Israeli law, the rights and responsibilities of our shareholders are governed by our articles of association and Israeli law. These rights and responsibilities differ in some material respects from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders of U.S. corporations. In particular, a shareholder of an Israeli company has a duty to act in good faith and in a customary manner in exercising its rights and performing its obligations towards the company and other shareholders and to refrain from abusing its power in the company, including, among other things, in voting at the general meeting of shareholders on certain matters, such as an amendment to the company’s articles of association, an increase of the company’s authorized share capital, a merger of the company, and approval of related party transactions that require shareholder approval. A shareholder also has a general duty to refrain from discriminating against other shareholders. In addition, a controlling shareholder or a shareholder who knows that it possesses the power to determine the outcome of a shareholder vote or to appoint or prevent the appointment of an officer of the company has a duty to act in fairness towards the company with regard to such vote or appointment. However, Israeli law does not define the substance of this duty of fairness. There is limited case law available to assist us in understanding the nature of this duty or the implications of these provisions. These provisions may be interpreted to impose additional obligations and liabilities on our shareholders that are not typically imposed on shareholders of U.S. corporations. See “Item 6.C. Board Practices—Approval of Related Party Transactions under Israeli Law—Shareholders’ Duties.”

Provisions of Israeli law and our amended and restated articles of association could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us or increase the cost of acquiring us, even if doing so would benefit our shareholders.

Israeli law regulates mergers, requires tender offers for acquisitions of shares above specified thresholds, requires special approvals for transactions involving directors, officers, or significant shareholders and regulates other matters that may be relevant to such types of transactions. For example, a tender offer for all of a company’s issued and outstanding shares, or a Full Tender Offer, can only be completed if the acquirer receives approval of the holders of at least 95% of the issued share capital. Completion of the Full Tender Offer also requires approval of a majority of the offerees that do not have a personal interest in the tender offer, unless at least 98% of the company’s outstanding shares are tendered. Furthermore, the shareholders, including those who indicated their acceptance of the Full Tender Offer (unless the acquirer stipulated in its tender offer that a shareholder that accepts the offer may not seek appraisal rights), may, at any time within six months following the completion of the tender offer, petition an Israeli court to alter the consideration for the acquisition. In case the Full Tender Offer has not been accepted by the required threshold, the offeror is limited to acquire shares that will confer on the offeror a holding of not more than 90% of the issued share capital of the company. In addition, special tender offer requirements may also apply upon a purchaser becoming a holder of 25% or more of the voting rights in a company (if there is no other shareholder of the company holding 25% or more of the voting rights in the company) or upon a purchaser becoming 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). See “Item 10.B. Memorandum and Articles of Association—Acquisitions under Israeli Law” for additional information.

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. For example, Israeli tax law does not recognize tax-free share exchanges to the same extent as U.S. tax law. With respect to mergers, Israeli tax law allows for tax deferral in certain circumstances but makes the deferral contingent on the fulfillment of a number of conditions, including, in some cases, a holding period of two years from the date of the transaction during which sales and dispositions of shares of the participating companies are subject to certain restrictions. Moreover, with respect to certain share swap transactions, the tax deferral is limited in time, and when such time expires, the tax becomes payable even if no disposition of the shares has occurred.

We have received grants from the IIA for certain research and development expenditures. The terms of these grants may require us to satisfy specified conditions in order to manufacture products and transfer technologies outside of Israel. For more information, see “—Risks Related to Our Financial Condition and Capital Requirements—The IIA grants we have received for research and development expenditures restrict our ability to manufacture products and transfer know-how outside of Israel and require us to satisfy specified conditions.”

We may be classified as a passive foreign investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and our U.S. shareholders may suffer adverse tax consequences as a result.

Generally, if, for any taxable year, either, at least 75% of our gross income is passive income (including our pro-rata share of the gross income of our 25% or more-owned corporate subsidiaries), or at least 50% of the average value of our assets (including our pro-rata share of the assets of our 25% or more-owned corporate subsidiaries) is attributable to assets that produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income, we would be characterized as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, and gains from disposition of passive assets and rents and royalties.

If we are characterized as a PFIC for any taxable year (or portion thereof) that is included in the holding period of a U.S. holder (as defined below) of our securities, such U.S. holder generally will be subject to certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences, including increased tax liability on gains from dispositions of our securities and certain distributions and a requirement to file annual reports with the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS. See “Item 10.E. Taxation—Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences—Passive Foreign Investment Company Consequences.”

Since PFIC status depends on the composition of our income and the composition and value of our assets (which may be determined in large part by reference to the market value of our ordinary shares, which may be volatile) from time to time, there can be no assurance that we will not be considered a PFIC for any taxable year. However, based on our non-passive revenue-producing operations for the year ended December 31, 2020, we do not believe we were a PFIC for our 2020 taxable year. Because the PFIC determination is highly fact intensive, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC in 2021 or any other year.

U.S. investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the possible application of the PFIC rules. For more information, see “Item 10.E. Taxation—Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences—Passive Foreign Investment Company Consequences.”

Our facilities in Israel are subject to local Business Licensing and Planning and Zoning regulations and we may be subject to fines if not complied with.

Under the Israeli Licensing of Businesses Law, to which our production site and offices and laboratories are subject, operating a business without a license or temporary permit is a criminal offense. In April 2019, we moved our laboratories and offices to a new site in Rehovot, Israel, and in the third quarter of 2020 we obtained a business license for our sites in Rehovot. In addition, we have a business license for our plant growth and production site at Yessod Hama’ala, Israel, which is in effect until July 13, 2022. In addition, our production sites and laboratories are subject to the Israeli Planning and Zoning Law, which sets provisions and obligations, *inter alia*, regarding the licensing process for a new building, including building permits, non-conforming use and easements, the supervision over its construction, and the required occupancy permits. According to the Planning and Zoning Law, work or use of land without a permit, where such permit is required, a deviation from the permit granted, or use of agricultural land in violation of the law constitute criminal offenses.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

We are a regenerative and aesthetic medicine company focused on 3D bioprinting of tissues and organs, and medical aesthetics. Our products and product candidates are based on our recombinant human collagen (rhCollagen) that is produced with our proprietary plant based genetic engineering technology.

Our products and product candidates address indications for the diverse fields of tissue repair, aesthetics and organ manufacturing, and, we believe, are ushering in a new era in regenerative and aesthetic medicine. In February 2021, we entered into a Development, Exclusivity and Option Products Agreement with AbbVie, pursuant to which we and AbbVie will collaborate in the development and commercialization of dermal and soft tissue filler products for the medical aesthetics market, using our rhCollagen technology and AbbVie’s technology.

Our flagship rhCollagen BioInk product line is ideal for 3D bioprinting of tissues and organs. We are developing 3D bioprinted breast implants for regeneration of breast tissue, aim to provide a revolutionary alternative to the current practices. The implants in development will be bioprinted and loaded with compositions that are based on rhCollagen, autologous fat cells and ECM components. These implants are intended to promote tissue regeneration and degrade in synchronization with the development of a natural breast tissue. In January 2020, we entered into a Joint Development Agreement with 3D Systems, pursuant to which we and 3D Systems agreed to jointly develop tissue and scaffold bioprinting processes for third party collaborators. Our collaboration also includes the ARMI and ReMDO.

In December 2020, we entered into a product manufacturing and supply agreement with STEMCELL. As part of the agreement, we are selling our proprietary recombinant human Type I collagen (rhCollagen) to STEMCELL, which incorporate our product into cell culture media kits. The agreement follows the companies’ established business relationship, which started in 2014 when STEMCELL began purchasing and incorporating our rhCollagen into some of its cell culture expansion and differentiation media kits. To date, hundreds of companies, as well as research and academic institutes, have used these kits for research and development projects. STEMCELL is distributing the kits globally for use in the regenerative medicine research market.

Our legal and commercial name is CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd. We hold all of the issued and outstanding shares of CollPlant Ltd. and have no holdings in other companies. CollPlant Ltd. was incorporated in Israel on August 12, 2004 as a private company limited by shares and began its operations as a technology incubator company under the IIA’s technology incubators program. CollPlant Ltd. owns all of our intellectual property.

We were incorporated in Israel on November 9, 1981 as a private company limited by shares. We became a public company in Israel in 1993, when all of our ordinary shares were listed on the TASE. On January 31, 2018, our ADSs commenced trading on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol “CLGN”. The ADSs were quoted on the OTCQX from March 2015 to May 25, 2017, and quoted on the OTCQB from May 26, 2017 to January 30, 2018. Our name has changed several times, but has been CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd. since June 21, 2019. We delisted our ordinary shares from the TASE, and the last date of trading of our ordinary shares was on October 29, 2018.

Our principal offices are located at 4 Oppenheimer, Weizmann Science Park, Rehovot 7670104, Israel, and our telephone number is +972-73-232-5600. Our primary internet address is <http://www.CollPlant.com>. None of the information on our website is incorporated by reference herein. Puglisi & Associates serves as our agent for service of process in the United States for certain limited matters, and its address is 850 Library Avenue, Suite 204, Newark, Delaware 19711.

We use our website (<http://www.CollPlant.com>) as a channel of distribution of Company information. The information we post on our website may be deemed material. Accordingly, investors should monitor our website, in addition to following our press releases, SEC filings and public conference calls and webcasts. The contents of our website are not, however, a part of this Annual Report.

We are an emerging growth company, as defined in Section 2(a) of the Securities Act, as implemented under the JOBS Act. While we currently qualify as an “emerging growth company” under the JOBS Act, we will cease to be an emerging growth company on or before December 31, 2023. As such, we are eligible to, and intend to, take advantage of certain exemptions from reporting requirements that generally apply to public companies, including the auditor attestation requirements with respect to internal control over financial reporting under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, compliance with new standards adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board which may require mandatory audit firm rotation or auditor discussion and analysis, exemption from say on pay, say on frequency, and say on golden parachute voting requirements, and reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements. We will be an emerging growth company until the earliest of: (i) the last day of the fiscal year during which we had total annual gross revenues of \$1.07 billion or more, (ii) the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the first sale of the ADSs pursuant to an effective registration statement (i.e. December 31, 2023), (iii) the date on which we have, during the previous three-year period, issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt, or (iv) the date on which we are deemed a “large accelerated filer” as defined in Regulation S-K under the Securities Act, which means the market value of our ordinary shares that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the prior June 30th.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from certain rules and regulations under the Exchange Act that are applicable to other public companies that are not foreign private issuers. For example, although we intend to report our financial results on a quarterly basis, we will not be required to issue quarterly reports, proxy statements that comply with the requirements applicable to U.S. domestic reporting companies, or individual executive compensation information that is as detailed as that required of U.S. domestic reporting companies. We will also have four months after the end of each fiscal year to file our annual report with the SEC and will not be required to file current reports as frequently or promptly as U.S. domestic reporting companies. Our senior management, directors, and principal shareholders will be exempt from the requirements to report transactions in our equity securities and from the short-swing profit liability provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. As a foreign private issuer, we will also not be subject to the requirements of Regulation FD (Fair Disclosure) promulgated under the Exchange Act.

Our capital expenditures for December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 amounted to \$437,000, \$1.5 million and \$832,000, respectively. Our purchases of fixed assets primarily include laboratory equipment and establishment of our production site in Rehovot. We financed these expenditures primarily from cash on hand.

B. Business Overview

Overview

We are a regenerative and aesthetic medicine company focused on 3D bioprinting of tissues and organs, and medical aesthetics. Our products and product candidates are based on our recombinant human collagen (rhCollagen) that is produced with our proprietary plant based genetic engineering technology.

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Our products and product candidates address indications for the diverse fields of tissue repair, aesthetics and organ manufacturing, and, we believe, are ushering in a new era in regenerative and aesthetic medicine. In February 2021, we entered into a Development, Exclusivity and Option Products Agreement with AbbVie, pursuant to which we and AbbVie will collaborate in the development and commercialization of dermal and soft tissue filler products for the medical aesthetics market, using our rhCollagen technology and AbbVie's technology.

Our flagship rhCollagen BioInk product line is ideal for 3D bioprinting of tissues and organs. We are developing 3D bioprinted breast implants for regeneration of breast tissue, aim to provide a revolutionary alternative to the current practices. The implants in development will be bioprinted and loaded with compositions that are based on rhCollagen, autologous fat cells and ECM components. These implants are intended to promote tissue regeneration and degrade in synchronization with the development of a natural breast tissue.

In December 2020, we entered into a product manufacturing and supply agreement with STEMCELL. As part of the agreement, we will sell our proprietary recombinant human Type I collagen (rhCollagen) to STEMCELL, which will incorporate our product into cell culture media kits. The agreement follows the companies' established business relationship, which started in 2014 when STEMCELL began purchasing and incorporating our rhCollagen into some of its cell culture expansion and differentiation media kits. To date, hundreds of companies, as well as research and academic institutes, have used these kits for research and development projects. STEMCELL will distribute the kits globally for use in the regenerative medicine research market.

We believe our technology is the only commercially viable technology available for the production of genetically engineered, or recombinant, human collagen. We believe that our rhCollagen, though laboratory-derived, is identical to the type I collagen produced by the human body, has significant advantages compared to currently marketed tissue-derived collagens, including improved biological function, high homogeneity, and reduced risk of immune response. We believe the attributes of our rhCollagen make it suitable for numerous tissue repair applications throughout the human body. We believe that the annual market size for our BioInk, and our medical aesthetics product candidates including dermal filler, exceeded \$10 billion in 2019, and is estimated to reach \$17 billion in 2025.

Our rhCollagen has superior biological function when compared to any tissue-derived collagens, whether from animal or human tissues, according to data published in peer-reviewed scientific publications. Our rhCollagen can be fabricated in different forms and shapes including gels, pastes, sponges, sheets, membranes, fibers, and thin coats, all of which have been tested *in vitro* and in animal models and proven superior to tissue-derived products. We have demonstrated that, due to its homogeneity, rhCollagen can produce fibers and membranes with high molecular order, meaning there is high molecular alignment, which enables the formation of tissue repair products with distinctive physical properties. We produce our rhCollagen from genetically engineered tobacco plants, assuring a relatively abundant supply of high quality raw materials.

We are currently focusing on the following two rhCollagen-based family products lines:

- **CollPlant rhCollagen-based BioInk for use in the 3D printing of tissues and organs.** Our flagship BioInk product line provides an ideal building block for three dimensional bioprinting of tissues and organs. The BioInk is being developed to enable the printing of three-dimensional scaffolds combined with human cells and/or growth factors as a basis for tissue or organ formation. In addition to collagen, CollPlant's BioInk formulations can include other proteins and/or polymers as well. Our BioInk is being developed to be compatible with numerous 3D bioprinting technologies and with printed organ characteristics.
- **Aesthetic medicine product line including a dermal filler and breast implants.** Our rhCollagen offers a portfolio of opportunities in the field of regenerative aesthetics, owing to its ideal structure and non-immunogenic properties that provide, what we believe is the optimal scaffold to attract cells and promote tissue regeneration. In February 2021, we entered into a Development, Exclusivity and Option Products Agreement with AbbVie, pursuant to which we and AbbVie will collaborate in the development and commercialization of dermal and soft tissue filler products for the medical aesthetics market, using our rhCollagen technology and AbbVie's technology. We are developing a photocurable regenerative dermal filler combining our tissue regenerating rhCollagen and other technologies which is designed to address the need for more innovative aesthetic products to treat wrinkles. AbbVie has a right of first negotiation for the photocurable regenerative dermal filler. In addition, we are developing injectable and 3D bioprinted breast implants for regeneration of breast tissue comprised of rhCollagen and additional materials. AbbVie has a right of first negotiation for the injectable breast implant product candidate. In parallel, we are advancing collaborations with leading companies in the field of medical aesthetics with the goal of positioning CollPlant as a major player in the medical aesthetics market.

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We also currently market two of our products in Europe: VergenixSTR, a soft tissue matrix, intended to accelerate treatment of tendinopathy, and VergenixFG, a wound healing flowable gel, intended to enhance the quality and speed of closure of deep surgical incisions and wounds.

Collagen and Collagen-Based Products

Collagen is the main component of connective tissue and is the most abundant protein in mammals. In humans, it comprises approximately 30% of the protein found in the body. Due to its unique characteristics and diverse profile in human body functions, collagen is frequently selected from a variety of biocompatible materials for use in tissue repair to support structural integrity, induce cellular infiltration and promote healing. We estimate that the size of the market for human collagen-based tissue repair with our BioInks and aesthetic medicine product line exceeded \$10 billion in 2019 and is estimated to reach approximately \$17 billion in 2025.

Type I collagen is the most abundant form of collagen in the human body. It is the dominant constituent of connective tissue and serves as the primary scaffold in tissue or organ repair processes, making it a logical choice for regenerative medicine products. It is found in tendons, skin, artery walls, corneas, the endomysium surrounding muscle fibers, fibrocartilage, and the organic part of bones and teeth. Type II collagen is primarily found in articular cartilage. Type III collagen, which is produced quickly by young fibroblasts before the tougher type I collagen is synthesized, is found in granulation tissue such as artery walls, skin, intestines, and the uterus. While there may be some niche applications in the future where type III or possibly type II collagen is appropriate, type I collagen is best suited for applications associated with regenerative medicine because of its essential role in the healing process of bones, skin, and tendons. Type III recombinant human collagen is currently available for the research market, and is not used in any products currently approved for medical use.

Disadvantages of Current Collagen-Based Products

Currently, type I collagen for medical use is primarily derived from bovine (cow) and porcine (pig) sources, as well as from human cadavers. It is extracted from the

tissues using mechanical processes and chemical treatments. Tissue-derived collagens suffer from a number of disadvantages:

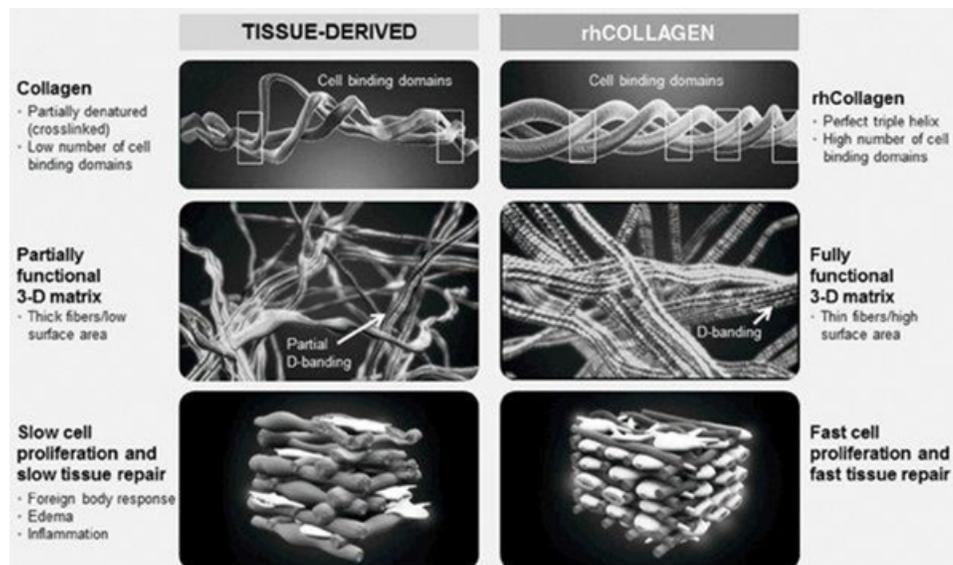
- The harsh chemical conditions required to recycle collagen from mature tissue results in a collagen product with random defects in its protein structure, leading to a compromised triple helix. Consequently, tissue-derived collagens have significant damage to binding sites for progenitor cells, which are required for cell proliferation and differentiation into tissue.
- Tissue-derived collagens are non-homogenous and contains high proportions of cross-linked collagen species with high molecular weight. The rate of degradation of collagen is based on the proportion of cross-linked collagen species within the product. Excessive proportions of cross-linked collagen can impair the collagen's ability to self-assemble homogenous scaffolds with a high surface area and fully functional integrin-binding capacity, and can also impede its rate of degradation. The inability to effectively control the level of cross-linked collagen species in tissue-derived collagens results in variability of performance for a given product, and affects the rate of infiltration of cells into the scaffold, which can delay healing.
- The extraction of collagen from mature mammalian tissues leaves, in many cases, contaminant proteins, growth factors, and cytokines. As a result, scaffolds made of tissue-derived collagens may provoke inflammation, as well as undesirable immune and foreign body responses that may cause adverse effects and unpredictable biological outcomes.

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- Extraction from animals or humans is also associated with risk of disease transmission. Since 2007, the FDA has highlighted the risks of transmissible diseases to humans in medical devices that contain materials derived from animal sources. In January 2014, the FDA released draft guidance suggesting precautionary procedures to be used in the production of medical devices containing materials derived from animal sources.
- Although collagen molecules are similar among various animal species, slight differences in the protein sequence between species may result in different biological behavior when applied to humans, and in some cases, invoke specific immune responses; for example, bovine collagen is associated with hypersensitivity and allergic reactions in approximately 3% of people.

Advantages of our rhCollagen and rhCollagen-based Products

All of our products and product candidates are based on our proprietary recombinant type I human collagen, rhCollagen, though laboratory-derived, is identical to the type I collagen produced by the human body. The graphic below illustrates the structural differences between rhCollagen produced with our proprietary plant-based technology and currently marketed tissue-derived collagens.



The key advantages of products using our rhCollagen, as compared to those using collagen derived from animals or human cadaveric tissue, include:

- **Better biofunctionality in tissue regeneration.** Our rhCollagen has superior biological function when compared to animal or human tissue-derived collagen and has a number of useful physical characteristics, including thermal stability, or resistance to decomposition at high temperatures, and a pristine triple helix, according to data published in peer-reviewed scientific publications. The triple helix structure of collagen is formed when two α -1 protein chains and one α -2 protein chain wind together along a common axis. In the formation of rhCollagen, this structure is achieved without modifications that can lead to defects in the triple helix structure in human tissue-derived collagen, hereby leading to a pristine triple helix identical to the form found in nature. A pristine triple helix enables superior binding, which accelerates primary human cell proliferation. Collagen scaffolds of our rhCollagen support endothelial, fibroblast, and keratinocyte cell attachment and proliferation. In all cell types tested, cell proliferation was significantly better in scaffolds made of rhCollagen than in commercially available scaffolds made of bovine collagen. The accelerated cell proliferation achieved with our rhCollagen results in faster wound healing, less scarring, and higher quality tissue regeneration.

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- **High homogeneity.** Because our rhCollagen is synthesized by five human genes in tobacco plants producing pure molecules that are repeatable and identical to type I human collagen, it is more homogenous than collagen derived from animal or human tissue sources. The high level of homogeneity of our rhCollagen allows the formulation of extremely high concentrations of monomeric, or single-molecule, collagen, up to 150-200mg/ml, which is at least 10 to 100 times higher than the concentration achieved with tissue-derived collagen. The high concentration of homogeneous monomeric collagen is of particular importance where strong collagen fibers are needed for 3-D scaffolds. The homogeneity of our rhCollagen enables us to engineer consistent and reproducible products with a controlled degradation rate which can be optimized to the targeted indication. Achieving the same level of engineered performance would be difficult, if not impossible, with tissue-derived collagen that varies from batch to batch.

- **Improved safety and greater purity.** Our pure rhCollagen does not induce an immunogenic response, whereas impurities carried over from the source of tissue-derived collagen can lead to immune system rejection. *In vitro* studies performed under an academic collaboration have demonstrated that rhCollagen incubated with activated THP1-macrophages produces significantly lower levels of inflammatory cytokines when compared with bovine collagen that is similarly incubated. This demonstrates that animal-derived collagen can provoke a foreign body response not seen with rhCollagen, which delays healing and increases scarring. Further, with our rhCollagen, there are no potential side effects in the growth of tissue because there are no residues of growth factors. In addition, with tissue-derived collagen, there is a possibility that the animal or human from which the collagen was produced was infected with a virus, prion, or other pathogen. With our rhCollagen there is no known risk of transmitting diseases and pathogens.
- **Novel applications.** Due to our ability to control the protein at the molecular level, it is possible to use our rhCollagen to produce products with unique physical features, as well as high repeatability, which is not possible with tissue-derived collagen. As compared to tissue-derived collagen, rhCollagen membranes have shown better thermal stability, improved tensile strength due to alignment of the collagen fibers, and higher levels of transparency. In addition, rhCollagen can be used to produce high concentration solutions of collagen at low viscosities. The unique properties of our rhCollagen make it an ideal building block for many products that we believe cannot currently be produced using tissue-derived collagen, such as BioInks for 3-D printing, artificial tendons, and transparent ophthalmic products.

We believe the clinical attributes of our rhCollagen will translate into benefits for patients, payors, and physicians, and will be adopted rapidly by the market. We believe the improved biofunctionality of our products could lead to faster recovery, better clinical outcomes, and reduced hospitalization time. Our *in vivo* studies have shown faster tissue remodeling, faster wound closure, and reduced scarring compared to competing products made from tissue-derived collagen.

The advantages of our rhCollagen outlined above have been demonstrated through *in vitro* testing and in preclinical animal studies, and are based on the performance of rhCollagen alone. The performance demonstrated in these studies is not necessarily indicative of the performance of our products which contain rhCollagen. We cannot assure you that the same advantages of rhCollagen will be seen in clinical testing of our products and product candidates containing rhCollagen.

We can produce our rhCollagen cost-effectively and have access to an abundant supply of raw materials. Tobacco is a relatively easy plant to grow, and can be cultivated in a wide range of climates and soils. The tobacco plant is an extremely hardy plant, may be grown in very large volumes and its growth time to reach desired maturity is relatively short (about eight weeks). Under our current production technology, we are able to achieve a cost of goods that allows us to offer products at prices that are competitive with tissue-derived collagen.

Collagen-based products are already used extensively in the marketplace; therefore, we expect our product candidates, except for dermal fillers, will likely be eligible for reimbursement by third-party payors, including government agencies and insurance companies. We believe that the demand for tissue-derived collagen will decrease as the market recognizes the significant advantages of our rhCollagen.

Our Market Opportunity

Our rhCollagen represents a platform for the development of products addressing significant opportunities in multiple therapeutic, aesthetic, and other medical markets. We are initially focused on BioInk for use in the 3D printing of tissues and organs and the medical aesthetics market.

We also see a significant opportunity to use our rhCollagen platform to develop products to address additional indications in these markets as well as in new markets, including cardiovascular, orthobiologics, and ophthalmic markets. We believe that the potential addressable market opportunity for products using our technology is even greater than the market size served by currently available collagen-based products, mainly due to continued unmet medical needs and the shortcomings of tissue-derived collagen.

BioInk for 3D printing of tissues & organs

Regenerative medicine and tissue engineering have seen unprecedented growth in the past decade, driving the field of artificial tissue models towards a revolution in future medicine. Progress has been achieved through the development of innovative biomanufacturing strategies to pattern and assemble cells and extracellular matrix, or ECM, in three dimensions to create functional tissue constructs. Bioprinting has emerged as a promising 3D biomanufacturing technology, enabling precise control over spatial and temporal distribution of cells and ECM. Bioprinting technology can be used to engineer artificial tissues and organs by producing scaffolds with controlled spatial heterogeneity of physical properties, cellular composition, and ECM organization. This innovative approach is increasingly utilized in biomedicine, and has potential to create artificial functional constructs for drug screening and toxicology research, as well as tissue and organ transplantation.

Grand View Research Inc. estimates that the global 3D bioprinting market size was valued at \$1.4 billion in 2020 and that the global market is expected to reach \$4.4 billion by 2028. The growth of the global market is largely driven by increasing large demand of tissues and organs for transplantation and the innovations and advancements in technology for 3D bioprinting. A large number of people across the globe are waiting for an organ or tissue transplant, due to the large gap in demand for organ transplants and donors. This has created traction in the 3D bioprinting industry for developing live tissues and organs. Different companies along with academic institutes and laboratories are investing capital for 3D bioprinting research and development. Some of the other factors driving the growth of the global market include increasing research and development activities and increasing compliance for 3D bioprinting in drug discovery processes. Growing stem cell research and increasing adoption of 3D bioprinting in cosmetic industry are expected to create ample growth opportunities for the global market.

Aesthetic Medicine

Dermal fillers are gaining popularity all across the globe due to increasing trend of using anti-aging treatments, growing aging population, demand to look younger and the use of social media. According to the American Society of Plastic Surgeons, in 2019, 92% of the cosmetic minimally invasive procedures are performed on women, and there is rapidly gaining popularity with the male population as well. More and more companies are on the search for safer and longer lasting fillers.

Broadly, facial fillers can be divided into four categories: autologous fat, collagens, hyaluronic acid, and synthetic fillers (e.g., Calcium hydroxylapatite, Poly(lactic acid)). In 2019, hyaluronic acid comprised the largest category of soft tissue filler injections, with 80% market share and 2.16 million procedures performed in the U.S.

According to Global Market Insights, the global dermal filler and global breast implants market sizes were estimated at \$6.2 billion and 2.8 billion in 2019, respectively, and are expected to surpass \$10.5 billion and \$3.05 billion by 2026 and 2027, respectively.

Orthopedic and wound healing

Orthobiologics Market

An aging population, active demographics, innovative technology, and emerging geographic areas are expected to continue to drive growth in the global orthopedic market. Top market segments within orthopedics include reconstructive devices, such as joint replacements; spinal implants and instruments, used to treat joint pain; fracture repair, including the use of plates and screws; and arthroscopy and soft tissue repair, primarily for sports and movement related injuries.

Chronic complex musculoskeletal injuries that are slow to heal pose challenges to physicians and patients alike. Orthobiologics use cell-based therapies and biomaterials to help injuries heal more rapidly with a superior outcome. These products are made from substances that are naturally found in the body, which dynamically interact with the musculoskeletal system to facilitate the healing of bone, cartilage, meniscus, tendons, and ligaments affected by disease or injury. Orthobiologics products are spread across all segments of the larger orthopedic market, generating much of the growth within orthopedics. The global orthobiologics market is estimated to be \$4.96 billion in 2019 with 5.6% CAGR by 2024.

Advanced Wound Care Market

The global market for wound care encompasses traditional dressings and bandages, as well as advanced wound care products such as bioengineered skin and skin substitutes and wound care growth factors. Over the past 30 years, there has been a shift from traditional wound dressings towards advanced therapies that aim to optimize the wound healing environment. Advanced wound care is composed of biocompatible products that are intended to actively promote wound healing by interacting either directly or indirectly with wound tissues. Attempts to reduce the duration of hospital stays in order to limit healthcare costs and the goal of enhancing therapeutic outcomes are driving the demand for advanced wound care and closure products. One of the primary market drivers for advanced wound care products is the increasing incidence of chronic wounds, which are on the rise due to an aging population and a sharp rise in the incidence of diabetes and obesity worldwide. Both advanced age and chronic medical conditions are associated with a slower healing process, and all phases of wound healing are affected. The inflammatory response is decreased or delayed, as is the proliferative response.

The global advanced wound care market is expected to reach \$16.5 billion in 2025 from \$10.3 billion in 2020. The market is estimated to grow with a CAGR of 9.8% from 2020-2025, according to MarketsAndMarkets. The three major market segments are device-based wound care, comprised of negative-pressure wound therapy and hydrosurgery systems; moist wound care, comprised of dressings that create and maintain a moist environment; and biologics, comprised of bioactive technologies that provide new approaches to debridement and dermal repair and regeneration.

Our Strategy

We plan to exploit the unique characteristics of our rhCollagen to develop and commercialize an extensive portfolio of regenerative medicine products, independently or in collaboration with collaboration partners. The key elements of our strategy include the following:

- **Position our rhCollagen as the “gold standard” platform technology for collagen-based products in a broad range of markets.** We believe that our rhCollagen represents a significant advance in collagen technology, demonstrated by its biofunctionality, high homogeneity, and reduced risk of immune response. Our rhCollagen is a platform technology which can be utilized in a broad range of therapeutic, aesthetic, and other medical applications, and in particular in emerging industries such as 3D bioprinting which we believe cannot be adequately addressed with currently available collagen technologies. We intend to expand the awareness of rhCollagen through partnerships and collaborations with leading commercial and academic partners around the world and further clinical trials which we will seek to have published in peer-reviewed journals, as well as through our participation in academic and industry conferences, to position rhCollagen as the “gold standard” platform technology for collagen-based products. We believe our platform technology, and the knowledge and expertise we have gained in its development, will enable the development, both independently and with collaborators, of differentiated products in multiple industries with a short time to market.
- **Utilize collaborative partners and distributors to develop and commercialize our technology and products.** We believe the market-leading characteristics of our rhCollagen will create attractive collaboration opportunities for our products, and we intend to selectively establish collaborations and strategic partnerships with respect to our current and future products in order to accelerate their development and commercialization. We established a collaboration with Allergan aesthetics, an AbbVie company and previously had a collaboration with an affiliate of United Therapeutics, and intend to engage with well-established companies whose distribution networks are deeply entrenched. We expect our commercial efforts will be comprised of the distribution networks of our collaboration partners, particularly in the United States and Europe.

- **Manufacturing capacity to support commercialization of rhCollagen-based end products.** We cultivate the tobacco plants used in the production of our rhCollagen in a network of farms in Israel, and we extract the raw materials used to manufacture our rhCollagen from these tobacco plants. We have a manufacturing facility in Israel that is supporting our current commercial needs to manufacture commercial and clinical quantities of our rhCollagen and our BioInk in a cost-competitive manner for application in both premium and commodity markets.
- **Expand our pipeline through ongoing development of new products.** We intend to continue to develop additional products, both independently and with strategic collaborators, initially in 3D bioprinting of tissues and organs, and medical aesthetics markets and subsequently in other high value markets, based on our rhCollagen. Recently, we initiated development of injectable and 3D bioprinted breast implants. Our product pipeline and our research and development program are expected to yield new products in the coming years.
- **Advance our leadership position in recombinant protein production through our plant-based technology.** We continually seek to expand our knowledge of plant-based protein production systems and introduce improvements into our process. We are shifting production to an enhanced line of tobacco plants with higher collagen yield, along with improvements in the growing and cultivation process as well as collagen extraction and purification. As tissue engineering and regenerative medicine continue to evolve and expand, we expect that the demand for high-quality biomaterials will grow.

Our Products and Product Candidates

BioInk for 3D printing of tissues & organs

3D bioprinting is being applied to the field of regenerative medicine to address the need for complex scaffolds, tissues, and organs that are suitable for transplantation. We have developed rhCollagen-based BioInks that are optimized and provides an ideal building block for the three-dimensional bioprinting of tissues and organs.

For that purpose, rhCollagen was modified chemically to adapt the biological molecules for printing such that BioInks keep a controlled fluidity during printing and cure to form hydrogels when irradiated by certain light sources ranging from UV to visible light. The unique viscosity and shear thinning properties of the modified rhCollagen enable the formulation of BioInks that are suitable for different printing technologies including extrusion, ink-jet, Laser Induced Forward Transfer and Stereolithography. The control of chemical modification in combination with illumination energy allows tight control of the physical properties of the resulting scaffolds to match natural tissue properties, from stiff cartilage to soft adipose. BioInks formulated from rhCollagen were evaluated with all major currently available printing technologies and exhibited the required physical properties and excellent support for cells including a series of primary and differentiated human cells.



CollPlant's BioInk based on rhCollagen - building block for tissue and organ manufacturing

We believe our BioInk offers ideal characteristics for 3D bioprinting, including:

- Biocompatibility—supports cell viability and promotes proliferation (e.g. endothelial cells, fibroblasts, keratinocytes, MSCs)
- Potential safety—has not shown to promote allergic and other tissue reactions

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- Optimized viscosity and gelation kinetics—printability and compatibility with multiple printing technologies
- Curing with a range of light sources based on specific requirements
- Controlled degradation profile
- Controlled rheological properties (e.g. viscosity)
- Shear thinning properties – compatible with inkjet technology
- Convenient handling at broad range of temperatures and pH (e.g., maintains liquid properties at RT and above –no gelation)
- Compatible with different photoinitiators to cover the spectrum of 280-500nm
- Customized physical properties of the printed constructs that are compatible with natural tissues

We have initiated several research collaborations with biotechnology and medical device companies, as well as academic and research institutions. These collaborations include development of technology for 3D bioprinting of life-saving organs and different tissues, such as cornea, using our BioInk formulations. Our collaborations are generally structured such that our partners provide research funding and purchasing of our BioInk to cover the scope of work, in part or in full. This funding is typically reflected as collaboration revenues in our financial statements. Upon entering into a collaboration, we disclose the financial details only to the extent that they are material to our business and not subject to confidentiality agreements with our partners. Research collaborations with academic or research institutions typically involve both us and the academic partner contributing resources directly to projects, but also may involve sponsored research agreements where we fund specific research programs.

In May 2017, we created a division focused on development of our rhCollagen-based BioInk, following the expansion of our research activities in the field of 3D biologic printing of organs and tissues.

In October 2018, we entered into the United License Agreement with LB, pursuant to which CollPlant and LB collaborated until February 2021 in the development of engineered lungs or lung substitutes using our rhCollagen and BioInk. See below “Our Development Activities”, “Development History” for additional information.



3D bioprinting of trachea using CollPlant's BioInk

In January, 2020, we announced a Joint Development Agreement with 3D Systems Corporation, pursuant to which we and 3D Systems agreed to jointly develop tissue and scaffold bioprinting processes for third party collaborators. As part of the Joint Development Agreement, we and 3D Systems plan to advance and accelerate tissue and scaffold bioprinting by delivering an integrated 3D bioprinter and BioInks solution to third parties.

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Medical Aesthetics

Dermal Filler and Soft Tissue Fillers

In February 2021, we entered into a Development, Exclusivity and Option Products Agreement, or the Development Agreement, with AbbVie, pursuant to which we and AbbVie will collaborate in the development and commercialization of dermal and soft tissue filler products for the medical aesthetics market, using our rhCollagen

technology and AbbVie's technology.

Pursuant to the Development Agreement, we agreed to undertake projects for the development of an aseptic process for sterile rhCollagen that meets or exceeds certain specifications as set forth in the Development Agreement. Prior to the second anniversary of the Development Agreement, AbbVie may elect to have CollPlant undertake additional projects for the development of a more concentrated rhCollagen that meets or exceeds certain specifications.

Pursuant to the Development Agreement, we granted to AbbVie and its affiliates, worldwide exclusive rights to use its rhCollagen in combination with AbbVie proprietary technologies, for the production and commercialization of dermal and soft tissue filler products, or the Exclusive Products. Further, pursuant to the Development Agreement, we granted to AbbVie and its affiliates, a right of first negotiation to enter into a definitive agreement to obtain exclusive, worldwide rights to the use of our rhCollagen for the commercialization and sale of an injectable breast implant product and a right of first negotiation to enter into a definitive agreement to obtain exclusive, worldwide rights to the use of our rhCollagen for the commercialization and sale of a photocurable dermal filler product, each an "Option Product" and together, the "Option Products". Other than under the Development Agreement, we agreed not to research, develop or commercialize its rhCollagen for use with any Exclusive Products during the term of the Development Agreement or grant any third party any rights to our rhCollagen technology that would conflict with rights granted to AbbVie.

The Development Agreement provides that later on we and AbbVie will enter into a supply agreement whereby we will manufacture and supply AbbVie with rhCollagen, at a pre-agreed price, to be used solely for the development and manufacture of the Exclusive Products and Option Products.

The Development Agreement provides that with respect to the Exclusive Products we shall be entitled to receive up to \$50 million comprised of an upfront cash payment of \$14 million, which was paid in February 2021, and up to \$36 million in proceeds upon the achievement of certain development, clinical trial, regulatory and commercial sale milestones. In addition, CollPlant shall be entitled to a fixed-fee royalty payment (subject to certain adjustments) for each product commercially sold during the applicable royalty term as well as a fee for the supply of rhCollagen to AbbVie. In addition, with respect to the Option Products, we shall be entitled to receive up to \$53 million, as further described below, plus a fixed-fee royalty payment (subject to certain adjustments) for each product commercially sold during the applicable royalty term and a fee for the supply of rhCollagen to AbbVie. The \$53 million in proceeds includes a one-time non-refundable payment of \$6 million upon signing a definitive agreement with regard to the injectable breast implant product; a one-time non-refundable payment of \$4 million for signing a definitive agreement with regard to the photocurable dermal filler product; and up to an additional \$43 million payable upon the achievement of certain clinical trial, regulatory approval and commercial sale milestones.

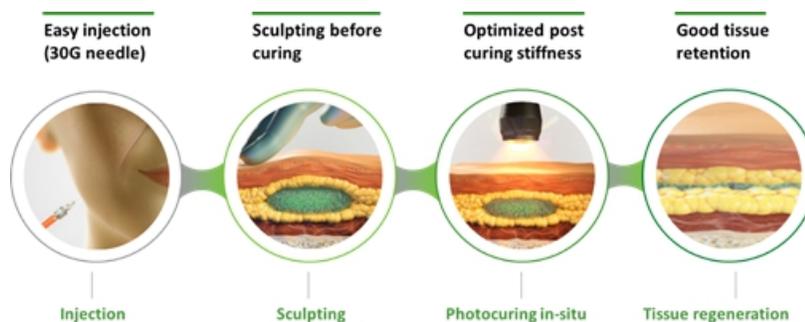
Unless earlier terminated, the Development Agreement will continue in effect on a product-by-product and country-by-country basis until the later of (i) the expiration, invalidation or abandonment of the last CollPlant patent covering a product in a particular country, and (ii) 10 years from the first commercial sale of such product in such country. Following expiration (unless earlier terminated), the rights granted to AbbVie in the Development Agreement will continue on a non-exclusive, fully paid-up, royalty-free, perpetual and irrevocable basis. The Development Agreement may be terminated early by either party for material breach or bankruptcy. In addition, AbbVie may terminate the Development Agreement at any time immediately upon written notice to CollPlant if AbbVie reasonably believes that it is not advisable for AbbVie to continue to develop or commercialize the Exclusive Products under the Development Agreement as a result of a perceived serious safety issue regarding the use of any Exclusive Product or upon 60 days' written notice, for any or no reason, with respect to its rights under the Agreement on an Exclusive Product-by-Exclusive Product or country-by-country basis.

We are currently developing a new photocurable regenerative dermal filler, which is one of AbbVie's Option Products, and is designed to address the need for more innovative aesthetic products to treat wrinkles.

Skin rejuvenation procedures are increasing in popularity, especially nonsurgical treatments such as dermal filler injections. Hyaluronic acid is a water-retaining molecule widely used for dermal filling, but lacks the ability to promote cell proliferation and tissue regeneration. This results in a limited-lasting effect.

A photocurable version of our tissue regenerating rhCollagen, serves as the basis for a new dermal filler product line now in development. We are developing a photocurable regenerative filler comprised of rhCollagen and other substances which is intended to provide several revolutionary effects: lifting, sculpting ability, retention to the host tissue, and tissue regeneration.

rhCollagen-based Photocurable regenerative dermal filler key attributes:



The photocurable regenerative dermal filler is intended for injection in a semiliquid phase and hardened in-situ post injection by light illumination through the skin. Utilization of photocuring technology is expected to ease the injection process, particularly in subcutaneous and supraperiosteal applications. As the product degrades, a newly formed tissue is expected to regenerate and take its place.

According to Global Market Insights Inc., global dermal filler market will surpass \$10.5 billion by 2026. We believe that rising awareness and acceptance regarding several cosmetic procedures in developed and developing regions, coupled with increasing disposable income, is expected to drive forward the dermal filler market size.

We believe that an expanding geriatric population across the globe seeking anti-aging and wrinkle treatment is expected to have a significant impact on segmental growth, and that an accelerating demand for numerous beauty enhancement procedures is expected to further support facial line correction segment growth.

Breast implants

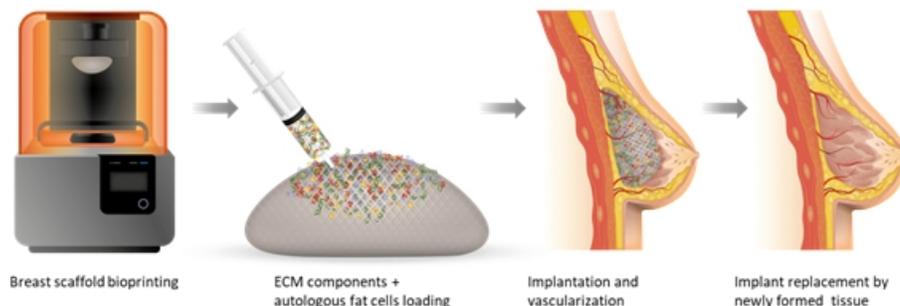
Current breast reconstruction is based on synthetic breast implantation and free flap surgery/autologous fat tissue transfer, all of which replace tissue rather than regenerate it. Breast augmentation and reconstruction through silicone implants, which are among the most popular surgical procedures, are associated with high risk for adverse events. Another procedure increasing in popularity for relatively small volume breast augmentation is an injectable scaffold composed of autologous fat tissue injected into the desired location for volume fill (fat transfer). The clinical outcome of this procedure is however quite limited due to a significant volume loss after a relatively short period.

We are advancing the development of injectable and 3D bioprinted breast implants for regeneration of breast tissue, aimed to overcome these challenges and provide a revolutionary alternative to the current practices.

3D Bioprinted breast implants

The implants in development will be bioprinted and loaded with compositions that are based on rhCollagen, autologous fat cells and ECM components. These implants are intended to promote tissue regeneration and degrade in synchronization with the development of a natural breast tissue.

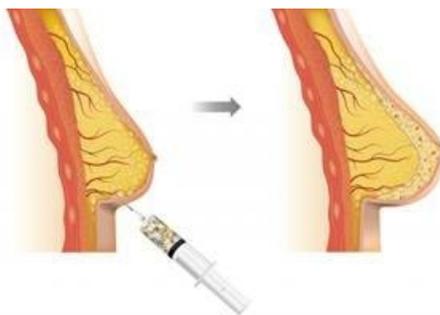
The following diagram demonstrate the phases of breast implant product candidate production and implementation.



Until today we have successfully produced first prototypes, and currently we are conducting different preclinical studies, including an animal study.

Injectable implants

Injectable implants composed of rhCollagen, additional materials and fat cells taken from the patient are intended to promote breast tissue regeneration. The specific compositions are designed to support the viability and function of the autologous fat cells, and to attract cells to promote tissue regeneration. The scaffold is designed to gradually degrade and be replaced by newly grown natural breast tissue that is free of any foreign material. The injectable breast implant is one of AbbVie's Option Product.



Orthopedic and wound healing

VergenixSTR—Tendinopathy Treatment

VergenixSTR is a soft tissue repair matrix that combines cross-linked rhCollagen with PRP, a concentrated blood plasma that contains high levels of platelets, a critical component of the healing process. Platelets contain growth factors that are responsible for stimulating tissue generation and repair, including soft tissue repair, bone regeneration, development of new blood vessels, and stimulation of the wound healing process. VergenixSTR serves as a scaffold to support cell proliferation and the release of growth factors. The product is injected into the affected area and forms a viscous gel matrix which serves as a temporary reservoir for PRP in the vicinity of a tendon injury site, holding the platelet concentrate in place at the injured area. The matrix formed has the capabilities to activate the platelets in PRP, thereby releasing growth factors in a controlled manner and controlled biodegradation time, enabling optimal healing.

In the European Union, VergenixSTR is intended for the treatment of tendinopathy by promoting healing and repair of tendon injuries in a variety of tendons including the elbow tendon (for treatment of “tennis elbow”), rotator cuffs, patellar tendons, Achilles tendon, and hand tendon.

We estimate the size of the target market for VergenixSTR for treating tendinopathy is three million procedures per year, or approximately \$2.0 billion. While our initial focus for VergenixSTR is in tendinopathy, VergenixSTR may be applicable to other soft tissue indications such as tendon rupture, meniscus tear, and cartilage repair, as well as in the aesthetic market. According to ReportsAndData, the global orthopedic soft tissue market was valued at \$6.5 billion in 2018 and is expected to reach \$10.2 billion by 2026, at a CAGR of 5.7%. Globally, the aging population is playing a major role in increasing the incidence of sports injuries as the reduced flexibility and mobility associated with aging can make the body more prone to injury.

We completed a 40 patient open label, single arm, and multi-center clinical trial of VergenixSTR at hospitals in Israel which demonstrated the safety and evaluated the performance of VergenixSTR in patients suffering from tennis elbow or *lateral epicondylitis*. Tennis elbow is an inflammation of the tendons that join the forearm muscles on the outside of the elbow. The trial, which commenced in January 2015, initially enrolled 20 patients and was expanded to enrol an additional 20 patients. Patients enrolled in the trial received a one-time injection of VergenixSTR and monitored for the level of pain, tendon healing, and recovery of hand movement at three and six months after treatment.

In August 2016, we announced final results. At the three-month and six-month follow ups, patients treated with VergenixSTR reported an average 51% and 59% reduction in pain and improvement in motion, respectively, as measured by score improvement over the baseline on the Patient-Rated Tennis Elbow Evaluation, or PRTEE,

questionnaire. The PRTEE questionnaire is designed to measure reduction in pain and recovery of motion for patients with tennis elbow. Furthermore, at three-month and six-month follow ups, 74% and 86%, respectively, of patients treated with VergenixSTR showed at least a 25% reduction in pain and improvement in motion as measured by PRTEE. In contrast, a study of standard-of-care tennis elbow therapies published in 2010 in the American Journal of Sports Medicine, or AJSM, reported that, at three and six months, 48% and 36%, respectively, of steroid patients showed at least a 25% reduction in pain and improvement in motion as measured by PRTEE. Also at the three-month and six-month follow ups, 62% and 64%, respectively, of patients treated with VergenixSTR showed at least a 50% reduction in pain and improvement in motion as measured by PRTEE, whereas the 2010 AJSM study showed 33% and 17% reductions at three and six months, respectively, for this same measurement.

In October 2016, we received CE marking certification for VergenixSTR. In November 2016, we entered into an exclusive distribution agreement with Arthrex GmbH, for VergenixSTR covering Europe, the Middle East, India, and certain African countries. Sales in Europe commenced in the fourth quarter of 2016. We terminated the agreement with Arthrex effective as of December 31 2020 and we continued to supply Arthrex with VergenixSTR products in the first quarter of 2021. We are currently examining an alternative distributor for European countries. We currently do not intend to pursue an FDA regulatory pathway to market for VergenixSTR.

In March 2018, Arthrex announced results of ACP Tendo, a product for treatment of tendinopathy combining our Vergenix®STR and Arthrex's platelet rich plasma extraction kit, in a European case series. The safety and performance of ACP Tendo was evaluated for the treatment of tendinopathy in 24 patients in 9 different European locations. The indications included injuries in rotator cuff, Achilles tendon, peroneal tendon, tibialis tendon and common extensor tendon. In all treatment groups, patient-recorded-pain decreased after 2 weeks and continued along this trend up to the last follow-up at 6 months. Specifically for rotator cuff and common extensor tendon groups, the functionality was increased over the study period, almost achieving pre-symptom levels after 6 months.

VergenixFG—Wound Filler

VergenixFG is an advanced wound care product based on our rhCollagen. In the European Union, VergenixFG is intended for the treatment of deep surgical incisions and deep wounds, including diabetic ulcers, venous and pressure ulcers, burns, bedsores, and other chronic wounds that are difficult to heal. VergenixFG is designed to be easy to use and to be administered through a cannula by a doctor or nurse. The VergenixFG formulation provides a scaffold of pure human collagen, an important characteristic in promoting the closure of wounds, that fills the wound bed and is engineered to create maximal contact with the surrounding tissue, which is believed to enhance healing. VergenixFG provides complete coverage of the wound site, facilitates wound closure through an engineered synchronization between scaffold degradation and growth of new tissue, and offers a non-allergenic and pathogen-free scaffold for safe and efficacious wound care therapy. Other flowable gel products are available on the market, but they are based on tissue-derived collagen.

Our initial market for VergenixFG in Europe is chronic wounds, which includes diabetic foot ulcers, venous ulcers, and pressure ulcers.

The population prevalence of wounds is 3-4/1000 people, which equates to between 1.5-2.0 million out of the 491 million inhabitants of the EU 27, with an annual incidence of 4.0 million individuals.

We have completed an open label, single arm, and multi-center registration trial of VergenixFG of 20 patients in Israel to demonstrate safety and to evaluate the performance of VergenixFG in patients with hard-to-heal chronic wounds of the lower limbs. Patients enrolled in the trial, received a single treatment of VergenixFG followed by a four-week follow up. Product performance was examined according to several measures, the main one being the percentage of wound closure achieved. The results were published in February 2019 in *Wounds*, a peer-reviewed journal focusing on wound care and wound research. The paper, titled, "A Novel Recombinant Human Collagen-based Flowable Matrix for Chronic Lower Limb Wound Management: First Results of a Clinical Trial," presents data from a previously reported independent study conducted by physicians at several wound care medical clinics and hospitals in Israel. Four weeks following treatment, nine wounds closed completely, fifteen wounds exhibited a greater than 70% closure, and the median wound area reduction was 94%. Only one patient failed to respond to treatment. All patients in the study reported a 50% reduction in pain. Further, no significant device-related adverse events were reported throughout the study.

In February 2016, we received CE marketing certification for VergenixFG. Since then we have entered into distribution agreements for the distribution of VergenixFG in several countries in Europe, Asia and Africa, including Belarus, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Uzbekistan. We currently do not intend to pursue an FDA regulatory pathway to market for VergenixFG.

In an investigator initiated study, 24 adults with diabetes admitted to the inpatient clinic of the University Hospital in Pisa, Italy between March and July 2017 patients were randomised receive VergenixFG plus standard treatment (12 patients) or standard treatment (12 patients). They were evaluated weekly for 6 months or until complete healing had occurred. The group that received VergenixFG had a significantly higher healing rate (83.3% versus 58.3%) and shorter healing time (64±4 days versus 90±11 days) than the group receiving standard treatment. It was concluded that the addition of VergenixFG to standard treatment increased healing rate and shortened healing time in patients with post-surgical diabetic foot wounds. The study was published by Lacopi E et al in *The Diabetic Foot Journal*, Vol 23 No 2 2020.

Technology

Our rhCollagen is based upon research conducted by our founder and Chief Scientist, Prof. Oded Shoseyov. We believe our technology is the only viable technology available for the production of recombinant type I human collagen, the most abundant collagen in the human body.

The production of our rhCollagen begins with the creation of genetically engineered cultures that are transferred to selected greenhouses across Israel and continues with the harvesting of tobacco leaves and the processing of such leaves to an extract which then undergoes purification until the completion of the rhCollagen.

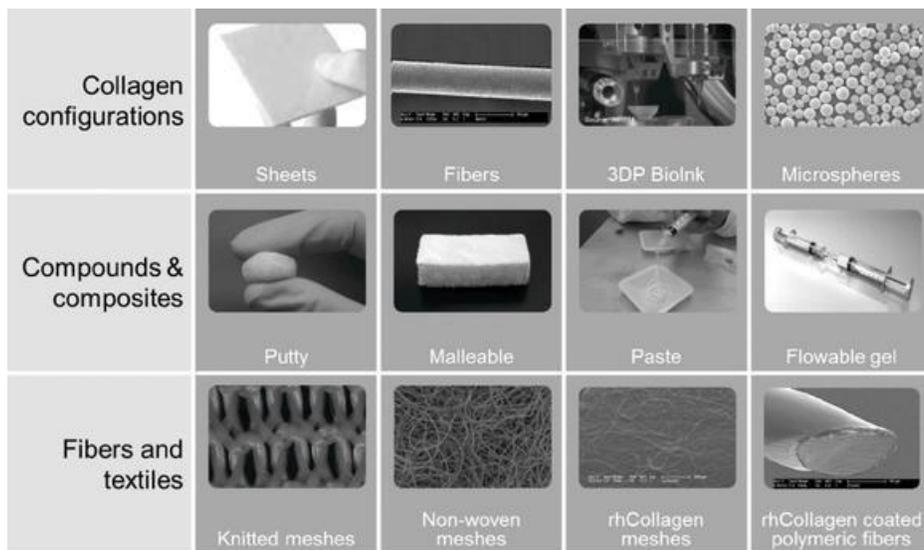
Five human genes encoding heterotrimeric type I collagen are introduced into tobacco plants. The three protein chains that make up type I collagen—two $\alpha 1$ protein chains and one $\alpha 2$ protein chain—are encoded by two genes. The other three genes encode the human prolyl-4-hydroxylase (P4H α and P4H β) as well as lysyl hydroxylase 3 (LH3) enzymes. These enzymes are responsible for key post-translational modifications of collagen, and plants co-expressing all five of these vacuole-targeted genes generate intact procollagen. The plants are grown in a greenhouse under strict growing protocols and mature leaves are transported to a protein extraction facility. Upon extraction, procollagen is enzymatically converted to atelocollagen using a plant-derived protease. The protein is purified to homogeneity through a cost-effective industrial process taking advantage of collagen's unique properties that make it soluble at a very low pH.

rhCollagen forms thermally stable triple helix structures which readily fibrillate at natural pH and low sodium chloride concentrations, making it ideal for use in the manufacture of products for tissue repair in the human body. Binding of integrins (transmembrane receptors) presented by the cells to a specific 3D structure on type I collagen fibrils requires a perfect triple helix. This binding is essential for binding and proliferation of cells on tissue repair scaffolds. In a study published in the *Journal of Biomedical Materials Research Part B: Applied Biomaterials*, rhCollagen was compared with acid-solubilized collagen from bovine dermis and pepsin-solubilized collagen from human fibroblast cell culture. Tested samples of the tissue-derived collagens had random fibrillar organization, whereas rhCollagen membranes showed far greater regional fibril alignment and transparency. RhCollagen membranes also showed better thermal stability compared with the tissue-derived collagens. The authors concluded that cross-linked rhCollagen membranes had a superior combination of desirable properties, namely higher transparency, higher thermal and tensile strengths, and adequate hydration.

We have selected tobacco as the medium for production of rhCollagen due to certain attributes of the tobacco plant that provide us with a number of advantages:

- The genetic structure of tobacco is well understood and therefore can be effectively manipulated.
- We can monitor the effect of weather conditions on the accumulation of proteins in the plants, which allows us to make optimal use of the growing area. We control the growing process in order to maximize yields.
- Because tobacco is not part of the food chain, there are no concerns about cross-contamination of the food supply that could result from genetically modified plants, which eases the regulatory burden.
- Tobacco plants may be grown in very large volumes and its growth time until reaching the desired maturity is relatively short (about eight weeks).

We have developed a large portfolio of configurations and composites based on our rhCollagen that are used to create high-quality products, including our three products, as follows:



Our Development Activities

Development History

Our rhCollagen was first developed as a collaboration among several commercial partners and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, a major academic institution in Israel, under the direction of Professor Oded Shoseyov. Prof. Shoseyov is a faculty member at the Robert Smith Institute of Plant Science and Genetics at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The intellectual property was transferred to our wholly owned subsidiary, CollPlant.

As part of our regulatory strategy, we first developed and achieved a CE marking for a collagen-based non-invasive dressing, VergenixWD. We pursued a CE mark for this product as a predicate product for achieving in 2016 CE marking for our VergenixSTR and VergenixFG product in the European Union.

Between 2013 and 2017, we developed with Bioventus a surgical matrix, a novel resorbable carrier designed to help accelerate bone healing and formation. The surgical matrix is a novel resorbable carrier composed of rhCollagen and synthetic minerals which is intended to be charged with a bone morphogenetic protein for use as a bone graft substitute in bone repair indications such as spinal fusion and trauma. A study was led by Bioventus, and published in Science Translational Medicine, under the title “Bone Repair with a Receptor Optimized BMP-2/6/Activin Chimera Delivered in a Novel Ceramic/rhCollagen Matrix is Superior to BMP-2”. The published article reports results from a study in non-human primates for bone regeneration using a receptor optimized chimera version of BMP-2/BMP-6/Activin A delivered in a composite matrix formulated with CollPlant’s rhCollagen and ceramic granules. The rhCollagen matrix was specifically designed for high retention of the BMP chimera and has a unique design for cell infiltration and bone tissue growth. The treatment demonstrated tissue ingrowth that generated superior bone formation at concentrations of BMP that were 1/10th to 1/30th of the standard dosage of BMP-2 concentration approved by the FDA for clinical use in humans.

In May 2017, we created a division focused on development of collagen-based biological ink, or BioInk, following the expansion of our research activities in the field of 3D biologic printing of organs and tissues. In October 2018, we entered into the United License Agreement pursuant to which CollPlant and LB collaborate until February 2021 in the development of engineered lungs or lung substitutes using our rhCollagen and BioInk. Pursuant to the United License Agreement, CollPlant granted to LB and its affiliates, an exclusive, perpetual, royalty-bearing and transferable license of our technology relating to the production and use of our rhCollagen and BioInk for the commercialization of engineered lungs or lung substitutes using 3D bioprinting processes throughout the universe.

In October 2018, we entered into a License, Development and Commercialization Agreement with LB pursuant to which we and LB collaborated in 3D bio-printing development of lungs and kidneys for transplant in humans, or the United License Agreement. On February 24, 2021, we received a notice of termination from LB of the United License Agreement, such termination to be effective March 26, 2021. Under the United License Agreement we received an upfront cash payment of \$5 million in November 2018 and a further \$3 million in September 2020 following the exercise of an option under the United License Agreement.

In May 2018, we filed a provisional patent application for photocurable dermal fillers comprising rhCollagen and hyaluronic acid, for the aesthetics market. This application represents an integral part of our strategy to expand the uses for rhCollagen into new, high value markets. The combination of hyaluronic acid, a naturally-occurring, moisture-binding compound, with our plant-based, tissue regenerating rhCollagen is intended to form the basis for a new dermal filler product line aimed at addressing the need for innovative aesthetic products to treat wrinkles.

In August 2019, we announced that we are developing 3D bioprinted implants for regeneration of breast tissue and that we successfully produced first prototypes. The implants will be comprised of our rhCollagen and additional materials. Loaded with fat cells taken from the patient, these implants are intended to promote breast tissue regeneration. Eventually, the scaffold is designed to degrade and be replaced by newly grown natural breast tissue, that is free of any foreign material. We have since expanded

our development to include injectable breast implants.

In February 2021, we entered into a Development, Exclusivity and Option Products Agreement with AbbVie, pursuant to which we and AbbVie will collaborate in the development and commercialization of dermal and soft tissue filler products for the medical aesthetics market, using our rhCollagen technology and AbbVie's technology.

Future Development

To facilitate efficient development, our management holds regular research and development meetings where they prioritize development projects and determine future products. The prioritization process is based on several factors, including our business plan, commercial potential of the products, time to market, cost of development, feasibility of the project, and our established strategic objectives. We have several development projects that are in different stages of development.

We periodically examine the continued development of other collagen-based products that we have conceived. Each one of our current products offers a platform to product derivatives that can address other indications and contribute to our pipeline and revenues. Through ongoing research we are also pursuing other platforms for our rhCollagen, such as biomaterial coatings in order to reduce foreign body response and tissue adhesion.

In January 2020, we announced that we became part of a new public-private ManufacturingUSA initiative, the ARMI. Headquartered in Manchester, New Hampshire, ARMI brings together a consortium of over 150 partner organizations from industry, government, academia and the non-profit sector to develop next-generation manufacturing processes and technologies for cells, tissues and organs. We intend to contribute our expertise to advance the entire science and industry of bioengineering and manufacturing.

In November 2020, we announced our development program of an antiviral agent for potential treatment of COVID-19 patients. In-vitro early results of our formulations showed significant inhibition of avian coronavirus infectivity. Our formulations designed for the potential treatment of COVID-19 patients are based on our proprietary recombinant rhCollagen imbedded with silver nanoparticles AgNP.

The anti-viral treatment concept was evaluated in-vitro using an avian coronavirus, a model of the human coronavirus SARS-COV-2, grown on epithelial cells. The potential efficacy was assessed by the ability of the formulations to protect the epithelial cells from lethal doses of the virus. The results show significant reduction in infectivity of the model virus by treatment with the rhCollagen-AgNP complexes. Further studies are ongoing to optimize the formulations and doses.

In December 2020, we entered into a product manufacturing and supply agreement with STEMCELL. As part of the agreement, we will sell our proprietary recombinant human Type I collagen (rhCollagen) to STEMCELL, which will incorporate our product into cell culture media kits. The agreement follows the companies' established business relationship, which started in 2014 when STEMCELL began purchasing and incorporating our rhCollagen into some of its cell culture expansion and differentiation media kits. To date, hundreds of companies, as well as research and academic institutes, have used these kits for research and development projects. STEMCELL will distribute the kits globally for use in the regenerative medicine research market.

Manufacturing, Supply, and Production

The majority of our product research and development work is carried out at our offices and research laboratories center in Weizmann Science Park in Rehovot, Israel. The agricultural research and development and extraction activities for our rhCollagen are carried out at our site in Yessod Hama'ala, Israel.

We work with subcontractors with greenhouses for growing the tobacco plant containing human collagen. This tobacco growth occurs year-round and is optimized to the climate conditions in order to achieve the maximum amount of the protein in the leaves. Each grower has the infrastructure that can be scaled-up to accommodate future demand without additional capital expenditures.

We produce the rhCollagen from the tobacco plants at our manufacturing facility in Yessod Hama'ala and Rehovot, Israel. We believe that we currently have the ability to produce sufficient quantities of quality recombinant type I human collagen to support our product development activities and sales until 2024. Our activities are focused on yield improvement, scale-up, and cost reduction.

While our upstream and downstream processes are quite robust and efficient, we continuously invest in further yield improvement and scalability, in order to reduce costs. In order to increase yield, we plan to increase biomass per growing area by using new genetic derivatives, improvement and optimization of growing techniques, and introduction of online controls. Our next-generation tobacco plants have been created through improved genetics and cross-breeding and produce three times the amount of collagen as our first-generation plants. In addition, increased growing areas will reduce overall cost per harvest. We also plan further process optimization of our extraction process to increase yields.

We have an approved in-house purification capability. The purification facility includes clean rooms, logistics support areas, and dedicated production equipment to support the Company's production demand for the next few years.

Under our current production techniques, we achieve a cost of goods that allow us to offer competitive pricing in the premium collagen-based products markets. We anticipate that the above-mentioned production enhancements will reduce the production cost of our rhCollagen to a level that will enable us to be competitive in both premium and commodity markets for collagen-based products.

Sales, Marketing, and Distribution

We sell our BioInk and rhCollagen directly to our business partners, collaborators and selective customers. We anticipate that any products we develop in collaboration with a strategic partner or collaborator, such as dermal fillers which are based on our rhCollagen for the medical aesthetics, will be marketed by the partner's sales force, such as AbbVie.

We sell our rhCollagen in the research market mostly to selective customers, including business collaborators and potential collaborators.

We are marketing and distributing VergenixSTR and VergenixFG in the European market with business partners since 2016. We distribute VergenixFG in European and other countries with local distributors and distributed VergenixSTR with Arthrex GmbH mainly in Europe. We terminated the agreement with Arthrex effective as of December 31 2020 and continue to supply Arthrex with VergenixSTR products in the first quarter of 2021. We continue exploring opportunities to distribute our Vergenix products in additional European countries.

In September 2020, we announced that we signed an agreement for distribution of VergenixFG in six Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries: Belarus,

Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Uzbekistan.

In October 2020, we received our substantial first order totalling hundreds of thousands of U.S. dollars for our VerigenixFG product in Ukraine from our new distribution partner, a Russia-based biopharmaceutical company. We began shipments in the second quarter of 2020.

We have commenced post marketing surveillance studies for both VerigenixSTR and VerigenixFG with our European key opinion leaders and physicians in order to generate additional clinical data that demonstrates the efficacy and superiority of our products. The study is intended to facilitate market adoption of our products in Europe, as well as provide additional support for the submission package to other regulatory agencies in the future.

Our proprietary end products are marketed, and will be marketed, to physicians, hospitals, and clinics. We plan to expand the awareness of rhCollagen and our rhCollagen-based products to the end users through the publication of clinical trial data as well as marketing studies we may conduct, along with participation in academic and industry conferences. We will also market our rhCollagen to companies who are developing products using collagen and that do not compete with our primary end products. We anticipate entering into collaborations or partnerships with these companies where we would supply them with rhCollagen for use in their products in return for royalties.

Competition

We are not aware of any competitors that produce human collagen from plants or that produce recombinant type I human collagen. However, our industry is characterized by rapidly evolving technology and intense competition, and our rhCollagen-based products will compete with several alternative tissue-derived or synthetic products. Adequate protection of intellectual property, successful product development, adequate funding, and retention of skilled, experienced, and professional personnel are among the many factors critical to success in the pharmaceutical industry.

Generally, our competitors currently include large fully integrated companies, as well as academic research institutes and companies in various developmental stages that develop alternative sources and forms of collagen and tissue-derived products.

The primary competitors to our BioInk are potential bio-material inks for 3D biological printing, based on tissue-derived collagens. Manufacturers of these products include, among others, Collagen Solutions, Cellink and Advanced BioMatrix.

The primary competitors to our medical aesthetics products that are in development are Mentor, Galderma and Merz.

Our VerigenixSTR product competes with companies that sell steroid injections and PRP kits, including Biomet Inc., Harvest Technologies Corporation, MTF Sports Medicine, and Arteriocyte Medical Systems Inc.

The primary competitors to our VerigenixFG product are products based on tissue-derived collagens. Manufacturers of these products include, among others, Integra Lifesciences Corporation, Wright Medical Technology Inc., Smith & Nephew, Molnlycke, Convatec, Coloplast, and Urgo.

Intellectual Property

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to protect our proprietary technology and intellectual property. We rely on a combination of patent, trade secret, and trademark laws in the United States and other jurisdictions to protect our intellectual property rights. In addition, we rely on proprietary processes and know-how, intellectual property licenses, and other contractual rights, including confidentiality and invention assignment agreements, to protect our intellectual property rights and develop and maintain our competitive position.

Patents

As of March 15, 2021, we have a global patent portfolio that is comprised of twelve patent families. More than three dozen of our patent applications have issued as patents or will issue soon, having been allowed by the relevant patent office. We have exclusive ownership of 21 issued patents in our patent family that cover methods of creating collagen-producing plants and three issued patents that cover methods of processing recombinant collagen. These issued patents and others that may issue in the future in these patent families, assuming timely payment of annual fees, are expected to expire in 2025-2028. We have on going patent application covering the specific collagen producing plants based on their genetic arrangement. If granted, it could provide patent protection for the collagen producing plants until 2039. Our patent portfolio also includes patent families that cover different uses of collagen including 3D Bioprinting, dermal fillers and soft tissue fillers which, if granted, could provide patent protection for particular formulations and uses of our rhCollagen until 2038-2040.

In addition, our patent portfolio includes pending applications, some of which are jointly owned with Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem Ltd., or Yissum.

We are not aware of any impediments to the patent applications being granted in the United States or other jurisdictions. However, some of our patent applications may never issue as patents, and our issued patents and any that may issue in the future may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented.

Trade Secrets and Confidential Information

In addition to patented technology, we rely on our trade secrets and continuing technological innovations to develop and maintain our competitive position. In an effort to protect our trade secrets, we rely on, among other safeguards, confidentiality and invention assignment agreements to protect our proprietary technology, know-how and other intellectual property that may not be patentable or that we believe is best protected by means that do not require public disclosure. For example, we require our employees, consultants and advisors to execute confidentiality agreements in connection with their employment or consulting relationships with us and to disclose and assign to us inventions conceived in connection with their services to us. These agreements also provide that all confidential information developed or made known to the individual during the course of their relationship with us must be kept confidential, except in specified circumstances.

Materials Transfer Agreements

We periodically enter into materials transfer agreements with commercial organizations, medical institutions and research and development institutions to transfer materials and products developed by us. These agreements include provisions that are customary for such agreements concerning the permitted use of the transferred material and any results obtained using the material, confidentiality, the rights in the transferred materials and in the results of the research and/or development in which the materials are used, and the instructions concerning care and usage of the materials. These agreements may be used as a basis for further cooperation between us and the counterparties.

We may be unable to obtain, maintain, and protect the intellectual property rights necessary to conduct our business and may be subject to claims that we infringe or otherwise violate the intellectual property rights of others, which could materially harm our business. For a more comprehensive summary of the risks related to our intellectual property, see “Item 3.D. Risk Factors.”

Agreement with Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem Ltd. with respect to our rhCollagen

Under an agreement dated July 13, 2004 among Meytav—Technological Innovation Center Ltd., Yehuda Zafrir Fagin, Yissum, and Prof. Oded Shoseyov (our Chief Scientist), we carried out a research and development project to develop a process for the production of quality human collagen in plants and further developed the resulting products created by us, Professor Shoseyov and Zafrir, for commercial applications. Yissum and Professor Shoseyov have assigned all intellectual property rights developed by Professor Shoseyov and owned by them to us, including the intellectual property rights in connection with the development of the method for production of quality human collagen in plants.

Government Regulation

We are a developer of products which are subject to extensive regulation in the United States, the European Union and other jurisdictions. These regulations govern, among other things, the introduction of new products, the observance of certain standards with respect to the design, manufacture, testing, promotion and sales of the products, the maintenance of certain records, the ability to track devices, the reporting of potential product defects, the import and export of devices, and other matters.

In order to obtain marketing authorization in the United States, we and/or our partners would be subject to extensive regulation by the FDA and other federal, state, and local regulatory agencies. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, or FD&C Act, the Public Health Service Act, or the PHS Act, and their implementing regulations set forth, among others, requirements for the research, testing, development, manufacture, quality control, safety, effectiveness, approval, labelling, storage, record keeping, reporting, distribution, import, export, advertising, and promotion of our products. A failure to comply with relevant requirements may lead to administrative, civil, or criminal sanctions. These sanctions could include the imposition by the FDA of a clinical hold or other suspension on clinical trials, refusal to approve pending marketing applications or supplements, withdrawal of approval, warning letters, product recalls, product seizures, total or partial suspension of production or distribution, injunctions, fines, civil penalties, or criminal prosecution.

Although the discussion below focuses on regulation in the United States, we and/or our partners anticipate seeking approval for the marketing of products in other countries which have their own regulatory requirements. Generally, our activities or those of our partners in other countries will be subject to regulations that are similar in nature and scope as that imposed in the United States such as medical device approval, quality system requirements, product data and certifications, although there can be important differences and the number and scope of these regulatory requirements are generally increasing.

We and/or our partners must obtain approval by comparable regulatory authorities of foreign countries outside of the European Union and the United States before we can commence clinical trials or marketing of our products in those countries. The approval process varies from country to country and the process may be longer or shorter than that required for FDA approval. In addition, the requirements governing the conduct of clinical trials, product licensing, pricing, and reimbursement vary greatly from country to country. In all cases, clinical trials must be conducted in accordance with the FDA’s regulations, commonly referred to as good clinical practices, or GCPs, and the applicable regulatory requirements and ethical principles that have their origin in the Declaration of Helsinki.

Government regulation may delay or prevent testing or marketing of our products and impose costly procedures upon our activities. The testing and approval process, and the subsequent compliance with appropriate statutes and regulations, require substantial time, effort, and financial resources, and we cannot be certain that the FDA or any other regulatory agency will grant approvals for our products or any future product candidates on a timely basis or at all. The policies of the FDA or any other regulatory agency may change and additional governmental regulations may be enacted that could prevent or delay regulatory approval of our products or any future product candidates or approval of new indications or label changes. We cannot predict the likelihood, nature or extent of adverse governmental regulation that might arise from future legislative, judicial, or administrative action, either in the United States or abroad.

Approval by Health Authorities

The following is a summary review of the laws and regulations governing our operations or those of our partners. Our end products are medical and aesthetics products, and their marketing, once development is complete, is contingent upon approval of the health authorities in every country in which the products will be marketed:

Israel

Our operations are subject to permits from the Ministry of Health on two levels:

- First, the registration of medical devices, importing and marketing the medical devices and accessories, and issuing the documentation necessary for the export of medical devices from Israel are all supervised by the medical accessories and devices unit, or AMAR, of the Ministry of Health.
- Second, pertaining to research and development, clinical trials in humans are subject to the approval of the Helsinki Committee (an ethics committee) of the institution conducting the trial, which is governed by the Public Health Regulations (Trials in Human Beings), 1980, including all amendments until 1999, or the Trials in Human Subjects Regulations and are conducted in accordance with the Guidelines for Clinical Trials in Human Subjects issued by the Ministry of Health, or the Guidelines, and the guidelines of the Declaration of Helsinki, or any other approval required by the Ministry of Health. According to the Trials in Human Subjects Regulations and the Guidelines, the Helsinki Committee must plan and approve every experimental process that involves human beings. The institutional Helsinki Committee acts in the medical institution where the trial is performed and is the body that approves and supervises the entire trial process. In practice, the physician, who is the principal investigator, submits a trial protocol to the committee on behalf of the requesting party. The committee forwards its decisions regarding the requests for clinical trials that were approved by the committee to the manager of the medical institute and the manager has the authority to approve the requests, and in some cases the additional approval of the Ministry of Health will be required. According to the procedure for medical trials in human beings set forth by the Ministry of Health, the Helsinki Committee will not approve performance of a clinical trial, unless it is absolutely convinced that the following conditions, among others, are fulfilled: (i) the anticipated benefits for the participant in the clinical trial and to the requesting party to justify the risk and the inconvenience involved in the clinical trial to its participant; (ii) the available medical and scientific information justifies the performance of the requested clinical trial; (iii) the clinical trial is planned in a scientific manner that enables a solution to the tested question and is described in a clear, detailed, and precise manner in the protocol of the clinical trial, conforming with the Declaration of Helsinki; (iv) the risk to the participant in the clinical trial is as minimal as possible; (v) optimal monitoring and follow-up of the participant in the clinical trial; (vi) the initiator, the principal investigator and the medical institute are capable and undertake to allocate the resources required for adequate execution of the clinical trial, including qualified personnel and required equipment; and (vii) the nature of the commercial agreement with the principal investigator and the medical institute does not impair the adequate performance of the clinical trial.

All phases of clinical trials conducted in Israel must be conducted in accordance with the Trials in Human Subjects Regulations, including amendments and addenda thereto, the Guidelines, and the International Conference for Harmonized Tripartite Guideline for Good Clinical Practice. The Trials in Human Subjects Regulations and the Guidelines stipulate that a medical study on humans will only be approved after the Helsinki Committee at the hospital intending to perform the study has approved the medical study and notified the relevant hospital director in writing. In addition, certain clinical studies require the approval of the Ministry of Health. The relevant hospital director, and

the Ministry of Health, if applicable, also must be satisfied that the study is not contrary to the Declaration of Helsinki or to other regulations.

In June 2017, we received AMR approval for VergenixFG and started treating patients in Israel. In March 2018, we received AMR approval for VergenixSTR.

United States

The regulatory process of obtaining product approvals and clearances can be onerous and costly. Foreign companies manufacturing medical devices intended for sale in the United States are required to meet the FDA's regulatory requirements. The FDA does not recognize the regulatory certification provided by governmental authorities of other countries.

Regulation of Combination Products

The FDA has specified a definition for the term "combination product," which includes: (1) a product comprised of two or more regulated components, e.g., drug/device, biologic/device, drug/biologic, or drug/device/biologic, which are physically, chemically, or otherwise combined or mixed and produced as a single entity; (2) two or more separate products packaged together in a single package or as a unit and comprised of drug and device products, device and biological products, or biological and drug products; (3) a drug, device, or biological product packaged separately that according to its investigational plan or proposed labeling is intended for use only with an approved individually specified drug, device, or biological product where both are required to achieve the intended use, indication, or effect and where, upon approval of the proposed product, the labeling of the approved product would need to be changed, e.g., to reflect a change in intended use, dosage form, strength, route of administration, or significant change in dose; or (4) any investigational drug, device, or biological product packaged separately that according to its proposed labeling is for use only with another individually specified investigational drug, device, or biological product where both are required to achieve the intended use, indication, or effect.

The FDA is divided into various "Centers" by product type such as the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, or CDER, CBER, or the CDRH. Different Centers review drug, biologic, or device applications.

The FDA is charged with assigning a Center with primary jurisdiction, or a lead Center, for review of a combination product. That determination is based on the "primary mode of action," or PMOA, of the combination product. Thus, if the PMOA of a device-biologic combination product is attributable to the biologic product, CBER, which is responsible for premarket review of the biologic product, would have primary jurisdiction for the combination product.

The FDA has also established an Office of Combination Products to address issues surrounding combination products and provide more certainty to the regulatory review process. That office serves as a focal point for combination product issues for agency reviewers and industry. It is also responsible for developing guidance and regulations to clarify the regulation of combination products and for assignment of the FDA center that has primary jurisdiction for review of combination products where the jurisdiction is unclear or in dispute.

After formally establishing the PMOA through an applicant's Request for Designation, the Center that regulates that portion of the product that generates the PMOA becomes the lead evaluator. When evaluating an application, a lead Center may consult other centers but still retain complete reviewing authority, or it may collaborate with another Center, wherein the lead Center assigns concurrent review of a specific section of the application to another Center, delegating its review authority for that section.

Typically, the FDA requires a single marketing application submitted to the Center selected to be the lead evaluator, although the agency has the discretion to require separate applications to more than one Center. One reason to submit multiple evaluations is if the applicant wishes to receive some benefit that accrues only from approval under a particular type of application, like new drug product or orphan drug exclusivity. If multiple applications are submitted, each may be evaluated by a different lead Center. When submitting multiple applications, the applicant may be subject to the payment of two user fees, but a waiver of such fees may be obtained under certain limited circumstances.

The FDA may subject a combination product to two or more sets of legal authorities, e.g., drug/device, biologic/device, or drug/biologic drug, but it has the authority to deem one set of legal authorities sufficient. FDA's standard of review for a combination products application and the applicable legal authority or authorities will depend on a case-by-case basis evaluation of the scientific and technical issues and risk profile relevant to a combination product and its constituent parts. Because of the breadth and complexity of this analysis in each case, no single regulatory paradigm is appropriate for all combination products.

After receiving FDA approval or clearance, an approved or cleared product must comply with postmarket safety reporting requirements applicable to the product based on the application type under which it received marketing authorization. In the case of current good manufacturing practices, or cGMP, the applicant may take one of two approaches: (1) complying with cGMP for each constituent part, or (2) a streamlined approach specific to combination products, subject to certain limitations.

In January 2019, the FDA responded to the Company's Pre-RFD regarding product classification and jurisdictional assessment. The FDA's OCP determined that VergenixSTR should be classified as a Combination Product, specifically a drug/biologic/device product, and should be assigned to the FDA's CBER. A Pre-RFD is FDA's preliminary, nonbinding assessment of (1) the regulatory identity or classification of a product as a drug, device, biological product, or combination product, and (2) which FDA Center (i.e., CBER, CDER, or CDRH) will have primary jurisdiction for the premarket review and regulation of the product. Therefore, this classification and jurisdictional assessment is subject to change. We currently do not intend to pursue an FDA regulatory pathway to market for VergenixSTR and VergenixFG. We nevertheless include a discussion of FDA's requirements for approval of, and ongoing, regulation for drugs, biologics, and medical devices below which are relevant to the end products that we are either developing internally or in collaboration with our partners.

Marketing Authorization for Drugs and Biologics in the U.S.

A new biologic must be approved by the FDA through the biologics license application, or BLA, process before it may be legally marketed in the U.S. A new drug must be approved by the FDA through the new drug application, or NDA, process before it may be legally marketed in the U.S.

The animal and other non-clinical data and the results of human clinical trials performed under an Investigational New Drug, or IND, application and under similar foreign applications will become part of the BLA or NDA.

In the U.S., the FDA regulates biologics under the Public Health Service Act, or PHS Act, and implementing regulations, and under the Federal Food, Drug, and

Cosmetic Act, or FDCA, and implementing regulations, respectively. The U.S. regulates drugs under the FDCA. The process of obtaining regulatory approvals and the subsequent compliance with applicable federal, state, local, and foreign statutes and regulations require the expenditure of substantial time and financial resources. Failure to comply with the applicable U.S. requirements at any time during the product development process, approval process or after approval may subject an applicant to administrative or judicial sanctions. These sanctions could include the FDA's refusal to approve pending applications, withdrawal of an approval, a clinical hold, warning letters, requesting product recalls, product seizures, total or partial suspension of production or distribution, injunctions, fines, refusals of government contracts, restitution, disgorgement, or civil or criminal penalties. Any agency or judicial enforcement action could have a material adverse effect on us. The process required by the FDA before a drug or biologic may be marketed in the U.S. generally involves the following:

- completion of preclinical laboratory tests, animal studies and formulation studies according to Good Laboratory Practices, or GLP, or other applicable regulations;
- submission to the FDA of an IND which must become effective before human clinical trials may begin;
- approval by an IRB representing each clinical trial site before each clinical trial may be initiated;
- performance of adequate and well-controlled human clinical trials according to Good Clinical Practices, or GCP, to establish the safety and efficacy of the proposed biologic for its intended use;
- preparation and submission of a BLA or NDA to the FDA;
- satisfactory completion of an FDA inspection of the manufacturing facility or facilities at which the drug is produced to assess compliance with current good manufacturing practice, or cGMP, to assure that the facilities, methods and controls are adequate to preserve the drug's identity, strength, quality and purity; and satisfactory completion of any FDA audits of the clinical study sites to assure compliance with GCP, and the integrity of clinical data in support of the BLA or NDA; and
- FDA review and approval of the BLA or NDA.

Once a biologic or drug product candidate is identified for development, it enters the preclinical testing stage. Preclinical tests include laboratory evaluations of product chemistry, toxicity and formulation, as well as animal studies. An IND sponsor must submit the results of the preclinical tests, together with manufacturing information and analytical data, to the FDA as part of the IND. The sponsor will also include a protocol detailing, among other things, the objectives of the first phase of the clinical trials, the parameters to be used in monitoring safety, and the effectiveness criteria to be evaluated if the first phase lends itself to an efficacy evaluation. Some preclinical testing may continue even after the IND is submitted. The IND automatically becomes effective 30 days after receipt by the FDA, unless the FDA, within the 30-day time period, places the clinical trial on a clinical hold. In such a case, the IND sponsor and the FDA must resolve any outstanding concerns before the clinical trial can begin. Clinical holds also may be imposed by the FDA at any time before or during studies due to safety concerns or non-compliance.

All clinical trials must be conducted under the supervision of one or more qualified investigators in accordance with GCP regulations. They must be conducted under protocols detailing the objectives of the trial, dosing procedures, subject selection and exclusion criteria, and the safety and effectiveness criteria to be evaluated. Each protocol must be submitted to the FDA as part of the IND, and progress reports detailing the results of the clinical trials must be submitted at least annually. In addition, timely safety reports must be submitted to the FDA and the investigators for serious and unexpected adverse events. An IRB responsible for the research conducted at each institution participating in the clinical trial must review and approve each protocol before a clinical trial commences at that institution and must also approve the information regarding the trial and the consent form that must be provided to each trial subject or his or her legal representative, monitor the study until completed and otherwise comply with IRB regulations.

- *Phase I:* The product candidate is initially introduced into healthy human subjects and tested for safety, dosage tolerance, absorption, metabolism, distribution and excretion. In the case of some products for severe or life-threatening diseases, such as cancer, especially when the product may be too inherently toxic to ethically administer to healthy volunteers, the initial human testing may be conducted in patients.
- *Phase II:* This phase involves studies in a limited patient population to identify possible adverse effects and safety risks, to preliminarily evaluate the efficacy of the product for specific targeted diseases and to determine dosage tolerance and optimal dosage.
- *Phase III:* Clinical trials are undertaken to further evaluate dosage, clinical efficacy and safety in an expanded patient population at geographically dispersed clinical study sites. These studies are intended to establish the overall risk-benefit ratio of the product candidate and provide, if appropriate, an adequate basis for product labeling.

Concurrent with clinical trials, companies usually complete additional animal studies and must also develop additional information about the chemistry and physical characteristics of a biologic or drug and finalize a process for manufacturing the product in commercial and clinical 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, the manufacturer must develop methods for testing the identity, strength, quality and purity of the final product. 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. Before approving a BLA or NDA, the FDA typically will 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 full compliance with cGMP requirements and adequate to assure consistent production of the product within required specifications. The PHS Act in particular emphasizes the importance of manufacturing control for products like biologics whose attributes cannot be precisely defined.

Manufacturers and others involved in the manufacture and distribution of products must also register their establishments with the FDA and certain state agencies. Both domestic and foreign manufacturing establishments must register and provide additional information to the FDA upon their initial participation in the manufacturing process. Any product manufactured by or imported from a facility that has not registered, whether foreign or domestic, is deemed misbranded under the FDCA.

Establishments may be subject to periodic unannounced inspections by government authorities to ensure compliance with cGMP and other laws. Manufacturers may have to provide, on request, electronic or physical records regarding their establishments. Delaying, denying, limiting, or refusing inspection by the FDA may lead to a product being deemed to be adulterated. Human clinical trials for biologics and drugs are typically conducted in three sequential phases that may overlap or be combined. If there are two independent modes of action, neither of which is subordinate to the other, the FDA makes a determination as to which center to assign the product based on consistency with other combination products raising similar types of safety and effectiveness questions or to the center with the most expertise in evaluating the most significant safety and effectiveness questions raised by the combination product.

Marketing Authorization for Medical Devices in the U.S.

In the United States, medical devices are regulated by the FDA. Unless an exemption applies, a new medical device will require either prior 510(k) clearance or approval of a PMA before it can be marketed in the United States. The information that must be submitted to the FDA in order to obtain clearance or approval to market a new medical device varies depending on how the medical device is classified by the FDA. Medical devices are classified into one of three classes on the basis of the controls deemed by the FDA to be necessary to reasonably ensure their safety and effectiveness. Class I devices, which are those that have the lowest level of risk associated with them, are subject to general controls, including labeling, premarket notification, and adherence to the QSR. Class II devices are subject to general controls and special controls, including performance standards. Class III devices, which have the highest level of risk associated with them, are subject to most of the previously identified requirements as well as to premarket approval. Most Class I devices and some Class II devices are exempt from the 510(k) requirement, although manufacturers of these devices are still subject to registration, listing, labeling and QSR requirements.

A 510(k) premarket notification must demonstrate that the device in question is substantially equivalent to another legally marketed device, or predicate device, that did not require premarket approval. In evaluating the 510(k), the FDA will determine whether the device has the same intended use as the predicate device, and: (i)(a) has the same technological characteristics as the predicate device, or (b) has different technological characteristics; and (ii)(a) the data supporting the substantial equivalence contains information, including appropriate clinical or scientific data, if deemed necessary by the FDA, that demonstrates that the device is as safe and as effective as a legally marketed device, and (b) does not raise different questions of safety and effectiveness than the predicate device. Most 510(k)s do not require clinical data for clearance, but the FDA may request such data. If the FDA does not agree that the new device is substantially equivalent to the predicate device, the new device will be classified in Class III, and the manufacturer must submit a PMA.

The PMA process is more complex, costly, and time consuming than the 510(k) clearance procedure. A PMA must be supported by extensive data including, but not limited to, technical, preclinical, clinical, manufacturing, control, and labeling information to demonstrate to the FDA's satisfaction the safety and effectiveness of the device for its intended use. After a PMA is submitted, the FDA has 45 days to determine whether it is sufficiently complete to permit a substantive review. If the PMA is complete, the FDA will file the PMA. The FDA is subject to performance goal review times for PMAs and may issue a decision letter as a first action on a PMA within 180 days of filing, but if it has questions, it will likely issue a first major deficiency letter within 150 days of filing. It may also refer the PMA to an FDA advisory panel for additional review and will conduct a preapproval inspection of the manufacturing facility to ensure compliance with the QSR, either of which could extend the 180-day response target. A PMA can take several years to complete, and there is no assurance that any submitted PMA will ever be approved. Even when approved, the FDA may limit the indication for which the medical device may be marketed. Changes to the device, including changes to its manufacturing process, may require the approval of a supplemental PMA.

If a medical device is determined to present a "significant risk," the manufacturer may not begin a clinical trial until it submits an investigational device exemption, or IDE, to the FDA and obtains approval of the IDE from the FDA. The IDE must be supported by appropriate data, such as animal and laboratory testing results, and include a proposed clinical protocol. The clinical trials must be conducted in accordance with applicable regulations, including but not limited to the FDA's IDE regulations and current good clinical practices. A clinical trial may be suspended by the FDA or the sponsor at any time for various reasons, including a belief that the risks to the study participants outweigh the benefits of participation in the trial. Even if a clinical trial is completed, the results may not demonstrate the safety and efficacy of a device or may be equivocal or otherwise not be sufficient to obtain approval. Medical devices, however, typically rely on one or a few pivotal studies rather than Phase I, II and III clinical trials.

Clinical trials are subject to extensive monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements. Clinical trials must be conducted under the oversight of an IRB for the relevant clinical trial sites and must comply with FDA regulations, including, but not limited to, those relating to good clinical practices. To conduct a clinical trial, we also are required to obtain the patient's informed consent in a form and substance that complies with both FDA requirements and state and federal privacy and human subject protection regulations.

The FDA, the IRB, or we could suspend a clinical trial at any time for various reasons, including a belief that the risks to study subjects outweigh the anticipated benefits or a finding that the research subjects or patients are being exposed to an unacceptable health risk. Similarly, an IRB can suspend or terminate approval of a clinical trial at its institution if the clinical trial is not being conducted in accordance with the IRB's requirements or if the drug has been associated with unexpected serious harm to patients. Clinical testing may not be completed successfully within any specified period, if at all. Even if a trial is completed, the results of clinical testing may not adequately demonstrate the safety and efficacy of the device or may otherwise not be sufficient to obtain FDA clearance or approval to market the product in the United States. Similarly, in Europe, the clinical study must be approved by a local ethics committee and in some cases, including studies with high-risk devices, by the ministry of health in the applicable country.

In August 2010, we submitted a 510(k) notification to the FDA for VergenixWD, a collagen-based non-invasive dressing. In October 2010, we received notice that the Center for Devices and Radiological Health, or CDRH, which is the FDA center with jurisdiction over medical devices, determined that the product required a submission of a PMA for regulatory approval and not a 510(k). We filed an appeal of this decision that was denied, and in April 2012, the FDA confirmed its previous determination that our product would require PMA approval prior to its marketing in the United States. Most dermal fillers have been traditionally regulated as medical devices. However, similar products have more recently been regulated as biologics by CBER. Therefore, the classification and jurisdictional assessment related to our VergenixWD product is subject to change. We believe that most, if not all, of our products will be subject to the PMA process or will be considered combination products subject to at least some medical device regulations.

We expect, based on our prior limited interaction with the FDA in connection with our predecessor wound healing product, that our current products and pipeline products, including dermal fillers and breast implants, will be regulated as medical devices through a PMA process; however, no assurance can be given that the FDA will not impose additional, more stringent, regulatory requirements with respect to one or more of our current or future product candidates. Conducting clinical trials for our pipeline product candidates that are required to undergo the PMA process may take one to three years, depending on the composition of the product candidate under development and its designation.

We are not presently conducting any discussions with the FDA with respect to any of our products.

Post-Approval Regulation of Biologics, Drugs and Medical Devices

After a product is placed on the market, numerous regulatory requirements continue to apply. In addition to the requirements below, adverse event reporting regulations require that we report to the FDA any incident in which our product may have caused or contributed to a death or serious injury or in which our product malfunctioned and, if the malfunction were to recur, would likely cause or contribute to death or serious injury. Additional regulatory requirements include:

- product listing and establishment registration, which helps facilitate FDA inspections and other regulatory action;
- cGMP or QSR, which requires manufacturers, including third-party manufacturers, to follow stringent design, validation, testing, control, documentation and other quality assurance procedures during all aspects of the design and manufacturing process;
- labeling regulations and FDA prohibitions against the promotion of products for uncleared, unapproved or off-label use or indication;
- clearance of product modifications that could significantly affect safety or effectiveness or that would constitute a major change in intended use of one of our approved medical products;

- notice or approval of product or manufacturing process modifications or deviations that affect the safety or effectiveness of one of our approved medical products;
- post-approval restrictions or conditions, including post-approval study commitments;
- post-market surveillance regulations, which apply, when necessary, to protect the public health or to provide additional safety and effectiveness data for the medical product;

- the FDA's recall authority, whereby it can ask or, under certain conditions, order device manufacturers to recall from the market a product that is in violation of governing laws and regulations;
- regulations pertaining to voluntary recalls; and
- notices of corrections or removals.

Also, quality control and manufacturing procedures must continue to conform to current Good Manufacturing Practices, or cGMP after approval, which includes, among other things, maintenance of a stability program. The FDA periodically inspects manufacturing facilities to assess compliance with cGMP, which imposes extensive procedural, substantive, and record keeping requirements. In addition, 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 product out of specification results and impose reporting and documentation 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 holder of an NDA is responsible for legal and regulatory compliance for advertising and promotion of the drug product. We are required to provide to the FDA copies of all drug promotion at the time of first use and to ensure that all information disseminated conforms to the product's approved labeling and other FDA regulations and policies.

A biologic product may also be subject to official lot release, meaning that the manufacturer is required to perform certain tests on each lot of the product before it is released for distribution. If the product is subject to official lot release, the manufacturer must submit samples of each lot, together with a release protocol showing a summary of the history of manufacture of the lot and the results of all of the manufacturer's tests performed on the lot, to the FDA. The FDA may, in addition, perform certain confirmatory tests on lots of some products before releasing the lots for distribution. Finally, the FDA will conduct laboratory research related to the safety, purity, potency and effectiveness of pharmaceutical products.

Advertising and promotion of medical devices, in addition to being regulated by the FDA, are also regulated by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, or FTC, and by state regulatory and enforcement authorities. Promotional activities for FDA-regulated products of other companies have been the subject of enforcement action brought under healthcare reimbursement laws and consumer protection statutes. Furthermore, under the federal U.S. Lanham Act and similar state laws, competitors and others can initiate litigation relating to advertising claims. In addition, we are required to meet regulatory requirements in countries outside the United States, which can change rapidly with relatively short notice. If the FDA determines that our promotional materials or training constitutes promotion of an unapproved or uncleared use, it could request that we modify our training or promotional materials or subject us to regulatory or enforcement actions. It is also possible that other federal, state or foreign enforcement authorities might take action if they consider our promotional or training materials to constitute promotion of an unapproved use, which could result in significant fines or penalties under other statutory authorities, such as laws prohibiting false claims for reimbursement.

Failure by us or by our third-party manufacturers and suppliers to comply with applicable regulatory requirements can result in enforcement action by the FDA or other regulatory authorities, which may result in sanctions including, but not limited to:

- untitled letters, warning letters, fines, injunctions, consent decrees and civil penalties;
- customer notifications or repair, replacement, refunds, recall, detention or seizure of our products;
- operating restrictions or partial suspension or total shutdown of production;
- refusing or delaying requests for 510(k) clearance or PMA approvals of new products or modified products;
- withdrawing 510(k) clearances or PMA approvals that have already been granted;
- refusing to grant export approval for our products; or
- criminal prosecution.

Proteins Intended for Therapeutic Use

In the United States, proteins intended for therapeutic use, whether derived from plants, animals, microorganisms, or recombinant versions of these products, are regulated as biological products that have been transferred from the FDA Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, or CBER, to the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, or CDER. CDER has regulatory responsibility, including premarket review and continuing oversight over the transferred products. Cellular products, including products composed of human, bacterial, or animal cells, or from physical parts of those cells, remain under the jurisdiction of CDER.

Our products and product candidates are based on our recombinant type I human collagen, or rhCollagen, a form of human collagen produced with our proprietary plant based genetic engineering technology. Therefore, we believe our underlying platform technology would be regulated as a biologic by CDER in the U.S.

Regenerative Medicine Advanced Therapy Designation

Under section 3033 of the 21st Cures Act, or Cures Act, a drug is eligible for regenerative medicine advanced therapy (RMAT) designation if (1) the drug is a regenerative medicine therapy, which is defined as a cell therapy, therapeutic tissue engineering product, human cell and tissue product, or any Combination Product using such therapies or products, except for those regulated solely under section 361 of the PHS Act and 21 C.F.R. Part 1271, (2) the drug is intended to treat, modify, reverse, or cure a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, and (3) preliminary clinical evidence indicates that the drug has the potential to address unmet medical needs for such disease or condition. If we pursue U.S. marketing approval for any of our products, we may be able to avail ourselves of this pathway or another expedited pathway.

Human Cells, Tissues, and Cellular and Tissue-Based Products Regulation

Under Section 361 of the PHS Act, the FDA issued specific regulations governing the use of human cells, tissues, and cellular and tissue-based products, or HCT/Ps, in humans. Pursuant to Part 1271 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or Part 1271, the FDA established a unified registration and listing system for establishments that manufacture and process HCT/Ps. The regulations also include provisions pertaining to donor eligibility determinations; current good tissue practices covering all stages of production, including harvesting, processing, manufacture, storage, labeling, packaging, and distribution; and other procedures to prevent the introduction, transmission, and spread of communicable diseases.

The HCT/P regulations strictly constrain the types of products that may be regulated solely under these regulations. Factors considered include the degree of manipulation, whether the product is intended for a homologous function, whether the product has been combined with noncellular or non-tissue components, and the product's effect or dependence on the body's metabolic function. In those instances where cells, tissues, and cellular and tissue-based products have been only minimally manipulated, are intended strictly for homologous use, have not been combined with noncellular or nontissue substances, and do not depend on or have any effect on the body's metabolism, the manufacturer is only required to register with the FDA, submit a list of manufactured products, and adopt and implement procedures for the control of communicable diseases. If one or more of the above factors has been exceeded, the product would be regulated as a drug, biological product, or medical device rather than an HCT/P.

We do not believe that Part 1271 requirements currently apply to us because we are not currently investigating, marketing or selling cellular therapy products in the U.S. If we were to change our business operations in the future, the FDA requirements that apply to us may also change, and we would potentially need to expend significant resources to comply with these requirements.

European Union

Legal Requirements for Medical Devices in the EU

EU law on medical devices is currently governed by Directive 93/42/EC on medical devices (MDD) and two other directives on specific medical devices, the IVDD and the AIMDD. To be applicable in the EU Member States, these directives had to be transposed to Member States' national law. In 2017, a new regime was adopted on EU level which is governed by two regulations, Regulation EU 745/2017 (or MDR) on medical devices and Regulation 746/2017 on in vitro diagnostic medical devices (or IVDR). After a transition period that, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, has been extended by one year, the MDR will become fully applicable on May 26, 2021. However, medical devices that have been CE-certified under the MDD can be marketed with these CE-certificates until they expire or until May 26, 2024 (whichever is earlier).

Under the European Union Medical Device Directive, or EU MDD, or under the forthcoming Medical Device Regulation or EU MDR, medical devices must meet the EU MDD or future EU MDR, requirements and have a CE mark prior to marketing in the European Union, or EU. CE marking is the uniform labeling system of products designed to facilitate the supervision and control of the EU concerning manufacturers' compliance with the various regulations and directives of the EU and to clarify the obligations imposed in the various legislative provisions in the EU. Use of a uniform product labeling indicates compliance with all of the directives and regulations required for the application of such labeling, and it is effective as a manufacturer's declaration that the product meets the required criteria and technical specifications of the relevant authorities such as health, safety, and environmental protection. CE marking ensures free trade between the EU and European Economic Area (or EEA) countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway) and other countries that have mutual recognition agreements with regard to medical devices with the EU, in particular Switzerland and Turkey, and permits the enforcement and customs authorities in European countries not to allow the marketing of similar products that do not bear the CE mark.

CE-marking requires the performance of a conformity assessment procedure to establish that a product meets the essential requirements under the EU MDD or MDR. The nature of the conformity assessment procedure and the data required under it - including the question of whether or not a clinical investigation of a device is required - depends on, inter alia, the risk class of the respective device and the extent to which safety data is already available. Devices of the lowest risk class, class I, are mostly subject to mere self-certification by the manufacturer, while devices of higher risk classes, i.e., classes IIa, IIb and III, require a comprehensive quality system program, and other aspects to be reviewed by a Notified Body, or NB. An NB is a private entity vested with certain competencies and designated by the national governments of the EU member states to make independent judgments about whether a product complies with the EU requirements for medical devices and to grant the CE certificate if the manufacturer, and the product, comply with specified terms. After receiving the CE-certificate, we must pass a review carried out by the competent NB annually, under which it audits our facilities to verify our compliance with the ISO 13485 quality system standard. The CE-certificate is a requirement for the declaration of conformity we issue for our medical devices and for our legitimate affixing of the CE-mark to our products.

Compliance with the ISO 13485 standard, for medical device quality management systems, is required for regulatory purposes in the EU with regard to devices of risk class IIa or higher. ISO standards are recognized international quality standards that are designed to ensure that we develop and manufacture quality medical devices. Other countries are also instituting regulations regarding medical devices. Compliance with these regulations requires extensive documentation and clinical reports for all of our products, revisions to labeling, and other requirements such as facility inspections to comply with the registration requirements.

In February 2016, we received the CE certification for VergenixFG, and in October 2016, we received the CE certification for VergenixSTR. These CE certifications were renewed in 2018 under the requirements of the MDD. The renewed certificates will expire in 2023. The CE certification for VergenixWD we had has now expired, and we have not renewed it. VergenixWD was our first medical product based on collagen protein derived from plants that is authorized for sale and marketing in Europe, but we are not currently promoting a marketing strategy for VergenixWD, which is considered a commodity product and is not targeted towards the advanced wound care market, which is our target market.

In February 2019, we received DEKRA (European Union Notified Body) Certification for the manufacturing and purification of our recombinant human collagen, rhCollagen. The Rehovot production facility is now covered by the current CollPlant ISO13485:2016 certification.

When the MDR will become applicable and replace the existing regulatory framework for medical devices in the EU, stricter provisions will apply to medical devices in several regards. Inter alia, the MDR will cause several medical devices being classified in higher risk classes and therefore face elevated regulatory requirements. In addition, the MDR will generally elevate regulatory requirements to medical devices. As a result, it is likely that it will become more difficult to market medical devices and costs incurred for clinical evaluation, conformity assessment and post marketing surveillance will increase. These regulatory changes may adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations or restrict our operations.

Legal Requirements for Drugs in the EU

We do not believe that our products are currently subject to EU or Member States' regulation on drugs. However, given that our products are highly innovative, a risk remains that regulatory authorities, notified bodies, competitors and/or courts might be of a different opinion. Consequently, there is a risk that discussions might be started with

regard to the regulatory status of our products.

If one or more of our current or future products would have the status of a drug under the law of the EU or one or more of its Member States, regulatory requirements for such product(s) would be significantly higher. In particular, a drug can only be placed on the market if it has been authorized by the competent regulatory authority either under the EU centralized procedure, the decentralized or mutual recognition procedure or under a Member State's national procedure. Marketing authorizations for drugs under all of the different authorization procedures are expensive and time consuming and require the performance of extensive pre-clinical and clinical research. If one or more of our products would be considered drugs by a regulatory authority, notified body or court of the EU or a Member State, it is possible that we would be forced to take the respective product(s) off the market until they have received marketing approval under pharmaceutical law. In addition, this might also lead to administrative fines, criminal prosecution and/or claims raised by customers and/or competitors.

Other U.S. Federal Healthcare Laws and Regulations

Healthcare providers, physicians, and third-party payors play a primary role in the recommendation and medical devices that are granted marketing approval. In the United States, we are subject to laws and regulations pertaining to healthcare fraud and abuse, including anti-kickback laws and physician self-referral laws that regulate the means by which companies in the healthcare industry may market their products to hospitals and healthcare providers and may compete by discounting the prices of their products. The delivery of our products is subject to regulation regarding reimbursement, and federal healthcare laws apply when a customer submits a claim for a product that is reimbursed under a federally funded healthcare program. These rules require that we exercise care in structuring our sales and marketing practices and customer discount arrangements.

Arrangements with healthcare providers, third-party payors, and other customers are subject to broadly applicable fraud and abuse and other healthcare laws and regulations, including the following:

- the federal healthcare Anti-Kickback Law prohibits, among other things, persons from knowingly and willfully soliciting, offering, receiving, or providing remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or in kind, to induce or reward either the referral of an individual for, or the purchase, order, or recommendation of, any good or service for which payment may be made, in whole or in part, under a federal healthcare program such as Medicare and Medicaid;
- the U.S. False Claims Act imposes civil penalties, and provides for civil whistleblower or *qui tam* actions, against individuals or entities for knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, to the federal government, claims for payment that are false or fraudulent or making a false statement to avoid, decrease, or conceal an obligation to pay money to the federal government;
- the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, or HIPAA, imposes criminal and civil liability for executing a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program or making false statements relating to healthcare matters;
- HIPAA, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act and its implementing regulations, also imposes obligations, including mandatory contractual terms, with respect to safeguarding the privacy, security, and transmission of individually identifiable health information;
- the federal false statements statute prohibits 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;
- the federal transparency requirements under the Health Care Reform Law require manufacturers of drugs, devices, and medical supplies to report to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services information related to payments and other transfers of value to physicians and teaching hospitals, physician ownership and investment interests; and
- analogous state and foreign laws and regulations, such as state anti-kickback and false claims laws, may apply to sales or marketing arrangements and claims involving healthcare items or services reimbursed by non-governmental third-party payors, including private insurers.

Healthcare providers that purchase medical devices generally rely on third-party payors, including, in the United States, the Medicare and Medicaid programs and private payors, such as indemnity insurers, employer group health insurance programs, and managed care plans, to reimburse all or part of the cost of the products. As a result, demand for our products is and will continue to be dependent in part on the coverage and reimbursement policies of these payors. The manner in which reimbursement is sought and obtained varies based upon the type of payor involved and the setting in which the product is furnished and utilized. Reimbursement from Medicare, Medicaid, and other third-party payors may be subject to periodic adjustments as a result of legislative, regulatory, and policy changes as well as budgetary pressures. Possible reductions in, or eliminations of, coverage or reimbursement by third-party payors, or denial of, or provision of uneconomical reimbursement for new products, may affect our customers' revenue and ability to purchase our products. Any changes in the healthcare regulatory, payment, or enforcement landscape relative to our customers' healthcare services has the potential to significantly affect our operations and revenue.

Other Approvals

Our international operations, as well as being an Israeli company, subject us to laws regarding sanctioned countries, entities, and persons; customs, import-export, and laws regarding transactions in foreign countries; and the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and local anti-bribery and other laws regarding interactions with healthcare providers. Among other things, these laws restrict, and in some cases can prevent, companies from directly or indirectly selling goods, technology, or services to people or entities in certain countries. In addition, these laws require that we exercise care in structuring our sales and marketing practices in foreign countries.

In addition to the above regulations, we are and may be subject to regulation under country-specific federal and state laws, including, but not limited to, requirements regarding record keeping and the maintenance of personal information, including personal health information. As a public company whose securities are registered pursuant to the Securities Act, we are subject to U.S. securities laws and regulations, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We also are subject to other present, and could be subject to possible future, local, state, federal, and non-U.S. regulations in countries in which we will distribute our products.

Israeli Ministry of Agriculture

The process of growth of transgenic plants and the treatment thereof is subject to the regulations published by the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture and the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture to engage in the cultivation of recombinant plants. Although the Ministry of Agriculture requirements do not necessarily apply to our operations, we hold a valid permit from the Plant Protection and Inspection Services Administration, or PPIS, for growing tobacco plants in greenhouses in our site at Yessod Hama'ala, Israel, as well as in all of our subcontractors' facilities.

Business Licensing

Under the Israeli Licensing of Businesses Law, to which our production sites and laboratories are subject, operating a business without a license or temporary permit is a criminal offense. In April 2019, we moved our laboratories and offices into a new site, and on September and November 2020 we have obtained a business license for our sites in Rehovot Israel. In addition, we have a business license for our production site at Yessod Hama'ala, in effect until July 12, 2022.

Planning and Zoning

Our production sites and laboratories are subject to the Israeli Planning and Zoning Law, which sets provisions and obligations, *inter alia*, regarding the licensing process for a new building, including building permits, non-conforming use and easements, the supervision over its construction, and the required occupancy permits. According to the Planning and Zoning Law, work or use of land without a permit where such permit is required, a deviation from the permit granted, or use of agricultural land in violation of the law, constitutes a criminal offense.

Employees

As of December 31, 2020, we had 52 full-time employees, including 14 in research and development, 28 in manufacturing and 10 in sales, general and administrative positions. 9 of our employees have either MDs or PhDs. All of our employees are located in Israel. We believe our employee relations are good.

In addition, we employ a limited number of part-time employees on a temporary basis, as well as consultants and service providers.

Israeli labor laws govern the length of the workday, minimum wages for employees, procedures for hiring and dismissing employees, determination of the scope of severance pay, annual leave, sick days, advance notice of termination of employment, equal opportunity and anti-discrimination laws, and other conditions of employment. Subject to specified exceptions, Israeli law generally requires severance pay upon the retirement, death, or dismissal of an employee. We fund our ongoing severance obligations by making monthly payments to insurance policies that comply with the applicable Israeli legal requirements. All of our current employees have agreed that upon termination of their employment, they will be entitled to receive only the amounts accrued in the insurance policies with respect to severance pay. Furthermore, Israeli employers and employees are required to make payments to the National Insurance Institute, which is similar to the U.S. Social Security Administration.

None of our employees currently work under any collective bargaining agreements.

Environmental, Health, and Safety Matters

Our research, development, and manufacturing processes involve the controlled use of certain hazardous materials. Therefore, we are subject to extensive environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations in a number of jurisdictions in 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 at our Rehovot manufacturing facility use chemicals and produce waste materials and sewage. Our activities 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, 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 various regulations.

These laws, regulations, and permits could potentially require the expenditure by us of significant amounts for compliance or remediation. We believe that our environmental, health, and safety procedures for handling and disposing of these materials comply with the standards prescribed by the controlling laws and regulations. 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 with respect to 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. These risks are managed to minimize or eliminate associated business impacts. 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 as these kinds of liabilities could exceed our resources. We could be subject to a regulatory shutdown of a facility that could prevent the distribution and sale of products manufactured in such facility for a significant period of time, and we could suffer a casualty loss that could require a shutdown of the facility in order to repair it, any of which could have a material, adverse effect on our business. Although we continuously strive to maintain full compliance with respect to all applicable global environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations, we could incur substantial costs to fully comply with future laws and regulations, and our operations, business, or assets may be negatively affected.

In addition, compliance with laws and regulations relating to environmental, health, and safety matters is an ongoing process and is 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 which were previously permitted. For instance, Israeli regulations were promulgated in 2012 relating to the discharge of industrial sewage into the sewer system. These regulations establish new and potentially significant fines for discharging forbidden or irregular sewage into the sewage system. We have compliance procedures in place for employee health and safety programs, driven by a centrally led organizational structure that ensures proper implementation, which is essential to our overall business objectives.

We invest resources in creating a green production environment and in the treatment and disposal of waste using environmentally friendly processes. We have received all the necessary permits from the Ministry of Environmental Protection regarding our operations in Yessod Hama'ala and we have obtained a business license for our new facilities in Rehovot. We consult with environmental consultants for direction on environmental issues.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time we may become involved in legal proceedings or be subject to claims arising in the ordinary course of our business. We are currently not a party to any material legal or administrative proceedings and, are not aware of any pending or threatened material legal or administrative proceedings against us.

C. Organizational Structure

We currently have one wholly owned subsidiary: CollPlant Ltd., which is incorporated in the State of Israel.

D. Property, Plant and Equipment

Our corporate headquarters and research lab center are located in the Weizmann Science Park in Rehovot, Israel. We entered into a lease agreement in November 2018, for an aggregate of 13,450 square feet of office and laboratory space. The term of the lease is for 65 months, commencing on November 15, 2018 and ending on April 15, 2024, with an option to extend the lease for an additional five years. Monthly rent is approximately \$25,000. We have invested approximately \$1 million in establishment of the infrastructure, offices, labs and equipment in our new space, net of participation by the landlord.

The research facilities serve us for development of our product pipeline, including BioInks for 3D bioprinting of tissues and organs, and dermal fillers and breast implants for medical aesthetics. The majority of our research and development work is carried out at our research laboratories in Weizmann Science Park. The plant research process of our rhCollagen is carried out at our site in Yessod Hama'ala, Israel. We use greenhouses for tobacco growing in a few areas in Israel, where we are using subcontractors under agreements. We produce our rhCollagen and BioInk in our two production sites, in Yessod Hama'ala and in Rehovot.

We rent areas in Yessod Hama'ala, Israel, of approximately 64,583 square feet of greenhouse and manufacturing facility pursuant to a lease agreement which was extended for an additional six years until April 30, 2027.

In addition, on July 28, 2016, we leased additional space in Rehovot, Israel, of approximately 6,329 square feet for production activities pursuant to a lease agreement which was extended for three additional years, until October 19, 2023.

We believe that our existing facilities are adequate for our near-term needs. When our leases expire, we may look for extension periods or alternate space for our operations. We believe that suitable additional or alternative space and area would be available if required in the future on commercially reasonable terms.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with the section titled “Item 3.A.—Selected Financial Data” and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 20-F. This discussion and other parts of this Annual Report on Form 20-F contain forward-looking statements based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. This discussion and other parts of this Annual Report on Form 20-F contain forward-looking statements that involve risk and uncertainties, such as statements of our plans, objectives, expectations, and intentions. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in these forward looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the section titled “Item 3.D.—Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Annual Report in Form 20-F.

Overview

We are a regenerative and aesthetic medicine company focused on 3D bioprinting of tissues and organs, and medical aesthetics. Our products and product candidates are based on our recombinant human collagen (rhCollagen) that is produced with our proprietary plant based genetic engineering technology.

Our products and product candidates address indications for the diverse fields of tissue repair, aesthetics and organ manufacturing, and, we believe, are ushering in a new era in regenerative and aesthetic medicine. Our flagship rhCollagen BioInk product line is ideal for 3D bioprinting of tissues and organs.

In February 2021, we entered into a Development Agreement with AbbVie, pursuant to which we and AbbVie will collaborate in the development and commercialization of dermal and soft tissue filler products for the medical aesthetics market, using our rhCollagen technology and AbbVie’s technology.

To date, we have financed our operations primarily with revenues from sales of our products and license of our technology, as well as from net proceeds from private and public offerings. Prior to February 2017, we financed our operations primarily from public offerings of our securities on the TASE, participation of business partners in product development collaborations, and government grants from the IIA.

Since our inception, we have incurred significant losses. Our total net loss was \$5.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 and \$11.2 million and \$6.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. As of December 31, 2020, we had an accumulated deficit of \$73 million.

We expect to continue to incur expenses and operating losses for the foreseeable future. The net losses we incur may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter. We anticipate that our expenses will increase substantially if and as we:

- continue our research and preclinical and clinical development of our pipeline products;
- seek marketing approvals for our products and future products in the United States and other new territories;
- maintain, expand, and protect our intellectual property portfolio;
- hire additional operational, clinical, quality control, and scientific personnel;
- establish plant infrastructure to accommodate product capacity increase;
- add operational, financial, and management information systems and personnel, including personnel to support our product development, any future commercialization efforts, and our transition to a public reporting company in the United States; and
- identify additional product candidates.

Financial Operations Overview

Revenue

Our ability to generate significant revenues depend on the successful commercialization of our rhCollagen-based BioInk and establish business collaborations and successful commercialization of VergenixSTR and VergenixFG. For the year ended December 31, 2020, we reported revenues of \$6.1 million mainly from the United License Agreement and the sale of rhCollagen-based BioInk in the United States and from the sales of VergenixSTR and VergenixFG in Europe.

Our revenues are recorded in the amount of consideration to which we expect to be entitled in exchange for performance obligations upon transfer of control to the customer.

Operating Expenses

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenues in our proprietary products and services includes expenses for the manufacturing of products such as raw materials, payroll, utilities, laboratory costs, share-based compensation and depreciation. Cost of revenue also includes provisions for the costs associated with manufacturing scraps and inventory write offs.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses consist of costs incurred for the development of both of our rhCollagen based developed products. Those expenses include:

- employee-related expenses, including salaries and share-based compensation expenses for employees in research and development functions;
- expenses incurred in operating our laboratories;
- expenses incurred under agreements with CROs and investigative sites that conduct our clinical trials;

- expenses relating to outsourced and contracted services, such as external laboratories, consulting, and advisory services;
- supply, development, and manufacturing costs relating to clinical trial materials;
- maintenance of facilities, depreciation, and other expenses, which include direct and allocated expenses for rent and insurance, net of expenses capitalized to inventory; and
- costs associated with preclinical and clinical activities.

Research and development activities are the primary focus of our business. Products in later stages of clinical development generally have higher development costs than those in earlier stages of clinical development, primarily due to the increased size and duration of later-stage clinical trials. We expect that our research and development expenses will continue to be significant in absolute dollars in future periods as we continue to invest in research and development activities related to the development of our products.

Our total research and development expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were \$4.1 million, \$4.4 million and \$3.9 million, respectively.

We did not apply for grants from the IIA since 2019. The research and development expenditures on our rhCollagen technology and our products for the years ended December 31, 2019, and 2018 presented net of grants participation from the IIA, in the amounts of \$28,000 and \$327,000, respectively. To date we have charged all research and development expenses to operations as they are incurred.

There are numerous factors associated with the successful commercialization of any of our products, including future trial design and various regulatory requirements, many of which cannot be determined with accuracy at this time. Additionally, future commercial and regulatory factors beyond our control will affect our clinical development programs and plans.

Participation in Research and Development Expenses

Our research and development expenses are net of the following participations by third parties.

Participation by the Israel Innovation Authority. We have received grants from IIA as part of the research and development programs for our rhCollagen technology and our products. The requirements and restrictions for such grants are found in the Innovation Law and the regulations promulgated thereunder. These grants are subject to repayment through future royalty payments on any products resulting from these research and development programs. Under the Innovation Law and related regulations, royalties of 3% - 5% on the income generated from sales of products and from related services developed in whole or in part under IIA programs are payable to the IIA, up to the total amount of grants received, linked to the U.S. dollar and bearing interest at an annual rate of LIBOR applicable to U.S. dollar deposits, as published on the first business day of each calendar year. The total gross amount of grants actually received by us from the IIA as of December 31, 2020 totaled approximately \$10.1 million. As of December 31, 2020, we paid \$1.6 million as royalties to the IIA.

In addition to paying any royalty due, we must abide by other restrictions associated with receiving such grants under the Innovation Law that continue to apply following repayment to the IIA. These restrictions may impair our ability to outsource manufacturing or otherwise transfer our know-how outside of Israel and may require us to obtain the approval of the IIA for certain actions and transactions and pay additional royalties and other amounts to the IIA. For more information, see “Item 3.D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Financial Condition and Capital Requirements—The IIA grants we have received for research and development expenditures restrict our ability to manufacture products and transfer know-how outside of Israel and require us to satisfy specified conditions.” If we fail to comply with the Innovation Law, we may be subject to civil claims and criminal charges.

Under applicable accounting rules, the grants from the IIA have been accounted for as an off-set against the related research and development expenses in our financial statements. Our balance sheet liabilities include current obligations regarding royalties that we are obligated to pay to the IIA based on sales of our products for the second half of the year, as they are due for payment in the following quarter. Our cost of goods include royalties expenses regarding royalties on our sales to the IIA See Note 2o in our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 for more information.

General, Administrative, and Marketing Expenses

Our general and administrative expenses consist principally of:

- employee-related expenses, including salaries, benefits, and related expenses, including share-based compensation expenses;
- legal and professional fees for auditors, investor relations, and other consulting expenses not related to research and development activities;
- cost of offices, communication, and office expenses;
- information technology expenses;
- business development and marketing activities;
- Stock exchange fees and related services; and
- Board members related expenses, including fees and directors’ liability insurance premiums.

We expect that our general, administrative, and marketing expenses will increase in the future as our business expands and we incur additional general and administrative costs associated with being a public company in the United States, including compliance under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and rules promulgated by the SEC. These public company-related increases will likely include costs of additional personnel, additional legal fees, audit fees, directors’ liability insurance premiums, and costs related to investor relations.

Financial income includes exchange rate differences. Financial expense consists primarily of remeasurement of financial instruments, exchange rate differences and bank commissions.

Taxes on Income

We do not generate taxable income in Israel, as we have historically incurred operating losses resulting in carry forward tax losses. As of December 31, 2020, we have incurred operating losses of approximately \$6.2 million for CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd. and \$51.1 million for CollPlant Ltd. We anticipate that we will be able to carry forward these tax losses indefinitely to future tax years assuming that we utilize them at the first opportunity. 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.

The standard corporate tax rate in Israel is 23%. Under the Investment Law, and other Israeli laws, we may be entitled to certain additional tax benefits, including reduced tax rates, accelerated depreciation, and amortization rates for tax purposes on certain assets and amortization of other intangible property rights for tax purposes.

A. Operating Results

The table below provides our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
	(USD in thousands)		
Statement of comprehensive loss data:			
Revenue	6,137	2,318	5,014
Cost of revenue	3,002	1,879	1,659
Gross Profit	3,135	439	3,355
Research and development expenses, net	4,065	4,414	3,877
General, administrative, and marketing expenses	4,669	3,656	3,723
Operating loss	5,599	7,631	4,245
Financial income	40	-	-
Financial expenses	34	3,303	2,180
Exchange differences	181	230	(176)
Financial expenses (income), net	175	3,533	2,004
Loss for the period	5,774	11,164	6,249

Revenues

We generated revenues from the sale of our BioInk, rhCollagen, VergenixFG and VergenixSTR, as well as revenues from the United License Agreement and sales to AbbVie, in the year ended December 31, 2020 of approximately \$6.1 million compared to \$2.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2019. The increase in revenues in 2020 was primarily due to (i) \$3.6 million revenues recognized with respect to the kidney option exercised under the United License Agreement and (ii) approximately \$0.2 million increase in sales of VergenixFG related to the new distribution agreements signed in 2020.

In the year ended December 31, 2019 we generated revenues from the sale of our BioInk, rhCollagen, VergenixFG and VergenixSTR, as well as revenues from the United License Agreement, of approximately \$2.3 million compared to \$5.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2018. The decrease in revenues in 2019 was primarily due to revenues recognized from the United License Agreement in 2018 in the amount of \$4.1 million. In addition we had an increase in revenues from sales of goods and rendering of services in the total amount of approximately \$1.4 million.

Cost of revenue

We incurred cost of revenue in the amount of \$3.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to \$1.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2019. Cost of revenue includes mainly the cost of VergenixFG, VergenixSTR, our rhCollagen based BioInk and royalties to the IIA for our sales. The increase in cost of revenue in the amount of \$1.1 million is comprised of: (i) an increase in the amount of approximately \$795,000 due to royalty expenses to the IIA recognized in 2020 primarily in relation to the kidney option exercise under the United License Agreement, and (ii) an increase in the amount of approximately \$300,000 in cost of manufacturing of rhCollagen ..

We incurred cost of revenue in the amount of \$1.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2019 compared to \$1.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2018. Cost of revenue includes mainly the cost of VergenixFG, VergenixSTR, our rhCollagen based BioInk and royalties to the IIA for our sales. The increase in cost of revenue in the amount of \$220,000 is comprised of: (i) a decrease in the amount of \$1.2 million due to royalty expenses to the IIA recognized in 2018 primarily in relation to the United License Agreement and (ii) an increase in the amount of \$1.4 million in cost of revenue regarding increase of revenues generated from BioInk and rhCollagen sales.

Research and Development Expenses

We incurred research and development expenses, net of participation of the IIA, of \$4.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to \$4.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2019. The expenses primarily related to the development of our BioInk, the 3D bioprinted breast implant and our dermal filler. The decrease in the amount of \$300,000 is primarily related to a decrease in travel expenses and non-cash share based compensation and rent expenses under ASC 842.

We incurred research and development expenses, net of participation of the IIA, of \$4.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2019 compared to \$3.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2018. The increase in the amount of \$500,000 is mainly due to a decrease of approximately \$330,000 from IIA grant recorded, and an increase in R&D salary and share base compensation due to salary raises and repricing of employees option.

General, Administrative, and Marketing Expenses

General, administrative, and marketing expenses were \$4.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2020, compared to \$3.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2019. The increase in expenses amounting to \$1 million is comprised of: (i) an increase of \$500,000 in share based compensation expenses mainly related to 2020 option grants and (ii) an increase of \$360,000 in employees and directors salary expenses and directors and officers insurance costs.

General, administrative, and marketing expenses amounted to \$3.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2019, compared to \$3.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2018. The expenses primarily related to employees and directors salary expenses and equity base compensation, directors and officers insurance premium and legal expenses.

Financial Expenses (Income), Net

Financial expenses, net, totaled \$175,000 in the year ended December 31, 2020, compared to financial expenses, net of \$3.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2019. The decrease in financial expenses in 2020 as compared to the year 2019 was mainly due a decrease in financial instruments measurements expenses of \$3.3 million related to the Alpha purchase agreement, Meitav Dash purchase agreement and Ami Sagy purchase agreement.

Financial expenses, net, totaled \$3.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2019, compared to financial expenses, net of \$2.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2018. The increase in financial expenses in 2019 as compared to the year 2018 was mainly due to a \$1.1 million measurement expenses of financial instruments, related to the Alpha purchase agreement, Meitav Dash purchase agreement and Ami Sagy purchase agreement.

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Estimates and judgments are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on past experience and other factors, including expectations of future events, which are considered reasonable in view of current circumstances.

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Significant Accounting Estimates

We make estimates and assumptions with respect to the future. By nature, the accounting estimates are rarely identical to actual results. The estimate that has a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is listed below.

Significant Judgments Made When Applying our Accounting Policies

We prepare our financial statements in conformity with US GAAP. We describe our significant accounting policies and estimates more fully in Note 2 to our financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, included elsewhere in this annual report. We believe that the accounting policies and estimates below are critical in order to fully understand and evaluate our financial condition and results of operations. In preparing these financial statements, our management has made estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting periods recognized in our financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates. As applicable to the financial statements included in this annual report, the most significant estimates and assumptions relate to the fair value of share-based compensation.

Share-based Compensation

Share-based compensation reflects the compensation expense of our share option programs granted to employees which compensation expense is measured at the grant date fair value of the options. The grant date fair value of share-based compensation is recognized as an expense over the requisite service period. We recognize compensation expense for awards conditioned only on continued service that have a graded vesting schedule using the accelerated method based on the multiple-option award approach, and classify these amounts in our statement of comprehensive loss based on the department to which the related employee reports.

Options Valuation

We selected the Black-Scholes option pricing model as the most appropriate method for determining the estimated fair value of the share based compensation.

For the purpose of the evaluation of the fair value and the manner of the recognition of share-based compensation, our management is required to estimate, among others, various subjective and complex parameters that are included in the calculation of the fair value of the option as well as our results and the number of options that will vest. These parameters include the expected volatility of our share price over the expected term of the options, the risk-free interest rate assumption, the share option exercise and expected dividends.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Certain recently issued accounting pronouncements are discussed in Note 2, Significant Accounting Policies, to the consolidated financial statements included in "Item 18. Financial Statements" of this Annual Report.

JOBS Act

With less than \$1.07 billion in revenues during our last fiscal year, we qualify as an emerging growth company under the JOBS Act. An emerging growth company may take advantage of specified provisions in the JOBS Act that provide exemptions or reductions of its regulatory burdens related to reporting and other requirements that are otherwise applicable generally to public companies. These provisions include an exemption from the auditor attestation requirement in the assessment of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We may take advantage of some, but not necessarily all, of these provisions to reduce our burdens or exempt ourselves from regulatory requirements for up to five years or such earlier time that we are no longer deemed an emerging growth company. We will be an emerging growth company until the earliest of: (i) the last day of the fiscal year during which we had total annual gross revenues of \$1.07 billion or more, (ii) the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the first sale of the ADSs pursuant to an effective registration statement (i.e. December 31, 2023), (iii) the date on which we have, during the previous three-year period, issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt, or (iv) the date on which we are deemed a "large accelerated filer" as defined in Regulation S-K under the Securities Act.

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B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary uses of cash are to fund working capital requirements, research and development expenses and capital expenditures. Historically, we have funded our operations primarily through cash flow from operations (including sales of our proprietary products and distribution products), payments received in connection with strategic partnerships (including milestone payments from collaboration agreements), issuances of ordinary shares and warrants (including public offerings on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange and private placements) and government grants from the IIA. The balance of cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 totaled \$3.3 million and \$3.8 million, respectively. In February 2021 we completed a registered direct offering that resulted in gross proceeds of \$35 million and in the same month, we received a \$14 million upfront payment from AbbVie under the Development Agreement. We plan to fund our future operations through continued sales of our proprietary products, commercialization and or out-licensing of our rhCollagen and BioInk technology, and raising additional capital through the issuance of equity or debt.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our consolidated statement of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
	(USD in thousands)		
Net cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	(4,451)	(5,703)	(1,217)
Investing activities	(519)	(1,461)	(832)
Financing activities	4,465	5,410	2,753

Net Cash Used in Operating Activities

The use of cash in all periods resulted primarily from our net losses adjusted for non-cash charges and measurements and changes in components of working capital. Adjustments to net income for non-cash items include depreciation and amortization and share-based compensation.

Net cash used in operating activities resulted primarily from our net losses adjusted for non-cash charges and measurements and changes in components of working capital. Adjustments to net loss for non-cash items include depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation and exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents. This cash flow mainly reflects the cash needed for funding the products and pipeline products development and costs of the Company's management during the applicable periods.

Net cash used in operating activities in the year ended December 31, 2020 totaled \$4.4 million and consisted primarily of (i) a net loss of \$5.8 million, adjusted for non-cash items including depreciation of \$660,000, shared-based compensation of \$1.7 million, change in operating lease accounts of \$205,000 and change in financial instruments of \$40,000, and (ii) a net increase in operating assets and liabilities of \$1.1 million, which are mainly attributable to an increase in trade receivables of \$751,000 mainly due to royalty payment to the IIA, and an increase in inventory of \$374,000.

Net cash used in operating activities in the year ended December 31, 2019 totaled \$5.7 million and consisted primarily of (i) a net loss of \$11.2 million, adjusted for non-cash items including depreciation and amortization of \$539,000, shared-based compensation of \$1.1 million and amortization and change in financial instruments of \$3.2 million, and (ii) a net decrease in operating assets and liabilities of \$247,000, which are mainly attributable to an increase in accrued liabilities and trade payables of \$857,000 and a decrease in trade receivables of \$437,000, and a decrease in deferred revenues of \$ 1.0 million relating to the United License Agreement.

Net cash used in operating activities in the year ended December 31, 2018 totaled \$1.2 million and consisted primarily of (i) a net loss of \$6.2 million, adjusted for non-cash items including depreciation and amortization of \$342,000, shared-based compensation of \$1.4 million and amortization and change in financial instruments of \$2.3 million, and (ii) a net increase in operating assets and liabilities of \$1.1 million, which are mainly attributable to an increase in deferred revenues of \$2.0 million relating to the United License Agreement, and an increase in inventory of \$653,000 and an increase in trade receivables of \$439,000, all as an outcome of the growth in production and sales activity of BioInk.

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Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$519,000 during the year ended December 31, 2020 and \$1.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2019. The decrease in the amount of approximately \$942,000 in investing activities is primarily due to the establishment of our new center of R&D labs and headquarters in Rehovot in 2019.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$1.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2019 and \$832,000 during the year ended December 31, 2018. The increase in the amount of approximately \$629,000 relates mainly to the purchases of property and equipment, net, in the amount of 1.5 million, for the establishment of our new center of R&D labs and headquarters in Rehovot.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities amounted to approximately \$4.5 million for 2020 and \$5.4 million in 2019. In 2020, we consummated equity raises of net \$4.4 million in return for proceeds from the issuances of securities under the Securities Purchase Agreement with U.S. accredited investors. In addition we received proceeds in the amount of \$89,000 from option exercised and paid \$24,000 on a loan.

Net cash provided by financing activities amounted to approximately \$5.4 million for 2019 and \$2.8 million in 2018. In 2019, we consummated equity raises of net \$5.4 million in return for proceeds from the issuances of securities under the Sagy Loan Agreement and the U.S. Loan Agreement. In addition, we paid \$20,000 on a loan and made payments of \$17,000 for equipment on financing terms and received proceeds in the amount of \$7,000 from options exercised.

Cash and Funding Sources

The table below summarizes our sources of funding for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018:

	Issuance of Ordinary Shares and Warrants	Government Grants and Strategic Collaboration*	Total
	(USD in thousands)		
Year ended December 31, 2020	4,489	3,000	7,489
Year ended December 31, 2019	5,447	38	5,485
Year ended December 31, 2018	2,777	364	3,141

* Does not include royalties payments to the IIA

Funding Requirements

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents as of the date of this Annual Report, which includes approximately \$32 million in net proceeds from our registered direct offering in February 2021 and an upfront payment of \$14 million from AbbVie, will enable us to fund our operating expenses and capital expenditures for at least the next 12 months. 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 number of potential new products we identify and decide to develop;
- the progress, timing, and completion of preclinical testing and clinical trials in the U.S. for tissues and organs which are based on our BioInk, medical aesthetics, and any future pipeline product;
- selling and marketing activities undertaken in connection with the commercialization of our products;
- the costs of upscaling our manufacturing capabilities;
- costs involved in the development of distribution channels, and for an effective sales and marketing organization, for the commercialization of our products in Europe;
- the time and costs involved in obtaining regulatory approvals and any delays we may encounter as a result of evolving regulatory requirements or adverse results with respect to any of these products; and
- the costs involved in filing patent applications and maintaining and enforcing patents or defending against claims or infringements raised by third parties.

For more information as to the risks associated with our future funding needs, see “Item 3.D. Risk Factors—We may need to raise additional funding, which may not be available on acceptable terms, or at all. Failure to obtain additional capital when needed may force us to delay, limit, or terminate our product development efforts or other operations.”

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses

See above, under Item 5 – “Research and Development Expenses.”

D. Trend Information

We are in a development stage with regard to different 3D BioInks and medical aesthetics products, and are in early stages of commercialization of our BioInks for customers that develop technologies for 3D bio-printing of tissues and organs and the medical aesthetics market. It is not possible for us to predict with any degree of accuracy the outcome of our research, development, or commercialization efforts. As such, it is not possible for us to predict with any degree of accuracy any known trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on our net sales or revenues, income from continuing operations, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that would cause reported financial information to not necessarily be indicative of future operating results or financial condition. However, to the extent possible, certain trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments and events are in this “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.”

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2020, we do not have any, and during the periods presented, we did not have any, off-balance sheet arrangements.

F. Contractual Obligations

Our significant contractual obligations as of December 31, 2020 are summarized in the following table.

	Payments due by period				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	
	(USD in thousands)				
Operating lease obligations(1)	649	1,190	981	1,541	4,361

- (1) Operating lease obligations consist of payments pursuant to lease agreements for office and laboratory facilities, as well as lease agreements for nine vehicles, which generally run for a period of three years.

Our balance sheet liabilities do not include all of the obligations regarding royalties that we are obligated to pay to the IIA based on future sales of our products. The maximum royalty amount that would be payable by us, before interest, is approximately \$8.5 million (assuming 100% of the royalties are payable). This liability is contingent upon sales of our rhCollagen-based products.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A. Directors and Senior Management

The following table sets forth certain information relating to our directors and senior management as of March 15, 2021. Unless otherwise stated, the address for our directors and senior management is at the Company’s registered address c/o 4 Oppenheimer, Weizmann Science Park, P.O. Box 4132, Rehovot 7670104, Israel.

Name	Age	Position
Senior Management		
Yehiel Tal	68	Chief Executive Officer
Prof. Oded Shoseyov (1)	64	Founder, Chief Scientist
Eran Rotem, CPA	53	Deputy CEO and Chief Financial Officer
Dr. Ilana Belzer	61	Chief Operating Officer
Dr. Nadav Orr	63	Vice President, Research and Development
Dr. Philippe Bensimon	55	Vice President, Regulatory Affairs and Quality Assurance
Hadas Dreihorowitz	44	Vice President, Human Resources

Non-Employee Director

Dr. Roger Pomerantz (6)(8)	64	Chairman of the Board and Director
Dr. Abraham Havron(2)(6)(7)(8)	73	Director
Dr. Gili Hart(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8)	46	Director
Dr. Elan Penn(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8)	69	Director
Joseph Zarzewsky (3)(4)(6)(8)	60	Director

- (1) On March 26, 2019, Prof. Shoseyov became our Chief Scientist instead of our Chief Scientific Officer and is no longer considered an office holder under the Companies Law.
- (2) Member of the Compensation Committee
- (3) Member of the Audit Committee
- (4) Member of Financial Statements Committee
- (5) External Director under Israeli Law
- (6) Independent Director under Israeli Law
- (7) Member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee
- (8) Independent Director under the Nasdaq Listing Rules

Senior Management

Yehiel Tal has served as our chief executive officer since January 2010. Mr. Tal possesses over 30 years of management experience in the Israeli and American high-tech and biotechnology industries. Prior to joining us, Mr. Tal was the chief executive officer and co-founder of Regentis Biomaterials Ltd. Prior to that Mr. Tal served as vice-president of business development at ProChon BioTech Ltd. He has also served as vice president of marketing and business development at OrthoScan Technologies Ltd. and director of business development and business unit manager at Kulicke and Soffa Industries, Inc. Mr. Tal holds a Bachelor's and a Master's degree in mechanical engineering from the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology.

Prof. Oded Shoseyov founded our subsidiary CollPlant Ltd. in 2004, and currently serves as our Chief Scientist since March 2019. Prof. Shoseyov served as our Chief Scientific Officer from August 2008 until March 2019, and a member of our board of directors from May 2010 until October 2016. Prof. Shoseyov is a faculty member of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He has extensive experience with plant transformation systems and protein engineering. Prof. Shoseyov has authored or co-authored over 300 scientific publications and is the inventor or co-inventor of 94 patents. Prof. Shoseyov holds a Ph.D. from The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel. Prof. Shoseyov received the Outstanding Scientist Polak Award for 2002, the 1999 and 2010 Kay Awards for Innovative and Applied Research, and The 2012 Israel Prime Minister Citation for Entrepreneurship and Innovation. He is the scientific founder of 15 companies, including: SP-Nano Ltd., a nano-biotech company which manufactures SP1-Carbon Nano Tube coated fabrics for the composite industry; CBD-Technologies/FuturaGene, a forestry agro-biotech company that develops and commercializes transgenic trees for the pulp and paper and the bio-fuel industry; Melodea Ltd., a nano-biotech company that develops and manufactures Nano Crystalline Cellulose from sludge for structural foam additives for the paint, printing and packaging industries; and Valentis Nanotech Ltd., a nanotechnology company that develops and manufactures nano-bio-based transparent films for food packaging and agriculture.

Eran Rotem has served as our chief financial officer since January 2012 and, since November 2017, also as our deputy CEO. Mr. Rotem possesses 25 years of broad financial and operational experience, primarily with biotechnology and industrial companies. Prior to joining us, Mr. Rotem served as the chief financial officer of Tefron Ltd., an industrial global company traded on both the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE:TFRN) and on the OTCBB (OTC:TFRFF) in the United States. Before Tefron, Mr. Rotem served as chief financial officer of Healthcare Technologies, Ltd. (NASDAQ:HCTL) and Gamida Ltd., a group of companies that specialize in the development, manufacturing, and marketing of clinical diagnostic test kits, as well as medical equipment and services to the biotechnology and high-tech industries. Prior to joining Healthcare Technologies, Ltd., Mr. Rotem served as a senior manager at Ernst & Young. Mr. Rotem holds a Bachelor's degree in Accounting and Business Administration from the Tel Aviv College of Management and is a Certified Public Accountant in Israel.

Dr. Ilana Belzer has served as our chief operating officer since October 2015. Prior to joining us, Dr. Belzer served as the chief operating officer of BioHarvest, an innovative biotechnology company, from October 2012 to September 2015, and prior to that as vice president of research and development and operations at Procognia Ltd. Prior to that, Dr. Belzer held executive positions in Omrix Biopharmaceuticals Inc., now part of the Johnson & Johnson family of companies, and InterPharm Laboratories Ltd., now a subsidiary of Merck-Serono. Dr. Belzer holds an M.Sc., a B.Sc. and a Ph.D. in Microbiology and Cell Biology from Tel Aviv University, Israel.

Dr. Nadav Orr has served as our vice president of research and development since September 2014. Dr. Orr has over 17 years of experience in research and development, including 12 years in the development of biosurgery products. Prior joining us, Dr. Orr served as the associate director of research and development at Omrix Biopharmaceuticals Ltd., a subsidiary of Ethicon US LLC, part of the Johnson & Johnson family of companies. As part of his role at Omrix, Dr. Orr led an international team in the development of hemostatic combination products and led base business support for production processes and products. Dr. Orr holds a Ph.D. from the Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel.

Dr. Philippe Bensimon has served as our vice president of regulatory affairs, quality assurance and clinical affairs since February 2011. Dr. Bensimon has 30 years of experience in regulatory affairs, quality assurance and clinical affairs in international medical device companies. Prior to joining us Dr. Bensimon served for 14 years at InterVascular Datascope (now Maquet-Geringe Group), a manufacturer of long-term cardiovascular implants, as director of regulatory affairs, quality assurance, and clinical affairs. Dr. Bensimon also served for five years at 3M Medical as manager of regulatory affairs. Dr. Bensimon holds a PharmD degree from the University of Pharmacy, Marseille, France.

Hadas Dreier Horowitz has joined us as our vice president of human resources as of March 2021. Mrs. Dreier Horowitz has over 16 years of experience in human resources. Prior to joining us, Mrs. Dreier Horowitz served as Senior HR manager at Elbit Systems Ltd. from March 2019 to March 2021, and prior to that as HR manager at Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. from August 2013 to June 2018. Prior to that, Mrs. Dreier Horowitz held various HR positions at Mul-T-Lock Technologies Ltd. and Job-Tov. Mrs. Dreier Horowitz holds a Bachelor's degree in Behavioural Sciences from Ben-Gurion University, Israel and a Master's degree in Labor Studies from Tel Aviv University, Israel.

Non-Employee Directors

Dr. Roger Pomerantz has served as our Chairman of the board of directors since February 2020. Dr. Pomerantz is currently the President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors of ContraFect, and a board member of Intec Pharma and VerImmune. Dr. Pomerantz served as Chairman of the board of directors of Seres Therapeutics in 2019, where he served as Chairman and CEO from June 2014 until January 2019. From 2011 to 2013, he was Worldwide Head of Licensing & Acquisitions, Senior Vice President at Merck & Co., Inc. where he oversaw all licensing and acquisitions at Merck Research Laboratories. Previously, he served as Senior Vice President and Global Franchise Head of Infectious Diseases at Merck. Prior to joining Merck, Dr. Pomerantz was Global Head of Infectious Diseases for Johnson & Johnson Pharmaceuticals. He joined Johnson & Johnson in 2005 as President of Tibotec Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Dr. Pomerantz received his B.A. in Biochemistry at the Johns Hopkins University and his M.D. at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. He received post-graduate training at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School and M.I.T. Dr. Pomerantz is Board Certified in both Internal Medicine and Infectious Diseases. He was Professor of Medicine, Biochemistry and Molecular Pharmacology, Chief of Infectious Diseases, and the Founding Director and Chair of the Institute for Human Virology and Biodefense at the Thomas Jefferson University and Medical School. He has developed twelve small and large molecular drugs approved world-wide in important diseases, including HIV, HCV, CMV, C. Diff, and tuberculosis.

Dr. Abraham (Avri) Havron has served on our board of directors since May 2016. Dr. Havron is a 39-year veteran of the biotech industry. Since 2005 and until 2014 when its acquisition by OPKO Health Inc. (NASDAQ: OPK) was completed. Dr. Havron was the Chief Executive Officer and a director of PROLOR Biotech Inc. (NYSE: PBTH). Between 1999 and 2003, Dr. Havron served as V.P. and Chief Technology Officer of Clal Biotechnology Industries Ltd. and prior to that for 12 years as V.P. Manufacturing and Process-Development of BioTechnology General Ltd. (now, a subsidiary of Ferring Pharmaceuticals). Dr. Havron was a member of the founding team of Interpharm Laboratories Ltd. (a subsidiary of Merck-Serono) - the first Israeli biotech company, where he served as Director of R&D from 1980 to 1987. During his managerial career Dr. Havron was directly involved in the multi-disciplinary development of many biopharmaceuticals seven of which were approved and are marketed worldwide: Rebif (recombinant beta interferon), Biotropin (recombinant human growth hormone), Bio-Hep-B (3rd generation recombinant hepatitis B vaccine), Biolon and Euflexxa (ophthalmic and orthopedic devices containing bacteria derived hyaluronic acid), bio-similar recombinant Insulin and, Nexxobrid (debridement agent for severe burns). In addition, Phase 3 clinical trial of Somatogron - recombinant long acting human growth hormone developed by Prolor Biotech (later Opko Biologics) was completed successfully in October 2019. Dr. Havron has been actively involved in establishing several biotech start-up companies among them Mediwound, Curetech, Prolor-Biotech, Polyheal, PamBio and Enlivex. He is also a member of the board of Enlivex Therapeutics Ltd. (NASDAQ: ENLV; TASE: ENLV), was the Chairman of Mediwound during 2001-2003 and later a member of its board from 2014 to 2017 (NASDAQ: MDWD) and from 2010 to 2018 was a member of the board of directors of Kamada Ltd. (NASDAQ: KMDA; TASE: KAMDA). Dr. Havron earned his PhD in chemistry from the Weizmann Institute of Science, and completed his post- doctorate at Harvard Medical School. Dr. Havron is also a board member of CollPlant Ltd., our wholly owned subsidiary.

Dr. Gili Hart has served on our board of directors since July 2017. Dr. Hart served as the Chief Executive Officer of OPKO Biologics from 2014 and until 2017. From 2011 to 2014, Dr. Hart served as Vice President of Prolor Biotech Ltd. Dr. Hart serves as a director in Enlivex Therapeutics, and Dr. Hart holds a B.Sc degree in Biological engineering and an M.Sc degree from the Weizmann Institute of Science as well as a Ph.D. from the Weizmann Institute of Science.

Dr. Elan Penn has served on our board of directors since January 2018. Dr. Penn has served as chief executive officer and chairman of Penn Publishing Ltd., a private company based in Tel Aviv, Israel, since 2001. From 2000 to 2001, Dr. Penn served as vice president of finance and administration of A.I. Research and Development Ltd. Dr. Penn served as chief executive officer of Sivan Computer Training Company Ltd. during the years 1998 through 2000. From 1992 to 2000, Dr. Penn served as vice president of finance and administration of Mashov Computers Ltd. From 1987 to 1991 and again from 1992 to 1997, Dr. Penn served as vice president of finance and administration of Magic Software Enterprises Ltd. (NASDAQ: MGIC) and, from 2005 to 2014, served as an external director of Magic Software. Dr. Penn previously served as a director of Telkooor Power Supplies Ltd. (TASE: TLCR) and Nexgen Biofuels Ltd. (formerly Healthcare Technologies Ltd) (OTC: NXGN). Dr. Penn holds a B.A. degree in Economics from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and a Ph.D. in Management Science from the University of London. Dr. Penn is also a board member of CollPlant Ltd., our wholly owned subsidiary.

Joseph Zarzewsky has served on our board of directors since August 2019. Mr. Zarzewsky has served as the Vice President of Business Development at the Mitrelli Group, or Mitrelli, since June 2010. Mr. Zarzewsky has served as the Chairman of "SMAD", a joint venture between Mitrelli and the Harbin Government, China, since June 2011. Mr. Zarzewsky has also served as the Chairman of the Investment Committee of the Harbin Israel Fund since 2012, and as a member of the board of directors of Wize Pharma, Inc. (OTCQB: WIZP) since November 2017. He has also previously served as the Vice President of marketing at Clal Insurance Enterprises Holdings Ltd. (TASE: CLIS) and as the Vice President of Marketing for the Israel Postal Authority. In addition, Mr. Zarzewsky has served as a director of Excellence Underwriter House Ltd. since 2007. In 2008, he was appointed as the Honorary Economic Advisor of the Harbin Government, China. In addition, in June 2012, he was honored as an Honorary Citizen of Harbin, China. Mr. Zarzewsky holds an MA in Commercial Law from the University of Tel Aviv in collaboration with the University of California, Berkeley.

Advisory Boards

We have established a scientific advisory board and a clinical advisory board. The members of our advisory boards are appointed by our chief executive officer. Once nominated, the members of our advisory boards sign a standard letter of engagement. Most of the members of our advisory boards are not appointed for a specific term and their position may be terminated by either us or the member of the advisory board according to standard notice periods. The members of our advisory boards are all paid either daily or hourly fees for their services and are entitled to the reimbursement of their expenses. Furthermore, several of the members of our advisory boards have been granted options due to their strategic role and years of service. The members of our advisory boards are as follows:

Advisory Board

Prof. Avraham Hershko
Prof. Shay Soker
Prof. Vicki Rosen
Prof. Abhay Pandit
Prof. Ofer Levy, MD, MCh (Orth)
Joseph M. Lane, MD

B. Compensation

Compensation of Senior Management and Directors

The following table presents in the aggregate all compensation we paid to all of our senior management and directors as a group for the year ended December 31, 2020. The table does not include any amounts we paid to reimburse any of such persons for costs incurred in providing us with services during this period.

	Salaries, fees, commissions, and bonuses(1) (thousand USD)	Value of Options Granted(2) (thousand USD)
All senior management and directors as a group, consisting of 11 persons	1,738	1,235

- (1) Salary includes cost of salary to the Company and ancillary benefits such as payments to the National Insurance Institute, advanced education funds, managers' insurance and pension funds; vacation pay; recuperations pay as mandated by Israeli law. This amount includes approximately \$77,000 set aside or accrued to provide pension, severance, retirement, vacation or similar benefits or expenses.
- (2) Consists of amounts recognized as share-based compensation expense for the year ended December 31, 2020. Assumptions and key variables used in the calculation of such amounts are discussed in Note 9 of our financial statements.

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In accordance with the Companies Law, the following table presents information regarding compensation of our five most highly paid office holders, namely our Chief Executive Officer, deputy CEO and Chief Financial Officer, Vice President Regulatory Affairs and Quality Assurance, Vice President Research and Development and Vice President during the year ended December 31, 2020.

Name and Position(1)	Salary Cost (2) (thousand USD)	Bonus (thousand USD) (3)	Value of Options Granted(4) (thousand USD)	Total (thousand US dollar)
Yehiel Tal, CEO	391	204	166	761
Eran Rotem, Deputy CEO & CFO	325	126	174	625
Ilana Belzer	248	22	82	352
Philippe Bensimon, VP Reg. Affairs & QA	219	21	68	308
Nadav Orr, VP R&D	240	33	77	350

- (1) All such officers are employed on a full-time (100%) basis
- (2) Salary includes cost of salary to the Company and ancillary benefits such as payments to the National Insurance Institute, advanced education funds, managers' insurance and pension funds; vacation pay; recuperations pay as mandated by Israeli law.
- (3) Amounts reported in this column refer to the cash incentives provided by the Company with respect to 2020, including the annual cash bonus for 2020, which have been provided for in the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, but will be paid during 2021. Such amounts exclude bonuses paid during 2020 which were provided for in the Company's financial statements for previous years.
- (4) Represents the share-based compensation expenses recorded in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, based on the equity fair value on the grant date, calculated in accordance with accounting guidance for share-based compensation. For a discussion on the assumptions used in reaching this valuation, see Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements,

Compensation of Directors

Under the Companies Law and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, external directors are generally entitled to fixed annual compensation and an additional payment for each meeting attended. We currently pay our directors an annual fee of approximately \$8,400 and a per meeting fee of approximately \$500.

In January 2019, we granted, subject to shareholders approval which was obtained on June 6, 2019, Dr. Elan Penn, Dr. Gili Hart and Dr. Abraham Havron, and now former directors, Scott Burell and Adi Goldin options to purchase 5,000 ordinary shares each and, to now former director, Dr. Wolfgang Rutenstorfer, options to purchase 15,000 ordinary shares each, and to Jonathan M.N. Rigby, our former Chairman of the Board and Director, options to purchase 246,390 ordinary shares, each at an exercise price per share of \$5.07. In September 2019, we granted, subject to shareholders approval which was obtained on December 31, 2019, Mr. Joseph Zarzewsky options to purchase 15,000 ordinary shares at an exercise price per share of \$4.02. In February 7, 2020, we granted, subject to shareholders approval which was obtained on May 14, 2020, Dr. Roger Pomerantz options to purchase 162,713 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$11.06.

In August 2020, we granted, subject to shareholders approval which was obtained on October 13, 2020, Dr. Elan Penn, Dr. Gili Hart and Dr. Abraham Havron, and Joseph Zarzewsky options to purchase 8,000 ordinary shares each, at an exercise price of \$9.12.

The options vest subject to a vesting period of four years, with a quarter of the options vesting on the first anniversary of the grant date, and the remaining options vesting in equal parts at the end of every quarter thereafter.

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Employment and Services Agreements with Senior Management

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. These agreements also contain customary provisions regarding noncompetition, confidentiality of information and assignment of inventions. However, the enforceability of the noncompetition provisions may be limited under applicable law.

On May 14, 2020, at our extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, our shareholders approved an extension of the exercise period of 1,020 options exercisable into 1,020 ordinary shares granted to Mr. Tal on May 29, 2013, with an original exercise period of seven years, until May 3, 2020.

In May 26, 2020, we granted, subject to shareholders approval which was obtained on October 13, 2020, Yehiel Tal, our CEO, options to purchase 81,266 ordinary shares and, to Eran Rotem, our Deputy CEO & CFO options to purchase 52,707 ordinary shares, and to Prof. Oded Shoseyov our Chief Scientist options to purchase 20,000 ordinary shares, and to Dr. Nadav Orr our VP R&D options to purchase 22,436 ordinary shares, and to Dr. Ilana Belzer our COO options to purchase 25,000 ordinary shares, and to Dr. Philippe Bensimon Our VP RA & QA options to purchase 21,000 ordinary shares, each at an exercise price per share of \$10.08. The options vest subject to a vesting

period of four years, with a quarter of the options vesting on the first anniversary of the grant date, and the remaining options vesting in equal parts at the end of every quarter thereafter.

For information on exemption and indemnification letters granted to our directors and officers, please see “C. Board Practices – Exculpation, Insurance and Indemnification of Directors and Officers”.

C. Board Practices

Board of Directors

Under the Companies Law, the overseeing of the management of our business is vested in our board of directors. Our board of directors may exercise all powers and may take all actions that are not specifically granted to our shareholders or to management. Our officers are responsible for our day-to-day management and have individual responsibilities established by our board of directors and specified in their specific employment agreements. Our chief executive officer is appointed by, and serves at the discretion of, our board of directors, subject to the employment agreement that we have entered into with him. All other officers are appointed by our chief executive officer with the prior review of our board of directors and compensation committee, and are subject to the terms of any applicable employment agreements that we may enter into with them.

Under our articles of association, our board of directors must consist of at least three and not more than twelve directors, including at least two external directors, but allows us, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of any law, to determine that the provisions relating to external directors (including the obligation to appoint external directors) shall not apply to us.

Prior to the 2019 Financing, we considered ourselves as a company with no controlling shareholder, and therefore, in November 2018, our board of directors decided to adopt an exemption, or the Exemption, that provides relief for Israeli companies whose shares are listed on certain stock exchanges outside of Israel (including the Nasdaq Capital Market) with no controlling shareholder, such as ourselves, from being required to appoint external directors so long as such companies satisfy the requirements of the foreign laws in the listing jurisdiction outside of Israel which apply to companies incorporated in such jurisdiction, in respect of the appointment of independent directors and the composition of the audit committee and compensation committee. Our articles of association were amended to reflect such relief on June 6, 2019. Accordingly, the former external directors, Dr. Gili Hart and Dr. Elan Penn, were no longer classified as external directors, but continued to serve on our board of directors. As part of the 2019 Financing, Mr. Sagy increased his holdings in the Company to over 25%, and since then, we have considered Mr. Sagy as our controlling shareholder. Under these circumstances, we could no longer benefit from the Exemption and approached the Israeli Ministry of Justice to re-classify Dr. Gili Hart and Dr. Elan Penn as external directors despite changes in their compensation package adopted during the period in which they were not classified as external directors. The Israeli Ministry of Justice has notified us that under the circumstances there is no prevention from re-classifying Dr. Gili Hart and Dr. Elan Penn as external directors, and accordingly, we re-classified Dr. Gili Hart and Dr. Elan Penn as our external directors until the remainder of their term on July 4, 2020 and January 14, 2021, respectively, considering among other things, the short time that lapsed from the date on which we adopted the Exemption and the formation of a control interest in the Company as well as the fact that Dr. Gili Hart and Dr. Elan Penn do not have any affiliation with Mr. Sagy. On May 14, 2020, at our extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, our shareholders re-elected Dr. Gili Hart as an external director of the Company for a three-year term until July 5, 2023. On October 13, 2020, at our annual and extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, our shareholders re-elected Dr. Elan Penn as an external director of the Company for a three-year term until January 14, 2024.

Currently our board of directors consists of five directors, including two external directors. Other than external directors, for whom special election requirements apply under the Companies Law, as detailed below, our articles of association provide that directors (other than external directors) are elected annually at the general meeting of our shareholders by a vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power present and voting, in person or by proxy, at that meeting.

We have three types of directors: independent directors, external directors (who are also independent in nature), and “regular” directors. For purposes of complying with the Nasdaq Listing Rules to list the Company’s ADSs on the Nasdaq Capital Market, our board of directors is comprised of five independent directors (of which two are external directors).

Our board of directors has determined that all of our directors are independent under such rules. The definition of “independent director” under the Nasdaq Listing Rules and “external director” under the Companies Law overlap to a significant degree such that we would generally expect the two directors serving as external directors to satisfy the requirements to be independent under the Nasdaq Listing Rules. The definition of external director under the Companies Law includes a set of statutory criteria that must be satisfied, including criteria whose aim is to ensure that there is no factor that would impair the ability of the external director to exercise independent judgment. The definition of independent director under Nasdaq Listing Rules specifies similar, if slightly less stringent, requirements in addition to the requirement that the board of directors consider any factor which would impair the ability of the independent director to exercise independent judgment. See “—External Directors” below for a description of the requirements under the Companies Law for a director to serve as an external director.

Under the Companies Law any shareholder holding at least 1% of our outstanding voting power may propose to nominate one or more persons for election as directors at a general meeting by delivering a written notice of such shareholder’s intent to make such nomination or nominations to our registered office. Each such notice must set forth all of the details and information as required to be provided by our amended and restated articles of association and regulations promulgated under the Companies law.

In addition, our articles of association allow our board of directors to appoint additional director or directors who shall remain in office until the next annual shareholders’ meeting, provided that the board of directors must consist of no more than 12 directors. In addition, our articles of association allow our board of directors to appoint alternate directors to fill vacancies on our board of directors, for a term of office equal to the remaining period of the term of office of the director(s) whose office(s) have been vacated.

Under the Companies Law, our board of directors must determine the minimum number of directors who are required to have accounting and financial expertise. See “—External Directors” below. In determining the number of directors required to have such expertise, our 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 the minimum number of directors who are required to have accounting and financial expertise is one.

External Directors

Under the Companies Law, a public company is required to have at least two directors who qualify as external directors. Public companies that comply with the terms of the Exemption are allowed to use the Exemption.

The Companies Law provides that external directors must be elected by a majority vote of the shares present and voting at a shareholders’ meeting, provided that either:

- such majority includes at least a majority of the shares held by all shareholders who are not controlling shareholders and do not have a personal interest in the election of the external director (other than a personal interest not deriving from a relationship with a controlling shareholder) that are voted at the meeting, excluding abstentions, to which we refer as a disinterested majority; or

- the total number of shares voted against the election of the external director by non-controlling shareholders and by shareholders who do not have a personal interest in the election of the external director (other than a personal interest not deriving from a relationship with a controlling shareholder) does not exceed 2% of the aggregate voting rights in the company.

Under the Companies Law, the term “controlling shareholder” means a shareholder with the ability to direct the activities of the company, other than by virtue of serving as 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 more than half of the directors of the company or its general manager. For the purpose of approving transactions with controlling shareholders, a controlling shareholder is deemed to include any shareholder that holds 25% or more of the voting rights in a public 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.

Under the Companies Law, the initial term of an external director is three years. Thereafter, an external director may be reelected to serve in that capacity for no more than two additional three-year terms, provided that either (i) his or her service for each such additional term is recommended by one or more shareholders holding at least 1% of the company’s voting rights and is approved at a shareholders’ meeting by a disinterested majority, where the total number of shares held by non-controlling, disinterested shareholders voting for such reelection exceeds 2% of the aggregate voting rights in the company, provided that the nominating shareholder, the external director, and certain of their related parties meet additional independence requirements; (ii) his or her service for each such additional term is recommended by the board of directors and is approved at a shareholders’ meeting by the same majority required for the initial election of an external director (as described above); or (iii) the external director has recommended that he or she be nominated for each such additional term and such nomination is approved at a shareholders’ meeting by the same majority and under the same criteria required as if he had been recommended by a shareholder.

The term of office for external directors for companies traded on certain foreign stock exchanges, including the Nasdaq Capital Market, may be further extended, in increments of additional three-year terms, provided that, in addition to reelection in such manner described above, (i) the audit committee and subsequently the board of directors of the company confirm that, in light of the external director’s expertise and special contribution to the work of the board of directors and its committees, the reelection for such additional period is beneficial to the company, and provided that (ii) the external director is reelected subject to the same shareholder vote requirements as if elected for the first time (as described above). Prior to the approval of the reelection of the external director at a general shareholders’ meeting, the company’s shareholders must be informed of the term previously served by him or her and of the reasons why the board of directors and audit committee recommended the extension of his or her term.

External directors may be removed from office by an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders called by the board of directors, which approves such dismissal by the same shareholder vote percentage required for their election or by a court, in each case only under limited circumstances, including ceasing to meet the statutory qualifications for appointment or violating their duty of loyalty to the company. If an external directorship becomes vacant and there are fewer than two external directors on the board of directors at the time, then the board of directors is required under the Companies Law to call a shareholders’ meeting as soon as possible to appoint a replacement external director.

Each committee of the board of directors that exercises the powers of the board of directors must include at least one external director. The audit committee and the compensation committee must include all external directors then serving on the board of directors and should be comprised of a majority of independent directors, the external directors must be the majority of the members of the compensation committee, and the audit and compensation committee’s chairman must be an external director. See “—Committees of the Board of Directors” below. Under the Companies Law, external directors of a company and all members of the compensation committee are prohibited from receiving, directly or indirectly, any compensation for their services, other than for their services as external directors pursuant to the Companies Law and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Compensation of an external director is determined prior to his or her appointment and may not be changed during his or her term subject to certain exceptions. Under the regulations pursuant to the Companies Law, certain exemptions and reliefs are granted to companies which securities are traded outside of Israel. We may use those exemptions and reliefs in the future.

The Companies Law provides that a person is not qualified to serve as an external director if (i) the person is a relative of a controlling shareholder of the company or (ii) if that person or his or her relative, partner, employer, another person to whom he or she was directly or indirectly subject, or any entity under the person’s control, has or had, during the two years preceding the date of appointment as an external director: (a) any affiliation or other disqualifying relationship with the company, with any person or entity controlling the company or a relative of such person, or with any entity controlled by or under common control with the company; or (b) in the case of a company with no shareholder holding 25% or more of its voting rights, had, at the date of appointment as external director, any affiliation or other disqualifying relationship with a person then serving as chairman of the board or chief executive officer, a holder of 5% or more of the issued share capital or voting power in the company, or the most senior financial officer.

The term “relative” is defined under the Companies Law as a spouse, sibling, parent, grandparent, or descendant; spouse’s sibling, parent, or descendant; and the spouse of each of the foregoing persons. Under the Companies Law, the term “affiliation” and the similar types of prohibited relationships include (subject to certain exceptions):

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

The term office holder is defined under the Companies Law as the general manager, chief executive officer, chief business manager, deputy general manager, vice general manager, any other person assuming the responsibilities of any of these positions regardless of that person’s title, and a director, or a manager directly subordinate to the general manager.

In general, the external directors must be of Israeli residency (unless the company on which he or she serves had offered shares (or bonds) to the public outside of Israel or are registered on a stock exchange outside of Israel) and must possess the minimal criteria required for the directorship of a “regular” director. In addition, no person may serve as an external director if that person’s position or professional or other activities create, or may create, a conflict of interest with that person’s responsibilities as a director or otherwise interfere with that person’s ability to serve as an external director or if the person is an employee of the ISA or of an Israeli stock exchange. A person may furthermore not continue to serve as an external director if he or she received direct or indirect compensation from the company including amounts paid pursuant to indemnification or exculpation contracts or commitments and insurance coverage for his or her service as an external director, other than as permitted by the Companies Law

and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

For a period of two years from the date that an external director of a company ceases to act in such capacity, the company in which such external director served, and its controlling shareholder or any entity under control of such controlling shareholder may not, directly or indirectly, grant such former external director or his or her spouse or child, any benefit, including via (i) the appointment of such former director or his or her spouse or his child as an officer in the company or in an entity controlled by the company's controlling shareholder, (ii) the employment of such former external director and (iii) the engagement, directly or indirectly, of such former external director as a provider of professional services for compensation, including via an entity under his or her control. With respect to a relative who is not a spouse or a child, such limitations shall only apply for one year from the date such external director ceased to be engaged in such capacity.

If, at the time at which an external director is appointed, all members of the board of directors, who are not controlling shareholders or relatives of controlling shareholders of the company, are of the same gender, the external director to be appointed must be of the other gender. A director of one company may not be appointed as an external director of another company if a director of the other company is acting as an external director of the first company at such time.

According to the Companies Law, a person may be appointed as an external director only if he or she has professional qualifications or if he or she has accounting and financial expertise (each, as defined below). In addition, at least one of the external directors must be determined by our board of directors to have accounting and financial expertise.

According to regulations promulgated under the Companies Law, a director with accounting and financial expertise is a director who, due to his or her education, experience, and skills, possesses an expertise in, and an understanding of, financial and accounting matters and financial statements, such that he or she is able to understand the financial statements of the company and initiate a discussion about the presentation of financial data. A director is deemed to have professional qualifications if he or she has: (i) an academic degree in economics, business management, accounting, law, or public administration; (ii) an academic degree, or has completed other higher education, in the primary field of business of the company or a field which is relevant to his or her position in the company; or (iii) at least five years of experience serving in one of the following capacities, or at least five years cumulative experience serving in two or more of the following capacities: (a) a senior business management position in a company with a significant volume of business; (b) a senior position in a company's primary field of business; or (c) a senior position in public administration or service. The board of directors is charged with determining whether a director possesses financial and accounting expertise or professional qualifications.

As discussed above, Dr. Gili Hart and Dr. Elan Penn serve as our two external directors until the remainder of their term on July 5, 2023 and January 14, 2024, respectively.

Role of Board of Directors in Risk Oversight Process

Risk assessment and oversight are an integral part of our governance and management processes. Our board of directors encourages management to promote a culture that incorporates risk management into our corporate strategy and day-to-day business operations. Management discusses strategic and operational risks at regular management meetings and conducts specific strategic planning and review sessions during the year that include a focused discussion and analysis of the risks facing us. Throughout the year, senior management reviews these risks with the board of directors at regular board meetings as part of management presentations that focus on particular business functions, operations or strategies, and presents the steps taken by management to mitigate or eliminate such risks.

Leadership Structure of the Board of Directors

In accordance with the Companies Law and our articles of association, our board of directors is required to appoint one of its members to serve as chairman of the board of directors. Our board of directors has appointed Dr. Roger Pomerantz to serve as chairman of the board of directors.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Currently, our board of directors has four permanent committees: an audit committee, a compensation committee, financial statements committee and a nominating and corporate governance committee. The first two committees are mandatory and regulated under the Companies Law provisions. A nominating and corporate governance committee has been constituted.

Audit Committee

Under the Companies Law, we are required to appoint an audit committee. The audit committee of a public company must be comprised of at least three directors, including all of the external directors, one of whom must serve as chairman of the committee. The audit committee may not include the chairman of the board, any director employed by or otherwise providing services on a regular basis to the company, to a controlling shareholder, or to any entity controlled by a controlling shareholder, any director who derives most of his or her income from a controlling shareholder, nor a controlling shareholder or a relative thereof.

In addition, under the Companies Law, the audit committee of a publicly traded company must consist of a majority of independent directors. In general, an "independent director" under the Companies Law is defined as either an external director or as a director who meets the following criteria:

- he or she meets the qualifications for being appointed as an external director and the audit committee has approved that he or she meets such qualifications, except for the requirement (i) that the director be an Israeli resident (which does not apply to companies such as ours whose securities have been offered outside of Israel to date or are listed outside of Israel) and (ii) for accounting and financial expertise or professional qualifications; and
- he or she has not served as a director of the company for a period exceeding nine consecutive years. For this purpose, a break of less than two years in the service shall not be deemed to interrupt the continuation of the service.

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

Our audit committee consists of Dr. Gili Hart, Dr. Elan Penn and Mr. Joseph Zarzewsky. Dr. Penn possesses accounting and financial expertise and is an audit committee financial expert as defined by the SEC rules, and all of the members of our audit committee have the requisite financial literacy as defined by the Nasdaq Listing Rules. All audit committee members are "independent" as such term is defined in Rule 10A3(b)(1) under the Exchange Act and under the Nasdaq Listing Rules.

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 Listing Rules as well as the requirements for such committee under the Companies Law, including the following:

- oversight of our independent registered public accounting firm and recommending the engagement, compensation or termination of engagement of our independent registered public accounting firm to the board of directors in accordance with Israeli law;
- recommending the engagement or termination of the person filling the office of our internal auditor; and
- recommending the terms of audit and non-audit services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm for pre-approval by our board of directors.

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

Under the Companies Law, our audit committee is mainly responsible for:

- determining whether there are deficiencies in our business management practices, including in consultation with our internal auditor or the independent auditor, and making recommendations to the board of directors to improve such practices;
- determining whether certain acts of an office holder not in accordance with his or her fiduciary duty owed to the Company are extraordinary or material and to approve such acts and certain related party transactions (including transactions in which an office holder has a personal interest) and whether such transaction is extraordinary or material under the Companies Law (see “—Approval of Related Party Transactions Under Israeli Law” below);
- determining procedures for a competitive process, or other procedures, before approving related party transactions with controlling shareholders, even if such transactions are deemed by the audit committee not to be extraordinary transactions. This process is to be supervised by the audit committee, or any person authorized for such supervision, or via any other method approved by the audit committee;
- determining whether or not to approve acts or transactions that require the audit committee’s approval pursuant to the Companies Law.

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- determining the approval process for transactions that are not negligible, as well as determine which types of transactions would require the approval of the audit committee. Non-negligible transactions are defined as related party transactions with a controlling shareholder, or in which the controlling shareholder has a personal interest, even if they are deemed by the audit committee not to be extraordinary transactions but which have also been classified by the audit committee as non-negligible transactions;
- where the board of directors approves the work plan of the internal auditor, to examine such work plan before its submission to the board and propose amendments thereto;
- examining our internal controls and internal auditor’s performance, including whether the internal auditor has sufficient resources and tools to dispose of its responsibilities;
- examining the scope of our auditor’s work and compensation and submitting a recommendation with respect thereto to our board of directors or shareholders, depending on which of them is considering the appointment of our auditor; and
- establishing procedures for the handling of employees’ complaints as to deficiencies in the management of our business and the protection to be provided to such employees.

Our audit committee may not approve any actions requiring its approval (see “—Approval of Related Party Transactions Under Israeli Law” below), unless at the time of approval a majority of the committee’s members are present, which majority consists of independent directors including at least one external director.

Compensation Committee

Our compensation committee consists of Dr. Abraham Havron, Dr. Gili Hart and Dr. Elan Penn.

Under the Companies Law, the board of directors of a public company must appoint a compensation committee. Subject to certain exceptions compensation committee must be comprised of at least three directors, including all of the external directors, which shall be a majority of the members of the compensation committee and one of whom must serve as chairman of the committee.

Each compensation committee member who is not an external director must be a director whose compensation is equivalent to the compensation that may be paid to an external director. The compensation committee is subject to the same Companies Law restrictions as the audit committee as to who may not be a member of the committee. According to the Companies Law, our audit committee may also act as compensation committee.

The duties of the compensation committee include the recommendation to the company’s board of directors of a policy regarding the terms of engagement of office holders, to which we refer as a compensation policy, and to examine the necessity of updating the compensation policy. That policy must be adopted by the company’s board of directors, after considering the recommendations of the compensation committee, and must be approved by the company’s shareholders, which approval requires a special majority. For this purpose, a “special majority” approval requires shareholder approval by a majority vote of the shares present and voting at a meeting of shareholders called for such purpose, provided that either: (i) such majority includes 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 compensation arrangement; or (ii) 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. 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 (or the audit committee acting in lieu of a compensation committee pursuant to the Companies Law) 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. Our current compensation policy was approved by our shareholders on June 6, 2019, , as amended on May 14, 2020, and will be in effect for a period of three years from its original date of approval. The compensation policy does not, by nature, grant any rights to our directors or officers. The compensation policy includes both long-term and short-term compensation elements and is to be reviewed from time to time by our compensation committee and our board of directors, according to the requirements of the Companies Law.

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Our compensation policy serves 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 with respect to employment or engagement. According to the Companies Law, the compensation policy must be approved (or reapproved) not longer than every three years and relate to certain factors, including advancement of the company's objectives, the company's business plan and its long-term strategy, and creation of appropriate incentives for office holders. It must also consider, among other things, the company's risk management, size, and nature of its operations. With respect to the compensation terms that include variable compensation, the compensation policy must also consider the officer holders' contribution to meeting the Company's objectives and the creation of profit, all with a long-term view and according to the office holder's position. The compensation policy must furthermore consider the following additional factors:

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

The compensation policy must also include the following principles:

- the linkage between variable compensation and long-term performance and measurable criteria.
- the ratio between variable and fixed compensation, and the ceiling for the value of variable compensation at the time of the payment (or with respect to variable equity compensation that is not paid for in cash, a ceiling for their value on the grant date);
- the conditions under which an office holder would be required to repay compensation paid to him or her if it was later shown that the data upon which such compensation was based was inaccurate and was required to be restated in the company's financial statements;
- the minimum holding or vesting period for variable, equity-based compensation with a view to long-term incentives; and
- maximum limits for severance compensation.

Our board of directors has adopted a compensation committee charter setting forth the responsibilities of the committee, which include:

- the responsibilities set forth in the compensation policy;
- reviewing and approving the granting of options and other incentive awards to the extent such authority is delegated by our board of directors; and
- reviewing, evaluating, and making recommendations regarding the compensation and benefits for our non-employee directors.

Financial Statements Committee

Our financial statements committee, which complies with the Israeli Companies Regulations (Provisions and Conditions Regarding the Financial Statements' Authorization Process), 2010, is responsible for considering and making recommendations to the board of directors on our financial statements. Prior to the approval of our financial statements by our board of directors, the financial statements committee reviews and discusses the financial statements and presents its recommendations with respect to the financial statements to the board of directors. Our financial statements committee currently consists of the members of our audit committee: Dr. Gili Hart, Dr. Elan Penn and Mr. Joseph Zarzewsky.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

Our nominating and corporate governance committee consists of Dr. Gili Hart, Dr. Abraham Havron, and Dr. Elan Penn. Each of the members of our nominating and corporate governance committee is independent under the listing requirements of the Nasdaq Capital Market.

Our board of directors has adopted a nominating and governance committee charter setting forth the responsibilities of the nominating and governance committee, which include:

- overseeing and assisting our board in reviewing and recommending nominees for election as directors;
- assessing the performance of the members of our board; and
- establishing and maintaining effective corporate governance policies and practices, including, but not limited to, developing and recommending to our board a set of corporate governance guidelines applicable to our company.

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 to examine, among other things, our compliance with applicable law and orderly business procedures. The audit committee is required to oversee the activities and to assess the performance of the internal auditor as well as to review the internal auditor's work plan.

An internal auditor may not be:

- a person (or a relative of a person) who holds more than 5% of the company's outstanding shares or voting rights;
- a person (or a relative of a person) who has the power to appoint a director or the general manager of the company;
- an office holder or director (or a relative of an officer or director) of the company; or
- a member of the company's independent accounting firm, or anyone on its behalf.

Ms. Dana Gottesman Erlich, has been serving as our Internal Auditor since November 2013. Ms. Gottesman Erlich is a CPA, CIA, MA, Partner in the Risk Advisory Services (RAS) Group at the accounting firm of BDO Ziv Haft. Ms. Gottesman Erlich has more than 10 years of experience in the provision of internal audit and risk management consulting services to public and private companies, government agencies, municipalities, non-profit organizations, and more. Ms. Gottesman Erlich specializes in the analysis and specification of work procedures and their assimilation in the organization, the internal audit of work procedures in different organizations, including the performance of risk surveys and fraud and embezzlement surveys. Ms. Gottesman Erlich holds a BA in Accounting and Business Administration and an MA in Internal Audit and Public Administration. Ms. Gottesman Erlich's nomination satisfies the requirements of the Companies Law.

Approval of Related Party Transactions under Israeli Law

Fiduciary Duties of Directors and Officers

The Companies Law imposes a duty of care and a fiduciary duty on all office holders of a company. Each person listed in the table under "Management—Senior Management and Directors" is an office holder under the Companies Law.

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 fiduciary duty requires that an office holder act in good faith and in the best interests of the company.

The duty of care includes a duty to use reasonable means 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 fiduciary duty includes a duty to:

- refrain from any act involving a conflict of interest between the performance of his or her duties to the company and his or her other duties or personal affairs;
- refrain from any activity that is competitive with the company;
- refrain from exploiting any business opportunity of the company to receive a personal gain for himself or herself or 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.

Disclosure of Personal Interests of an Office Holder and Approval of Certain Transactions

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

A "personal interest" is defined under the Companies Law to include a personal interest of any person in an act or transaction of a company, including the personal interest of such person's relative or of a corporate body in which such person or a relative of such person is a 5% or greater shareholder, director, or general manager or in which he or she has the right to appoint at least one director or the general manager, but excluding a personal interest solely stemming from one's ownership of shares in the company.

A personal interest furthermore includes the personal interest of a person for whom the office holder holds a voting proxy or the personal interest of the office holder with respect to his or her vote on behalf of a person for whom he or she holds a proxy even if such shareholder has no personal interest in the matter. An office holder is not, however, obliged to disclose a personal interest if it derives solely from the personal interest of his or her relative in a transaction that is not considered an extraordinary transaction.

Under the Companies Law, an extraordinary transaction 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.

If it is determined that an office holder has a personal interest in a transaction which is not an extraordinary transaction, approval by the board of directors is required for such transaction, unless the company's articles of association provide for a different method of approval. 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. In general, 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 specific exceptions), then such arrangement is subject to shareholders' approval by special majority. Arrangements regarding the compensation, exculpation, indemnification, or insurance of a director require the approval of the compensation committee, board of directors, and shareholders by ordinary

majority, in that order, and under certain circumstances, a special majority approval.

Generally, a person who has a personal interest in a matter which is being considered at a meeting of the board of directors or the audit committee may not be present at such a meeting or vote on that matter unless the chairman of the relevant committee or board of directors (as applicable) determines that he or she should be present in order to present the transaction that is subject to approval. If a majority of the members of the audit committee or the board of directors (as applicable) have a personal interest in the approval of a transaction, then all directors may participate in discussions of the audit committee or the board of directors (as applicable) on such transaction and the voting on approval thereof, but shareholder approval is also required for such transaction.

Disclosure of Personal Interests of Controlling Shareholders and Approval of Certain Transactions

Under Israeli Law, the term “controlling shareholder” means a shareholder with the ability to direct the activities of our company, other than by virtue of being an executive officer or director. 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 at least half of the directors of the company or its general manager. For the purpose of approving transactions with controlling shareholders, a controlling shareholder is deemed to include any shareholder that holds 25% or more of the voting rights in a public 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.

Pursuant to Israeli law, the disclosure requirements regarding personal interests that apply to directors and executive officers also apply to a controlling shareholder of a public company. See “—External Directors” above for a definition of controlling shareholder. In the context of a transaction involving a shareholder of the company, a controlling shareholder also includes a shareholder who holds 25% or more of the voting rights in the company if no other shareholder holds more than 50% of the voting rights in the company. For this purpose, the holdings of all shareholders who have a personal interest in the same transaction will be examined on an aggregate basis. The approval of the audit committee or compensation committee, the board of directors, and a special majority, in that order, is required for: (i) extraordinary transactions with a controlling shareholder or in which a controlling shareholder has a personal interest, including any private placements in which a controlling shareholder has a personal interest; (ii) the engagement with a controlling shareholder or his or her relative, directly or indirectly, for the provision of services to the company; (iii) the terms of engagement and compensation of a controlling shareholder or his or her relative who is an office holder; or (iv) the employment of a controlling shareholder or his or her relative by the company, other than as an office holder. For this purpose, a “special majority” approval requires shareholder approval by a majority vote of the shares present and voting at a meeting of shareholders called for such purpose, provided that either: (a) such majority includes at least a majority of the shares held by all shareholders who do not have a personal interest in the approval of such item; or (b) the total number of shares of non-controlling shareholders and shareholders who do not have a personal interest in the approval of such item and who vote against the arrangement does not exceed 2% of the company’s aggregate voting rights.

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

Arrangements regarding the compensation, exculpation, indemnification, or insurance of a controlling shareholder in his or her capacity as an office holder require the approval of the compensation committee and board of directors, and, in general, approval by a special majority of shareholders.

Pursuant to regulations promulgated under the Companies Law, certain transactions with a controlling shareholder or his or her relative, or with directors, that would otherwise require approval of a company’s shareholders may be exempt from shareholder approval upon certain determinations of the audit committee or compensation committee and board of directors.

Shareholders’ Duties

Under the Companies Law, a shareholder has a duty to act in good faith and in a customary manner 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 general meetings of shareholders and class meetings of shareholders with respect to the following matters:

- an amendment of the articles of association or memorandum of association of the company;
- an increase in the company’s authorized share capital;
- a merger; or
- 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. In addition, certain shareholders have a duty of fairness toward the company. These shareholders include any controlling shareholder, any shareholder who knows that he or she has the power to determine the outcome of a shareholder vote and any shareholder who has the power to appoint or to prevent the appointment of an office holder of the company or other power. The Companies Law does not define the substance of the duty of fairness, 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.

Exculpation, Insurance and Indemnification of Directors and Officers

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

Under the Companies Law and the Israeli Securities Law, an Israeli company may indemnify an office holder with respect to the following liabilities and expenses incurred for acts performed as an office holder, either in advance of an event or following an event, provided a provision authorizing such indemnification is contained in its articles of association:

- financial liability imposed on him or her in favor of another person pursuant to a judgment, including a settlement or arbitrator’s award approved by a court. However, if an undertaking to indemnify an office holder with respect to such liability is provided in advance, then such an undertaking must be limited to events which, in the opinion of the board of directors, can be foreseen based on 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 must detail the abovementioned foreseen events and amount or criteria;

- reasonable litigation expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by the office holder: (i) as a result of an investigation or proceeding instituted against him or her by an authority authorized to conduct such investigation or proceeding, provided that (a) no indictment was filed against such office holder as a result of such investigation or proceeding and (b) 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; and (ii) in connection with a monetary sanction;

- Expenses incurred in connection with an Administrative proceeding that has been conducted in his case, including reasonable litigation costs, covering also legal fees.

"Administrative proceeding" - a proceeding according to Chapters H/3 (Imposition of Financial Sanctions by the Securities Authority), H/4 (Imposition of Administration Enforcement Measures by the Administrative Enforcement Committee) or I/1 (Conditional Arrangement for Avoiding the Institution of, or Terminating Proceedings) of the Israeli Securities Law as well as a proceeding to impose a financial sanction according to Article D of Chapter Four of Part 9 of the Companies Law as amended from time to time; as well as proceeding according to Chapter a G1 of the Restrictive Trade Practices Law, 5748-1988, as amended from time to time; as well as any additional administrative proceeding whereby, by law (and subject to that law) an indemnity may be granted in respect of payments related thereto or expenses incurred in connection therewith; 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.

Under the Companies Law and the Israeli Securities Law, a company may insure an office holder against the following liabilities incurred for acts performed 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, including a breach arising out of the negligent conduct of the office holder;
- a breach of fiduciary duty 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 prejudice the company;
- a monetary liability imposed on the office holder in favor of a third party; 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 or insure an office holder against any of the following:

- a breach of fiduciary duty, except for indemnification and insurance for a breach of the fiduciary duty to the company and to the extent that the office holder acted in good faith and had a reasonable basis to believe that the act would not prejudice the company;
- a breach of duty of care committed intentionally or recklessly, excluding a breach arising out of the negligent conduct of the office holder;
- an act or omission committed with intent to derive illegal personal benefit; or
- a fine or forfeit levied against the office holder.

Under the Companies Law, exculpation, indemnification, and insurance of office holders in a public company must be approved by the compensation committee and the board of directors and, with respect to certain office holders or under certain circumstances, by the shareholders.

Our articles of association and compensation policy allow us to exculpate, indemnify, and insure our office holders according to applicable law.

As of the date of this Annual Report on Form 20-F, no claims for directors' and officers' liability insurance have been filed under this policy and we are not aware of any pending or threatened litigation or proceeding involving any of our directors or officers in which indemnification is sought.

We have obtained directors' and officers' liability insurance for the benefit of our office holders and intend to continue to maintain such coverage and pay all premiums thereunder to the fullest extent permitted by the Companies Law. In addition, we have entered into agreements with each of our current office holders undertaking to indemnify them to the fullest extent permitted by the Companies Law and our articles of association, to the extent that these liabilities are not covered by insurance.

In the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission, indemnification of directors and office holders for liabilities arising under the Securities Act, however, is against public policy and therefore unenforceable.

There is no pending litigation or proceeding against any of our directors or officers as to which indemnification is being sought, nor are we aware of any pending or threatened litigation that may result in claims for indemnification by any director or officer.

D. Employees.

See "Item 4.B. Business Overview—Employees."

E. Share Ownership.

See "Item 7.A. Major Shareholders" below.

Share Incentive Plan

In May 2010, we adopted the 2010 Plan, an option plan for employees and senior officers, and as part of the acquisition of CollPlant Ltd., all of the options under the Employee Share Ownership and Option Plan (2004) of CollPlant Ltd. were substituted with and assumed by options under our 2010 Plan, while any restriction periods under

Sections 102(b)(2) and 102(b)(3) of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance, or the Ordinance, were calculated as of their original grant date. On March 26, 2020, our board of directors, in accordance with the compensation committee's recommendation, extended the 2010 Plan for an additional ten (10) years period, until May 2030. The 2010 Plan allows us to grant options to purchase our ordinary shares to our officers, employees, and consultants. The 2010 Plan is intended to enhance our ability to attract and retain desirable individuals by increasing their ownership interests in us. As of March 15, 2021, our employees, officers, and consultants hold an aggregate of options to purchase 1,237,457 ordinary shares, NIS 1.50 par value, under the 2010 Plan. As of March 15, 2021, options to purchase an aggregate of 111,186 ordinary shares had been exercised and transferred to the beneficial holders. The 2010 Plan is designed to reflect the provisions of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance, or the Ordinance, mainly Sections 102 and 3(i), which affords certain tax advantages to Israeli employees, officers, and directors that are granted options in accordance with its terms. Section 102 of the Ordinance allows employees, directors, and officers, who are not controlling shareholders and who are Israeli residents, 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. Sections 102(b)(2) and 102(b)(3) of the Ordinance, which provide the most favorable tax treatment for grantees, permit the issuance to a trustee under the "capital gains track." In order to comply with the terms of the capital gains track, all options 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 options and other shares received following any realization of rights with respect to such options, 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 employee, director, or officer. The trustee may not release these options or shares to the relevant grantee before the second anniversary of the registration of the options in the name of the trustee. However, under this track, our ability to deduct an expense with respect to the issuance of the options or shares might be limited. Section 3(i) of the Ordinance does not provide for similar tax benefits.

The plans may be administered by our board of directors either directly or upon the recommendation of a committee appointed by our board of directors.

The compensation committee recommends to the board of directors, and the board of directors determines or approves, the eligible individuals who receive options under the plan, the number of ordinary shares covered by those options, the terms under which such options may be exercised, and other terms and conditions of the options, all in accordance with the provisions of the plans. Option holders may not transfer their options except in the event of death or transfer to an Administrator in accordance with law in the event of the absence of legal competency. Our compensation committee or board of directors may, at any time, amend or terminate each of the plans; however, any amendment or termination may not adversely affect any options or shares granted under such plan prior to such action.

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The option exercise price is determined by the compensation committee, following the approval of the board of directors, and specified in each option award agreement. In general, and according to our compensation policy, the option exercise price is the market value of the shares on the date of grant in accordance to the ADS market value traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market.

Awards under the 2010 Plan may be granted until 2030, 10 years from the date on which the 2010 Plan was extended by our board of directors.

Options granted under the 2010 Plan generally vest over four years commencing on the date of grant such that 25% vest on the first anniversary of the date of grant and an additional 6.25% vest at the end of each subsequent three-month period thereafter for 36 months and some every calendar year, unless otherwise provided in a specific allocation agreement.

Options, other than certain incentive share options, that are not exercised within 10 years from the grant date expire, unless otherwise determined by our board of directors. Except as otherwise determined by the board of directors or as set forth in an individual's award agreement, in the event of termination of employment or services for reasons of disability, death, or retirement, the grantee, or in the case of death, his or her legal successor, may exercise options that have vested prior to termination within a period of one year from the date of disability, death, or retirement. If we terminate a grantee's employment or service for cause, all of the grantee's unvested options will expire on the date of termination, yet options which by that date the offeree's eligibility to exercise has already been formed shall remain exercisable. If a grantee's employment or service is terminated for any other reason, the grantee may exercise his or her vested options within 90 days of the date of termination. Any expired or unvested options return to the pool for reissuance.

In the event of (i) a sale of all or substantially all of our assets or (ii) our consolidation or merger in which we are not the ongoing or surviving corporation, then, and unless otherwise determined in the agreement or by the board, we shall be entitled to determine that all of the outstanding unexercised options held by or for the benefit of any grantee shall be assumed or substituted for an appropriate number of options of the successor company, provided that the aggregate amount of the exercise price for such options shall be equal to the aggregate amount of the exercise price of our unexercised options held by each grantee at such time. With respect to the grants that were made since October 2017, the above acceleration provision was amended in a manner that the options' vesting is fully accelerated upon the occurrence of a M&A Transaction or Reorganization: (1) "M&A Transaction" shall mean a "merger" as such term or term of similar nature is defined in the Israeli Companies Law of 1999, as well as (i) a sale of 50% or more of the assets of the Company and its subsidiaries taken as a whole, or the sale or disposition (whether by merger or otherwise) of one or more subsidiaries of the Company if more than 50% of the assets of the Company and its subsidiaries taken as a whole are held by such subsidiary or subsidiaries; (ii) a sale of all or more than 50% of the shares of the share capital of the Company whether by a single transaction or a series of related transactions which occur either over a period of 12 months or within the scope of the same acquisition agreement; (iii) an issuance of shares of the Company, whether by a single transaction or a series of related transactions which occur either over a period of 12 months or within the scope of the same acquisition agreement, that results in the offeree holding more than 50% of the share capital of the Company; or (iv) a merger, consolidation or like transaction of the Company with or into another corporation including a reverse triangular merger, but excluding a merger which falls within the definition of Reorganization; and/or (2) "Reorganization" shall mean any re-domestication of the Company, share flip, creation of a holding Company for the Company which will hold all, or 50% or more, of the shares of the Company or any other transaction involving the Company in which the ordinary shares of the Company outstanding immediately prior to such transaction continue to represent, or are converted into or exchanged for shares that represent, immediately following such transaction, at least a majority, by voting power, of the share capital of the surviving, acquiring or resulting corporation and in which there is no material change to the interests held by the shareholders of the Company prior to such transaction and thereafter.

The Board may also determine that in the occurrence of a Fund-Raising Transaction (as defined below), that all of the outstanding and unexercised options held by or for the benefit of any grantee shall become fully vested. Such determination shall be specifically determined in the grantee's letter of grant. "Fund-Raising Transaction" shall mean the raise by the Company of at least \$10 million by way of public offerings and/or private placements of equity securities by one transaction or more, except in the event of issuance of equity securities in connection with the grant in exchange for services or as part of a commercial transaction.

In the event of termination of the employment or the director or service-provider relationship by us or by a related company within 12 months after a significant event in which the options were assumed, then the unvested portion of the options shall become fully vested and shall remain exercisable for a period of three months following the termination or notice of termination. For such purposes, a "Significant Event" would include our consolidation or merger with or into another corporation in which we are the ongoing or surviving corporation or in which, the ongoing or surviving corporation (or, if such transaction is effected through a subsidiary, the parent of such ongoing or surviving corporation) assumes the option or substitutes it with an appropriate option in the surviving corporation (or in the parent as aforesaid) in the manner set forth above.

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A. Major Shareholders

The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of March 15, 2021 by:

- each of our directors and senior management;
- all of our directors and senior management as a group; and
- each person (or group of affiliated persons) known by us to be the beneficial owner of 5% or more of the outstanding ordinary shares.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. These rules generally attribute beneficial ownership of securities to persons who possess sole or shared voting or investment power with respect to those securities, and include shares subject to options and warrants that are exercisable within 60 days after March 15, 2021. Such shares are also deemed outstanding for purposes of computing the percentage ownership of the person holding the option, but not the percentage ownership of any other person.

Unless otherwise indicated below, to our knowledge, all persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to their shares, except to the extent that authority is shared by spouses under community property laws. None of our shareholders has informed us that he, she, or it is affiliated with a registered broker-dealer or is in the business of underwriting securities. None of our shareholders has different voting rights from other shareholders.

	Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage Beneficially Owned**
Senior Management and Directors		
Dr. Roger Pomerantz (1)	20,339	*
Abraham Havron (2)	10,938	*
Dr. Gili Hart (2)	10,938	*
Dr. Elan Penn (2)	10,938	*
Joseph Zarzewsky (3)	8,438	*
Yehiel Tal (4)	160,250	1.6%
Eran Rotem (5)	72,063	*
Oded Shoseyov (6)	158,627	1.6%
Philippe Bensimon (7)	33,521	*
Nadav Orr (8)	33,897	*
Ilana Belzer (9)	29,229	*
All senior management and directors as a group (11) persons)		5.3%
More than 5% Shareholders		
Meitav Dash Investment Ltd.(10)	785,730	7.7%
Ami Sagy (11)	2,717,086	25.0%
Loewenbaum Group (12)	1,058,750	10.4%

* Less than 1%

** Based on 9,914,740 ordinary shares outstanding

- (1) Consists of options to purchase 20,339 ordinary shares NIS 1.50 par value at an exercise price of \$11.06 per share and expiring on February 6, 2030. Does not include options to purchase 142,374 ordinary, that vest in more than 60 days of March 15, 2021.
- (2) Consists of (i) options to purchase 8,125 ordinary shares NIS 1.50 par value at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on January 14, 2025 and (ii) options to purchase 2,813 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$5.07 per share and expiring on January 30, 2026. Does not include options to purchase 12,062 ordinary shares, that vest in more than 60 days of March 15, 2021.
- (3) Consists of options to purchase 8,438 ordinary shares NIS 1.50 par value at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on December 31, 2026. Does not include options to purchase 14,562 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$9.12 per share and expiring on August 27, 2030, that vest in more than 60 days of March 15, 2021.
- (4) Consists of (i) 30,117 ordinary shares, (ii) options to purchase 1,020 ordinary shares exercisable at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on May 3, 2023, (iii) options to purchase 37,800 ordinary shares exercisable at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on July 31, 2025, (iv) options to purchase 60,938 ordinary shares exercisable at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on January 14, 2025, and (v) options to purchase 30,375 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$5.07 per share and expiring on January 30, 2026. Does not include options to purchase 118,953 ordinary shares, that vest in more than 60 days of March 15, 2021.
- (5) Consists of (i) options to purchase 13,000 ordinary shares exercisable at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on May 15, 2025, (ii) options to purchase 36,563 ordinary shares exercisable at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on December 26, 2024, and (iii) options to purchase 22,500 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$5.07 per share and expiring on January 30, 2026. Does not include options to purchase 78,639 ordinary shares, that vest in more than 60 days of March 15, 2021.
- (6) Consists of (i) 63,734 ordinary shares, (ii) options to purchase 727 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on May 3, 2023, (iii) options to purchase 66,666 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on July 31, 2025, (iv) options to purchase 16,250 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on December 26, 2024, and (v) options to purchase 11,250 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$5.07 per share and expiring on January 30, 2026. Does not include options to purchase 32,500 ordinary shares, that vest in more than 60 days of March 15, 2021.
- (7) Consists of (i) options to purchase 1,333 ordinary shares exercisable at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on October 20, 2021, (ii) options to purchase 2,000 ordinary shares exercisable at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on May 3, 2023, (iii) options to purchase 9,000 ordinary shares exercisable at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on May 18, 2025, (iv) options to purchase 12,188 ordinary shares exercisable at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on December 26, 2024, and (v) options to purchase 9,000 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$5.07 per share and expiring on January 30, 2026. Does not include options to purchase 30,813 ordinary shares, that vest in more than 60 days of March 15, 2021.

- (8) Consists of (i) options to purchase 2,667 ordinary shares exercisable at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on September 8, 2024, (ii) options to purchase 6,667 ordinary shares exercisable at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on May 18, 2025, (iii) options to purchase 12,188 ordinary shares exercisable at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on December 26, 2024, and (iv) options to purchase 12,375 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$5.07 per share and expiring on January 30, 2026. Does not include options to purchase 34,874 ordinary shares, that vest in more than 60 days of March 15, 2021.

- (9) Consists of (i) options to purchase 4,667 ordinary shares exercisable at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on August 31, 2025, (ii) options to purchase 12,188 ordinary shares exercisable at an exercise price of \$4.02 per share and expiring on December 26, 2024, and (iii) options to purchase 12,375 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$5.07 per share and expiring on January 30, 2026. Does not include options to purchase 37,438 ordinary shares, that vest in more than 60 days of March 15, 2021.
- (10) Based partially on information contained in a Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on February 2, 2021 jointly by Meitav Dash Investments Ltd. and Meitav Dash Provident Funds and Pension Ltd., or Meitav Dash. Consists of (i) 547,730 ordinary shares, and (ii) a warrant to purchase 238,000 ordinary shares exercisable at an exercise price of \$4.00 per share and expiring on March 7, 2023.
- (11) Based partially on information contained in a Schedule 13D filed with the SEC on November 5, 2019 by Ami Sagy. Consists of (i) 1,781,086 ordinary shares, (ii) warrants to purchase 186,000 ordinary shares exercisable at an exercise price of \$4.00 per share and expiring on March 7, 2023, (iii) warrants to purchase 500,000 ordinary shares exercisable at an exercise price of \$4.00 per share and expiring on October 27, 2022, and (iv) 250,000 warrants to purchase 250,000 ordinary shares exercisable at an exercise price of \$4.00 per share and expiring on February 17, 2024
- (12) Based on information contained in a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 17, 2021 by George Walter Loewenbaum, Lillian S. Loewenbaum, Elizabeth S. Loewenbaum, George Walter Loewenbaum Grantor Retained Annuity Trust V, Lillian S. Loewenbaum Grantor Retained Annuity Trust IV, The Loewenbaum 1992 Trust, and The Waterproof Partnership, Ltd.. Consists of (i) 50,000 ordinary shares underlying ADSs held by the Walter Loewenbaum Trust, (ii) 606,990 ordinary shares underlying ADSs held by the George Walter Loewenbaum in an IRA. (iii) warrants to purchase 250,000 ordinary shares exercisable at \$4.00 and expiring on October 27, 2022 held by the Strata Trust Company Custodian FBO George Walter Loewenbaum, (iv) 10,000 ordinary shares underlying ADSs held in the Lillian Shaw Loewenbaum Trust, (v) 10,000 ordinary shares held by Lillian S. Loewenbaum, (vi) 10,000 ordinary shares underlying ADSs held by Elizabeth S. Loewenbaum, (vii) 13,000 ordinary shares underlying ADSs held in the George Walter Loewenbaum Grantor Retained Annuity Trust, (viii) warrants to purchase 18,750 ordinary shares exercisable at \$4.00 and expiring on October 27, 2022 held by Lillian S. Loewenbaum Grantor Retained Annuity Trust IV, (ix) 40,000 ordinary shares underlying ADSs held by Lillian S. Loewenbaum Grantor Retained Annuity Trust IV, (x) 30,010 ordinary shares underlying ADSs held by The Loewenbaum 1992 Trust, and (xi) 20,000 ordinary shares underlying ADSs held by The Waterproof Partnership Ltd.

Bank of New York Mellon, or BNY, is the holder of record for our ADR program, pursuant to which each ADS represents one ordinary share. As of March 15, 2021, BNY held 9,914,729 ordinary shares representing 99% of the outstanding ordinary shares at that date. Certain of these ordinary shares were held by brokers or other nominees. As a result, the number of holders of record or registered holders in the United States is not representative of the number of beneficial holders or of the residence of beneficial holders.

To our knowledge, other than as disclosed in the table above, our other filings with the SEC and this Annual Report, there has been no significant change in the percentage ownership held by any major shareholder since January 1, 2018.

B. Related Party Transactions

The following is a description of the material terms of those transactions with related parties to which we are party and which were in effect since January 1, 2018.

All share amounts have been adjusted to give effect to the 1 for 3 reverse share split effected on November 20, 2016 and the 1 for 50 reverse share split effected on July 15, 2019. The descriptions provided below are summaries of the terms of such agreements and do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by the complete agreements.

We believe that we have executed all of our transactions with related parties on terms no less favorable to us than those we could have obtained from unaffiliated third parties. See “Item 6.C. Board Practices—Approval of Related Party Transactions under Israeli Law.”

Agreements with Yissum

We have entered into certain agreements with Yissum, in which Prof. Oded Shoseyov, our former Chief Scientist, has or might have a personal interest, including an agreement dated July 13, 2004 with respect to the intellectual property rights relating to our rhCollagen. See “Item 4.B. Business Overview—Intellectual Property—Agreement with Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem Ltd. with Respect to Our rhCollagen,” and see “Item 6.C. Board Practices—Approval of Related Party Transactions Under Israeli Law.”

Agreements with Directors and Senior Management

Insurance, Exculpation, and Indemnification Agreements

We have entered into indemnification agreements with each of our current directors and executive officers 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 Israeli law, subject to limited exceptions, and including with respect to liabilities resulting from this offering to the extent such liabilities are not covered by insurance. See “Item 6.C. Board Practices—Approval of Related Party Transactions Under Israeli Law—Exculpation, Insurance and Indemnification of Directors and Officers.”

Employment and Services Agreements

We have entered into employment or services agreements with our senior management. See “Item 6.B. Compensation.”

Options

We have granted options to purchase our ordinary shares to certain of our officers and directors. See “Item 6.B. Compensation” and “Item 7.A. Major Shareholders.” We describe our option plans under “Item 6.E. Share Ownership” and “Item 7.A. Major Shareholders.”

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION.

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information.

See “Item 18. Financial Statements.”

Legal Proceedings

See “Item 4.B. Business Overview—Legal Proceedings.”

Dividends

We have never declared or paid cash dividends to our shareholders. Currently, we do not intend to pay cash dividends. We intend to reinvest any earnings in developing and expanding our business. Any future determination relating to our dividend policy will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on a number of factors, including future earnings, our financial condition, operating results, contractual restrictions, capital requirements, business prospects, applicable Israeli law and other factors our board of directors may deem relevant. In addition, the distribution of dividends is limited by Israeli law, which permits the distribution of dividends only out of distributable profits and only if there is no reasonable concern that such distribution will prevent us from meeting our existing and future obligations when they become due.

If we pay any dividends, we will also pay such dividends to the ADS holders to the same extent as holders of our ordinary shares, subject to the terms of the deposit agreement, including the fees and expenses payable thereunder. No dividends will accrue for any unexercised warrants. Cash dividends on our ordinary shares, if any, will be paid to ADS holders in U.S. dollars.

B. Significant Changes

Other than as otherwise described in this Annual Report on Form 20-F and as set forth below, no significant change has occurred in our operations since the date of our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

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ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

A. Offer and Listing Details

On January 31, 2018, our ADSs commenced trading on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol “CLGN.” Our ADSs were quoted on the OTCQX from March 2015 to May 25, 2017, and quoted on the OTCQB from May 26, 2017 to January 30, 2018.

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our ADSs are listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

Copies of our Memorandum of Association and Amended and Restated Articles of Association are attached as Exhibits 1.1 and 1.2 to this Annual Report, respectively. Other than as disclosed below, the information called for by this Item is set forth in Exhibit 2.1 to this Annual Report and is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report.

C. Material Contracts

Except as set forth below, we have not entered into any material contract within the two years prior to the date of this Annual Report on Form 20-F, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, or as otherwise described herein in “Item 4.A. History and Development of the Company”, “Item 4.B. Business Overview”, “Item 7A. Major Shareholders” or “Item 7B. Related Party Transactions” above.

The share and per share numbers in the following discussion reflect a 1-for-3 reverse share split that we effected on November 20, 2016 and the 1 for 50 reverse share split effected on July 15, 2019.

On September 6, 2017, we entered into the Alpha Purchase Agreement with Alpha, pursuant to which we agreed, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the Alpha Purchase Agreement, to issue and sell to Alpha in a private placement, certain of our securities in three tranches, as follows: (i) at the first closing, ordinary shares and a Convertible Debenture, or Debenture, for a purchase price of \$2,000,000, (ii) at the second closing, ordinary shares and/or a Debenture for a purchase price of \$2,000,000, and (iii) at the third closing, ordinary shares and/or a Debenture, and the Alpha Warrant, for a purchase price of \$1,000,000.

Alpha Purchase Agreement

At each closing, the number of ordinary shares issuable was calculated by dividing the applicable purchase price by NIS 18.072, subject to adjustment for share splits, share dividends, and the like, and with respect to each of the first and second closings, an additional 69,168 ordinary shares are issuable for no cash consideration; provided that to the extent that the purchaser's ownership of ordinary shares, together with any of its affiliates, would exceed a beneficial ownership limitation of 4.99%, then Alpha may, at its option, elect to apply the applicable purchase price to the purchase of Debentures.

We completed the first closing on October 26, 2017, which resulted in the issuance to Alpha of an aggregate of 145,600 ordinary shares and a Debenture in the principal amount of \$1,375,144 for gross proceeds of \$2,000,000. We completed the second closing on December 31, 2017, which resulted in the issuance to Alpha of a Debenture in the principal amount of \$2,000,000. Upon the listing of our ADSs on the Nasdaq Capital Market, the Debentures automatically converted into a pre-paid warrant to purchase 786,455 ADSs representing 786,455 ordinary shares. To date, Alpha exercised a portion of such pre-paid warrant into an aggregate of 535,000 ADSs representing 535,000 ordinary shares. We completed the third closing on April 30, 2018, which resulted in the issuance to Alpha of a pre-paid warrant to purchase 198,430 ordinary shares represented by 198,430 ADSs and the Alpha Warrant to purchase up to 992,149 ordinary shares represented by 992,149 ADSs, at an exercise price of \$10.28 per ADS, for gross proceeds of \$1 million.

Under the Alpha Purchase Agreement, Alpha was granted full-ratchet anti-dilution protection until October 26, 2019 in the event of certain subsequent equity issuances at a price that is lower than the then applicable per ordinary share purchase price.

As a result of the Shareholder Approval (as defined below) and in satisfaction of certain price protection undertakings, on November 27, 2019 we issued 250,000 ADSs and 20,000 prepaid warrants to Alpha, and the exercise price of the warrants held by Alpha was adjusted to \$4.00 per share.

The Alpha Purchase Agreement provides for the following restrictions on future issuances of securities (subject to certain exempt issuances): (i) until the 24 month anniversary of the second closing or the applicable date of termination of the Alpha Purchaser Agreement pursuant to the terms therein, if applicable, (as the case may be), we are prohibited from effecting a variable rate transaction, (ii) until the 12 month anniversary of the third closing, we are prohibited from issuing any equity securities that include any anti-dilution protection (other than customary anti-dilution protection for share splits, dividends and the like), and (iii) until the 12 month anniversary of the second closing or the applicable date of termination of the Alpha Purchaser Agreement pursuant to the terms therein, if applicable, (as the case may be), we are prohibited from issuing any equity securities for an effective price per share less than the effective per ordinary purchase price, subject to adjustment for share splits, dividends and the like.

The Alpha Purchase Agreement further provides for certain board appointment rights, which are no longer in effect.

We were required under the Alpha Purchase Agreement to use commercially reasonable efforts to take the necessary steps to transition to dual-listing reporting format with a view to delisting our ordinary shares from the TASE and to list the ADSs on the Nasdaq Capital Market. We delisted our ordinary shares from the TASE, and the last date of trading of our ordinary shares was on October 29, 2018.

If we fail to timely effect a legend removal in accordance with the Alpha Purchase Agreement, the Alpha Purchase Agreement provides for certain liquidated damages and customary buy-in provisions. In addition, the Alpha Purchase Agreement provides for certain liquidated damages in the case of a failure to satisfy certain current public information requirements under Rule 144.

The Alpha Purchase Agreement also contains representations and warranties, covenants and indemnification provisions customary in transactions of this nature.

Debentures

In connection with the first and second closings, we issued Debentures in an aggregate principal amount of \$3,375,144. As stated above, upon the listing of our ADSs on the Nasdaq Capital Market, the Debentures automatically converted into a pre-paid warrant to purchase 786,455 ADSs representing approximately 786,455 ordinary shares.

The Debenture issuable had a maturity date of five years from the date of issuance and is interest-free. The Debenture was convertible at any time at the option of the holder into ADSs. In addition, the Debenture was mandatorily convertible at the then effective conversion price without regard to any beneficial ownership limitation if (i) the ADSs or our ordinary shares are approved for listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market, and (ii) certain equity conditions are met, including, among other things, an effective registration covering a minimum number of ordinary shares held by the holder or that all the ordinary shares or ADSs held by the holder may be sold under Rule 144 without volume or manner-of-sale restrictions or current public information requirements; provided that the holder could elect to convert the Debenture in whole or in part to a pre-paid warrant to purchase such number of ADSs otherwise issuable upon mandatory conversion of the Debenture. The pre-paid warrant may be exercised on a cashless basis at any time. The pre-paid warrant is subject to certain anti-dilution adjustments upon certain events, including share splits, share dividends, subsequent rights offerings, pro-rata distributions and fundamental transactions. In addition, we entered into a side letter with Alpha pursuant to which any ordinary shares or ADSs issued upon exercise of a pre-paid warrant are subject to full-ratchet anti-dilution protection until October 26, 2019 in the event of certain subsequent equity issuances at a price that is lower than the applicable conversion price of the Debenture.

Upon the occurrence of certain events of default, the outstanding principal amount of the Debenture, together with other amounts due, would become, at the election of the holder, immediately due and payable in cash at the "Mandatory Default Amount" as defined in the Debenture. In addition, if we fail to timely effectuate a conversion under the terms of the Debenture, the Debenture provided for certain liquidated damages and customary buy-in provisions.

The Debenture was an unsecured, general obligation and ranked *pari passu* with other unsecured and unsubordinated liabilities.

Warrant

At the third closing, we issued the Alpha Warrant to purchase 992,149 ordinary shares represented by 992,149 ADSs. The Alpha Warrant may be exercised for a period of five years from issuance at an exercise price of \$10.28 per ADS. The Alpha Warrant may be exercised on a cashless basis if after the one-year anniversary of issuance

there is no effective registration statement covering the resale of the ADSs underlying the Alpha Warrant.

The Alpha Warrant is subject to certain anti-dilution adjustments upon certain events, including share splits, share dividends, subsequent rights offerings, pro-rata distributions and fundamental transactions (which, in the case of fundamental transactions, is subject to certain limitations). In addition, the Alpha Warrant contains full-ratchet anti-dilution protection until October 26, 2019 in the event of certain subsequent equity issuances at a price that is lower than the applicable exercise price of the Alpha Warrant.

As a result of the Shareholder Approval (as defined below) and in satisfaction of certain price protection undertakings, on November 27, 2019 we issued 250,000 ADSs and 20,000 prepaid warrants to Alpha, and the exercise price of the warrants held by Alpha was adjusted to \$4.00 per share.

If we fail to timely effectuate an exercise under the terms of the Alpha Warrant, the Alpha Warrant provides for certain liquidated damages and customary buy-in provisions.

Registration Rights Agreement

In connection with the first closing of the Alpha financing, we entered into a Registration Rights Agreement with Alpha. Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, we agreed to file a registration statement with the SEC within 45 days from the date of the Registration Rights Agreement to register the resale of our ordinary shares held by Alpha that were issued in the private placement including ordinary shares underlying the Debentures, Warrants and pre-paid warrants and to maintain the effectiveness thereunder. We also agreed to use best efforts to have the registration statement declared effective within 105 days from the date of the Registration Rights Agreement and use best efforts to keep the registration statement continuously effective until the earlier of (i) the date after which all of the securities to be registered thereunder have been sold, or (ii) the date on which all the securities to be registered thereunder may be sold without volume or manner-of-sale restrictions and without current public information pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act.

Meitav Dash Financing

On November 8, 2017, we entered into a securities purchase agreement, or the Meitav Purchase Agreement, with Meitav Dash, pursuant to which we agreed, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the Meitav Purchase Agreement, to issue and sell to Meitav Dash in a private placement, certain of our securities in three tranches, as follows: (i) at the first closing, 190,000 ordinary shares, for a purchase price of \$1,089,000, (ii) at the second closing, 48,000 ordinary shares for a purchase price of \$275,000, provided that Meitav Dash shall not be obligated to buy or hold, immediately following the second closing, 20% or more of our share capital, and (iii) at the third closing for no additional consideration, warrants exercisable into 238,000 ordinary shares.

We completed the first and second closings on December 26, 2017 which resulted in the issuance to Meitav Dash of an aggregate of 238,000 ordinary shares for gross proceeds of \$1,364,000 and we completed the third closing on March 7, 2018 which resulted in the issuance to Meitav Dash of a warrant to purchase 238,000 ordinary shares represented by 238,000 ADSs. The warrant may be exercised for a period of five years from issuance at an exercise price of the US dollar equivalent of \$11.57.

As a result of the Shareholder Approval (as defined below) and in satisfaction of certain price protection undertakings, on November 27, 2019 we issued 98,253 ADSs to Meitav, and the exercise price of the warrants held by Meitav was adjusted to \$4.00 per share.

The Meitav Purchase Agreement contains full-ratchet anti-dilution protection until the second anniversary of the first closing in the event of certain subsequent equity issuances at a price that is lower than the then applicable per ordinary share purchase price.

The Meitav Purchase Agreement also contains representations and warranties and covenants provisions customary in transactions of this nature.

The Meitav Warrant is subject to certain anti-dilution adjustments upon certain events, including share splits, share dividends, subsequent rights offerings, and fundamental transactions. In addition, pursuant to a side letter, the ordinary shares or ADSs issuable upon exercise of the Meitav Warrant are subject to full-ratchet anti-dilution protection until the second anniversary of the first closing in the event of certain subsequent equity issuances at a price that is lower than the then applicable per ordinary share purchase price.

Ami Sagy Financing

On November 9, 2017, we entered into the Sagy Purchase Agreement with Ami Sagy, pursuant to which we agreed, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the Sagy Purchase Agreement, to issue and sell to Ami Sagy in a private placement, certain of our securities in two tranches, as follows: (i) at the first closing, 186,000 ordinary shares, for gross proceeds of \$1,066,000, and (ii) at the second closing for no additional consideration, the Sagy Warrant exercisable into 186,000 ordinary shares.

We completed the first closing on December 26, 2017 which resulted in the issuance to Ami Sagy of an aggregate of 186,000 ordinary shares for gross proceeds of \$1,066,000, and we completed the second closing on March 7, 2018 which resulted in the issuance to Ami Sagy of a warrant to purchase 186,000 ordinary shares represented by 186,000 ADSs. The Sagy Warrant may be exercised for a period of five years from issuance at an exercise price of \$11.57 per ADS.

As a result of the Shareholder Approval (as defined below) and in satisfaction of certain price protection undertakings, on November 27, 2019 we issued 76,786 ADSs to Ami Sagy, and the exercise price of the warrants held by Ami Sagy was adjusted to \$4.00 per share.

The Sagy Purchase Agreement contains full-ratchet anti-dilution protection until the second anniversary of the first closing in the event of certain subsequent equity issuances at a price that is lower than the then applicable per ordinary share purchase price.

The Sagy Purchase Agreement also contains representations and warranties and covenants provisions customary in transactions of this nature.

The Sagy Warrant is subject to certain anti-dilution adjustments upon certain events, including share splits, share dividends, subsequent rights offerings, and fundamental transactions. In addition, pursuant to a side letter, the ordinary shares or ADSs issuable upon exercise of Sagy Warrant are subject to full-ratchet anti-dilution protection until the second anniversary of the first closing in the event of certain subsequent equity issuances at a price that is lower than the then applicable per ordinary share purchase price.

January 2018 Financing

On January 18, 2018, we entered into Security Purchase Agreements for the purchase and sale, in a private placement, of an aggregate of 86,887 ordinary shares NIS

1.50 par value, for an aggregate of \$634,000 to the following three investors as follows: (i) Alpha entered into a Security Purchase Agreement for the purchase and sale of 25,506 ordinary shares NIS 1.50 par value, for \$186,000; (ii) Ami Sagy entered into a Security Purchase Agreement for the purchase and sale of 40,920 ordinary shares NIS 1.50 par value for \$299,000; and (iii) Docor International BV entered into a Security Purchase Agreement for the purchase and sale of 20,460 ordinary shares NIS 1.50 par value for \$149,000. Closing occurred on January 25, 2018.

July 2018 Financing

On July 26, 2018, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with Ami Sagy for the purchase and sale, in a private placement, of 222,500 ordinary shares NIS 1.50 par value for an aggregate purchase price of \$1.2 million. Closing occurred on July 31, 2018.

August 2019 Financing

On August 30, 2019, we entered into (i) a Convertible Loan Agreement with Ami Sagy, or the Sagy Loan Agreement, pursuant to which Ami Sagy provided a loan to us in an amount of \$3,000,000 in two tranches, and (ii) a Convertible Loan Agreement, or the U.S. Loan Agreement, with certain U.S. investors, or the U.S. Investors, pursuant to which such U.S. investors agreed to provide us with a loan in an amount of \$3,500,000 in one tranche.

The U.S. Loan Agreement provided that the transactions contemplated by the U.S. Loan Agreement shall occur in two separate closings. On the first closing date, which occurred on September 5, 2019, the U.S. Investors transferred to us the principal amount of \$3,500,000, or the Principal Amount. On the second closing date of the U.S. Loan Agreement, which was subject to shareholder approval, or the Shareholder Approval, approving the holding by Ami Sagy of voting rights in the Company exceeding 25% of the voting rights in the Company as well as the implementation of existing anti-dilution undertakings of the Company towards Ami Sagy, Alpha Capital Anstalt or Alpha, and Meitav Dash Provident Funds and Pension Ltd., or Meitav Dash, and which occurred on October 31, 2019, the following occurred: (i) the Principal Amount was automatically converted into ADSs at a conversion price equal to \$4.00 per ADS, and we paid the U.S. Investors the interest accrued on the converted principal in cash, and (ii) we issued to the U.S. Investors (x) an aggregate of 875,000 ADSs representing 875,000 ordinary shares upon conversion of the Principal Amount, and (y) warrants to purchase an aggregate of up to 875,000 representing 875,000 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$4.00 per ADS.

The Sagy Loan Agreement provided that the transactions contemplated by the Sagy Loan Agreement shall occur in three separate closings. On the first closing date, which occurred on September 3, 2019, Ami Sagy transferred to us the principal amount of \$2,000,000, or the First Principal Amount. On the second closing date, which will occur three business days after we have executed the development, exclusivity and option product agreement with Allergan Aesthetics, an AbbVie company with respect to our intellectual property: (i) Ami Sagy has transferred to us the principal amount of \$1,000,000, and we issued Ami Sagy a 250,000 ADSs representing 250,000 ordinary shares and a warrant to purchase up to 250,000 ADSs representing 250,000 ordinary shares.

On the third closing date of the Sagy Loan Agreement, which was subject to the Shareholder Approval, and which occurred concurrently with the second closing date of the U.S. loan Agreement on October 31, 2019, we issued to Ami Sagy: (i) 500,000 ADSs representing 500,000 ordinary shares upon conversion of the First Principal Amount, and (ii) a warrant to purchase up to 500,000 ADSs representing 500,000 ordinary shares, at an exercise price of \$4.00 per ADS.

The loans issuable under the Convertible Loan Agreements had a maturity date of three years from the issuance of the loan and bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum, payable in arrears on a quarterly basis. The principal amount of the loans automatically converted into ADSs at a conversion \$4.00 per ADS on the occurrence of the conditions described above. The loans could have been prepaid early without any penalty and upon the occurrence of certain events of default, the outstanding loan amount, would become, at the election of each lender, immediately due and payable. The loans were subject to certain adjustments upon certain events, including share splits and share dividends. In addition, until the three-year anniversary of the first closing date and so long as the principal amount under the loans has not converted into ADSs, in the event of certain subsequent equity issuances at a price that is lower than the then applicable conversion price, the conversion price would adjust to such lower price.

In addition, on the third closing date of the Sagy Loan Agreement, which occurred concurrently with the second closing date of the U.S. Loan Agreement on October 31, 2019, we entered into Price Protection Agreements pursuant to which, until the three-year anniversary of the first closing date, we shall issue additional ADSs in the event of certain subsequent equity issuances at a price that is lower than \$4.00 (subject to certain adjustments) on a “full-ratchet” basis with respect to their holdings in the Company.

The warrants issuable under the Convertible Loan Agreements are exercisable at \$4.00 per ADS and have a term of three years from the issuance date. The warrants are subject to adjustments upon certain events, including share splits, share dividends, subsequent rights offerings, and fundamental transactions. In addition, until the three-year anniversary of the first closing date, in the event of certain subsequent equity issuances at a price that is lower than the then applicable exercise price, the exercise price shall adjust to such lower price.

Concurrently with the execution of the Convertible Loan Agreements, we entered into Registration Rights Agreements with each of Ami Sagy and the U.S. Investors, pursuant to which the Company granted certain demand and piggyback registration rights with respect to the ordinary shares represented by the ADSs underlying the convertible loans and warrants.

In addition, as a result of the Shareholder Approval and in satisfaction of certain price protection undertakings, on October 31, 2019, we issued an aggregate of 175,039 ADSs to Mr. Sagy and Meitav Dash, and on November 27, 2019 we issued 250,000 ADSs and 20,000 prepaid warrants to Alpha Capital Anstalt, and the exercise price of the warrants held by Mr. Sagy, Meitav Dash and Alpha was adjusted to \$4.00 per share.

February 2020 Private Placement

On February 13, 2020, we entered into Securities Purchase Agreement with U.S. accredited investors who have years of deep experience in medical and 3D printing, for the purchase and sale, by way of a non-brokered private placement, of 445,000 ADSs of the Company at a price of \$10.00 per ADS. The offering was completed on March 6, 2020.

D. Exchange Controls

There are currently no Israeli currency control restrictions on remittances of dividends on our ordinary shares, proceeds from the sale of the 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.

E. Taxation.

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

Israeli Tax Considerations and Government Programs

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

General Corporate Tax Structure in Israel

Israeli resident (as defined below) companies, such as us, are generally subject to corporate tax at the rate of 23% as of 2018. However, the effective tax rate payable by a company that derives income from a Preferred Enterprise or a Preferred Technology Enterprise (as discussed below) may be considerably lower. Capital gains derived by an Israeli company are generally subject to tax at the prevailing corporate tax rate.

Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 5729-1969

The Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 5729-1969, or the Industry Encouragement Law, provides several tax benefits for “Industrial Companies.”

The Industry Encouragement Law defines an “Industrial Company” as a company resident in Israel, of which 90% or more of its income in any tax year, other than income from defense loans, is derived from an “Industrial Enterprise” owned by it. An “Industrial Enterprise” is defined as an enterprise whose principal activity in a given tax year is industrial production.

The following corporate tax benefits, among others, are available to Industrial Companies:

- amortization over an eight-year period of the cost of patents and rights to use a patent and know-how which were purchased in good faith and are used for the development or advancement of the Industrial Enterprise;
- deduction over a three-year period of expenses incurred in connection with the issuance and listing of shares on a stock market; and
- under certain conditions, an election to file consolidated tax returns with related Israeli Industrial Companies.

There can be no assurance that we currently qualify, or will continue to qualify, as an Industrial Company or that the benefits described above will be available in the future.

Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 5719-1959

Tax Benefits for Income from Preferred Enterprise

The Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 5719-1959, or the Investment Law, currently provides certain tax benefits for income generated by “Preferred Companies” from their “Preferred Enterprises.” The definition of a Preferred Company includes, *inter alia*, a company incorporated in Israel that is not wholly owned by a governmental entity, which:

- owns a Preferred Enterprise, which is defined as an “Industrial Enterprise” (as defined under the Investment Law) that is classified as either a “Competitive Enterprise” (as defined under the Investment Law) or a “Competitive Enterprise in the Field of Renewable Energy” (as defined under the Investment Law);
- is controlled and managed from Israel;
- is not a “Family Company,” a “Home Company,” or a “Kibbutz” (collective community) as defined under the Income Tax Ordinance;
- keeps acceptable books of account and files reports in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Law and the Income Tax Ordinance; and
- was not, and certain officers of which were not, convicted of certain crimes in the 10 years prior to the tax year with respect to which benefits are being claimed.

As of January 1, 2017, a Preferred Company is currently entitled to a reduced corporate tax rate of 16% with respect to its income derived by its Preferred Enterprise, unless the Preferred Enterprise is located in development area A, in which case the rate is currently 7.5% (our operations are currently not located in development area A).

Dividends paid out of income attributed to a Preferred Enterprise are generally subject to tax at the rate of 20% or such lower rate as may be provided in an applicable tax treaty. However, if such dividends are paid to an Israeli company, such dividends should be exempt from tax (although, if such dividends are subsequently distributed to individuals or a non-Israeli company, tax at a rate of 20% or such lower rate as may be provided in an applicable tax treaty will apply).

If in the future we generate taxable income, to the extent that we qualify as a “Preferred Company,” the benefits provided under the Investment Law could potentially reduce our corporate tax liabilities. Therefore, the termination or substantial reduction of the benefits available under the Investment Law could materially increase our tax liabilities.

Tax Benefits for Income from Preferred Technology Enterprise

An amendment to the Investment Law was enacted as part of the Economic Efficiency Law that was published on December 29, 2016, and became effective as of January 1, 2017, or the 2017 Amendment. The 2017 Amendment provides new tax benefits to Preferred Companies for “Technology Enterprises,” as described below, and is in addition to the Preferred Enterprise regime provided under the Investment Law.

The 2017 Amendment provides that a technology company satisfying certain conditions will qualify as a “Preferred Technology Enterprise” and may 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 area A. In addition, a Preferred Technology Enterprise may enjoy a reduced capital gains tax rate of 12% on capital

gain derived from the sale of certain “Benefited Intangible Assets” (as defined in the Investment Law) to a related foreign company if the Benefited 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 the IIA.

Dividends distributed by a Preferred Technology Enterprise that are paid out of Preferred Technology Income are subject to tax at the rate of 20%, but if they are distributed to a foreign company and at least 90% of the shares of the distributing company are held by foreign resident companies then the tax rate may be as low as 4%, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions.

As we have not yet generated taxable income, there is no assurance that we qualify as a Preferred Technology Enterprise or that the benefits described above will be available to us in the future.

If in the future we generate taxable income, to the extent that we qualify as a “Preferred Company,” the benefits provided under the Investment Law could potentially reduce our corporate tax liabilities. Therefore, the termination or substantial reduction of the benefits available under the Investment Law could materially increase our tax liabilities.

The Encouragement of Research, Development and Technological Innovation in the Industry Law 5744

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), or Innovation Law, and the regulations and guidelines promulgated thereunder, research and development programs which 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. The grantee is required to pay royalties to the State of Israel from the sale of products developed under the program. Regulations under the Innovation Law generally provide for the payment of royalties of 3% to 6% on income generated from products and services based on technology developed using grants, until 100% of the grant, linked to the dollar and bearing interest at the LIBOR rate, is repaid. In July 2017, new regulations came into force. According to the new regulations, the royalties range between 1.3-5% depending on the company’s size and sector. The terms of the IIA participation also require that products developed with IIA grants be manufactured in Israel and that the know-how developed thereunder may not be transferred outside of Israel, unless approval is received from the IIA and additional payments are made to the IIA. However, this does not restrict the export of products that incorporate the funded know-how. The royalty repayment ceiling can reach up to three times the amount of the grant received (plus interest) if manufacturing is transferred outside of Israel, and repayment of up to six times the amount of the grant (plus interest) may be required if the technology itself is transferred outside of Israel or license to use it was granted to a foreign entity.

Taxation of our Shareholders

Capital Gains Tax

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

Israeli Residents

Generally, as of January 1, 2012 and thereafter, the tax rate applicable to real capital gains derived from the sale of shares, whether listed on a stock market or not, is 25% for Israeli individuals, unless such shareholder claims a deduction for financing expenses in connection with such shares, in which case the gain will generally be taxed at a rate of 30%. Additionally, if such shareholder is considered a “substantial shareholder” at the time of the sale or at any time during the 12-month period preceding such sale, the tax rate will be 30%. A “substantial shareholder” is defined as one who holds, directly or indirectly, alone or “together with another” (i.e., together with a relative, or together with someone who is not a relative but with whom, according to an agreement, there is regular cooperation in material matters of the company, directly or indirectly), holds, directly or indirectly, at least 10% of any of the “means of control” in the company. “Means of control” generally include the right to vote, receive profits, nominate a director or an executive officer, receive assets upon liquidation, or instruct someone who holds any of the aforementioned rights regarding the manner in which such rights are to be exercised. However, different tax rates will apply to dealers in securities. Israeli companies are subject to capital gains tax at the regular corporate tax rate (i.e., 23% for the tax year 2018 and thereafter) on real capital gains derived from the sale of listed shares.

As of January 1, 2020, Israeli resident shareholders who are individuals with taxable income that exceeds NIS 651,600 in a tax year (linked to the Israeli consumer price index each year) will be subject to an additional tax at the rate of 3% on the portion of their taxable income for such tax year that is in excess of NIS 651,600 (linked to the Israeli consumer price index each year). For this purpose, taxable income includes taxable capital gains from the sale of our shares and taxable income from dividend distributions.

In some instances where our shareholders are liable for Israeli tax on the sale of their ordinary shares, the payment of the consideration may be subject to the withholding of Israeli tax at source.

Non-Israeli Residents

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

In addition, a sale of securities by a non-Israeli resident may be exempt from Israeli capital gains tax under the provisions of an applicable tax treaty. For example, pursuant to the provisions of the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the State of Israel with respect to Taxes on Income, as amended, or the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, capital gains arising from the sale, exchange or disposition of our ordinary shares by (i) a person who qualifies as a resident of the United States within the meaning of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, (ii) who holds the shares as a capital asset, and (iii) who is entitled to claim the benefits afforded to such person by the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty generally is generally exempt from Israeli capital gains tax. Such exemption will not apply if: (i) such person holds, directly or indirectly, shares representing 10% or more of our voting power during any part of the 12-month period preceding such sale, exchange, or disposition, subject to particular conditions;

(ii) the capital gains from such sale, exchange, or disposition are attributable to a permanent establishment in Israel; or (iii) such person is an individual and was present in Israel for 183 days or more during the relevant tax year. In such case, the capital gain arising from 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, the taxpayer may be permitted to claim a credit for such taxes against the U.S. federal income tax imposed with respect to such sale, exchange, or disposition, subject to the limitations under U.S. law applicable to foreign tax credits. The U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty does not relate to U.S. state or local taxes.

Shareholders may be required to demonstrate that they are exempt from tax on their capital gains in order to avoid withholding at source at the time of sale.

It should be noted that in the event that the real capital gain realized by an individual shareholder is not exempt from tax in Israel, the tax rates applicable to Israeli resident individual shareholders should generally apply.

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 the withholding of Israeli tax at source.

Taxation of Dividend Distributions

Israeli Residents

Israeli resident individuals are generally subject to Israeli income tax on the receipt of dividends paid on our ordinary shares, other than bonus shares (share dividends). As of January 1, 2012 and thereafter, the tax rate applicable to such dividends is generally 25%. With respect to a person who is a “substantial shareholder” (as defined above) at the time the dividend is received or at any time during the preceding 12-month period, the applicable tax rate is 30%. Dividends paid from income derived from Preferred Enterprises and Preferred Technology Enterprises will generally be subject to income tax at a rate of 20%.

As of January 1, 2020, Israeli resident shareholders who are individuals with taxable income that exceeds NIS 651,600 in a tax year (linked to the Israeli consumer price index each year) will be subject to an additional tax at the rate of 3% on the portion of their taxable income for such tax year that is in excess of NIS 651,600 (linked to the Israeli consumer price index each year). For this purpose, taxable income includes taxable capital gains from the sale of our shares and taxable income from dividend distributions.

Dividends paid to an Israeli resident individual shareholder on our ordinary shares will generally be subject to withholding tax at the rates corresponding with the income tax rates detailed above unless we are provided in advance with a withholding tax certificate issued by the Israel Tax Authority stipulating a different rate.

Notwithstanding the above, dividends paid to an Israeli resident “substantial shareholder” (as defined above) on publicly traded shares, like our ordinary shares, which are held via a “nominee company” (as defined under the Israeli Securities Law), are generally subject to Israeli withholding tax at a rate of 25%, unless a different rate is provided under an applicable tax treaty, provided that a certificate from the Israel Tax Authority allowing for a reduced withholding tax rate is obtained in advance.

If the dividend is attributable partly to income derived from a Preferred Enterprise or a Preferred Technology Enterprise and partly to other sources of income, the tax rate will be a blended rate reflecting the relative portions of the various types of income. We cannot assure you that we will designate the profits that are being distributed in a way that will reduce shareholders’ tax liability.

Israeli resident companies are generally exempt from tax on the receipt of dividends paid on our ordinary shares.

Non-Israeli Residents

Unless relief is provided in a treaty between Israel and the shareholder’s country of residence, non-Israeli residents are generally subject to Israeli income tax on the receipt of dividends paid on our ordinary shares at the rate of 25%. With respect to a person (including a corporation) who is a “substantial shareholder” (as defined above) at the time of receiving the dividend or at any time during the preceding 12-month period, absent treaty relief as mentioned above, the applicable Israeli income tax rate is 30%. Notwithstanding the above, dividends paid from income derived from Preferred Enterprises will be subject to Israeli income tax at a rate of 20%. In addition, dividends distributed by a Preferred Technology Enterprise that are paid out of Preferred Technology Income are subject to tax at the rate of 20%, but if they are distributed to a foreign company and at least 90% of the shares of the distributing company are held by foreign resident companies then the tax rate may be as low as 4%, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions.

In this regard, dividends paid to a non-Israeli resident shareholder on our ordinary shares will generally be subject to withholding tax at the rates corresponding with the income tax rates detailed above unless we are provided in advance with a withholding tax certificate issued by the Israel Tax Authority stipulating a different rate (e.g., in accordance with the provisions of an applicable tax treaty).

Notwithstanding the above, dividends paid to a non-Israeli resident “substantial shareholder” (as defined above) on publicly traded shares, like our ordinary shares, which are held via a “nominee company” (as defined under the Israeli Securities Law), are generally subject to Israeli withholding tax at a rate of 25%, unless a different rate is provided under an applicable tax treaty, provided that a certificate from the Israel Tax Authority allowing for a reduced withholding tax rate is obtained in advance.

In addition, it should be noted that an additional 3% tax might be applicable to individual shareholders if certain conditions are met.

Under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, the maximum Israeli tax on dividends paid to a holder of ordinary shares who qualifies as a resident of the United States within the meaning of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty is 25%. Such tax rate is generally reduced to 12.5% if: (i) the shareholder is a U.S. corporation and holds at least 10% of the outstanding shares of our voting stock during the part of our tax year that precedes the date of payment of the dividends and during the whole of our prior tax year; (ii) not more than 25% of our gross income in the tax year preceding the payment of the dividends consists of interest or dividends, other than dividends or interest received from subsidiary corporations 50% or more of the outstanding shares of voting stock of which is owned by us at the time such dividends or interest are received by us; and (iii) the dividends are not sourced from income derived during a period for which we were entitled to the reduced tax rate applicable to a Preferred Enterprise under the Investment Law. If the dividends are sourced from income derived during a period for which we are entitled to the reduced tax rate applicable to a Preferred Enterprise or a Preferred Technology Enterprise under the Investment Law, to the extent that the first two conditions detailed above are met, the Israeli tax rate applicable to such dividends should be 15%.

If the dividend is attributable partly to income derived from a Preferred Enterprise or a Preferred Technology Enterprise and partly to other sources of income, the tax rate will be a blended rate reflecting the relative portions of the various types of income. We cannot assure you that we will designate the profits that are being distributed in a way that will reduce shareholders’ tax liability.

Estate and gift tax

Israeli law presently does not impose estate tax.

Israeli law also does not presently impose gift taxes upon the transfer of assets to Israeli resident individuals so long as it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Israel

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following summary describes certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences relating to an investment in the ADSs and ordinary shares. This summary deals only with ADSs and ordinary shares that are held as capital assets (generally, property held for investment) within the meaning of Section 1221 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, and does not address tax considerations of holders that may be subject to special tax rules, including, but not limited to, dealers or traders in securities or currencies, financial institutions, tax-exempt organizations, insurance companies, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, individual retirement and tax-deferred accounts, persons holding ADSs or ordinary shares as part of a hedging, integrated, conversion or constructive sale transaction, or a straddle, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, or persons who have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar. In addition, this discussion does not address the tax treatment of U.S. holders (as defined below) who own, directly, indirectly, or constructively, 10% or more of our outstanding stock, by vote or value. The summary set forth below relating to U.S. holders is applicable only to such U.S. holders (i) who are residents of the United States for purposes of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, (ii) whose ordinary shares or ADSs are not, for purposes of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, effectively connected with or attributable to a permanent establishment in Israel, and (iii) who otherwise qualify for the full benefits of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty. The discussion below is based upon the Code, final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, applicable administrative rulings and judicial interpretations thereof, and the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, all as in effect as of the date hereof and all of which are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis, and all of which are open to differing interpretations. In addition, this summary does not consider the possible application of U.S. federal gift or estate taxes or any aspect of state, local, or non-U.S. tax laws. Furthermore, we will not seek a ruling from the IRS with regard to the U.S. federal income tax treatment of an investment in our ADSs or ordinary shares and can provide no assurance that the tax consequences contained in this summary will not be challenged by the IRS or will be sustained in a court if challenged.

As used in this summary the term “U.S. holder” means a beneficial owner of ADSs or ordinary shares that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes: (i) an individual citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof, or the District of Columbia; (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust if either (a) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (b) the trust has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person. Except to the limited extent discussed below, this summary does not consider the U.S. federal tax considerations to a person that is not a U.S. holder (a “non-U.S. holder”). In addition, the tax treatment of persons who hold ADSs or ordinary shares through a partnership or other pass-through entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes generally depends upon the status of the partner (or person or entity treated as a partner) and the activities of the partnership. The tax consequences to such a partner or partnership are not considered in this summary and partners and partnerships should consult their tax advisors with respect to the U.S. federal tax consequences of investing in the ADSs or ordinary shares.

This summary does not discuss all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to a particular investor in light of its circumstances. Prospective purchasers of the ADSs or ordinary shares should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the specific U.S. federal income tax consequences to such person of purchasing, holding, or disposing of the ADSs or ordinary shares, as well as the effect of any state, local, or other tax laws.

ADSs

If you hold ADSs, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, you generally will be treated as the owner of the underlying ordinary shares that are represented by such ADSs. Accordingly, deposits or withdrawals of ordinary shares for ADSs will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Distributions on Ordinary Shares or ADSs

As noted above, we currently do not expect to pay cash dividends on our ordinary shares or ADSs in the foreseeable future. Subject to the discussion under the heading “Passive Foreign Investment Company Consequences,” U.S. holders are required to include in gross income the amount of any distribution paid on ordinary shares or ADSs to the extent the distribution is paid out of our current and/or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. To the extent a distribution paid with respect to our ordinary shares or ADSs exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits, such amount will be treated first as a non-taxable return of capital, reducing a U.S. holder’s tax basis for the ordinary shares or ADSs to the extent thereof, and thereafter as either long-term or short-term capital gain depending upon whether the U.S. holder has held our ordinary shares or ADSs for more than one year as of the time such distribution is received. Preferential tax rates for long-term capital gains are applicable for U.S. holders that are individuals, estates, or trusts. However, we do not expect to maintain calculations of our earnings and profits under United States federal income tax principles. Therefore, U.S. holders should expect that the entire amount of any distribution generally will be reported as dividend income. The amount of the dividend will generally be treated as foreign-source dividend income to U.S. holders. A non-corporate U.S. holder that meets certain eligibility requirements may qualify for a lower rate of U.S. federal income taxation on dividends paid if we are a “qualified foreign corporation” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We generally will be treated as a qualified foreign corporation if we are not a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, in the taxable year in which such dividends are paid or in the preceding taxable year (see discussion below), and (i) we are eligible for benefits under the United States-Israel income tax treaty or (ii) our ordinary shares or ADSs are listed on an established securities market in the United States (which includes the Nasdaq Capital Market). In addition, a non-corporate U.S. holder will not be eligible for a reduced U.S. federal income tax rate with respect to dividend distributions on ordinary shares or ADSs if (a) such U.S. holder has not held the ordinary shares or ADSs for at least 61 days during the 121-day period starting on the date which is 60 days before, and ending 60 days after the ex-dividend date, (b) to the extent the U.S. holder is under an obligation to make related payments on substantially similar or related property, or (c) with respect to any portion of a dividend that is taken into account by the U.S. holder as investment income under Section 163(d)(4)(B) of the Code. Any days during which the U.S. holder has diminished its risk of loss with respect to ordinary shares or ADSs (for example, by holding an option to sell the ordinary shares or ADSs) are not counted towards meeting the 61-day holding period. Non-corporate U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors concerning whether dividends received by them qualify for the reduced rate of tax.

Corporate U.S. holders generally will not be allowed a deduction for dividends received from us.

The amount of a distribution with respect to our ordinary shares or ADSs equals the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property distributed plus the amount of any Israeli taxes withheld therefrom. The amount of any cash distributions paid in NIS equals the U.S. dollar value of the NIS on the date of distribution based upon the exchange rate in effect on such date, regardless of whether the NIS are converted into U.S. dollars at that time, and U.S. holders who include such distribution in income on such date will have a tax basis in such NIS for U.S. federal income tax purposes equal to such U.S. dollar value. If the dividend is converted to U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. holder generally will not recognize a foreign currency gain or loss. However, if the U.S. holder converts the NIS into U.S. dollars on a later date, the U.S. holder must include, in computing its income, any gain or loss resulting from any exchange rate fluctuations. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between (i) the U.S. dollar value of the amount included in income when the dividend was received and (ii) the amount received on the conversion of the NIS into U.S. dollars. Such gain or loss will generally be ordinary income or loss and United States source income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences to them if we pay dividends in NIS or any other non-U.S. currency.

Subject to certain significant conditions and limitations, including potential limitations under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, U.S. holders may be entitled to a credit against their U.S. federal income tax liability or a deduction against U.S. federal taxable income in an amount equal to the Israeli tax withheld on distributions on our ordinary shares or ADSs. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors to determine whether and to what extent they would be entitled to such credit. Distributions paid on our ordinary shares or ADSs will generally be treated as passive income that is foreign source for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes, which may be relevant in calculating a U.S. holder's foreign tax credit limitation.

Disposition of Ordinary Shares or ADSs

Subject to the discussion under the heading "Passive Foreign Investment Company Consequences," upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares or of ADSs, a U.S. holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the disposition and such U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in the ordinary shares or ADSs. The adjusted tax basis in an ordinary share or ADS generally will be equal to the cost of such ordinary share or ADS. The capital gain or loss realized on the sale, exchange, or other disposition of ordinary shares or ADSs will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder held the ordinary shares or ADSs for more than one year as of the time of disposition. Preferential tax rates for long-term capital gain will generally apply to non-corporate U.S. holders. Any gain or loss realized by a U.S. holder on the sale, exchange, or other disposition of ordinary shares or ADSs generally will be treated as from sources within the United States for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes, except for certain losses which will be treated as foreign source to the extent certain dividends were received (or certain inclusion amounts were taken into account) by the U.S. holder within the 24-month period preceding the date on which the U.S. holder recognized the loss. The deductibility of capital losses for U.S. federal income tax purposes is subject to limitations.

Disclosure of Reportable Transactions

If a U.S. holder sells or disposes of the ordinary shares or ADSs at a loss or otherwise incurs certain losses that meet certain thresholds, such U.S. holder may be required to file a disclosure statement with the IRS. Failure to comply with these and other reporting requirements could result in the imposition of significant penalties.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Consequences

Generally, a non-U.S. corporation will be a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes in any taxable year in which either (i) 75% or more of its gross income for such year consists of certain types of "passive" income or (ii) 50% or more of the average fair market value of its assets during such year (based on quarterly valuations) produce or are held for the production of passive income. Passive income for this purpose generally includes dividends, interest, rents, royalties, annuities, income from certain commodities transactions and from notional principal contracts, and the excess of gains over losses from the disposition of assets that produce passive income. Passive income also includes amounts derived by reason of the temporary investment of funds, including those raised in a public offering. Assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income may include cash, even if held as working capital or raised in a public offering, as well as marketable securities, and other assets that may produce passive income. In determining whether a non-U.S. corporation is a PFIC, a proportionate share of the income and assets of each corporation in which it owns, directly or indirectly, at least a 25% interest (by value) is taken into account.

A foreign corporation's PFIC status is an annual determination that is based on tests that are factual in nature, and our PFIC status for any year will depend on the composition of our income, fair market value of our assets, and our activities for such year. Based on our non-passive revenue-producing operations for the year ended December 31, 2020, we do not expect to be a PFIC for our 2020 taxable year. Because the PFIC determination is highly fact intensive, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC in 2021 or any other year. Even if we determine that we are not a PFIC after the close of a taxable year, there can be no assurance that the IRS or a court will agree with our conclusion.

If we were a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. holder held ordinary shares or ADSs, then unless an election has been made by a U.S. holder to be taxed under one of the alternative regimes discussed below, gain recognized by a U.S. holder on a sale or other disposition (including certain pledges) of the ordinary shares or ADSs would be allocated ratably over the U.S. holder's holding period for the ordinary shares or ADSs. The amounts allocated to the taxable year of the sale or other disposition and to any year before we became a PFIC would be taxed as ordinary income. The amount allocated to each other taxable year would be subject to tax at the highest rate in effect for individuals or corporations, as appropriate, for that taxable year, and an interest charge would be imposed on the amount allocated to that taxable year. Similar rules would apply to any distribution with respect to the ordinary shares or ADSs in excess of 125% of the average of the annual distributions received by a U.S. holder during the preceding three years or such U.S. holder's holding period, whichever is shorter. In addition, non-corporate U.S. holders will not be eligible for reduced rates of taxation on any dividends received from us if we are a PFIC in the taxable year in which such dividends are paid or in the preceding taxable year.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold the ordinary shares or ADSs and our non-United States subsidiary is also a PFIC, a U.S. holder would be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the shares of the lower-tier PFIC for purposes of the application of these rules. U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors about the application of the PFIC rules to our subsidiary.

If we are treated as a PFIC for any taxable year during the holding period of a non-electing U.S. holder (i.e., a U.S. holder that does not elect to be taxed under one of the alternative regimes discussed below), we will continue to be treated as a PFIC for all succeeding years during which such non-electing U.S. holder is treated as a direct or indirect holder even if we are not a PFIC for such years. A U.S. holder is encouraged to consult its tax advisor with respect to any available elections that may be applicable in such a situation, including the "deemed sale" election of Section 1298(b)(1) of the Code.

Notwithstanding the default PFIC rules described in the preceding paragraphs, certain elections may be available that would result in alternative tax consequences; i.e., the "qualified electing fund" or "QEF" election and the "mark to market" election. If a U.S. holder makes a timely and valid mark-to-market election, the U.S. holder generally will recognize as ordinary income any excess of the fair market value of the ordinary shares or ADSs at the end of each taxable year over their adjusted tax basis, and will recognize an ordinary loss in respect of any excess of the adjusted tax basis of the ordinary shares or ADSs over their fair market value at the end of the taxable year (but only to the extent of the net amount of income previously included as a result of the mark-to-market election). The U.S. holder's tax basis in the ordinary shares or ADSs will be adjusted to reflect the income or loss resulting from the mark-to-market election. Any gain recognized on the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares or ADSs in a year when we are a PFIC will be treated as ordinary income and any loss will be treated as an ordinary loss (but only to the extent of the net amount of income previously included as a result of the mark-to-market election and any loss in excess of such amount will be treated as capital loss). The mark-to-market election is available only if we are a PFIC and the ordinary shares or ADSs are "regularly traded" on a "qualified exchange" within the meaning of applicable U.S. Treasury regulations. The ordinary shares or ADSs will be treated as "regularly traded" in any calendar year in which more than a de minimis quantity of the ordinary shares or ADSs are traded on a qualified exchange on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter. Although the IRS has not published any authority identifying specific exchanges that may constitute "qualified exchanges," Treasury Regulations provide that a qualified exchange is (i) a U.S. securities exchange that is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, (ii) the U.S. market system established pursuant to Section 11A of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, or (iii) a non-U.S. securities exchange that is regulated or supervised by a governmental authority of the country in which the market is located, provided that: (a) such non-U.S. exchange has trading volume, listing, financial disclosure, surveillance, and other requirements designed

to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open, fair and orderly, market, and to protect investors, and the laws of the country in which such non-U.S. exchange is located and the rules of such non-U.S. exchange ensure that such requirements are actually enforced; and (b) the rules of such non-U.S. exchange effectively promote active trading of listed shares. No assurance can be given that the ADSs will meet the requirements to be treated as “regularly traded” for purposes of the mark-to-market election. The Nasdaq Capital Market is a qualified exchange for this purpose and, consequently, if the ADSs are regularly traded, the mark-to-market election will be available to a U.S. holder. We have delisted our ordinary shares from the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange and the last date of trading of our ordinary shares was on October 29, 2018. Therefore, U.S. holders are not currently able to make a mark-to-market election with respect to our ordinary shares. A mark-to-market election will not apply to ordinary shares or ADSs held by a U.S. holder for any taxable year during which we are not a PFIC, but will remain in effect with respect to any subsequent taxable year in which we become a PFIC unless the ordinary shares or ADSs are no longer regularly traded on a qualified exchange or the IRS consents to the revocation of the election. Such election will not apply to any PFIC subsidiary that we own. Each U.S. holder is encouraged to consult its own tax advisor with respect to the availability and tax consequences of a mark-to-market election with respect to the ordinary shares or ADSs.

Another way in which certain of the adverse consequences of PFIC status can be mitigated is for a U.S. holder to make a QEF election. Generally, a shareholder making the QEF election is required for each taxable year to include in income a pro rata share of the ordinary earnings and net capital gain of the QEF, subject to a separate election to defer payment of taxes, which deferral is subject to an interest charge. An election to treat us as a QEF will not be available if we do not provide the information necessary to make such an election. We are not obligated and do not currently intend to provide the information necessary to make a QEF election and thus it is not expected that a QEF election will be available for U.S. holders of the ordinary shares or ADSs if we were a PFIC in any prior year, the current year or any future year.

U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors to determine under what circumstances these elections would be available and, if available, what the consequences of the alternative treatments would be in their particular circumstances.

If a U.S. holder holds ordinary shares or ADSs in any year in which we are treated as a PFIC, the U.S. holder will be required to file IRS Form 8621 and may be subject to certain other information reporting requirements.

The U.S. federal income tax rules relating to PFICs are complex. Prospective U.S. holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the consequences to them of an investment in a PFIC, any elections available with respect to the ADSs or ordinary shares and the IRS information reporting obligations with respect to the purchase, ownership, and disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares in the event we are determined to be a PFIC.

Medicare Tax on Investment Income

In addition to the income taxes described above, U.S. holders that are individuals, estates, or trusts and whose income exceeds certain thresholds will be subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which generally would include dividends on, and dispositions of, the ordinary shares or ADSs. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors with respect to the applicability of the 3.8% Medicare tax to their income and gains, if any, resulting from their investment in the ordinary shares or ADSs.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

A U.S. holder may be subject to backup withholding and information reporting requirements with respect to cash distributions and proceeds from a disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares. In general, backup withholding will apply only if a U.S. holder fails to comply with certain identification procedures. Information reporting and backup withholding will not apply with respect to payments made to certain exempt recipients, such as corporations and tax-exempt organizations. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and may be claimed as a credit against the U.S. federal income tax liability of a U.S. holder, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Tax Reporting

Certain U.S. holders will be required to file an IRS Form 926 (Return by a U.S. Transferor of Property to a Foreign Corporation) to report a transfer of cash or other property to us. Substantial penalties may be imposed on a U.S. holder that fails to comply with this reporting requirement. Each U.S. holder is urged to consult with its own tax advisor regarding this reporting obligation.

Foreign Asset Reporting

Certain U.S. holders who are individuals may be required to report information relating to an interest in the ADSs or ordinary shares, subject to certain exceptions. For example, certain U.S. holders that own “specified foreign financial assets” with an aggregate value in excess of \$50,000 (and in some circumstances, a higher threshold) are generally required to file IRS Form 8938 with respect to such assets with their tax returns. “Specified foreign financial assets” include any financial accounts maintained by foreign financial institutions, as well as any of the following, but only if they are not held in accounts maintained by financial institutions: (i) stocks and securities issued by non-U.S. persons; (ii) financial instruments and contracts held for investment that have non-U.S. issuers or counterparties; and (iii) interests in foreign entities. In addition, a U.S. holder should consider the possible obligation to file FinCEN Form 114, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts, as a result of holding ADSs or ordinary shares. U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of these and other reporting requirements that may apply to their ownership of ADSs or ordinary shares.

Non-U.S. Holders of Ordinary Shares or ADSs

Except as provided below, a non-U.S. holder of ordinary shares or ADSs generally will not be subject to U.S. income or withholding tax on the payment of dividends on and the proceeds from the disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares.

A non-U.S. holder may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on dividends received on ADSs or ordinary shares or upon the receipt of income from the disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares if: (i) such income is effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. holder of a trade or business in the United States or, in the case of a resident of a country which has an applicable income tax treaty with the United States, such item is attributable to a permanent establishment or a fixed place of business of the non-U.S. holder in the United States; (ii) with respect to a U.S. holder that is an individual, the non-U.S. holder is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale and certain other conditions are met; or (iii) the non-U.S. holder is subject to tax pursuant to the provisions of the U.S. tax laws applicable to U.S. expatriates.

Payments to non-U.S. holders of distributions on, or proceeds from the disposition of, ADSs or ordinary shares are generally exempt from information reporting and backup withholding. However, a non-U.S. holder may be required, under certain circumstances, to establish that exemption by providing certification of non-U.S. status on an appropriate IRS Form W-8.

THE DISCUSSION ABOVE IS A GENERAL SUMMARY AND IS NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ALL TAX CONSEQUENCES RELATING TO THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF THE ADSs OR ORDINARY SHARES. IT DOES NOT COVER ALL TAX MATTERS THAT MAY BE OF IMPORTANCE TO A PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR. EACH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR IS URGED TO CONSULT ITS OWN TAX ADVISOR ABOUT THE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO IT RELATING TO THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP, AND DISPOSITION OF ADSs OR ORDINARY SHARES IN LIGHT OF THE INVESTOR’S OWN CIRCUMSTANCES.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

We are subject to certain information reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, applicable to foreign private issuers and under those requirements will file reports with the SEC. The SEC maintains an internet site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. Our filings with the SEC will also be available to the public through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act related to the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our officers, directors and principal shareholders will be exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we are not required under the Exchange Act to file annual, quarterly and current reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. domestic companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act. However, we will 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 may submit to the SEC, on a Form 6-K, unaudited quarterly financial information.

I. Subsidiary Information.

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risk in the ordinary course of our business. Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact our financial position due to adverse changes in financial market prices and rates. Our market risk exposure is primarily a result of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

Our functional and reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. Our foreign currency exposures give rise to market risk associated with exchange rate movements of the NIS, mainly against the U.S. dollar and the Euro. A material portion of our expenses consist principally of payments in NIS made to employees, subcontractors and consultants for clinical trials, other research and development activities, and purchase of new equipment. A material portion of our research and development is conducted through collaboration agreements denominated in U.S. dollars, and therefore our net research and development expenses are subject to significant foreign currency risk. If the NIS fluctuates significantly against either the U.S. dollar or the Euro, it may have a negative impact on our results of operations.

To date, we have not entered into any hedging arrangements with respect to foreign currency risk or other derivative financial instruments. In the future, we may enter into currency hedging transactions to decrease the risk of financial exposure from fluctuations in the operating currencies. These measures, however, may not adequately protect us from the material adverse effects of such fluctuations.

Interest Rate Risk

At present, our investments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents in short-term deposits. The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve our capital to fund our operations. Our investments are exposed to market risk due to fluctuation in interest rates, which may affect our interest income and the fair market value of our investments, if any. We manage this exposure by performing ongoing evaluations of our investments. Due to the short-term maturities, if any, of our investments to date, their carrying value has always approximated their fair value. We believe that our exposure to interest rate risk is not significant and a 1% change in market interest rates would not have a material impact on our assets.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES**A. Debt Securities.**

Not applicable.

B. Warrants and rights.

Not applicable.

C. Other Securities.

Not applicable.

D. American Depositary Shares

The Bank of New York Mellon, as depository, registered and delivered our ADSs. Each ADS represents one (1) ordinary share (or a right to receive one (1) ordinary share) deposited with the principal Tel Aviv office of either of Bank Leumi or Bank Hapoalim, as custodian for the depository. Each ADS also represents any other securities, cash or other property which may be held by the depository. The depository's office at which the ADSs are administered is located at 240 Greenwich, New York, New York 10286. The Bank of New York Mellon's principal executive office is located at 240 Greenwich, New York, New York 10286.

\$0.05 (or less) per ADSs (or portion of ADSs)	Issuance of ADSs, including issuances resulting from a distribution of ordinary shares or rights or other property; or cancellation of ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal, including if the deposit agreement terminates
\$0.05 (or less) per ADS	Any cash distribution to ADS holders
A fee equivalent to the fee that would be payable if securities distributed to you had been ordinary shares and the ordinary shares had been deposited for issuance of ADSs	Distribution of securities distributed to holders of deposited securities which are distributed by the depository to ADS holders
\$0.05 (or less) per ADS per calendar year	Depository services
Registration or transfer fees	Transfer and registration of ordinary shares on our share register to or from the name of the depository or its agent when you deposit or withdraw ordinary shares
Expenses of the depository	Cable (including SWIFT) and facsimile transmissions (when expressly provided in the deposit agreement); conversion of foreign currency to U.S. dollars
Taxes and other governmental charges the depository or the custodian has to pay on any ADSs or ordinary shares underlying ADSs, such as stock transfer taxes, stamp duty, or withholding taxes	As necessary
Any charges incurred by the depository or its agents for servicing the deposited securities	As necessary

The depository collects its fees for delivery and surrender of ADSs directly from investors depositing shares or surrendering ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal or from intermediaries acting for them. The depository collects fees for making distributions to investors by deducting those fees from the amounts distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees. The depository may collect its annual fee for depository services by deduction from cash distributions or by directly billing investors or by charging the book-entry system accounts of participants acting for them. The depository may collect any of its fees by deduction from any cash distribution payable (or by selling a portion of securities or other property distributable) to ADS holders that are obligated to pay those fees. The depository may generally refuse to provide fee-attracting services until its fees for those services are paid.

From time to time, the depository may make payments to us to reimburse us for costs and expenses generally arising out of establishment and maintenance of the ADS program, waive fees and expenses for services provided to us by the depository, or share revenue from the fees collected from ADS holders. In performing its duties under the deposit agreement, the depository may use brokers, dealers, or other service providers that are affiliates of the depository and that may earn or share fees or commissions.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

There are no material modifications to the rights of security holders.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Deputy CEO & Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2020, or the Evaluation Date. Based on such evaluation, those officers have concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in recording, processing, summarizing and reporting, on a timely basis, information required to be included in periodic filings under the Exchange Act and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive and financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transaction and dispositions of the assets of the company;

- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013). Based on that assessment, our management concluded that as of December 31, 2020, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

(c) Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

This Annual Report on Form 20-F does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting due to an exemption for emerging growth companies provided in the JOBS Act.

(d) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the year ended December 31, 2020, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. In 2019, we decided to adopt U.S. GAAP since our business activity is primarily in the U.S. as well as our activity in the U.S. capital markets.

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our board of directors has determined that one member of our audit committee, Dr. Elan Penn, is an audit committee financial expert, as defined under the rules under the Exchange Act, and is independent in accordance with applicable Exchange Act rules and the Nasdaq Listing Rules.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

Our board of directors has adopted a Code of Ethics applicable to all of our directors and employees, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, controller or principal accounting officer, or other persons performing similar functions, which is a "code of ethics" as defined in Item 16B of Form 20-F promulgated by the SEC. The full text of the Code of Ethics is posted on our website at www.CollPlant.com. Information contained on, or that can be accessed through, our website does not constitute a part of this a part of this Annual Report on Form 20-F and is not incorporated by reference herein. If we make any amendment to the Code of Ethics or grant any waivers, including any implicit waiver, from a provision of the Code of Ethics, we will disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver on our website to the extent required by the rules and regulations of the SEC. We have not granted any waivers under our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Kost Forer Gabbay and Kasierer, a member of Ernst and Young Global has served as our principal independent registered public accounting firm for the year ended December 31, 2020 and the quarter period ending on September 30 2020.

Kesselman & Kesselman, a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited, an independent registered public accounting firm, has served as our principal independent registered public accounting firm for the year ended December 31, 2019 and the two quarters period ending on March 31 2020 and June 2020.

The following table provides information regarding fees paid by us to Kost Forer Gabbay and Kasierer and/or other member firms of Ernst and Young Global and to Kesselman & Kesselman and/or other member firms of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited for all services, including audit services, for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
(USD in thousands)		
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	175	165
Tax fees ⁽²⁾	9	2
All other fees	16	—
Total	200	167

(1) The audit fees for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 includes professional services rendered in connection with the audit of our annual consolidated financial statements and the review of our consolidated interim financial statements, statutory audits of the Company and its subsidiary, issuance of consents and assistance with review of documents filed with the SEC.

(2) Tax fees for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were for services related to tax advice, including assistance with tax audit.

Pre-Approval of Auditors' Compensation

Our audit committee has a pre-approval policy for the engagement of our independent registered public accounting firm to perform certain audit and non-audit services. Pursuant to this policy, which is designed to assure that such engagements do not impair the independence of our auditors, the audit committee pre-approves annually a catalog of specific audit and non-audit services in the categories of audit services, audit-related services and tax services that may be performed by our independent registered public accounting firm. If a type of service, that is to be provided by our auditors, has not received such general pre-approval, it will require specific pre-approval by our audit committee. The policy prohibits retention of the independent registered public accounting firm to perform the prohibited non-audit functions defined in applicable SEC rules.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Effective on October 13, 2020, we dismissed Kesselman & Kesselman as our independent registered public accounting firm. Kesselman & Kesselman's report on the financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, contained no adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, and was not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principle, other than to include an explanatory paragraph relating to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, and in the subsequent interim periods through October 13, 2020, the date of dismissal of Kesselman & Kesselman, there were no disagreements with Kesselman & Kesselman on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction, would have caused them to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreements in its report on the financial statements for such year. During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, and in the subsequent interim period through October 13, 2020, the date of dismissal of Kesselman & Kesselman, there were no reportable events as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K. Kesselman & Kesselman provided us with a letter, dated February 16, 2021, addressed to the Commission stating that it agreed with the above disclosure. The change in auditors was approved at a general meeting of our shareholders and was put to shareholder vote by our board of directors based upon the recommendation of the audit committee.

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Effective October 13, 2020, Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer, a member firm of Ernst & Young Global, or Kost Forer, was appointed as our new independent registered public accounting firm.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, and the subsequent interim period prior to the engagement of Kost Forer, we did not consult Kost Forer regarding (i) the application of accounting principles to any specified transaction, either completed or proposed; (ii) the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on our financial statements, and either a written report was provided to the registrant or oral advice was provided that the new accountant concluded was an important factor considered by the registrant in reaching a decision as to the accounting, auditing or financial reporting issue; or (iii) any matter that was either the subject of a disagreement (as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v)) of Regulation S-K or a reportable event (as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v)) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Under the Companies Law, companies incorporated under the laws of the State of Israel, whose shares are publicly traded, including companies whose shares are listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market are considered public companies under Israeli law and are required to comply with various corporate governance requirements under Israeli law relating to such matters as external directors, the audit committee, compensation committee, compensation policy, company's auditors, and an internal auditor. These requirements are in addition to the corporate governance requirements imposed by the Nasdaq Listing Rules, and other applicable provisions of U.S. securities laws to which we are subject as a foreign private issuer due to the listing of the ADSs on the Nasdaq Capital Market. Under the Nasdaq Listing Rules, a foreign private issuer, such as us, may generally follow its home country rules of corporate governance in lieu of the comparable requirements of the Nasdaq Capital Market, except for certain matters including (among others) the composition and responsibilities of the audit committee and the independence of its members within the meaning of the rules and regulations of the SEC.

We intend to rely on this "home country practice exemption" with respect to the following Nasdaq Listing Rules:

- **Quorum requirements.** As permitted under the Companies Law pursuant to our articles of association, the quorum required for an ordinary meeting of shareholders will consist of at least two shareholders present in person, by proxy or by other voting instrument in accordance with the Companies Law, who hold at least 20% of the voting power of our shares (and in an adjourned meeting, with some exceptions, any number of participating shareholders), instead of 33¹/₃% of the issued share capital required under the Nasdaq Listing Rules.
- **Distribution of certain reports to shareholders.** As opposed to the Nasdaq Listing Rules, which require listed issuers to make its annual reports available to shareholders in one of a number of specific manners, Israeli law does not require that we distribute annual reports, including our financial statements. As such, the generally accepted business practice in Israel is to distribute such reports to shareholders through a public regulated distribution website. In addition to making such reports available on a public regulated distribution website, we plan to make our audited financial statements available to our shareholders at our offices and will only mail such reports to shareholders upon request. As a foreign private issuer, we are generally exempt from the SEC's proxy solicitation rules.

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- **Shareholder approval.** We will seek shareholder approval for all corporate actions requiring such approval under the requirements of the Companies Law, rather than seeking approval for corporate actions in accordance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5635. In particular, under this Nasdaq Listing Rule, shareholder approval is generally required for: (i) an acquisition of shares or assets of another company that involves the issuance of 20% or more of the acquirer's shares or voting rights or if a director, officer or 5% shareholder has greater than a 5% interest in the target company or the consideration to be received; (ii) the issuance of shares leading to a change of control; (iii) adoption or amendment of equity compensation arrangements; and (iv) issuances of 20% or more of the shares or voting rights (including securities convertible into, or exercisable for, equity) of a listed company via a private placement (or via sales by directors, officers or 5% shareholders) if such equity is issued (or sold) at below the greater of the book or market value of shares. By contrast, under the Companies Law, shareholder approval is required (subject to certain limited exceptions) for, among other things: (a) transactions with directors concerning the terms of their service (including indemnification, exemption, and insurance for their service or for any other position that they may hold at a company), for which approvals of the compensation committee, board of directors, and shareholders are all required; (b) extraordinary transactions with controlling shareholders of publicly held companies, which require the special approval described below under "Disclosure of Personal Interests of Controlling Shareholders and Approval of Certain Transactions;" (c) terms of office and employment or other engagement of our controlling shareholder, if any, or such controlling shareholder's relative, which require the special approval described below under "Disclosure of Personal Interests of Controlling Shareholders and Approval of Certain Transactions;" (d) approval of transactions with Company's Chief Executive Officer with respect to his or hers compensation, whether in accordance with the approved compensation policy of the Company or not in accordance with the approved compensation policy of the Company, or transactions with officers of the Company not in accordance with the approved compensation policy; and (e) approval of the compensation policy of the Company for office holders. In addition, under the Companies Law, a merger requires approval of the shareholders of each of the merging companies.

Except as stated above, we intend to comply with the rules generally applicable to U.S. domestic companies listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market, subject to certain exemptions the JOBS Act provides to emerging growth companies. We may in the future decide to use other foreign private issuer exemptions with respect to some or all of the

other Nasdaq Listing Rules. Following our home country governance practices, as opposed to the requirements that would otherwise apply to a company listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market, may provide less protection than is accorded to investors under the Nasdaq Listing Rules applicable to domestic issuers.

ITEM 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

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PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have elected to provide financial statements and related information pursuant to Item 18.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements and the related notes required by this Item are included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F beginning on page F-1.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS.

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description
1.1	Memorandum of Association of the Company (unofficial English translation from Hebrew original) (included as Exhibit 3.1 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 21, 2016, and incorporated herein by reference).
1.2*	Amended and Restated Articles of Association of the Company, as currently in effect (unofficial English translation from Hebrew original).
2.1	Description of Securities Registered under Section 12 (included as Exhibit 2.1 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 1, 2020, and incorporate herein by reference).
2.2	Form of Deposit Agreement by and between the Company and Bank of New York Mellon (included as Exhibit to the Registration Statement on Form F-6 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 20, 2015, as amended, and incorporated herein by reference).
2.3	Specimen ADR Certificate (included as Exhibit to the Registration Statement on Form F-6 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 20, 2015, as amended, and incorporated herein by reference)
4.1	Form of Letter of Exemption and Form of Letter of Indemnification (unofficial English translation from Hebrew original) (included as Exhibit 10.1 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 21, 2016, and incorporated herein by reference)
4.2†	Agreement, dated July 13, 2004, by and among Meytav—Technological Innovation Center Ltd., Yehuda Zafrir Fagin, Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem Ltd., or Yissum, and Prof. Oded Shoseyov (includes unofficial English translation of certain exhibits from Hebrew original) (included as Exhibit 10.2 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 21, 2016, and incorporated herein by reference)
4.3#	Employee Share Ownership and Option Plan (2010) (included as Exhibit 10.3 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 21, 2016, and incorporated herein by reference)
4.4#	Employment Agreement dated September 30, 2009 between CollPlant Ltd. and Yehiel Tal (includes unofficial English translation of an exhibit from Hebrew original) (included as Exhibit 10.5 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 21, 2016, and incorporated herein by reference)
4.5#	Employment Agreement dated October 30, 2011 between CollPlant Ltd. and Eran Rotem (includes unofficial English translation of certain exhibits from Hebrew original) (included as Exhibit 10.6 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 21, 2016, and incorporated herein by reference)
4.7	Waiver dated September 10, 2017 to Agreement, dated July 13, 2004, by and among Meytav—Technological Innovation Center Ltd., Yehuda Zafrir Fagin, Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem Ltd., or Yissum, and Prof. Oded Shoseyov (included as Exhibit 10.8 to our Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement on Form F-1 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 22, 2017, and incorporated herein by reference)
4.12	Form of Warrant to be issued by the Company to Alpha Capital Anstalt in the third closing under the Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of September 6, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.13 to our Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement on Form F-1 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 22, 2017, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.13	Form of Pre-Funded Warrant issued by the Company to Alpha Capital Anstalt under the Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of September 6, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.14 to our Amendment No. 5 to the Registration Statement on Form F-1 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 23, 2018, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.14	Form of Side Agreement between the Company and Alpha Capital Anstalt (included as Exhibit 10.15 to our Amendment No. 5 to the Registration Statement on Form F-1 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 23, 2018, and incorporated herein by reference)
4.15	Registration Rights Agreement dated as of October 26, 2017, between the Company and Alpha Capital Anstalt (included as Exhibit 10.11 to our Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement on Form F-1 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 22, 2017, and incorporated herein by reference).

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4.17	<u>Warrant dated March 7, 2018 issued to Meitav Dash Provident Funds and Pension Ltd. in the third closing under the Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of November 8, 2017 between the Company and Meitav Dash Provident Funds and Pension Ltd. (included as Exhibit 4.18 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 20, 2018, and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
4.18	<u>Side Agreement between the Company and Meitav Dash Provident Funds and Pension Ltd. (included as Exhibit 4.19 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 20, 2018, and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
4.20	<u>Warrant dated March 7, 2018 issued to Ami Sagy in the third closing under the Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of November 9, 2017 between the Company and Ami Sagy and Pension Ltd. (included as Exhibit 4.21 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 1, 2019, and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
4.21	<u>Side Agreement between the Company and Ami Sagy (included as Exhibit 4.22 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 20, 2018, and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
4.23†	<u>Rental Agreement, dated November 15, 2018, as amended (unofficial English translation from Hebrew original) (included as Exhibit 4.24 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 1, 2019, and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
4.26	<u>Form of Price Protection Agreement between the Company and Amy Sagy (included as Exhibit 4.26 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 1, 2020, and incorporated herein by reference).</u>
4.27	<u>Form of Price Protection Agreement between the Company and U.S. Investors (included as Exhibit 4.27 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 1, 2020, and incorporated herein by reference).</u>
4.28	<u>Form of Registration Rights Agreement (included as Exhibit 4.28 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 1, 2020, and incorporated herein by reference).</u>
4.29	<u>Form of Warrant issued by the Company to Amy Sagy and U.S. Investors pursuant to the Convertible Loan Agreement (included as Exhibit 4.29 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 1, 2020, and incorporated herein by reference).</u>
4.30	<u>Form of Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of February 11, 2021 by and between the Company and the Purchasers named therein (included as Exhibit 10.1 to our Report on Form 6-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 17, 2021, and incorporated herein by reference).</u>
8.1	<u>Subsidiaries of the Company (included as Exhibit 21.1 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 21, 2016, and incorporated herein by reference)</u>
12.1*	<u>Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934</u>
12.2*	<u>Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934</u>
13.1*	<u>Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350</u>
13.2*	<u>Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350</u>
15.1*	<u>Consent of Kesselman & Kesselman, a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.</u>
15.2*	<u>Consent of Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer, a member firm of Ernst & Young Global, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.</u>
16.1*	<u>Letter from Kesselman & Kesselman, a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited</u>
101	The following financial information from CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2020, formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss, (iii) Statements of Changes in Equity, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*

* Filed herewith.

† Portions of this exhibit have been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to a confidential treatment request.

Management contract or compensatory plan.

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this Annual Report on Form 20-F filed on its behalf.

COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.

Date: March 26, 2021

By: /s/ Eran Rotem
 Eran Rotem
 Deputy CEO and Chief Financial Officer



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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd. (the Company) as of December 31, 2020, the related consolidated statement of comprehensive loss, shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2020, 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 at December 31, 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2020, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

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 audit. 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 audit 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 audit 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 such opinion.

Our audit 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 included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audit 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 audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ KOST FORER GABBAY & KASIERER
 A Member of Ernst & Young Global
 Tel Aviv, Israel
 March 26, 2021

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2020.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the board of directors and shareholders of CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd. and its subsidiary (the "Company") as of December 31, 2019, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2019, including 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 as of December 31, 2019, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2019 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Substantial Doubt About the Company's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1a to the consolidated financial statements (not presented herein), the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and has cash outflows from operating activities that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1a (not presented herein). The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 2(g) to the financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for leases in 2019.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's consolidated 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 of these consolidated financial statements 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 consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Tel-Aviv, Israel
April 1, 2020

/s/ Kesselman & Kesselman
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)
A member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited

We served as the Company's auditor from 2005 to 2020.

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(U.S. dollars in thousands)

Assets	Note	December 31,	
		2020	2019
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 3,333	\$ 3,791
Restricted deposit		12	12
Trade receivables		830	79
Other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	11a	239	270
Inventory	5	1,262	888
Total current assets		<u>5,676</u>	<u>5,040</u>
Non-current assets:			
Restricted deposit		181	168
Operating lease right-of-use assets	6	2,796	3,215
Property and equipment, net	4	2,106	2,329
Intangible assets		82	-
Total non-current assets		<u>5,165</u>	<u>5,712</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 10,841</u>	<u>\$ 10,752</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data)

Liabilities and shareholders' equity	Note	December 31,	
		2020	2019
Current liabilities:			
Current maturity of loan		\$ -	\$ 24
Trade payables	11b	798	833
Operating lease liabilities	6	440	455
Deferred revenues		207	942
Accrued liabilities and other	11c	1,943	1,203
Total current liabilities		<u>3,388</u>	<u>3,457</u>
Non-current liabilities:			
Derivatives liability	3	28	68
Operating lease liabilities	6	2,948	3,139
Total non-current liabilities		<u>2,976</u>	<u>3,207</u>
Total liabilities		<u>6,364</u>	<u>6,664</u>
Commitments and contingencies	7		
Shareholders' Equity:	9		
Ordinary shares, NIS 1.5 par value - authorized: 30,000,000 ordinary shares as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019; issued and outstanding: 6,963,838 and 5,670,829 ordinary shares as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively		2,933	2,368

Additional paid in capital and warrants	75,547	69,949
Currency translation differences	(969)	(969)
Accumulated deficit	(73,034)	(67,260)
Total shareholders' equity	4,477	4,088
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 10,841	\$ 10,752

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Note	Year ended December 31,		
		2020	2019	2018
Revenues	11d	\$ 6,137	\$ 2,318	\$ 5,014
Cost of revenues		3,002	1,879	1,659
Gross Profit		3,135	439	3,355
Operating expenses:				
Research and development, net	11f	4,065	4,414	3,877
General, administrative and marketing	11g	4,669	3,656	3,723
Total operating loss		5,599	7,631	4,245
Financial expenses	11h	34	3,303	2,180
Financial income		40	-	-
Exchange differences		181	230	(176)
Financial expenses, net		175	3,533	2,004
Loss for the period		\$ 5,774	\$ 11,164	\$ 6,249
Other comprehensive loss:				
Currency translation differences		-	-	(557)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		5,774	11,164	6,806
Basic and diluted loss per ordinary share		0.84	2.23	1.43
Weighted average number of shares outstanding used in computation of basic and diluted loss per share		6,886,955	4,986,381	4,384,585

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data)

	Ordinary shares		Additional paid-in capital and warrants	Currency translation differences	Accumulated deficit	Total
	Number of shares	Amounts				
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2018	3,336,326	\$ 1,382	\$ 54,048	\$ (412)	\$ (49,847)	\$ 5,171
CHANGES DURING 2018:						
Issuance of ordinary shares and warrants, net of issuance costs of \$100	309,387	129	2,648	-	-	2,777
Conversion of debentures to prepaid warrants	-	-	3,267	-	-	3,267
Conversion of prepaid warrants to ordinary shares	165,000	68	(68)	-	-	-
Shares issued for services	4,000	1	7	-	-	8
Share-based compensation	-	-	1,003	-	-	1,003
Loss for the period	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (557)	\$ (6,249)	\$ (6,806)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2018	3,814,713	1,580	60,905	(969)	(56,096)	5,420
CHANGES DURING 2019:						
Issuance of ordinary shares and warrants	1,800,040	763	6,602	-	-	7,365
Classification of warrants from equity to liability, see note 2c	-	-	(1,804)	-	-	(1,804)
Classification of warrants from liability to equity, see note 9 - A(2)	-	-	3,139	-	-	3,139
Conversion of prepaid warrants to ordinary shares	50,000	22	(22)	-	-	-
Exercise of options	6,076	3	4	-	-	7
Share-based compensation	-	-	1,125	-	-	1,125
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(11,164)	(11,164)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	5,670,829	\$ 2,368	\$ 69,949	\$ (969)	\$ (67,260)	\$ 4,088
CHANGES DURING 2020:						

Issuance of ordinary shares and warrants, net of issuance costs of \$50	445,000	195	4,205	-	-	4,400
Conversion of prepaid warrants to ordinary shares, see note 9 - A(2)	811,085	355	(355)	-	-	-
Exercise of options	21,495	9	80	-	-	89
Shares issued for services	15,429	6	63	-	-	69
Share-based compensation	-	-	1,605	-	-	1,605
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(5,774)	(5,774)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	6,963,838	\$ 2,933	\$ 75,547	\$ (969)	\$ (73,034)	\$ 4,477

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(U.S. dollars in thousands)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash used in operations (see Appendix A)	\$ (4,451)	\$ (5,703)	\$ (1,217)
Net cash used in operating activities	(4,451)	(5,703)	(1,217)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of intangible assets	(82)	-	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(437)	(1,491)	(832)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	-	30	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(519)	(1,461)	(832)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of shares, warrants and debentures, less issuance expenses	4,400	5,440	2,777
Exercise of options into shares	89	7	-
Loan received	-	-	58
Loan repaid	(24)	(20)	(12)
Payments made for equipment on financing terms	-	(17)	(70)
Net cash provided by financing activities	4,465	5,410	2,753
Increase (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted deposits	(505)	(1,754)	704
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted deposits at the beginning of the year	3,971	5,663	5,284
Exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents and restricted deposits	60	(62)	(325)
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted deposits at the end of the year	\$ 3,526	\$ 3,971	\$ 5,663

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
APPENDICES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(U.S. dollars in thousands)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Appendix to the statement of cash flows			
A. Net cash used in operations:			
Loss	\$ (5,774)	\$ (11,164)	\$ (6,249)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	660	539	342
Share-based compensation to employees and consultants	1,674	1,125	1,434
Exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	(60)	(62)	(184)
Financial expenses (income) related to financial instruments	(40)	3,230	2,293
Net change of operating lease accounts	213	382	-
	(3,327)	(5,950)	(2,364)
Changes in operating asset and liability items:			
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables	(751)	437	(439)
Increase in inventory	(374)	(74)	(653)
Decrease in other receivables	31	35	220
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	(35)	228	(112)
Increase in accrued liabilities and other payables	740	629	99
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenues (including long term deferred revenues)	(735)	(1,008)	2,032
	(1,124)	247	(1,147)
Net cash used in operations	\$ (4,451)	\$ (5,703)	\$ (1,217)
B. Supplementary information on investing and financing activities not involving cash flows:			
Conversion of debentures to pre-paid warrants	-	-	3,267
Conversion of pre-paid warrants to ordinary shares	355	22	68
Obtaining right of use assets in exchange for a lease liability	23	97	-

Exercise of anti-dilution derivatives	-	2,024	-
Classification of warrants from liabilities to equity, net	-	1,335	-

C. Reconciliation of Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the end of the year

Cash and cash equivalents	3,333	3,791	5,354
Restricted deposits (including long term)	193	180	309
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted deposits	\$ 3,526	\$ 3,971	\$ 5,663

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL

- a. CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd. (the “Company”) is a regenerative and aesthetic medicine company focused on 3D bioprinting of tissues and organs and medical aesthetics. The Company’s products are based on its rhCollagen (recombinant human collagen) produced with CollPlant’s proprietary plant based genetic engineering technology. These products address indications for the diverse fields of tissue repair, aesthetics, and organ manufacturing.

The Company’s revenues include income from business collaborators and sales of (i) the BioInk product for the development of 3D bioprinting of organs and tissues, (ii) sales of rhCollagen for the medical aesthetics market, and (iii) sales in Europe of the products for tendinopathy and wound healing.

The Company operates through CollPlant Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary (CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd. and CollPlant Ltd. will be referred to hereinafter as “the Company” and “CollPlant”, respectively). Since January 31, 2018, the Company’s American Depositary Shares (“ADSs”) are traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market.

- b. 2021 Public Offering

On February 17, 2021, the Company completed a registered direct offering providing for the sale and issuance of an aggregate of 2,000,000 ADSs at a purchase price of \$17.50 per ADS, for aggregate gross proceeds of \$35,000, before deducting investment bank commissions of 7% and estimated offering expenses of approximately \$800 payable by the Company (See also note 12(c)).

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- a. **Basis of presentation of the financial statements**

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”) and include the accounts of Collplant Biotechnologies Ltd. and its wholly-owned subsidiary.

Prior to 2019, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), as permitted in the United States (“U.S.”) based on the Company’s status as a foreign private issuer as defined by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). During 2019, the Company decided to adopt the US GAAP since the Company’s business activity is primarily in the U.S. as well as its activity in the U.S. capital markets.

- b. **Use of estimates in the preparation of financial statements**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”) pandemic has created, and may continue to create, significant uncertainty in macroeconomic conditions. The full extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will directly or indirectly impact the global economy, the lasting social effects, and impact on our business, results of operations, and financial condition will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and cannot be accurately predicted. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, we are not aware of any specific event or circumstance related to COVID-19 that would require us to update our estimates or judgments or adjust the carrying value of our assets or liabilities.

- c. **Functional currency**

From the Company’s inception through December 31, 2018, the Company and its subsidiary’s functional currency was the New Israeli Shekel (NIS). Management conducted a review of the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary and concluded that the functional currency changed from the NIS to the U.S. dollar, effective January 1, 2019. This change was based on an assessment by Company management that the U.S. dollar became the primary currency of the economic environment in which the Company and its subsidiary operates. Accordingly, the U.S. dollar is the functional currency of the Company and its consolidated subsidiary. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are remeasured into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at the end of each period. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses from these remeasurements are recognized in financial expense, net, within the consolidated statements of operations. Foreign currency transactions resulted in net loss of \$181, \$230 for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, respectively and net income of \$176 for the year ended December 31, 2018.

In determining the appropriate functional currency to be used, the Company reviewed factors relating to sales, costs and expenses, financing activities and cash flows, as

well as other potential factors, that should be considered. In this regard, in 2018, the Company incurred a significant increase in revenues denominated in U.S. dollars relating to collaboration with its customers in the U.S., which is reflected primarily in the agreement the Company signed in October 2018, with Lung Biotechnology PBC, a public benefit corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of United Therapeutics Corporations. The Company expects additional increase in revenues denominated in U.S. dollars related to its activities. The Company incurred an increase and expects to continue to incur a significant part of its expenses in U.S. dollars. These changes, as well as the fact that the majority of the Company's available funds are in U.S. dollars, the Company's principal source of financing is the U.S. capital markets, and all of the Company's budgeting is conducted solely in U.S. dollars, led to the decision that a change occurred in the functional currency as of January 1, 2019, as indicated above.

COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and CollPlant Ltd. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

e. Segments

The Company identifies operating segments in accordance with ASC Topic 280, "Segment Reporting" as components of an entity for which discrete financial information is available and is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker, or decision-making group, in making decisions regarding resource allocation and evaluating financial performance. The Company defines the term "chief operating decision maker" to be its chief executive officer. The Company determined it operates in one operating segment and one reportable segment, as its chief operating decision maker reviews financial information presented only on a consolidated basis for purposes of allocating resources and evaluating financial performance.

f. Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers as cash equivalents all short-term, highly liquid investments, which include short-term bank deposits with original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase that are not restricted as to withdrawal or use and are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

g. Restricted deposits

The Company's considers as restricted deposits long term and short term collaterals related to the Company's lease contracts and credit card.

h. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are stated net of credit losses allowance. The Company is exposed to credit losses primarily through sales of products. The allowance against gross trade receivables reflects the current expected credit loss inherent in the receivables portfolio determined based on the Company's methodology. The Company's methodology is based on historical experience, customer creditworthiness, current and future economic condition and market condition. Additionally, specific allowance amounts are established to record the appropriate provision for customers that have a higher probability of default. The Company also considered the current and expected future economic and market conditions surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic and determined that the estimate of credit losses was not significantly impacted. The Company's assessment for credit loss is negligible.

i. Inventory

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Inventory management is based on the first-in first-out (FIFO) principle. Inventory costing is based on the moving average costing method. In the case of purchased goods and work in process, costs include raw materials, direct labor, share based compensation and other direct costs and fixed production overheads (based on the normal operating capacity of the production facilities).

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less variable attributable selling expenses.

COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Leases

The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Balances related to operating leases are included in operating lease right-of-use ("ROU") assets and current and non-current operating lease liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

ROU assets represent the Company's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent the Company's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Operating lease ROU assets and liabilities are recognized as of the commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. Lease terms will include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will either exercise or not exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. The discount rate for the lease is the rate implicit in the lease unless that rate cannot be readily determined. As the Company leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Company's uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the commencement date in determining the present value of lease payments. Lease expense for lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company also elected the practical expedient to not separate lease and non-lease components for its leases (see also Note 6).

k. Property and equipment

- 1) Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization.
- 2) The Company's property and equipment are depreciated by the straight-line method on the basis of their estimated useful life.
- 3) All Company's property and equipment is located in Israel.

The depreciation period is as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Computer equipment	3
Greenhouse equipment*	4 - 10
Office furniture	7 - 17
Laboratory equipment	4 - 5
Leasehold improvements	**
Vehicles	4-7

* Greenhouse equipment - agricultural equipment used in the tobacco production greenhouse.

** Leasehold improvements are amortized by the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term or useful economic life.

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
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NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company tests long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or circumstances present an indication of impairment. If the sum of expected future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) of the assets is less than the carrying amount of such assets, an impairment loss would be recognized. The assets would be written down to their estimated fair values, calculated based on the present value of expected future cash flows (discounted cash flows), or some other fair value measure.

For the three years ended December 31, 2020, the Company did not recognize an impairment loss for its long-lived assets.

m. Intangible assets

The Company capitalizes development costs incurred during the application development stage that are related to internal use technology. Under ASC 350-40, internal-use software capitalization begins when the preliminary project stage is complete and ceases at the point in which the project is substantially complete and is ready for its intended purpose.

The Company expects to amortize the asset after completion of the development stage over a period of 3 years.

Cost capitalized to internal use software include sub-contractors services and employee salary expenses.

n. Share-based compensation

The Company accounts for employees' share-based payment awards classified as equity awards using the grant-date fair value method. The fair value of each share option award is estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The Black-Scholes option-pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the fair value of the underlying ordinary shares, the expected term of the share option, the expected volatility of the price of our ordinary shares, risk-free interest rates, and the expected dividend yield of ordinary shares. The assumptions used to determine the fair value of the option awards represent management's best estimates. These estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management's judgment. The fair value of share-based payment transactions is recognized as an expense over the requisite service period.

The Company elected to recognize compensation costs for awards conditioned only on continued service that have a graded vesting schedule using the accelerated method based on the multiple-option award approach.

The Company elected to account for forfeitures as they occur.

o. Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses include costs directly attributable to the conduct of research and development programs, including the cost of salaries, share-based compensation expenses, payroll taxes and other employee benefits, lab expenses, consumable equipment and consulting fees. All costs associated with research and developments are expensed as incurred.

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Grants received from Israel Innovation Authority (hereafter - "IIA"), are recognized when the grant becomes receivable, provided there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to the grant and there is reasonable assurance the grant will be received. The grant was deducted from the research and development expenses as the applicable costs are incurred, and presented in R&D expenses, net. See Note 7(a).

Research and development expenses, net for the year ended December 31, 2020 did not include participation in research and development expenses.

Research and development expenses, net for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, include participation in research and development expenses in the amount of approximately \$28 and \$327, respectively.

p. Revenue recognition

Under ASC 606, a contract with a customer exists only when: the parties to the contract have approved it and are committed to perform their respective obligations, the Company can identify each party's rights regarding the distinct goods or services to be transferred ("performance obligations"), the Company can determine the transaction price for the goods or services to be transferred, the contract has commercial substance and it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer.

The Company enters into contracts that can include combinations of products and services, which are generally capable of being distinct and accounted for as separate performance obligations and may include an option to provide products or services.

The transaction price is determined based on the consideration to which the Company will be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to the customer.

In instances of contracts where revenue recognition differs from the timing of invoicing, the Company generally determined that those contracts do not include a significant financing component. The Company uses the practical expedient and does not assess the existence of a significant financing component when the difference between payment and revenue recognition is a year or less.

For contracts with more than one performance obligation the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation based on its relative standalone selling price. Revenues are recorded in the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for performance obligations upon transfer of control to the customer.

1. Revenues from sale of goods

The Company recognizes revenues from selling goods at a point in time when control over the product is transferred to customers (upon delivery). The goods are products based on the Company's rhCollagen, and include the BioInk product for the development of 3D bioprinting of organs and tissues and products for tendinopathy and wound healing.

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2. Revenues from rendering services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognized over time, during the period the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance. Under the Company's service contracts, the Company has a right to consideration from the customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance completed to date and recognizes revenue in the amount to which the Company has a right to invoice.

The Company charges its customers based on payment terms agreed upon in specific agreements. When payments are made before or after the service is performed, the Company recognizes the resulting contract asset or liability.

3. Revenues from licensing agreement

On October 19, 2018, the Company signed a License, Development and Commercialization Agreement (the "License Agreement") with Lung Biotechnology PBC ("LB") (see also Note 8).

According to ASC 606, a performance obligation is a promise to provide a distinct good or service or a series of distinct goods or services. Goods and services that are not distinct are bundled with other goods or services in the contract until a bundle of goods or services that is distinct is created. A good or service promised to a customer is distinct if the customer can benefit from the good or service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer and the entity's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract.

Options granted to the customer that do not provide a material right to the customer that it would not receive without entering into the contract do not give rise to performance obligations.

The Company has identified the following performance obligations in the License Agreement: (1) grant of the license and use of its IP ("License"); and (2) a limited quantity of BioInk to be supplied over a specific time frame ("First BioInk"). The License is distinct as the licensee is able to benefit from the license on its own at its current stage (inter alia, due to sublicensing rights, option services can be obtained from other experts in the field and not necessarily from the Company, etc.).

In addition, the Company has identified several options in the License Agreement. However, neither of the options provides a material right to the customer and therefore, neither of the said options give rise to a performance obligation.

The transaction price included an up-front paid amount of \$5,000 and reimbursement for part of the costs related to the IIA in an amount of \$1,000, as well as variable considerations contingent upon LB achieving certain milestones, sales-based royalties and additional reimbursement of costs related to payments made by CollPlant to the IIA ("Variable Consideration"). The Company estimates variable consideration using the most likely method. Amounts included in the transaction price are recognized only when it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenues will not occur.

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
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NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Sales-based royalties are not included in the transaction price. Rather, they are recognized as incurred, due to the specific exception of ASC 606 for sales-based royalties in licensing of intellectual properties

The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation identified based on the standalone selling prices of the goods or services being provided to the customer. The stand-alone selling price is the price at which the Company would sell the promised goods or services separately to a customer.

The following are the details of the allocation of the transaction price (which does not include the Variable Consideration) to the various performance obligations in the Agreement:

- a) The First BioInk was allocated with its stand-alone selling price, which is the observable price of the BioInk when the Company sells it separately.
- b) The License was allocated with an estimated stand-alone selling price, based on the residual approach, since the Company has not yet established a price for that license and the license has not previously been sold on a stand-alone basis (i.e. the selling price is uncertain), as well as the related IIA royalties reimbursement.

In September 2020, LB expanded the collaboration with the exercise of its option to cover a second lifesaving organ, human kidneys. LB paid CollPlant \$3,000 for the option exercise. The Company has identified the transaction as performance obligations to grant license and use of its IP ("License") for additional organ;

Under the agreement, the Company is entitled to receive partial reimbursement for royalties expenses paid to the IIA. Such reimbursements are recorded as revenues.

On February 24, 2021, CollPlant received a notice of termination from LB of the License Agreement, effective as of March 26, 2021.

q. Income taxes

- 1) Deferred taxes

Income taxes are computed using the asset and liability method. Under the asset and liability method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the currently enacted tax rates and laws. A valuation allowance is recognized to the extent that it is more likely than not that the deferred taxes will not be realized in the foreseeable future. The Company has provided a full valuation allowance with respect to its deferred tax assets.

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- 2) Uncertainty in income taxes

The Company follows a two-step approach in recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained based on technical merits. If this threshold is met, the second step is to measure the tax position as the largest amount that has more than a 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

r. Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed on the basis of the net loss, adjusted to recognize the effect of a down-round feature when it is triggered, for the period divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and prepaid warrants outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is based upon the weighted average number of ordinary shares and of ordinary shares equivalents outstanding when dilutive. Ordinary share equivalents include outstanding stock options and warrants, which are included under the treasury stock method when dilutive. The calculation of diluted loss per share does not include options, warrants and convertible bonds exercisable into 4,008,007 shares, 3,536,495 shares and 2,299,684 shares for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, because the effect would be anti-dilutive.

s. Fair value measurement

Fair value is based on the price that would be received from the sale of an asset or that would be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In order to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements, the guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes observable and unobservable inputs used to measure fair value into three broad levels, which are described as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for assets or liabilities. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs.

Level 2: Observable prices that are based on inputs not quoted on active markets, but corroborated by market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs are used when little or no market data is available. The fair value hierarchy gives the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

In determining fair value, the Company utilizes valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible and considers counterparty credit risk in its assessment of fair value.

The carrying amount of the cash and cash equivalents, restricted deposits, trade receivable, trade payables, accrued expenses and other liabilities approximates their fair value.

The carrying amount of the derivatives liability are measured using unobservable inputs that require a high level of judgment to determine fair value, and thus are classified as Level 3 financial instruments as disclosed in Note 3 below.

COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
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NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

t. Newly issued and recently adopted accounting pronouncements:

As an “emerging growth company,” the Company can delay adoption of new or revised accounting pronouncements applicable to public companies until such pronouncements are made applicable to private companies. The Company has elected not to avail itself of an exemption that allows emerging growth companies to extend the transition period for complying with new or revised financial accounting standards.

- 1) In June 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. ASU 2016-13 amends the impairment model to utilize an expected loss methodology in place of the currently used incurred loss methodology, which will result in the more timely recognition of losses. ASU 2016-13 requires that expected credit losses relating to financial assets be measured on an amortized cost basis be recorded through an allowance for credit losses. ASU 2016-13 also requires an investor to determine whether a decline in the fair value below the amortized cost basis (i.e., impairment) of an available for sale debt security is due to credit-related factors or noncredit-related factors. Any impairment that is not credit related is recognized in OCI, net of applicable taxes. However, if an entity intends to sell an impaired available for sell debt security or more likely than not will be required to sell such a security before recovering its amortized cost basis, the entire impairment amount must be recognized in earnings with a corresponding adjustment to the security’s amortized cost basis.

Credit-related impairment is recognized as an allowance on the balance sheet with a corresponding adjustment to earnings. The Company adopted ASU 2016-13 using the modified retrospective approach as of January 1, 2020. The adoption by the Company of the new guidance did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

- 2) In August 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2020-06, Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity’s Own Equity (ASU 2020-06), which simplifies the accounting for certain financial instruments with characteristics of liabilities and equity, including convertible instruments and contracts in an entity’s own equity. Among other changes, ASU 2020-06 removes from GAAP the liability and equity separation model for convertible instruments with a cash conversion feature and a beneficial conversion feature, and as a result, after adoption, entities will no longer separately present in equity an embedded conversion feature for such debt. Similarly, the embedded conversion feature will no longer be amortized into income as interest expense over the life of the instrument. Instead, entities will account for a convertible debt instrument wholly as debt unless (1) a convertible instrument contains features that require bifurcation as a derivative under ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging, or (2) a convertible debt instrument was issued at a substantial premium. Additionally, ASU 2020-06 requires the application of the if-converted method to calculate the impact of convertible instruments on diluted earnings per share (EPS). ASU 2020-06 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020 and can be adopted on either a fully retrospective or modified retrospective basis. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on its consolidated financial statements.
- 3) In December 2019, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2019-12, Income Taxes (Topic 740): “Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes” (ASU 2019-12), which simplifies the accounting for income taxes. The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance and estimates that there will be no material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
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NOTE 3 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

A. Estimates of fair value

The following is an analysis of the financial instruments measured at fair value, according to valuation methods. Inputs for the assets and liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The Company’s financial liability at fair value through profit or loss is the anti-dilution derivatives, classified as liabilities, and amounted to \$28 and \$68 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The following table presents the assumptions that were used for the models as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	Ami Sagy*		US investors - 2019 agreement	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Probability	3%	3%	3%	3%
Expected volatility	71.19%	59.58%	70.78%	59.58%
Risk free interest rate	0.12%	1.62%	0.12%	1.62%
Expected term (years)	1.68	2.68	1.68	2.68

B. Financial instruments in level 3

The following table presents the Level 3 anti-dilution instrument roll-forward:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Opening balance as of beginning of year	\$ (68)	\$ (97)
Issuance	-	(100)
Exercise of anti-dilution derivatives	-	2,024
Gain (loss) from changes in fair value of financial instruments	40	(1,895)
Closing balance as of end of year	<u>\$ (28)</u>	<u>\$ (68)</u>

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NOTE 3 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

The following table presents the Level 3 warrants roll-forward:

	<u>2019</u>
Opening balance as of beginning of year	\$ -
Classification of warrants from equity to liability	(1,804)
Loss from changes in fair value of financial instruments	(1,335)
Classification of warrants from liability to equity	3,139
Closing balance as of end of year	<u>\$ -</u>

NOTE 4 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Cost:		
Laboratory equipment	\$ 1,882	\$ 1,631
Greenhouse equipment	713	713
Computer equipment	280	267
Office furniture	195	181
Leasehold improvements	2,431	2,271
Vehicles	84	84
	<u>5,585</u>	<u>5,147</u>
Less:		
Accumulated depreciation	(3,479)	(2,818)
Property and Equipment, net	<u>\$ 2,106</u>	<u>\$ 2,329</u>

Depreciation expense totalled \$660, \$539 and \$342 for the years ended December 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company disposed of property and equipment in the net amount of \$30. In the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2018 there was no disposal of fixed assets booked to the Company's financial statements.

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
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NOTE 5 - INVENTORY

a. Inventories at December 31, 2020 and 2019 consisted of the following:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Work in progress	\$ 391	\$ 422
Finished goods'	871	466
Total inventory	<u>\$ 1,262</u>	<u>\$ 888</u>

b. During the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company recorded approximately \$55 and \$44 for write-down of inventory under cost of goods sold. There was no write down in 2018.

NOTE 6 - OPERATING LEASES

- 1) On November 15, 2018, the Company signed a new lease agreement for the Company's new offices located in Rehovot which expires in April 2024, for a monthly payment of NIS 89 thousand, (approximately \$25), with an option to extend for five additional years. In addition, as part of the lease agreement the Company did not carry the monthly rent payment during the first five months of the lease agreement and was reimbursed for its building adjustments costs in the amount of \$689.

As collateral for the lease agreement, a restricted deposit was pledged in favor of the property owner. The balance of the restricted deposit as of December 31, 2020 amounted to \$181. The deposit is classified as a non-current asset.

On July 28, 2016, the Company signed a lease agreement for additional space designated for its development and production activities in Rehovot. The lease was for three years with an option to extend for four additional years, in return for a monthly payment of NIS 30 thousand (approximately \$8.5). On March 24, 2019, the Company exercised its first option to extend the lease period for an additional 16 months commencing July 1, 2019. On September 8, 2020, the Company exercised its second option to extend the lease period for an additional 3 years commencing October 19, 2020.

In July 2017, the Company signed a lease agreement for land in Yessod Hamaala that was previously leased. The new lease agreement is for four years, commencing May 1, 2017, with an option to extend for an additional six years, with a monthly rental amount of NIS 10 thousand (approximately \$3).

The Company also leased a space for its old offices in Ness Ziona until March 31, 2019, for a monthly rental amount of approximately \$15.

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
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NOTE 6 - OPERATING LEASES (continued)

- 2) The Company has entered into operating lease agreements for vehicles used by its employees. The lease periods are generally for three years and the payments are linked to the Israeli CPI. To secure the terms of the lease agreements, the Company has made certain prepayments to the leasing company, representing approximately three months of lease payments.

Operating leases cost for rental space and vehicles for the year ended December 31, 2020 totalled \$633. Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was approximately \$619 and \$331, respectively.

The operating lease costs include variable lease payments of \$9 in 2019.

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases was as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 657	505

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases was as follows:

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Operating Leases		
Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 2,796	\$ 3,215
Current lease liabilities	\$ 440	\$ 455
Non-current lease liabilities	2,948	3,139
Total lease liabilities	\$ 3,388	\$ 3,594
Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term		
Operating leases	7.5 years	8.4 years
Weighted Average Discount Rate		
Operating leases	7.3%	7.3%

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
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NOTE 6 - OPERATING LEASES (continued)

As of December 31, 2020, the maturities of lease liabilities were as follows:

	Operating leases
Year ending December 31,	
2021	\$ 649
2022	622
2023	568
2024	484

2025 and thereafter	2,038
Total lease payments	4,361
Less - imputed interests	(973)
Total	3,388

COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
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NOTE 7 - COMMITMENTS

a. Commitment to pay royalties to the government of Israel

The Company received grants from the IIA for research and development funding until the year 2019, and therefore is subject to the provisions of the Israeli Law for the Encouragement of Research, Development and Technological Innovation in the Industry and the regulations and guidelines thereunder (the "Innovation Law", formerly known as the Law for the Encouragement of Research and Development in Industry). Under the Innovation Law the rate of royalties varies between 3% to 5% computed based on the revenues from the products that their development was also funded by grants from the IIA. In addition, revenues from certain milestone under the LB license, development and commercialization agreement were subject to royalties rate of 24.8%. Such commitment is up to the amount of grants received (dollar linked), plus interest at annual rate based on LIBOR. Pursuant to the Innovation Law there are restrictions regarding intellectual property and manufacturing outside of Israel, unless approval is received, and additional payments are made to the IIA.

The Company did not apply for grants from the IIA since 2019. For the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded royalties expenses of \$795, \$43 and \$1,263, respectively.

The royalty expenses which are related to the funded project are recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss as a component of cost of revenue.

As of December 31, 2020, the maximum total royalty amount payable by the Company under IIA funding arrangement is approximately \$8,500 (without interest).

b. Contingent liability

On September 6, 2017, the Company received a VAT assessment from the Israel Tax Authority according to which the Company is required to pay tax in the amount of \$434 (including linkage differentials and interest) for the years 2012-2016. The Company disputed the position of the Israel Tax Authority resulting in the latter to increase its VAT assessment and require the Company to pay tax in the amount of \$521 (including linkage differentials and interest) for the abovementioned period. The Company has appealed the entire assessment to the District Court, in view of its position that it is not liable for the entire tax requirement. As of December 31, 2019, the Company has recorded a provision of \$145 in relation to the VAT assessment to general and administrative expenses. On February 11, 2020, the Company reached a settlement agreement with the Israel Tax Authority, which was approved by the court. According to the settlement agreement, in 2020, the Company paid in full a final amount of \$116 to the Israel Tax Authority.

NOTE 8 - LICENSE DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIALIZATION AGREEMENTS

On October 19, 2018, CollPlant entered into the License Agreement with LB, a public benefit corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of United Therapeutics Corporation, pursuant to which LB will be entitled to develop engineered lungs or lung substitutes using CollPlant's rhCollagen and BioInk.

Pursuant to the License Agreement, CollPlant granted to LB and its affiliates, an exclusive, perpetual, royalty-bearing and transferable license of CollPlant's technology relating to the production and use of rhCollagen and BioInk for the commercialization of engineered lungs or lung substitutes using 3D bioprinting processes throughout the universe.

Further, under the License Agreement, CollPlant granted to LB and its affiliates, a two-year option to extend the license to engineered organs or organ substitutes of up to three additional organs specified in the License Agreement (each an "Option Product" and together with lungs, the "Covered Products"). Further, at the end of the option period, LB and its affiliates shall have a one-year right of first refusal to receive an exclusive license under CollPlant's technology relating to the production and use of rhCollagen and BioInk for the Option Products. Other than under the license Agreement, CollPlant has agreed not to conduct, enable or fund any research, development or commercialization, or grant any license, with respect to the Covered Products during the term of the License Agreement, unless with respect to any Option Product, the option is not exercised and the right of first refusal period expires.

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NOTE 8 - LICENSE DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIALIZATION AGREEMENTS (continued)

The License Agreement provides that LB will purchase CollPlant's BioInk on a non-exclusive basis for use in the development and manufacture of Covered Products and for up to the first two years of the License Agreement, CollPlant will supply LB with a specified limited quantity of BioInk without charge. The License Agreement further provides that following effectiveness, LB will build a facility, or engage a manufacturer to build a facility, in the U.S. for the manufacture of the Company's rhCollagen and BioInk and the parties have agreed that LB has the option to purchase consulting services for the design of the facility.

The License Agreement provides for the payment of an upfront cash payment of \$5,000 to CollPlant, which was paid to CollPlant in November 2018 following effectiveness of the Agreement. In addition, the License Agreement provides for a one-time non-refundable option payments of \$3,000 per Option Product (\$9,000 in the aggregate), and up to \$30,000 of milestone payments payable as follows: (i) \$5,000 upon completion of the U.S. facility design, (ii) \$5,000 upon completion of production of a specified amount of BioInk, and (iii) \$5,000 for FDA marketing approval for each Covered Product (up to \$20,000 in the aggregate). Further, CollPlant shall be entitled to a fixed-fee royalty payment (subject to certain adjustment) for each product commercially sold during the term of the License Agreement, a fee for the supply of certain quantities of BioInk to LB, and reimbursement for certain costs related to the U.S. facility and any payment made by CollPlant to the IIA.

On September 14, 2020, LB exercised its option to cover a second lifesaving organ, human kidneys (one of the “Option Products”) and paid CollPlant \$3,000 for the option exercise, which was recognized as revenue in the statement of operation.

The option exercise granted LB an exclusive license to the Company’s technology for the production and use of rhCollagen-based BioInk for 3D bioprinting of human kidneys.

Unless earlier terminated, the License Agreement will continue in effect on a Covered Product-by-Covered Product and country-by-country basis until the later of (i) the expiration, invalidation or abandonment of the last CollPlant patent covering a Covered Product in a particular country, and (ii) 12 years from the first commercial sale of such Covered Product in such country. Following expiration (unless earlier terminated), the licenses granted to LB in the License Agreement will continue on a fully paid-up, irrevocable basis. The License Agreement may be terminated early by either party for material breach or bankruptcy. In addition, CollPlant may terminate the License Agreement in the case of a challenge made by LB, its affiliates or sub-licensees with respect to a CollPlant patent covering a Covered Product or if LB and its affiliates and sub-licensees discontinue development and commercialization of all Covered Products for at least one year. LB may terminate the License Agreement at any time upon 30 days’ written notice with respect to the entirety of the License Agreement and upon 30 days’ written notice with respect to its license and other rights under the License Agreement relating to one or more CollPlant patents, on a patent-by-patent and country-by-country basis. On February 24, 2021, CollPlant received a notice of termination from LB of the License Agreement, effective as of March 26, 2021.

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
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NOTE 9 - SHARE CAPITAL

A. Ordinary shares

1) Rights of the Company’s ordinary shares

Each ordinary share is entitled to one vote. The holder of the ordinary shares is also entitled to receive dividends whenever funds are legally available, when and if declared by the Board of Directors. Since its inception, the Company has not declared any dividends.

On January 31, 2018 the Company’s ADSs commenced trading on the Nasdaq Capital Market, under the symbol CLGN. Each ADS represents one ordinary share.

On March 1, 2018, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company approved the increase of the authorized share capital of the Company by 5,000,000 ordinary shares to 15,000,000 ordinary shares, par value NIS 0.03 per share. On October 27 2019, the Company’s shareholders approved the increase of the authorized share capital of the Company by 15,000,000 ordinary shares to 30,000,000 ordinary shares NIS 1.50 par value.

On June 6, 2019, at a general meeting of shareholders, the Company’s shareholders approved a reverse share split of the Company’s ordinary shares at a ratio of 1-for-50, such that each fifty (50) ordinary shares, par value NIS 0.03 per share, consolidated into one (1) ordinary share, par value NIS 1.50.

Concurrently with the reverse split, the Company effected a corresponding change in the ratio of ordinary shares to each of the Company’s ADSs, such that its ratio of ADSs to ordinary shares changed from one (1) ADS representing fifty (50) ordinary shares to a new ratio of one (1) ADS representing one (1) ordinary share. The first date when the Company’s ADSs began trading on the Nasdaq Capital Market after implementation of the reverse split and concurrent ratio change was July 15, 2019.

Additionally, according to the share option plan of the Company, every 50 options, or 150 options if granted before the November 2016 reverse split, that were allocated to directors, employees, consultants and officers under the option plan are exercisable into one ordinary share of the Company of NIS 1.50 par value. No change took place in the exercise price of the options; however, for options that were granted between November 2016 to date, the total exercise price for one share of NIS 1.50 par value will be the former exercise price for one share of NIS 0.03 par value multiplied by 50 and, for options that were granted before the November 2016 reverse split, the total exercise price for one share of NIS 1.50 par value will be the former exercise price for one share of NIS 0.01 par value multiplied by 150.

Further, according to the terms and conditions of the warrants of the Company, each 50 warrants that the Company issued are exercisable into one ordinary share of the Company of NIS 1.50 par value. There will be no change in the exercise price of those warrants; however, the total exercise price for one share of NIS 1.50 par value will be the former exercise price for one share of NIS 0.03 par value multiplied by 50.

Following the reverse split, the Company retrospectively reflected the change in the share capital of the Company for all periods presented. Unless otherwise indicated, all of the share and ADS numbers, losses per share, share prices, options and warrants in these financial statements have been adjusted, on a retroactive basis, to reflect this 1-for-50 reverse share split.

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
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(U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

NOTE 9 - SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

2) Changes in share capital:

- a) On September 6, 2017, the Company signed a securities purchase agreement (the “Alpha Purchase Agreement”) with Alpha Capital Anstalt (“Alpha”), pursuant to which the Company agreed, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the Alpha Purchase Agreement, to issue to Alpha, in a private placement, certain securities, in three tranches, as follows: (i) at the first closing, which was completed on October 26, 2017, ordinary shares and a Convertible Debenture (“Debenture”), for a purchase price of \$2,000 (ii) at the second closing, which was completed on December 31, 2017 and which was subject, among other things, to approval of the private placement by the Company’s shareholders, a Debenture for a purchase price of \$2,000, and (iii) at the third closing, which was completed on April 30, 2018, which was subject, among other things, to the listing of the Company’s ADSs for trading on the NASDAQ and to the receipt of shareholder and option holder approval to adopt the provisions of Chapter E3 of the Israeli Securities Law of 1968 (which allows the Company to report in Israel in accordance with U.S. reporting requirements) (“Dual Reporting Approval”), ordinary shares and/or a Debenture for a purchase price of \$1,000, and a warrant (the “Alpha Warrant”) to purchase 992,149 ordinary shares represented by 992,149 ADSs exercisable for a period of five years from the date of issuance at an exercise price of approximately \$10.15 per ADS (calculated in accordance with the known representative rate of exchange on the date of the notice of exercise).

On October 26, 2017, upon the completion of the first closing, the Company issued to Alpha 145,600 ordinary shares and a Debenture in the principal amount of \$1,375, for gross proceeds of \$2,000. On December 31, 2017, upon completion of the second closing, the Company issued a Debenture in the principal amount of \$2,000 for gross proceeds of \$2,000. The Debentures were convertible at any time at the option of the holder into ADSs at a conversion price of \$4.29 per ADS. In addition, the Debenture was mandatorily convertible at the then effective conversion price without regard to any beneficial ownership limitation if (i) the ADSs or the Company’s ordinary shares are approved for listing on the Nasdaq stock market, and (ii) certain equity conditions are met, and provided that the holder may elect to convert the Debenture in whole or in part to a pre-paid warrant to purchase such number of ADSs otherwise issuable upon mandatory conversion of the Debenture. On January 31, 2018, Debentures in the aggregate principal amount of \$3,375 were automatically converted into a pre-paid warrant to purchase 786,455 ordinary shares represented by 786,455 ADSs.

On April 30, 2018, the Company completed the third closing of the Alpha Purchase Agreement, which resulted in the issuance to Alpha of a pre-paid warrant to purchase 198,430 ordinary shares represented by 198,430 ADSs and the Alpha Warrant to purchase up to 992,149 ordinary shares represented by 992,149 ADSs, at an exercise price of \$10.28 per ADS, for gross proceeds of \$1,000. In 2018, Alpha converted a pre-paid warrant to purchase 165,000 ordinary shares into 165,000 ordinary shares, in 2019 Alpha converted a pre-paid warrant to purchase 50,000 ordinary shares into 50,000 ordinary shares and in 2020 Alpha converted the remaining of the prepaid warrants and converted a pre-paid warrant to purchase 811,085 ordinary shares into 811,085 ordinary shares.

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

NOTE 9 - SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

As part of the first and second closings, and included within the ordinary shares and Debentures issued at the first and second closings, the Company issued an aggregate of 21,610 ordinary shares and Debentures convertible into 116,726 ordinary shares in connection with services Alpha provided to the Company. These issuances, having a fair market value of \$871, were accounted as share-based compensation. \$435 was recognized as an expense within “general, administrative and marketing expenses” in the statements of comprehensive loss in each of the years 2017 and 2018.

Under the Alpha Purchase Agreement, Alpha was also granted certain rights, including, among other things, anti-dilution protection until October 26, 2019 in the event of certain subsequent equity issuances at a price that is lower than the then applicable per ordinary share purchase price. The anti-dilution was accounted as derivatives measured in fair value, see Note 3.

On October 27, 2019, as a result of a share issuance to certain private investors, the warrant exercise price was reduced to \$4.00 per share. In addition, the reduction in exercise price to become denominated in USD, resulted in the instrument being reclassified from a financial liability to equity.

In the first quarter of 2021, Alpha exercised 650,000 warrants into 650,000 ADS in return of \$2,600.

- b) On November 8, 2017, the Company signed a securities purchase agreement (the “Meitav Dash Purchase Agreement”) with Meitav Dash, a company held by Meitav Dash Ltd., one of the Company’s shareholders pursuant to which the Company agreed, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the Meitav Dash Purchase Agreement, to issue to Meitav Dash in a private placement certain securities in three tranches as follows: (i) at the first closing, which was completed on December 26, 2017, 190,000 ordinary shares, for a purchase price of \$1,089, (ii) at the second closing, which was completed on the same day, 48,000 ordinary shares for a purchase price of \$275 provided that Meitav Dash shall not be obligated to buy or hold, immediately following the second closing, 20% or more of the Company’s share capital, and (iii) at the third closing, which was completed on March 7, 2018 and which was subject, among other things, to the listing of the Company’s ADSs for trading on the Nasdaq and Dual Reporting Approval, for no additional consideration, warrants exercisable into 238,000 ordinary shares.

The Company completed the first and second closings on December 26, 2017 which resulted in the issuance to Meitav Dash of an aggregate of 238,000 ordinary shares for gross proceeds of \$1,364 and on March 7, 2018, the Company completed the third closing which resulted in the issuance to Meitav Dash of a warrant to purchase 238,000 ordinary shares.

The warrant may be exercised for a period of five years from issuance at an initial exercise price of approximately \$11.57 per ADS, subject to adjustment as further described below.

Under the Meitav Dash Purchase Agreement, Meitav Dash was also granted certain rights, including, among others, anti-dilution protection in the event of certain subsequent equity issuances at a price that is lower than the then applicable per ordinary share purchase price.

On October 27, 2019, as a result of a share issuance to certain private investors, the warrant exercise price was reduced to \$4.00 per share. In addition, the reduction in exercise price to become denominated in USD, resulted in the instrument being reclassified from a financial liability to equity.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

NOTE 9 - SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

- c) On November 9, 2017, the Company signed a securities purchase agreement (the “Sagy Purchase Agreement”) with Ami Sagy, one of the Company’s shareholders, pursuant to which the Company agreed, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the Sagy Purchase Agreement, to issue to Ami Sagy in a private placement certain securities in two tranches as follows: (i) at the first closing, which closed on December 26, 2017, 186,000 ordinary shares, for gross proceeds of \$1,066, and (ii) at the second closing, which closed on March 7, 2018 and which was subject, among other things, to the listing of the Company’s ADSs for trading on the Nasdaq and to Dual Reporting Approval, for no additional consideration, the Company will issue warrants exercisable into 186,000 of its ordinary shares.

The Company completed the first closing on December 26, 2017 which resulted in the issuance to Ami Sagy of an aggregate of 186,000 ordinary shares for gross proceeds of \$1,066 and on March 7, 2018, the Company completed the second closing which resulted in the issuance to Ami Sagy of a warrant to purchase 186,000 ordinary shares.

The warrant may be exercised for a period of five years from issuance at an initial exercise price of approximately \$11.57 per ADS, subject to adjustment as further described below.

Under the Sagy Purchase Agreement, Ami Sagy was also granted certain rights, including, among other things, anti-dilution protection in the event of certain subsequent equity issuances at a price that is lower than the then applicable per ordinary share purchase price, see Note 3.

On October 27, 2019, as a result of a share issuance to certain private investors, the warrant exercise price was reduced to \$4.00 per share. In addition, the reduction in exercise price to become denominated in USD, resulted in the instrument being reclassified from a financial liability to equity.

- d) On January 18, 2018, the Company signed Security Purchase Agreements for the purchase and sale, in a private placement, of an aggregate of 86,887 ordinary shares for total gross consideration of \$634 to the following three investors: (i) Alpha for the purchase of 25,506 ordinary shares for \$186; (ii) Ami Sagy for the purchase of 40,920 ordinary shares for \$299; and (iii) Docor International BV for the purchase of 20,460 ordinary shares for \$149. Closing occurred on January 25, 2018.
- e) On March 20, 2018, the board of directors resolved to delist all of Company’s securities from trading on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (“TASE”). In accordance with the Israeli Securities Law and the rules of the TASE, as the Company had four different series of warrants traded on the TASE, and in order to effectuate the resolution, the Company was required to enter into an arrangement between the Company, shareholders and the holders of warrants, pursuant to Section 350 of the Israeli Companies Law.

On April 16, 2018, the Company petitioned the District Court of Lod, Israel (the “Court”), to approve the convening of a shareholders’ meeting and meetings of holders of Series I Warrants and Series K Warrants, in order to approve an arrangement for the delisting of all of Company securities from TASE and the reduction of the exercise price of Series I and Series K Warrants to approximately \$5.7 each (the “Arrangement”). The holders of Series G Warrants and Series H Warrants were not part to the Arrangement as such warrants expired before the expected date of the delisting of the Company’s securities from the TASE. On July 29 2018, the Court approved the Arrangement, following its approval by the different meetings of shareholders and holders of Series I and Series K Warrants. The last date of trading of the ordinary shares, Series I Warrants and Series K Warrants on the TASE was on October 29, 2018.

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
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NOTE 9 - SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

- f) On July 11, 2018, following the Company’s board of directors and shareholders’ approval, the Company issued to Alpha a pre-paid warrant to purchase 21,200 ordinary shares represented by 21,200 ADSs, in connection with services Alpha provided to the Company. The issuance at a fair market value of \$137 was accounted as share-based compensation and recognized as an expense within “general, administrative and marketing expenses” in the statements of operations.
- g) On July 26, 2018, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with Ami Sagy, pursuant to which the Company issued on July 31, 2018, in a private placement, 222,500 ordinary shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$1,245.
- h) On September 10, 2018, the Company signed a one year service agreement with a service provider according to which in return to its services the Company will pay a monthly retainer and issue a total of 12,000 restricted ADSs (12,000 ordinary shares) in 3 tranches of 4,000 ADSs (4,000 ordinary shares) each: (i) following the execution of the agreement, (ii) February 1, 2019, and (iii) June 1, 2019. If the agreement was cancelled prior to the issuance date the share balance would not be owed. The first tranche was completed on December 19, 2018. The second and third tranches were completed on January 10, 2020.
- i) On August 30, 2019, the Company entered into an agreement with Ami Sagy and certain U.S. investors for the issuance of shares and warrants in a form of a convertible loan agreements in the total amount of \$6,500, as follows: (i) a convertible loan agreement with Ami Sagy, its largest shareholder (the “Sagy Agreement”), pursuant to which Mr. Sagy will provide a convertible loan to the Company in an amount of \$3,000 in two tranches, and (ii) a convertible loan agreement with certain U.S. investors (the “U.S. Agreement”, and, together with the Sagy Agreement, the “Agreements”), pursuant to which such U.S. investors (the “U.S. Investors”) provided a loan to the Company in an amount of \$3,500 in one tranche.

The Sagy Agreement provided that the transactions contemplated by the Sagy Agreement shall occur in three separate closings. On the first closing date, which occurred on September 3, 2019, Ami Sagy transferred to the Company the principal amount of \$2,000. This amount was invested on account of the issuance in a form of convertible loan and was automatically converted into 500,000 ADSs at a conversion price of \$4.00 per ADS on October 27, 2019. On the second closing date, which occurred on February 28, 2021, after the Company executed the Development, Exclusivity and Option Products Agreement (see note 12), the following occurred: (i) Ami Sagy transferred the Company an amount of \$1,000 by way of an equity investment, and (ii) the Company issued to Ami Sagy 250,000 ADSs representing 250,000 ordinary shares and a warrants to purchase up to 250,000 ADSs representing 250,000 ordinary shares. On the third closing date, which was subject to shareholder approval and occurred on October 27, 2019, the Company issued to Ami Sagy a warrant to purchase up to 500,000 ADSs representing 500,000 ordinary shares. The consideration of the third closing is included in the principal amount received in the first closing.

The U.S. Agreement provided that the transactions contemplated by the U.S. Agreement shall occur in two separate closings. On the first closing date, which occurred on September 6, 2019, the U.S. Investors transferred to the Company the principal amount of \$3,500. On the second closing date, which occurred on October 27, 2019, the following occurred: (i) the principal amount invested on account of the issuance in a form of convertible loan, was automatically converted into 875,000 ADSs at a conversion price equal to \$4.00 per ADS, and (ii) the Company issued to the U.S. Investors warrants to purchase up to 875,000 ADSs representing 875,000 ordinary shares.

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COLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
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NOTE 9 - SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

In addition, the Company agreed to enter into Price Protection Agreements pursuant to which, until the three-year anniversary of the first closing date, the Company shall issue additional ADSs in the event of certain subsequent equity issuances at a price that is lower than \$4.00 (subject to certain adjustments) on a “full-ratchet” basis with respect to their holdings in the Company. The “full-ratchet” instruments are classified as financial liability on the balance sheets and measures at fair value through profit or loss.

The warrants issuable under the Agreements are exercisable at \$4.00 per ADS and have a term of three years from the issuance date. The warrants are subject to adjustments upon certain events, including share splits, share dividends, subsequent rights offerings, and fundamental transactions. In addition, until the three-year anniversary of the first closing date, in the event of certain subsequent equity issuances at a price that is lower than the then applicable exercise price, the exercise price shall adjust to such lower price

Concurrently with the execution of the Agreements, the Company entered into Registration Rights Agreements with each of Ami Sagy and the U.S. Investors, pursuant to which the Company granted certain demand and piggyback registration rights with respect to the ordinary shares represented by the ADSs underlying the convertible loans and warrants.

On October 27, 2019, an extraordinary general meeting was held and the Company received the “shareholders’ approval” and subsequently issued the ADSs and warrants as mentioned above.

The Company also issued an aggregate of 175,039 ADSs to Mr. Sagy, and Meitav Dash, and 250,000 ADSs and 20,000 prepaid warrant to purchase up to 20,000 ADSs to Alpha in satisfaction of the price protection undertakings under the Alpha Purchase Agreement, the Meitav Dash Purchase Agreement and the Sagy Purchase Agreement.

- J) On February 14, 2020, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with several accredited U.S. investors, pursuant to which the Company issued on March 6, 2020, in a private placement, 445,000 ordinary shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$4,450.

B. Share-based compensation:

1) **Option plan**

In accordance with an option plan for employees and consultants (the “Option Plan”), as amended from time to time, employees and consultants of the Company will be granted options, each exercisable into one ordinary share of the Company of NIS 1.50. The ordinary shares that will be issued in accordance with the Option Plan will have the same rights as the other ordinary shares of the Company, immediately subsequent to their issue. An option that is not exercised within 10 years from the allotment date will expire, unless the board of directors extends its validity.

Grants to employees are made in accordance with the Option Plan, and are carried out within the provisions of Section 102 of the Israel Income Tax Ordinance. In accordance with the track selected by the Company and these provisions, the Company is not entitled to claim a tax deduction for the employee benefits.

For those who are not employees of the Company, and for the Company’s controlling shareholders (as defined in the Income Tax Ordinance) options are granted in accordance with section 3(I) of the Income Tax Ordinance.

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COLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
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NOTE 9 - SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

2) **Options grants**

- a. Option granted to employees and directors

In the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, the Company granted options as follows (amounts presented reflect the number of shares issued if the options will be exercised):

	Year ended December 31, 2020			
	Award amount	Exercise price range	Vesting period	Expiration
Employees	317,909	\$ 10.08	4 years	10 years
Directors	194,713	\$ 9.12-11.06	4 years	10 years
	Year ended December 31, 2019			

	Award amount	Exercise price range	Vesting period	Expiration
Employees	230,000	\$ 5.07	4 years	7 years
Directors	301,390	\$ 4.02-\$5.07	4 years	7 years

Year ended December 31, 2018				
	Award amount	Exercise price Range*	Vesting period	Expiration
Employees	93,000	\$ 5.87	4 years	7 years
Directors	63,000	\$ 7.74	4 years	7 years

* Exercise price range before reduction of exercise price as of October 27, 2019

	2020	2019	2018
Value of one ordinary share	\$ 7.86-10.5	\$ 5.7-\$5.93	\$ 5.34-\$7.83
Dividend yield	0%	0%	0%
Expected volatility	66.12-66.41%	61.31%-62.56%	62.63%
Risk-free interest rate	0.45-0.52%	2%	2%
Expected term	6.11 years	4-5.5 years	4 years

The fair value of options granted during 2020, 2019 and 2018 was \$2,952, \$1,602 and \$621, respectively.

The total unrecognized compensation cost of employee options at December 31, 2020 is \$1,853, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.82 year.

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
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NOTE 9 - SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Modification of share-based compensation

On October 27, 2019, the Company's board of directors approved the reduction of the exercise price of 305,342 outstanding options previously granted to employees to a price of \$4.02 per share.

On December 31, 2019 an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company, approved a reduction of the exercise price of 171,287 options held by the Company's directors and the Chief Executive Officer to a price of \$4.02 per share.

The reduction of exercise price of the options was considered a Type I modification for share-based compensation, and, as a result, during the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded additional compensation expense in the amount of \$365.

The total incremental fair value of these options amounted to \$478 and was determined based on the Black-Scholes pricing options model using the following assumptions: risk free interest rate of 1.6%, expected volatility of 49% - 74%, expected term of 0.4-5.9 years and dividend yield of 0%. The incremental fair value of the fully vested options as of October 27, 2019 in the amount of \$341 was recognized immediately. The remaining incremental fair value will be recognized over the remaining vesting period and until March 2022.

The following table summarizes the number of options granted to employees under the Option Plan for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, and related information:

	2020		2019		2018	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price*	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price*
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	721,361	\$ 4.38	512,615	\$ 15.09	385,115	\$ 17.68
Granted	512,622	10.33	531,390	5.09	156,000	7.55
Exercised	(20,245)	4.13	(6,076)	1.30	-	-
Expired	-	-	(11,891)	23.83	(2,500)	24.01
Forfeited	(14,961)	7.93	(304,677)	5.84	(26,000)	7.42
Options outstanding at the end of the year	1,198,777	6.88	721,361	\$ 4.38*	512,615	\$ 15.09
Options exercisable at the end of the year	477,611	\$ 4.25	310,093	\$ 4.02*	211,906	\$ 20.28

* After repricing- see Note 9 - (B)(2)(a).

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
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NOTE 9 - SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

b. Option granted to non-employees

The fair value of options granted to non-employees in 2019 and 2018 were \$16 and \$13, respectively. The underlying data used for computing the fair value of the options are as follows:

	2020	2019	2018
Value of one ordinary share	\$ -	\$ 5.93	5.36
Dividend yield	-	0%	0%
Expected volatility	-	62%	58%
Risk-free interest rate	-	2%	2%
Expected term	-	4 years	4 years

The following table summarizes the number of options granted to non-employees under the Option Plan for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, and related information. Amounts presented reflect the number of shares issued if the options will be exercised:

	2020		2019		2018	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price*	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price*
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	23,664	\$ 27.44	18,664	\$ 33.44	13,664	\$ 43.52
Granted	-	-	5,000	5.07	5,000	5.87
Exercised	(1,250)	5.07	-	-	-	-
Expired	(4,332)	61.85	-	-	-	-
Options outstanding at the end of the year	18,082	\$ 17.97	23,664	\$ 27.44	18,664	\$ 33.44
Options exercisable at the end of the year	8,057	\$ 18.42	10,202	\$ 46.03	8,165	\$ 51.21

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
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NOTE 9 - SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

The following tables summarize information concerning outstanding and exercisable options as of December 31, 2020:

	December 31, 2020				
	Options outstanding			Options exercisable	
Exercise prices *	Number of options outstanding at end of year	Weighted average remaining contractual Life	Number of options exercisable at end of year	Weighted average remaining contractual life	
\$ 65.06	1,333	0.13	1,333	0.13	0.13
64.85	1,333	0.13	1,333	0.13	0.13
27.99	6,666	4.38	1,329	4.33	4.33
6.84	5,000	4.33	-	-	-
11.06	162,713	9.11	-	-	-
10.08	309,409	9.41	-	-	-
9.12	32,000	9.66	-	-	-
5.07	239,250	2.65	103,963	1.48	1.48
\$ 4.02	459,155	4.07	357,217	4.02	4.02
	1,216,859				

* In U.S. dollars per Ordinary Share.

c. The aggregate intrinsic value of the total exercisable options as of December 31, 2020 is approximately \$2,882. The aggregate intrinsic value of the options exercised in 2020 is approximately \$114.

d. The following table illustrates the effect of share-based compensation on the statements of operations:

	Year ended December 31		
	2020	2019	2018
Cost of revenues	\$ 66	\$ -	\$ -
Research and development expenses	464	549	457
General, administrative and marketing expenses	1,075	576	977
	\$ 1,605	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,434

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NOTE 10 - INCOME TAX

The Company and its subsidiary are taxed under Israel tax laws:

A. Tax rates

The corporate tax rates applicable for the years 2018-2020, is 23%.

B. Tax assessments

The Company and its subsidiary have tax assessments that are considered to be final through tax year 2015.

C. Losses for tax purposes carried forward to future years

As of December 31, 2020, CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd. and CollPlant Ltd had approximately \$6,165, and \$51,096, respectively, of net carry forward tax losses which are available to reduce future taxable income with no limited period of use.

D. Deferred income taxes

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
In respect of:		
Net operating loss carry forward	\$ 13,170	\$ 12,607
Research and development expenses	820	801
Valuation of financial instruments	(10)	-
Less – valuation allowance	(13,980)	(13,408)
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Realization of deferred tax assets is contingent upon sufficient future taxable income during the period that deductible temporary differences and carry forward losses are expected to be available to reduce taxable income. As the achievement of required future taxable income is not likely, the Company recorded a full valuation allowance.

E. Reconciliation of theoretical tax expenses to actual expenses

The primary difference between the statutory tax rate of the Company and the effective rate results virtually from the changes in valuation allowance in respect of carry forward tax losses and research and development expenses due to the uncertainty of the realization of such tax benefits.

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

NOTE 10 - INCOME TAX (continued)**F. Uncertain tax positions**

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company does not have a provision for uncertain tax positions.

G. Roll forward of valuation allowance:

Balance at January 1, 2018	\$ 11,155
Additions	(232)
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>\$ 10,923</u>
Additions	2,485
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 13,408</u>
Additions	572
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u><u>\$ 13,980</u></u>

NOTE 11 - SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT INFORMATION:**Balance sheets:**

	December 31	
	2020	2019
a. Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses		
Institutions	\$ 81	\$ 124
Prepaid expenses	158	84
Other	-	62
	<u>\$ 239</u>	<u>\$ 270</u>
b. Trade payable, breakdown by currency:		
USD	\$ 240	\$ 35
NIS	558	798
	<u>\$ 798</u>	<u>\$ 833</u>
c. Accounts payable and accruals -other:		
Employees and institutions for employees	\$ 671	\$ 799

Provisions for vacation and others	360	245
Royalties and Other	912	159
	<u>\$ 1,943</u>	<u>\$ 1,203</u>

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

NOTE 11 - SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Statements of operations:

d. Revenues

1) **Disaggregated revenues**

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>		
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenues from licensing agreement (see Note 2(p))	\$ 3,600	\$ -	\$ 4,085
Revenues from the sales of goods	2,108	1,949	739
Revenues from the rendering of services	429	369	190
Total revenues	<u>\$ 6,137</u>	<u>\$ 2,318</u>	<u>\$ 5,014</u>

2) **Revenues by geographical area (based on the location of customers):**

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>		
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
United states and Canada	\$ 5,768	\$ 2,078	\$ 4,868
Europe	369	240	146
Total revenues	<u>\$ 6,137</u>	<u>\$ 2,318</u>	<u>\$ 5,014</u>

3) **Major customers**

Set forth below is a breakdown of the Company's revenue by major customers (major customer –revenues from these customers constitute at least 10% of total revenues in a certain year):

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Customer A	<u>4,929</u>	<u>1,374</u>	<u>4,274</u>
Customer B	<u>822</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>-</u>
Customer C	<u>-</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>505</u>

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

NOTE 11 - SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT INFORMATION (continued)

4) **The changes in deferred revenues relating to goods that were not yet delivered are as follows:**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Balance at beginning of year	\$ (942)	\$ (1,950)	\$ -
Contract liability recognized during the period	(270)	-	(1,959)
Revenue recognized during the period	<u>1,005</u>	<u>1,008</u>	<u>9</u>
Balance at end of year ⁽¹⁾	<u>(207)</u>	<u>(942)</u>	<u>(1,950)</u>
Contract liability presented in current liabilities	<u>(207)</u>	<u>(942)</u>	<u>(970)</u>
Contract liability presented in non-current liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(980)</u>

(1) Balance for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2019 represents the unfulfilled performance obligation related to First BioInk.

e. Long-lived assets

All of the Company's long-lived assets are located in Israel.

f. Research and development

	Year ended December 31		
	2020	2019	2018
Payroll and related expenses	\$ 1,973	\$ 1,954	\$ 1,968
Share-based payments	464	549	457
Subcontractors and consultants	125	77	296
Consumables and materials	262	304	309
Depreciation and amortization	408	354	220
Rent and maintenance	824	1,082	874
Other	9	122	80
	<u>4,065</u>	<u>4,442</u>	<u>4,204</u>
Less:			
IIA participation in R&D expenses, see Note 7(a)	-	(28)	(327)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(28)</u>	<u>(327)</u>
	<u>\$ 4,065</u>	<u>\$ 4,414</u>	<u>\$ 3,877</u>

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

NOTE 11 - SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT INFORMATION (continued)

g. General, administrative and marketing

	Year ended December 31		
	2020	2019	2018
Payroll and related expenses	\$ 1,495	\$ 1,293	\$ 1,152
Share-based payments ⁽¹⁾	1,075	576	977
Directors' salary and insurance	573	415	168
Rent and office maintenance	205	84	89
Professional services	1,045	1,012	1,111
Depreciation	48	33	23
Other	228	243	203
	<u>\$ 4,669</u>	<u>\$ 3,656</u>	<u>\$ 3,723</u>

(1) Share-based payments expenses for the year ended December 31, 2018, include an amount of \$583, due to services received from Alpha, and none for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2020.

h. Financial expenses

	Year ended December 31		
	2020	2019	2018
Financial expenses:			
Bank and other fees	\$ 11	\$ 63	\$ 17
Remeasurement of financial instruments	-	3,230	2,154
Other financing expenses	23	10	9
Total financial expenses	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ 3,303</u>	<u>\$ 2,180</u>
Financial income:			
Remeasurement of financial instruments	\$ 40	-	-
Total financial income	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

NOTE 12 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- a. On January 13, 2021, the board of directors approved the grant of an aggregate of 46,500 options exercisable into 46,500 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$13.08 per share to the Company's employees. The options will vest over four years with one quarter vesting one year after the grant date and the remaining balance will vest in equal parts at the end of each subsequent quarter.
- b. On February 5, 2021, CollPlant entered into a Development, Exclusivity and Option Products Agreement with certain wholly-owned subsidiaries of AbbVie Inc., pursuant to which CollPlant and AbbVie will collaborate in the development and commercialization of dermal and soft tissue filler products for the medical aesthetics market, using CollPlant's recombinant human collagen technology and AbbVie's technology. In accordance with the Agreement, on February 28, 2021, the Company received a \$14,000 upfront cash payment.

- c. On February 17, 2021, the Company completed a registered direct offering providing for the sale and issuance of an aggregate of 2,000,000 ADSs at a purchase price of \$17.50 per ADS, for aggregate gross proceeds of \$35,000, before deducting investment bank commissions of 7% and estimated offering expenses of approximately \$800 payable by the Company.
- d. On February 24, 2021, CollPlant received a notice of termination from LB, of the License, Development and Commercialization Agreement previously entered into with LB, such termination to be effective March 26, 2021.
- e. During the first quarter of 2021, Alpha exercised 650,000 warrants into 650,000 ADS in return of \$2,600. See note 9 -A(2)(a)

Articles of Association
Of
COLLPLANT BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD*

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*Previously CollPlant Holdings Ltd.; previously S.L.G. (Textile) Ltd; previously Portfolio Green Ltd.

Interpretation

1. In these Articles, the following terms shall have the respective meanings as follows, unless the written text requires otherwise:

- “Person”** — Including a corporation;
- “Shareholder”** — A registered and/or an unregistered shareholder. In the event of a record date within its meaning in Section 182 of the Companies Law, a shareholder who was a shareholder on the record date shall be deemed as a shareholder;
- “Registered shareholder”** — A shareholder who is registered in the Shareholders' Register of the Company;
- “Unregistered shareholder”** — A shareholder in whose favor a share is registered by a stock exchange member and the said share is included among the shares included in the Shareholders' Register of the Company in the name of a nominee company.
- “Stock Exchange”** — Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Ltd;
- “The Board of Directors”** — The board of directors that was lawfully elected in accordance with the provisions set forth in these Articles;
- “Director”** — A member of the Board of Directors of the Company and whoever serves as director irrespective of his title;
- “Companies Law”** — Companies Law 5759-1999, as amended from time to time and the regulations set forth or that will be set forth thereunder;
- “The Law”** — The Companies Law, the Securities Law 5728-1968 as amended from time to time and the regulations set forth or that will be set forth thereunder and any other law that is in effect in connection with companies and that applies to the Company at the time;

“The Company” — The Company specified above;

“The Register” — The Shareholders’ Register kept in accordance with the provisions set forth in Section 127 of the Companies Law and, if the Company holds another register outside Israel — any additional register as the case may be;

“The Office” — The registered office of the Company in its address at the time, which will be changed in accordance with the instructions set forth by the Board of Directors of the Company;

“In writing” — Print, lithography, photocopy, telegram, telex, fax, email, and any other form of work or print of words in a visible manner;

“Securities” — Including shares, bonds, capital notes, certificates and other instruments conferring the right to sell, convert or sell for such instruments;

“Companies Ordinance” — Companies Ordinance [New Version] 5743-1983;

“The Articles” — The Articles of Association of the Company as specified herein or as will be amended.

2. The provisions set forth in Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 of the Interpretation Law 5741-1981 shall apply also to the interpretation of the Articles, *mutatis mutandis*, unless there is no other provision regarding the matter under discussion and if the matter under discussion or context thereof contain any statement that is not consistent with such application as aforesaid.
3. Save as provided in this section, each word and expression in the Articles shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Companies Law unless such meaning is in contradiction to the subject matter or content of the stated.
4. Provisions which can be made the subject of conditions, shall apply to the company unless stated otherwise herein in these Articles, and in any event of conflict between the said provisions of the Companies Law and these Articles, the provisions of these Articles shall prevail.
5. Should these Articles make reference to a provision in the Companies Law and the said provision was amended or canceled, the said provision shall be deemed to be in effect and as part of the Articles unless this is prohibited by law.
6. Anywhere in these Articles where the requisite majority to pass a resolution in the General Meeting or in the Board of Directors is not indicated, the requisite majority for the purpose of passing the said resolution shall be deemed as an ordinary majority.

Name of the Company

7. The name of the Company is as follows:

In Hebrew: [bilingual text]

In English: **CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd.**

Company goals

8. The Company may engage in any lawful business subject to the Company goals that are specified in the Memorandum of Association of the Company.

Purpose of the Company

9. The purpose of the Company is to act in accordance with business considerations to increase its profit, however, the Company may donate a reasonable amount for a worthy cause even if the donation is not part of the business considerations of the Company as specified above and at the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Registered share capital

10.
 - (a) The registered share capital of the Company is NIS 45,000,000 subdivided into 30,000,000 ordinary shares NIS 1.5 par value each (hereinafter: “The Shares”).
 - (b) All ordinary shares shall have equal rights among them for all intents and purposes and each ordinary share in respect of which all calls for payment were fully repaid shall confer on its holder:
 - (1) The right to be invited and attend all General Meetings of the Company and the right for one vote in respect of each ordinary share he holds in each vote at every Company General Meeting he attended;
 - (2) The right to receive dividends if and when distributed and the right to receive bonus shares, if distributed;
 - (3) The right to participate in the distribution of the assets of the Company upon its liquidation.

Liability of shareholders

11. The liability of shareholders is limited, as specified in the Memorandum of Association of the Company and in the Companies Law. For the purpose of this matter each shareholder is liable solely for repayment of the par value of his shares. In the event the Company allotted shares for a price lower than their par value, the liability of each shareholder shall be limited for repaying the reduced consideration in respect of each share allotted that shareholder as aforesaid.

Public company

12. The Company shall be a public company subject to the provisions set forth in the Companies Law, and as long as the shares of the Company are listed for trade in the Stock Exchange or were offered to the public in a prospectus within its meaning in the Securities Law, or were offered to the public outside Israel in accordance with a public offer document that is required by law outside Israel and are held by the public.

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Shares

13. Without derogating from the prior special rights granted to the holders of existing shares in the Company, the Company may issue or allot shares and other securities in preference rights or in deferred rights or issue from the capital that was not yet issued redeemable securities or issue shares with limited rights or other special rights or under restrictions in connection with the distribution of dividends, voting rights, or in connection with other matters, as set forth by the Company from time to time in a resolution that will be passed in the General Meeting by a majority of shareholders.¹
14. If at any time the share capital is divided into different classes of shares the Company may, in a resolution passed by an ordinary majority in the General Meeting, unless the terms of issue of the said class of shares stipulate otherwise, convert, expand, add or modify in any other manner the rights, privileges, advantages, restrictions and provisions that are related or not related to one of the classes at the time or as set forth in a resolution passed in the General Meeting in an ordinary majority of the shareholders holding the said class of shares.
15. The special rights granted to the holders of shares or classes of shares that were issued, including shares in preference rights or in other special rights shall not be deemed to have been modified by the creation or issue of additional shares of equal class unless otherwise stipulated in the terms of allotment of the said shares. The provisions set forth in these Articles regarding General Meetings shall apply to each share class Meeting as aforesaid, *mutatis mutandis*.
16. Shares of the Company that are not issued shall be under the supervision of the Board of Directors that may allot the said Shares up to the limit of the registered share capital of the Company to persons, for cash or for any other consideration not in cash, under the same terms and restrictions, whether over their par value, whether for their par value and for a consideration lower than their par value (in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Companies Law) and on the dates that the Board of Directors deems fit, and the Board of Directors shall be entitled to serve to any person a call for payment in respect of such shares as aforesaid at their par value or over their par value or for a consideration lower than their par value during the same period and for the same price and under the same terms as the Board of Directors deems fit.
17. Upon the allotment of shares the Board of Directors may set out differences between shareholders regarding the amounts of the calls for payment and/or their times of payment.
18. If, according to the terms of allotment of any share, the payment of the consideration in respect of that share, in whole or in part, is in installments, then each installment as aforesaid shall be paid to the Company at the time of its repayment by the person who is the registered holder of the share at the time or by his legal guardians.
19. The Company may pay at any time commission to any person for his position as an underwriter or his consent to serve as an underwriter, whether conditionally or not, in respect of any security, including stock bonds of the Company or his consent to sign, whether conditionally or not, any security, bonds or stock bonds of the Company. In any event, the commission may be paid or settled in cash or securities or bonds or bonds stock of the Company.

Share certificate; bearer share certificate

20. Subject to and in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Companies Law, a share certificate attesting to the proprietary right in the shares shall bear the stamp of the Company or its printed name, in addition to the signature of one director and the secretary or as set forth by the Board of Directors of the Company.
21. Each registered shareholder (including the nominee company) is entitled to receive from the Company, at his request, one share certificate in respect of the shares listed in his name or, if so approved by the Board of Directors (after paying the amount that the Board of Directors sets from time to time), a number of share certificates each for one or more of the said shares; each share certificate shall indicate the number of shares in respect of which it was issued and the serial numbers of the shares, the par value of the shares and subject to the provisions set forth in the Companies Law.
22. A share certificate registered in the name of two or more persons shall be delivered to the person whose name is listed first in the Shareholders' Register with respect to that share among the names of the joint holders, unless all registered holders of that share deliver written instructions to deliver the said share certificate to another registered holder.

¹ Subject to the provisions set forth in Section 46B of the Securities Law 5728-1968.

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- 23.
- (a) The Company may deliver a bearer share certificate in respect of shares whose full consideration was paid and that shall confer on their holder the rights for the shares specified in it and the right to transfer his rights when transferring the share and the provisions set forth in these Articles regarding transfer of shares shall not apply to the shares specified in the bearer share certificate.
- (b) A shareholder holding a bearer share certificate by law shall be entitled to return the said bearer share certificate to the Company for the purpose of its revocation and conversion into a registered share and shall be entitled to, in consideration of payment of fees as determined by the Board of Directors, that his name shall be listed in the Shareholders' Register in respect of the shares specified in the bearer share certificate and that a registered share certificate shall be issued for him.

- (c) The holder of a bearer share certificate may deposit the bearer share certificate in the Office and as long as the bearer share certificate is kept in the Office the holder who deposited the certificate shall be entitled to demand to convene a meeting of the Company in accordance with and subject to the provisions set forth in the Companies Law and these Articles, to be present at that meeting, to vote and exercise the rest of the rights granted to a shareholder in each meeting that is convened in accordance with his demand 48 hours after the deposit as if his name was listed in the Shareholders' Register as the holder of the shares that are listed in the bearer share certificate. Only one person shall be acknowledged as the person who deposited the share and the Company shall be obligated to return the bearer share certificate to the depositing shareholder if the said shareholder so requested in writing at least two days in advance.

In the event the said bearer share certificate was not deposited as aforesaid, the holder of the certificate shall not be entitled to the rights granted under this subsection (c) and shall be entitled to all the other rights granted to a shareholder in the Company, subject to the provisions of these Articles.

24. If a share certificate or a bearer share certificate is lost, destroyed or mutilated, the Board of Directors may issue a new share certificate or a bearer share certificate in their place and provided that the share certificate or the bearer share certificate were not revoked by the Company or that it was proven to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors that the share certificate or the bearer share certificate were lost or destroyed and the Company received securities to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors in respect of any possible damage, and all for payment, if the Board of Directors decides to impose payment. The provisions set forth in Articles 20-23 above shall also apply to the issuance of a new share certificate, *mutatis mutandis*.

Calls for payment²

25. From time to time and at its sole discretion the Board of Directors may serve to shareholders calls for payment for all payments not yet paid in respect of the shares held by each of the shareholders and that, according to the terms of issue of the shares, may not be repaid at fixed times, and each shareholder shall pay to the Company the amount of the call served upon him in the time and the place as set forth by the Board of Directors. A call for payment may be made in installments. The date of the call for payment shall be the date of the resolution of the Board of Directors on the call for payment.
26. A fourteen (14) days' advance notice shall be delivered in respect of each call for payment specifying the amount of payment and its place of payment. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, prior to the payment of the said call for payment the Board of Directors may, by delivery of written notice to the shareholders, cancel the call or extend its payment date, and provided that such resolution as aforesaid was passed prior to the payment date of the call for payment.
27. The joint holders of a share shall be held liable jointly for the payment of all installments and calls for payment that are due in respect of the said share.
28. If according to the terms of allotment of a share or in any other manner any amount is due on a fixed date or in installments on fixed dates, then such amount or such installment as aforesaid shall be settled as if it was a call for payment duly served and notified by the Board of Directors and the provisions set forth in these Articles regarding calls for payment shall apply to such payment or installment.
29. If the amount of the call for payment or the installment is not settled on its payment date or prior to this date, the person, who is the holder of the share in respect of which a call for payment was served or for which payment is due, shall pay interest for the amount specified above at a rate to be determined by the Board of Directors from time to time or at a rate that is permissible at the time by law as of the date set for payment and until the date the payment is made, however, the Board of Directors may waive payment of interest, in whole or in part.

² It should be noted that notwithstanding the provisions set forth hereunder, as long as the shareholders of the Company are listed for trade in the Stock Exchange, the Shares of the Company shall be fully paid-up.

30. If the Board of Directors deems fit, it may receive from a shareholder who desires to advance payments that were not yet called or whose payment date was not yet due and that were not yet settled on account of his shares or any part thereof. The Board of Directors may pay to the shareholders for the payments that were advanced in the manner specified above or a part thereof, interest until the date the payments should have been paid, if these payments had not been forwarded, according to a rate to be agreed upon between the Board of Directors and the shareholder.

Forfeiture of shares and lien on shares³

31. In the event a shareholder failed to pay the consideration undertaken by him, in whole or in part, on the date and under the terms that were set, whether or not a call for payment was issued, the Board of Directors may at any time deliver notice to the said shareholder and demand from him to pay the unpaid amount together with the interest that accrued, and all expenses that the Company incurred in respect of the said unsettled amount.
32. The notice shall specify a date that shall be at least fourteen (14) days after the date of notice and a place or places where the call for payment or the installment specified above shall be paid, together with the interest and the expenses as specified above. The notice shall specify that in circumstances of failure to make payment on the date set and in the place set in that notice, the Company may forfeit the Shares in respect of which the call for payment was served or the date of payment of the installment was due.
33. In the event the demands set forth in the notice specified above are not fulfilled, then, at any time thereafter, prior to paying for the call for payment or paying the interest and the expenses in connection with the said shares, the Board of Directors may, upon passing a resolution to that effect, forfeit the shares in respect of which such notice was delivered as aforesaid. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends that were declared with respect to the forfeited shares and that were not actually paid prior to the forfeiture.
34. Each share that was forfeited as aforesaid shall be deemed as the property of the Company, and the Board of Directors may, taking into account the provisions set forth in these Articles, sell the said share, reallocate it or transfer it in any other manner as it deems fit subject to the provisions set forth in the Companies Law.
35. Forfeited shares that have not been sold shall be dormant shares and shall not confer any rights on their holders as long as they are held by the Company.
36. At any time prior to a sale, reallocation or transfer in any other manner of any forfeited share as aforesaid, the Board of Directors may cancel the forfeiture under the terms that the Board of Directors deems fit.
- (a) Each shareholder whose shares were forfeited shall cease to be the holder of the forfeited shares as aforesaid, however, he shall continue to owe to the Company all calls for payment, installments, interest and expenses due on account of or for these shares at the time of forfeiture, in addition to interest for these amounts in respect whereof as of the date of forfeiture and until the payment date in the maximum rate permissible by law at the time unless the forfeited shares were sold and the Company received the full consideration the shareholder undertook to pay in addition to expenses related the sale.

(b) In the event the consideration obtained following the sale of the forfeited shares exceeded the consideration the holder of the forfeited shares undertook to pay as aforesaid, the shareholder shall be entitled to receive part of the consideration paid in respect whereof, if any, subject to the provisions set forth in the allotment agreement and provided that the consideration left with the Company shall not be lower than the full consideration the holder of the forfeited shares undertook to pay in addition to the expenses in respect of the sale.

37. The provisions set forth in these Articles regarding the forfeiture of shares shall also apply to circumstances of default in payment of any known amount whose payment date is due on a fixed date in accordance with the terms of issue of the share, as if the said amount was about to be paid by virtue of a call for payment that was duly delivered and notified.

³ It should be noted that notwithstanding the provisions set forth hereunder, as long as the shareholders of the Company are listed for trade in the Stock Exchange, the shares of the Company shall be fully paid-up.

38. The Company shall have seniority in the rights to lien over all shares listed in the name of each shareholder, except for fully paid-up shares, and over the proceeds obtained from their sale for the settlement of the debts and obligations of the said shareholder to the Company, whether by himself or together with any other person, whether or not the settlement date of these debts or the date of fulfillment of these obligations was due or not, irrespective of the cause of the debts, and no equitable right shall be created in respect of any of the shares. The lien and encumbrance specified above shall apply to all the dividends that are declared from time to time over these shares. Unless otherwise decided, the registration of the Company regarding the transfer of shares shall be deemed as waiver on behalf of the Company on the encumbrance or lien (if any) on the shares.

39. In order to enforce the encumbrance specified above, the Board of Directors may sell the charged shares in any manner it deems fit and at its discretion; however, a share may not be sold if the period specified in Article 32 above has lapsed and a written notice was delivered to the shareholder (or whoever is entitled to receive notice due to the death or bankruptcy or liquidation or receivership) stating that the Company intends to sell the share and the shareholder or whoever is entitled to the share as aforesaid did not pay the debts specified above or failed to fulfill or did not fulfill the obligations specified above for a period of fourteen (14) days as of the date of delivery of this notice.

40. The proceeds obtained from such sale as aforesaid, after settlement of the sale expenses, shall be used to settle the debts and fulfill the obligations of such shareholder (including the debts, obligations and engagements whose settlement or performance date was not yet due) and the provisions set forth in Article 36(b) shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*.

41. In the event of sale after forfeiture or for the purpose of enforcing an encumbrance by exercising the rights granted above, the Board of Directors may appoint a person to sign an instrument of transfer of the share that was sold and record the name of the purchaser in the Shareholders' Register as the holder of the sold shares, and after the name of the aforesaid person is recorded in the Shareholders' Register with respect to these shares, the effect of the sale shall not be contested and the sole remedy of any person who was injured by the sale shall be by way of claim of damages solely from the Company.

Transfer and delivery of shares

42. Each transfer of shares registered in the Shareholders' Register in the name of a registered shareholder, including transfer by or to the Nominee Company shall be made in writing and provided that the instrument of transfer shall be signed solely by the transferor and the transferee whether by themselves or their representatives and by witnesses to their signature, and the transferor shall be deemed to be the shareholder until the name of the transferee is recorded in the Shareholders' Register in respect of the transferred Share. Subject to the provisions set forth in the Companies Law, the transfer of shares shall not be recorded unless an instrument of transfer is furnished to the Office of the Company, as specified above.

The instrument of transfer of a share shall be prepared and filed in the form specified hereunder or any substantially similar form or in any ordinary or acceptable form as approved by the Chairman of the Board:

"I _____ from _____ ("the Transferor") in consideration of the amount of NIS paid to me by _____ from _____ ("the Transferee") do hereby transfer to the Transferee _____ shares having the value of NIS _____ each numbered from inclusive, of _____ Ltd to be held by the Transferee, his administrators, guardians and representatives subject to all the conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution hereof, and I, the Transferee, do hereby agree to receive the said shares subject to the conditions aforesaid."

As witness we have hereunto set our hands on the ___ day of ___, 20 .

Transferor

Transferee

Witness to the Transferor

Witness to the Transferee

43. The Company may close the Shareholders' Register for a period of time as the Board of Directors deems fit and provided that the said period shall not exceed thirty (30) days in each year. The Company shall deliver notice to the shareholders regarding the closing of the Shareholders' Register in accordance with the provisions set forth in these Articles regarding delivery of notices to shareholders.

44. (a) Each instrument of transfer shall be delivered to the Office for the purpose of its registration together with the share certificate of the share subject matter of the transfer, if issued, and any other proof as demanded by the Board of Directors of the Company. The instruments of transfer that are registered shall be kept by the Company, however any instrument of transfer that the Board of Directors refuses to register shall be returned upon demand to the person that delivered them together with the share certificate (if delivered). In the event the Board of Directors refused to approve the transfer of shares, it shall deliver notice to the transferor in respect whereof no later than thirty (30) days as of the date of receiving the instrument of transfer.

(b) The Company may demand payment of fees for registration of the transfer in the amount set by the Board of Directors of the Company.

45. The guardians and the administrators of a single shareholder who passed away or, in the event of no administrator or guardian was appointed, the persons who are entitled to the share as the heirs of the single shareholder who passed away shall be the only ones whom the Company will acknowledge as having a right in the share that was recorded in the name of the deceased shareholder.
46. In the event a share was registered in the name of two or more holders, the Company shall acknowledge only the living shareholder or shareholders as the persons who are entitled to the Share or a benefit in the Share however this shall not exempt the estate of a joint holder of a Share in the security from any obligation with respect to the security he held jointly. In the event a share was registered in the name of a number of joint holders as aforesaid, each of the said holders shall be entitled to transfer his right.
47. Any person who becomes entitled to a share due to the death of a shareholder, shall be entitled, upon presenting proof regarding execution of a will or appointment of a guardian or furnishing a succession order attesting that he is entitled to the shares of the deceased shareholder to be registered as a shareholder in respect of these shares or may, subject to the provisions set forth in these Articles, to transfer the said shares.
48. The Company may acknowledge a receiver or a liquidator of a shareholder which is a corporation that is under liquidation or dissolution or a trustee in bankruptcy or any receiver of a bankrupt shareholder as having rights in the shares listed in the name of such shareholder.
49. The receiver or the liquidator of a shareholder that is a corporation under liquidation or dissolution or the trustee in bankruptcy or any receiver of a bankrupt shareholder may be registered as a shareholder in respect of these shares or may, subject to the provisions set forth in these Articles, transfer the said shares, after furnishing the proof as demanded by the Board of Directors attesting that he is entitled to the shares of the shareholder that is under liquidation or dissolution or bankruptcy and upon obtaining the approval of the Board of Directors (and the Board of Directors may refuse such demand without providing any reasons for its refusal).
50. The provisions set forth above regarding the transfer of Shares shall apply to the transfer of other securities of the Company, *mutatis mutandis*.

Redeemable securities

51. The Company shall be entitled to issue or allot redeemable securities subject to the provisions set forth in these Articles in respect of the issue of securities.
52. In the event the Company issued redeemable securities it may redeem them and the restrictions imposed by virtue of the Second Chapter of the Seventh Part in the Companies Law shall not apply thereto.
53. In the event the Company issued redeemable securities it may attach to them rights attached to shares including voting rights and right of participation in profits.

Change in capital

54. From time to time, the Company may, upon passing a resolution of the General Meeting that was passed with an ordinary majority, increase its registered share capital by classes of shares as it sets forth.

55. Unless otherwise stated in a resolution that approves the increase of the share capital as aforesaid, the provisions set forth in these Articles shall apply to the new shares.
56. Upon passing a resolution in the General Meeting by an ordinary majority, the Company may:
- (a) Consolidate and redistribute its share capital into shares of par value that is greater than the par value of its existing shares and in the event its shares are without par value — into capital comprising of a smaller number of Shares and provided that that this shall not change the rate of holdings of the shareholders in the issued capital.
- For the purpose of executing such resolution as aforesaid the Board of Directors may settle any difficulty that arises and, *inter alia*, issue certificates for fractions of shares or certificates in the name of a number of shareholders that will include fractions of shareholders due to them.
- Without derogating from the powers of the Board of Directors, in circumstances when as a result of the consolidation shareholders hold fractions of shares, the Board of Directors may, upon obtaining the approval of the General Meeting by an ordinary majority:
- (1) Sell all the fractions and for that purpose to appoint a trustee on whose name the share certificates including the fractions shall be issued and the trustee shall sell the fractions and the proceeds obtained with deduction of commissions and expenses shall be distributed to those entitled; or —
- (2) Allot to each shareholder holding a fraction following the consolidation shares of the class of shares prior to the consolidation, fully paid-up in such number whose consolidation with the fraction will suffice to form one full consolidated Share and such allotment as aforesaid shall be deemed to be in effect shortly before the consolidation; or —
- (3) State that shareholders shall not be entitled to receive a consolidated share in respect of a fraction of a consolidated share that results from the consolidation of half or more of the number of shares whose consolidation creates one consolidated share and shall be entitled to receive a consolidated share in respect of a fraction of a consolidated share resulting from the consolidation of more than half of the number of shares whose consolidation created one consolidated share;
- In the event that an action performed in accordance with the provisions set forth in paragraphs (2) or (3) above requires the issue of additional shares, then payment of the said shares shall be made in the manner of payment of bonus shares. Such consolidation and division as aforesaid shall not be deemed as modification of the rights attached to the shares subject matter of the consolidation and division.
- (b) Distribute by way of redistribution of its existing shares, in whole or in part, its share capital, in whole or in part, into shares of par value that is lower than the par value of the existing shares, and if its shares are without par value — into issued capital comprising of a greater number of Shares and provided that that this shall not change the rate of holdings of the shareholders in the issued capital.
- (c) Cancel registered share capital that was not yet allotted on the date of passing the resolution and provided that there is no obligation of the Company, including a contingent obligation, to allot the shares.
- (d) Reduce shares in the issued capital of the Company in such manner that these shares will be canceled and all consideration paid in respect of their par value will be recorded in the books of the Company as a capital fund that shall be deemed for all intents and purposes as a premium that was paid on the shares remaining in the issued capital of the Company.

- (c) Consolidate its share capital, in whole or in part, into one class of shares and, in this regard, the Company may resolve on payment of compensation to the shareholders in the Company, in whole or in part, in respect of the consolidation of capital by way of allotment of bonus shares to the said shareholders.

General Meetings

57. The Company will hold an Annual Meeting each year and no later than fifteen (15) months after convening of the last Annual Meeting. A General Meeting other than an Annual Meeting shall be deemed as an Extraordinary Meeting.

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58. The agenda in the Annual Meeting shall include the following matters specified hereunder:
- (a) A discussion of the audited financial statements of the Company, together with the report of the Board of Directors on the state of affairs of the Company submitted to the General Meeting;
 - (b) Appointment of directors;
 - (c) Appointment of an auditor and receiving a report on the auditor's fees;
 - (d) Proposals that the Board of Directors decided to present for vote in the General Meeting;

59. Whenever the Board of Directors deems fit it may convene an Extraordinary Meeting at its discretion, and Extraordinary Meetings shall be convened upon such demand as aforesaid made by two directors or one quarter of the directors who serve in office at the time or at the demand of one or more shareholders holding at least five percent (5%) of the issued capital and one percent (1%) at least of the voting rights in the Company or one or more shareholder holding at least five percent (5%) of the voting rights in the Company.

In the event the Board of Directors is required to convene an Extraordinary Meeting by any of the entities specified in this Article 59 above, it shall convene the said meeting within twenty one (21) days as of the date of receiving such demand as aforesaid for a date to be specified in the notice on the Extraordinary Meeting, as specified in Article 62(b) hereunder and provided that the date of convening shall be no later than thirty five (35) days as of the date of publishing the notice unless otherwise stated in respect of a meeting to which Article G in the Second Chapter of Companies Law applies.

60. In the event the Board of Directors did not convene an Extraordinary Meeting as specified in section 59 above, the demanding party, and in the event of shareholders – part of the shareholders holding more than half of their voting rights, may convene the meeting by himself and provided that the meeting is not held three months as of the date such demand was submitted as aforesaid and the meeting shall be convened, to the extent possible, in the same manner that meetings are convened by the Board of Directors.

- 61.
- (a) The Board of Directors shall prescribe the agenda in the General Meeting, and the agenda shall include matters for which the convening of an Extraordinary Meeting is required in accordance with Article 59 above and items as specified in section (b) hereunder.
 - (b) One or more shareholders holding at least one percent (1%) of the voting rights in the General Meeting may request from the Board of Directors to include an item on the agenda to be convened in the future and provided that the item is appropriate for discussion in the General Meeting.
 - (c) Such request made as specified in section (b) above shall be delivered to the Company in writing at least seven (7) days prior to delivery of notice on the convening of the General Meeting and the proposed wording of the resolution by the shareholders shall be enclosed therewith.

- 62.
- (a) A notice on the convening of a General Meeting shall be published in at least two widely circulated newspapers in Hebrew on the dates prescribed by law, and the Company shall not deliver any further notice to the shareholders who are registered in the Shareholders' Register of the Company.
 - (b) The notice on the convening of the General Meeting shall indicate the type of the meeting, the place of convening the meeting and its time, description of the items on the agenda, summary of the proposed resolutions, the required majority for passing the resolutions, the date for determining the entitlement of all shareholders to vote in the General Meeting and any additional detail as required by law. In the event a date was set for an adjourned meeting not on the same day in the next week in the same time and place the said date shall be specified in the notice.

63. The General Meeting may exercise the powers vested in another organ of the Company. In the event the General Meeting exercised powers that are vested in the Board of Directors by law, the obligations, rights and liabilities that apply to directors regarding the exercise of the said rights shall apply to the shareholders, *mutatis mutandis*, and the provisions set forth in the third, fourth, and fifth chapter of Part Six of the Law shall apply to the shareholders in respect of their attendance in the meeting and manner of voting thereat, while taking into account their holdings in the Company.

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64. Any defect in good faith in the convening or direction of the General Meeting or any other defect resulting from failure to uphold a provision or a condition set forth in the Law or in these Articles, including regarding the manner of convening or directing the General Meeting shall not disqualify any resolution that was passed in the General Meeting and shall not impair the discussions held in that meeting, subject to the provisions set forth in any law.

Voting rights

65. A shareholder who desires to vote in the General Meeting shall prove to the Company his ownership of the share as required by law.

- 66.
- (a) The Company may set a record date for the purpose of determining entitlement to attend and vote in the General Meeting, and provided that the said date shall not be 21 days prior to the date that was set for holding the General Meeting and shall not fall below 4 days prior to the date of convening the meeting.

(b) Notwithstanding the said in subsection (a) above, in a General Meeting whose agenda includes the items specified in Section 87(a) of the Companies Law the Company shall set a record date that shall apply no more than 40 days and no less than 28 days prior to the date of convening of the General Meeting unless the Law allows to set a record date earlier.

67. A shareholder who is a minor and a shareholder who was declared by a competent court as a legally incompetent person may vote solely via their legal guardians, and any guardian as aforesaid may vote by proxy.
68. Subject to the provisions set forth in any law, in the event of joint holders of a share, each of the said holders may vote in each meeting whether by himself or by proxy with respect to the said share, as if he was the sole holder of that share. If more than one of the joint holders of shares attended the meeting, whether by themselves or by proxy, the shareholder whose name is first listed in the Shareholders' Register with respect to that share or in a certificate regarding his ownership of the share or another instrument as set forth by the Board of Directors for the purpose of this matter, as the case may be, shall vote in the meeting. A number of guardians or a number of administrators of a registered shareholder who passed away shall be deemed as joint holders of shareholders for the purpose of this section.
69. Shareholders may vote in person or by proxy in accordance with the provisions set forth hereunder.
70. A corporation that is a shareholder in the Company may authorize, at the discretion of its directors or any other of its executive bodies, a person it deems fit to serve as its representative in each General Meeting. A person who was authorized as specified above shall be entitled to exercise the same voting rights that the corporation itself could have exercised if it was a sole shareholder on behalf of the corporation he represents. The chairman of the meeting may demand from any authorized person as aforesaid reasonable proof attesting that he is an authorized representative of the corporation as a condition for the participation of that person in the meeting.

It is clarified that the said in Articles 71 to 75 hereunder regarding the instrument of appointment shall not apply to the authorized representative of the corporation however solely to the proxy to the vote on behalf of the corporation.

71. Any instrument appointing a proxy for the vote ("**Instrument of Appointment**") shall be made in writing and shall be signed by the appointing person or his representative who was authorized in writing to make such appointment and in the event the appointing entity is a corporation the appointment shall be made in writing and signed by the authorized signatories of the corporation and shall bear the stamp of the corporation are the signature of its authorized representative.
72. The Instrument of Appointment or a copy thereof, to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors, shall be deposited in the Office or in a place designated to convene the meeting no less than 48 hours prior to the date set forth for the meeting where the person specified in the Instrument of Appointment is about to vote. However, the chairman of the meeting may waive this demand in respect of all the attendants in any particular meeting and accept their Instrument of Appointment upon commencement of the meeting.
73. A shareholder holding more than one share shall be entitled to appoint more than one proxy subject to the provisions set forth hereunder:
- (a) The Instrument of Appointment shall indicate the class and number of Shares in respect of which it was issued;
- (b) In the event the number of shares of any class specified in the Instruments of Appointment that were issued by one shareholder exceeded the number of shares of the same class held by that shareholder, all Instruments of Appointment that were issued by that shareholder in respect of the excess shares shall be null and void without derogating from the effect of the vote in respect of the Shares held by him;

(c) In the event when only a representative was appointed by a shareholder, and the Instrument of Appointment does not specify the number and class of shares in respect of which it was issued, the Instrument of Appointment shall be deemed to have been issued in respect of all the shares held by the shareholder on the date of depositing the Instrument of Appointment with the Company or on the date of furnishing the Instrument of Appointment to the chairman of the meeting, as the case may be. If the Instrument of Appointment was issued in respect of a number of shares that is less than the number of shares held by the shareholder, the shareholder shall be deemed to have abstained in the vote in respect of the remaining shares held by him and the Instrument of Appointment shall be in effect solely in respect of the number of shares specified in it.

74. The Instrument of Appointment for the General Meeting shall be prepared and filled in the following manner or any other similar or ordinary manner as approved by the Chairman of the Board:

"I, _____ from _____ being a shareholder of _____ Ltd ("The Company"), hereby appoint _____ ID. No. _____ from _____ or, in his absence, _____ ID. No. _____ from _____ or, in his absence, _____ ID. No. _____ from _____ as my proxy to attend and vote on my behalf in respect of _____ shares with the following class _____ held by me in the General/Extraordinary Meeting of the Company/meeting of shareholders holding the following class of shares _____, to be held on the ___ day in the month of ___ in the year _____ and at any adjournment thereof.

And in witness hereof I am hereby undersigned on the ___ day in the month of ___ in the year _____.

Signature _____

75. Voting in accordance with the Instrument of Appointment shall be in effect despite the passing of the appointing person, or despite the revocation of the Instrument of Appointment or the transfer of the share in respect of which the vote was made as aforesaid unless a written notice regarding the death, revocation or transfer was received in the Office of the Company by the chairman of the meeting prior to the vote.

Deliberations and passing of resolutions at the General Meetings

76. A General Meeting may not be opened unless a quorum is present within thirty minutes from the time designated for the meeting. Unless otherwise stipulated in the Companies Law or in these Articles, a quorum shall be formed when at least two (2) shareholders holding jointly at least one fifth (1/5) of the voting rights in the Company are present by themselves or by proxy.
77. If within thirty minutes from the time that was designated for the meeting no quorum is present, the meeting shall stand adjourned for the same day in the next week in the same time and place or any other date unless the notice on the meeting and the adjourned meeting and the items for which the first meeting was called shall be deliberated in the adjourned meeting. If no quorum is present in the adjourned meeting thirty minutes from the time designated for the meeting the adjourned meeting shall be held with any number of attendants.

If the General Meeting was convened at the demand of shareholders, the adjourned meeting shall be held only if a shareholder, one or more, holding at least five percent (5%) of the issued capital and one percent (1%) at least of the voting rights in the Company or a shareholder, one or more, holding at least five percent (5%) of the voting rights in the Company attended in the meeting.

78. The Chairman of the Board shall serve as chairman of the meeting. In the event the Chairman of the Board does not attend the meeting, the meeting shall elect a chairman, and the election shall be made upon commencement of the meeting that shall be opened, subject to the presence of a quorum, by the Secretary of the Company or by a shareholder that was authorized by the Secretary of the Company for the purpose of this matter.
79. The chairman of the General Meeting may, upon obtaining the approval of a meeting in which a quorum is present, adjourn the meeting or the resolution on the item that was specified on the agenda, from time to time and place to place, and shall be obligated to adjourn such matters as aforesaid if so instructed by the meeting. The adjourned meeting shall discuss only items that were on the agenda and whose discussion was not completed or did not start in the meeting the decided on the adjournment.
80. Subject to the provisions set forth in any law, a resolution in the General Meeting shall be passed by a count of votes in a manner that each share that confers a voting right shall grant one vote. In the event of a tie the resolution shall be deemed to have been rejected.

81. The resolutions of the General Meeting shall be passed by an ordinary majority unless another majority was set in the Law or the Articles.
82. In addition to the resolutions the General Meeting is entitled to pass and that are specified in these Articles and/or in the Companies Law, the resolutions of the Company on the following items shall be passed in the General Meeting in an ordinary majority (subject to the relevant provisions of the law):
- (a) Amendment of these Articles or the Memorandum of Association of the Company.
 - (b) Exercising the powers of the Board of Directors in circumstances when the meeting stated that the Board of Directors was unable to exercise its powers and such exercise of its powers is essential for the proper management of the Company as specified in Section 52(a) of the Companies Law.
 - (c) The appointment of the auditor of the Company, and termination of his employment.
 - (d) The appointment and dismissal of directors for the Company.
 - (e) The approval of actions and transactions that require the approval of the General Meeting.
 - (f) Increasing and canceling the registered share capital.
 - (g) Merger (within its meaning in the Companies Law).
83. The declaration of the chairman that a resolution was passed unanimously or in a particular majority or was rejected and the minutes of the meeting that were signed by the chairman of the meeting shall serve prima facie proof of its content.
84. From time to time, the Board of Directors may prescribe the resolutions in the General Meeting that may be voted by a ballot. Unless the Board of Directors prescribes otherwise and subject to the provisions set forth in the Companies Law and regulations set forth hereunder, the resolutions of the General Meeting on the following matters may also be passed by way of a ballot:
- (a) The appointment and dismissal of directors;
 - (b) The approval of actions or transactions that require the approval of the General Meeting in accordance with the provisions set forth in Sections 255 and 268 to 275 of the Companies Law;
 - (c) Approval of a merger in accordance with Section 320 of the Companies Law;
 - (d) Any other matter prescribed by the Minister in the regulations that were set forth or that will be set forth by virtue of Section 89 of the Companies Law.

The Board of Directors

85. The number of the members of the Board of Directors shall be set, from time to time, by the General Meeting in an ordinary majority of the shareholders or by the Board of Directors of the Company by an ordinary majority of the members of the Board of Directors and provided that the said number shall not fall below three members and shall not be greater than twelve including external directors.
- 86.
- (a) The directors shall be elected in a resolution passed by an ordinary majority of the shareholders that will be passed in the Annual Meeting. Each director who was elected shall serve in office until the next Annual Meeting. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, if no directors were appointed in the Annual Meeting, the directors that were appointed in the previous Annual Meeting shall continue to serve in office.
 - (b) The director's term in office shall take effect on the date of his appointment by the meeting as aforesaid, however, the meeting may set an appointment date that is later than the meeting date.
 - (c) The General Meeting may dismiss a director at all times by an ordinary majority of the shareholders and may resolve at the time to appoint another person as a director instead of the said director. The director whose dismissal is on the agenda shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to present his position to the General Meeting.

- (a) A director shall be entitled at all times to appoint a person to serve as a substitute director in the Board of Directors (“**Substitute Director**”). Neither a person who is not competent to be appointed as a director nor anyone who serves as a director or as a Substitute Director shall not be appointed as a Substitute Director, unless this is permissible by law. A person who can be appointed a Substitute Director for the Board Committee can serve as a director, only if the candidate to be appointed as a Substitute Director for a Committee member does not serve in the same Board Committee, and if he is a Substitute Director for an external director, then the candidate for an external director must have accounting and financial proficiency or professional competence according to the competence of the substituted director. However, no Substitute Director shall be appointed instead of an external director unless it is done in accordance with the provisions set forth in this subsection (a) unless otherwise stipulated in the Law.
 - (b) As long as the appointment of the Substitute Director is in effect, the Substitute Director shall be entitled to receive invitations to all meetings of the Board of Directors (without denying the right of the director to receive invitations) and attend and vote in any meeting of the Board of Directors from which the appointing director is absent.
 - (c) Subject to the provisions set forth in the Instrument of Appointment appointing him, the Substitute Director shall have all the powers granted to the director whom he substitutes and he shall be deemed as a director.
 - (d) A director who appointed a Substitute Director shall be entitled to cancel the appointment at all times. The Substitute Director’s term in office shall be terminated, if the director who appointed him (hereinafter: “**Appointing Director**”) delivered a written notice to the Company about termination of the appointment as aforesaid or about his resignation or if the Appointing Director’s term in office was terminated in any other manner.
 - (e) Any appointment of a Substitute Director and termination of his appointment shall be made by way of delivery of written notice to the Company.
88. A director who no longer serves in office may be reappointed subject to his competence to serve as a director in the Company.
89. The position of a director shall be automatically vacated upon the occurrence of each of the following cases:
- (a) If the director resigned from office or was dismissed from office in accordance with the provisions set forth in Sections 229-231 of the Companies Law.
 - (b) If the director was convicted of an offense as specified in Section 232 of the Companies Law.
 - (c) If the court decided to instruct termination of his office in accordance with the provisions set forth in Section 233 of the Companies Law.
 - (d) If he was declared bankrupt, and in the event of a corporation – it resolved on voluntary liquidation or a liquidation order was issued against it.
 - (e) Upon his death.
 - (f) If he became a legally incompetent person.
90. In the event the office of a director is vacated, the remaining directors shall be entitled to take action in any matter, as long as the number of directors does not fall below three. In the event the number of directors is less than the minimal number as specified above, the Board of Directors shall not be entitled to act however solely for the purpose of convening a General Meeting for the purpose of appointing additional directors.
91. The directors may appoint immediately or for any future date a director or additional directors that will serve in office until the next Annual Meeting and provided that the total number of the members of the Board of Directors shall not be greater than 12.
92. Subject to obtaining all the required approvals in accordance with the law, directors shall be entitled to payment and compensation in respect of their term in office, and each director shall be entitled to receive reimbursement for his reasonable expenses for travel and other expenses in connection with his participation in the meetings of the Board of Directors and in fulfilling his office as member of the Board of Directors.
93. At least two external directors shall serve in the Company when at least one is a director with accounting and financial proficiency and the other shall have professional competence within its meaning in Section 240 of the Companies Law, and the provisions set forth in the Companies Law regarding this matter shall apply to their term in office, including in respect of the payments the said directors are entitled to receive.

Powers and responsibilities of the Board of Directors

94. The Board of Directors shall outline the policy of the Company and shall oversee the performance of the CEO and his actions, and shall be vested with the powers of the Company that were not vested by the law or the Articles to any other organ.

95. The Board of Directors may delegate its powers to the CEO and to any of the committee of the Board of Directors subject to the restrictions set forth by law.
- 96.
- (a) The Board of Directors may exercise the powers granted to the CEO for a particular matter or for a particular period of time at its sole discretion upon passing a resolution that shall be passed by a majority of the votes of directors.
 - (b) Without derogating from the aforementioned, the Board of Directors may instruct the CEO how to act in a particular matter. In the event the CEO failed to fulfill the instruction, the Board of Directors may exercise the power required for the purpose of fulfilling the instruction instead of the CEO.
 - (c) In the event the CEO is unable to exercise his powers, the Board of Directors shall be entitled to exercise these powers instead of the CEO.

Meetings of the Board of Directors

97. The Board of Directors shall convene meetings according to the requirements of the Company and at least once every three (3) months.
98. The Chairman of the Board may convene the Board of Directors at any time. In addition, one director may demand to convene a meeting of the Board of Directors on a matter that will be specified.
- 99.

- (a) Any notice on convening of a meeting of the Board of Directors may be delivered verbally, over the phone, in writing (including by fax or email) or by a telegram and provided that the notice is delivered at least twenty-four (24) hours before the date designated for the meeting, unless all members of the Board of Directors or their substitutes (if any) agreed on shorter notice or on convening without notice.
- (b) A director who leaves the State of Israel (hereinafter: “**Absent Director**”) and who desires to receive notice during the period of his absence shall leave with the Secretary of the Company sufficient contact details to receive notice about the meeting of the Board of Directors during the period of his absence (an Absent Director who left details with the Secretary of the Company as specified above together with directors who are in the State of Israel: “**Directors Entitled to Receive Notice**”).
- (c) An Absent Director that did not leave his contact details as specified in this section above shall not be entitled to receive notice during the period of his stay abroad unless the said director requested to deliver the notice to a substitute director that will act as proxy and that was appointed in accordance with these Articles.
- (d) A record made by the Secretary of the Company shall be deemed as peremptory evidence of delivery of notice to an Absent Director who is entitled to receive notice.

100. The notice on the meeting of the Board of Directors shall specify the date and time of the meeting, the place of the meeting and reasonable description of all the items on the agenda.

The Chairman of the Board shall set out the agenda of the meeting of the Board of Directors and the agenda shall include all the items as set out by the Chairman of the Board and any item that a director or the CEO requested from the Chairman of the Board, a reasonable time prior to convening the meeting of the Board of Directors to include on the agenda.

101. The majority of the members of the Board of Directors who are entitled to receive notice and whose participation and voting in the meeting of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum required to open a meeting of the Board of Directors. The quorum shall be inspected upon commencement of the meeting.

Notwithstanding the aforesaid, in any event the quorum regarding a resolution of the Board of Directors on termination of the term in office of the internal auditor shall not fall below the majority of the members of the Board of Directors.

102. The Board of Directors shall elect one of its number to serve as Chairman of the Board. The Chairman of the Board shall preside at the meeting of the Board of Directors. In the event the Chairman of the Board is absent from the meeting or in the event the Chairman of the Board refuses to preside at the meeting, the members of the Board of Directors shall elect a person among them to serve as chairman of the meeting, preside over the meeting and sign the minutes of the meeting.

103. Resolutions of the Board of Directors shall be passed in an ordinary majority. Each director shall have one vote when voting in the Board of Directors. The Chairman of the Board shall have no additional or casting vote.

104. Each meeting of the Board of Directors in which a quorum was present shall be entitled to exercise all powers, powers of attorney and discretionary powers that are vested to the Board of Directors at the time or that are ordinarily exercised by the Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions set forth in these Articles.

105. The Board of Directors may hold meetings by using any means of telecommunication and provided that all directors attending the meeting can hear each other simultaneously.

106. The Board of Directors may pass resolutions even without actually convening and provided that all directors that are entitled to receive notice and that are entitled to attend in the meeting and vote on the proposal put to vote agreed not to convene to deliberate over the said matter. In such circumstances as aforesaid a minutes of resolutions shall be prepared including the resolution not to convene a meeting and shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board.

106A. A resolution that was passed without actually convening shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board and provided that all Directors entitled to receive notice and who are entitled to attend and vote in the meeting on the proposal that was put to vote agreed to the said (and provided that their number will not fall below two) or a written resolution signed by all members of the Board of Directors that are entitled to receive notice and that are entitled to participate in the discussion and vote on the proposal that was put to vote (and provided that their number shall not fall below two) shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Law, and shall be legal and valid as a resolution that was duly passed in the meeting of the Board of Directors that was convened and held in accordance with the provisions set forth in these Articles.

107. Subject to the provisions set forth in any law, all actions that were implemented by or in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors or by a meeting of the Board of Directors or by a person serving as a member of the Board of Directors shall be in effect even if it is discovered afterwards that there was a defect in the election of the said members of the Board of Directors or the persons serving as aforesaid or that all or each were incompetent as if each was elected by law and as if each possessed the skills required to serve as member of the Board of Directors or the said committee.

Board Committees

108. The Board of Directors shall be entitled to form Board Committees. Persons who are not members of the Board of Directors shall not serve in a Board Committee to which the Board of Directors delegated its powers. A person who is not a director may be entitled to be a member in the Board Committee, the function of which is to consult the Board of Directors or to recommend only. Subject to the provisions set forth in the Companies Law and these Articles, the Board of Directors may delegate its powers or any part thereof to such Committees as aforesaid. At least two directors shall serve in each committee.

109. Each committee that is formed in accordance with the provisions set forth in Article 108 above is obligated, when exercising its powers, to uphold all the provisions set forth by the Board of Directors. The meetings and actions of each committee as aforesaid shall be directed in accordance with the provisions set forth in these Articles regarding the meetings and actions of the Board of Directors, to the extent that they are appropriate and to the extent that no provisions that were set forth by the Board of Directors came in their place.

110. A committee of the Board shall deliver current reports to the Board of Directors about its resolutions or recommendations at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

111. The Board of Directors may cancel a resolution of a committee it appointed, however, the said cancellation shall not derogate from the effect of a resolution of a committee according to which the Company acted against another person who had no knowledge regarding its cancellation.

All actions that were performed in good faith at the meetings of the Board of Directors or by a committee of the Board of Directors or by any person acting as a director shall be in effect even if it is discovered afterwards that there was a defect in the appointment or a director or such person acting as aforesaid or that they or one of them were incompetent as if each such person was lawfully appointed and was competent to serve as a director.

Chief Executive Officer

112. The CEO shall be appointed and dismissed by the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors may appoint more than one CEO.
113. The CEO shall be responsible for the current management of the affairs of the Company as part of the policy set forth by the Board of Directors and subject to its instructions, and he shall hold all executive and administrative powers that were not vested by the Companies Law or by these Articles in another organ of the Company, and the Board of Directors shall oversee performance his office.

Upon obtaining the approval of the Board of Directors, the CEO shall be entitled to delegate his powers to his subordinate. The approval may be general and granted in advance.

- 114.
- (a) The CEO shall notify the Chairman of the Board promptly regarding any extraordinary matter that is material for the Company and shall submit to the Board of Directors reports on matters, on dates and in the scope as set forth by the Board of Directors. In the event there is no Chairman of the Board of the Company or in the event the Chairman is unable to fill in his office, the CEO shall deliver notice to all members of the Board of Directors as mentioned.
 - (b) The Chairman of the Board may, following his initiative or at the discretion of the Board of Directors, demand from the CEO a report about the business of the Company.
 - (c) In the event such report or notice as aforesaid requires an action of the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board shall promptly call a meeting of the Board of Directors for the purpose of deliberating over the notice or passing a resolution on the required course of action.

Officers

115. From time to time, the CEO shall be entitled to appoint officers for the Company (except for directors and a CEO) for permanent, temporary or ad-hoc positions as the CEO deems fit, and the CEO shall be entitled to terminate the services of one or more of the officers specified from time to time at his sole and absolute discretion.
116. The CEO may prescribe, subject to the provisions set forth in the Companies Law, the powers and responsibilities of the officers appointed by him as aforesaid and the terms of their office.

The internal auditor

117. The Company's Board of Directors shall appoint an internal auditor in accordance with the proposal made by the Audit Committee.
118. The internal auditor shall inspect the compliance of the actions of the Company with the law and proper business management, *inter alia*.
119. The organizational supervisor over the internal auditor shall be the Chairman of the Board, unless otherwise stated by the Board of Directors of the Company.
120. The internal auditor shall submit for the approval of the Board of Directors a proposal for an annual or periodic work plan, and the Board of Directors shall approve the said plan with modifications as it deems fit.

The auditor

121. The auditor, one or more, shall be appointed in each Annual Meeting and shall serve in office until the end of the Annual Meeting convened thereafter. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, the General Meeting may, upon a resolution passed in an ordinary majority, appoint an auditor who will serve in office for a longer period that shall not exceed the end of the third Annual Meeting after the meeting in which he was appointed.
122. The General Meeting may terminate the auditor's term in office subject to and in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Companies Law.
123. The fees paid to the auditor for the audit shall be determined by the Board of Directors that shall report about the terms of employment of the auditor at each Annual Meeting.
124. The fees of the auditor for additional services provided to the Company other than an audit shall be determined by the Board of Directors that shall report in each Annual Meeting about the terms of engagement of the auditor in respect of the additional services, including payments and obligations of the Company towards him; for the purpose of this section, "auditor" – including a partner, associate of the auditor including a corporation under his control.

Effect of actions and approval of ordinary transactions

125. Subject to the provisions set forth in any law, all actions that were performed by the Board of Directors or by a Board Committee or by any person acting as a director or as a member of the Board Committee or by the CEO, as the case may be – shall be in effect even if it is discovered afterwards that there was a defect in the appointment of the Board of Directors, the Board Committee, the director who is a member of the Committee or the CEO, as the case may be, or that any of the aforesaid officers was incompetent to serve in office.
126. An officer who has personal interest in an action of the Company shall disclose his interest to the Company a reasonable time prior to the date of deliberating over the approval of the action, including any material fact or document.
127. A transaction of the Company with an officer of the Company or a transaction of the Company with another person in which an officer of the Company has personal interest and which is not an extraordinary transaction shall be approved by the Board of Directors except for the terms of employment of officers of the Company that are subject to the CEO of the Company, which will be approved by the CEO of the Company. The approval of the Board of Directors may be granted by way of issuing a general approval for a particular type of transactions or by approving a specific transaction.

128. An extraordinary transaction of the Company with an officer of the Company and an extraordinary transaction of the Company with a controlling shareholder thereof or an extraordinary transaction of the Company with another person wherein an officer of the Company or the controlling shareholder of the Company has personal interest shall be approved in the manner prescribed by law.

Distribution

129. The resolution of the Company on distribution shall be passed by the Board of Directors of the Company and subject to the restrictions set forth by law.

Dividend and bonus shares

130. Subject to any special or restricted rights that are attached to any class of shares, a dividend or bonus shares shall be distributed pro-rata according to the amount of the paid-up capital on the par value of the shares without taking into account the premium that was paid on the shares.
131. The Company may set a record date in respect of right to receive dividend and provided that the said date is later than the date of the resolution on distribution of a dividend.
132. The Board of Directors may withhold any dividend, benefit, rights or amounts about to be paid in respect of shares over which the Company has a lien and/or encumbrance and use any amount as aforesaid or realize any benefit and exercise any right and use the consideration obtained from this realization to settle the debts of the said shareholder over which the Company has a lien and/or charge.
133. The transfer of a share shall not grant to the transferee the right to a dividend or to any other distribution that was declared after the said transfer and prior to the registration of the transfer. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, in the event the transfer of the shares requires the approval of the Board of Directors, the date of approval shall supersede the date of recording the transfer.
134. A dividend whose payment is not demanded within a period of seven (7) years as of the date a resolution on its distribution was passed, shall be deemed to have been forfeited by the person entitled to it and shall be returned to the Company.
135. Unless otherwise stated, each dividend may be paid by a check or a payment order delivered by mail according to the registered address of the person entitled to the dividend or, in the event of joint registered holders, to the member whose name is listed first in the Shareholders' Register with respect to the joint ownership. Each check as aforesaid shall be made in favor of the person to whom it is delivered and its repayment shall serve as release with respect to all payments made in connection with the said share.

136. The Board of Directors may deduct from each dividend or any other distribution payable in connection with the shareholders held by the shareholder, whether he is their sole holder or jointly with another shareholder, any amount owed by him and that the said shareholder is required to settle for the Company whether solely or jointly with another at the expense of calls for payment and other such issues.
137. The Board of Directors may, at its discretion, allocate to special funds any amount from the profits of the Company or following revaluation of its assets or its relative share in revaluation of the assets of affiliated companies and determine the designation of these funds.

Merger

138. The approval of merger (within its meaning in the Companies Law) shall require the majority of the shareholders unless otherwise stated expressly by law.

Minutes

139. The Company shall keep a Minutes Register of General Meetings, Class Meetings, meetings of the Board of Directors and meetings of the Board Committees, and it shall keep the said minutes in its Registered Office or in any other address in Israel as it notified to the Registrar of Companies for a period of seven (7) years as of the date of the General Meeting or the meeting, as the case may be.
140. Each minutes shall include the following particulars:
- (a) The time and place where the meeting or the General Meeting was held;
 - (b) The names of the attendants, and whether the attendants are representatives or substitutes, the names of the empowering parties or the appointing parties and, in a Shareholders' Meeting, the number of shares by virtue of which the voting is held and their class;
 - (c) Summary of the discussions, course of the discussions and the resolutions that were passed;
 - (d) Instructions that were set forth by the Board of Directors to the Board Committees or to the CEO;
 - (e) Documents, reports, certificates, opinions and other such issues that were presented, discussed and/or attached.
141. Such minutes of the General Meeting signed by the chairman of the meeting shall serve as prima facie proof of its content. The minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors or a Board Committee that was approved and signed by the director that chaired the meeting shall serve as prima facie proof of its content.

Shareholders' Register

142. The Company shall keep a Shareholders' Register and shall record the following particulars therein:
- (1) With respect to registered shares —
 - (a) The name, ID No. and address of each shareholder as provided to the Company;
 - (b) The number and class of shares held by each shareholder with indication of their par value, if any, and if any amount on account of the consideration that was set for any share has not been paid — the unpaid amount;
 - (c) The date of allotment of the shares or the dates of their transfer to the shareholders, as the case may be;

(d) In the event the shares were marked with serial numbers, the Company shall indicate next to the name of each shareholder the number of Shares registered in his name;

(2) With respect to bearer shares –

(a) Indication of the fact of allotment of bearer shares, the date of their allotment and the number of shares that were allotted;

(b) The numbering of the bearer shares and the bearer share certificates;

In the event the bearer share certificate was revoked at the request of the shareholder, the name of the shareholder shall be recorded in the primary register with an indication of the number of the shares registered to his name.

(3) With respect to dormant shares — their number and the date they became dormant as known to the Company.

(4) With respect to shares that do not grant voting rights in accordance with Section 309(b) of the Law or in accordance with Section 333(b) of the Law – also their number and the date when they became shares that do not confer voting rights – as known to the Company.

(5) All other details that are required in accordance with the Companies Law or these Articles or are authorized to be registered in the Shareholders' Register.

143. The Company may keep another Shareholders' Register outside Israel.

144. The Shareholders' Register shall serve as prima facie proof of its content. In the event of discrepancy between the information specified in the Shareholders' Register and a share certificate, the information contained in the Shareholders' Register shall prevail.

Notices

145. A notice on the convening of a General Meeting shall be delivered in accordance with the provisions set forth in Article 62.

146.

(a) Notices that the Company is obligated to deliver by law to its shareholders registered in the Shareholders' Register in accordance with the provisions set forth in Article 62 above shall be delivered to the shareholder or sent to that shareholder according to the last address the said shareholder provided to the Company. In the event a notice was delivered by mail, the notice shall be deemed to have reached its recipient, if delivered to an address in Israel – within seventy two (72) hours from the time of its delivery and if delivered to an address abroad – within ten (10) days as of the date of its delivery.

(b) The Company may deliver notice to the shareholders, whether the said shareholders hold bearer shares or registered shares, by publishing notice in two widely circulated newspapers in Hebrew as specified in Article 62 above, and the date of publication in the newspaper shall be deemed as the date on which the notice was received by the shareholders.

The provisions set forth in subsection (a) shall not apply where the Company chose to deliver notice in accordance with the provisions set forth in this subsection (b) unless there is an express statutory obligation to publish notice in any other manner.

(c) The stated in paragraphs (a) and (b) above shall not impose any obligation on the Company to deliver notice to any person who did not provide to the Company an address in Israel.

147. A shareholder shall be deemed to have not provided an address to the Company in each of the following cases:

(a) When the Company delivered a registered mail letter to the last address provided by him, in which he was requested to confirm that the stated address was still his address or notify to the Company about a new address, and the Company did not receive an answer within thirty (30) days as of the date of delivery of notice.

(b) When the Company delivered a registered mail letter to the last known address, and the Israel Postal Company – upon returning of the letter or without returning it – notified the Company that he did not reside at that address, or for any other similar reason.

148. The Company may deliver notice to joint holders of a share by delivery of notice to the shareholder whose name is listed first in the Shareholders' Register with respect to the said share.

149. Any document or notice that were delivered by the Company in accordance with the provisions set forth in these Articles shall be deemed to have been duly delivered despite the death, bankruptcy or liquidation of the said shareholder (whether or not the Company was aware of this) as long as another person was not registered in his place as a shareholder, and delivery of such notice as aforesaid shall be deemed as sufficient for all intents and purposes with respect to any person interested in the said shares.

Liquidation of the Company

150. In the event of liquidation of the Company, whether voluntarily or in any other manner, then, unless otherwise stated expressly in these Articles or in the terms of issue of any share, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) The liquidator shall first use all the assets of the Company for the purpose of repaying its debts (the assets of the Company after repayment of its debts shall be referred hereinafter: "**Surplus Assets**").

(b) Subject to special rights attached to shares, the liquidator shall distribute the Surplus Assets pro-rata to the shareholders according to the par value of the shares.

- (c) Upon obtaining the approval of the Company in a resolution passed in the General Meeting by a majority of the shareholders, the liquidator may divide the Surplus Assets of the Company or any part thereof among shareholders in kind and deliver each of the Surplus Assets to a trustee in a deposit in favor of the shareholders as the liquidator deems fit.

Exemption from liability

- 151. The Company may exempt in advance an officer of the Company for his liability, in whole or in part, due to damage caused by breach of the duty of care towards the Company, save as breach of the duty of care in distribution, within its meaning in the Companies Law.

Liability insurance

- 152. The Company may engage in an insurance contract to provide insurance coverage for the liability of an officer of the Company due to a liability imposed on him due to an act he committed by virtue of his position as an officer of the Company, in whole or in part, in any of the following:

- (a) Breach of the duty of care towards the Company or towards any other person;
- (b) Breach of fiduciary duties towards the Company, and provided that the officer acted in good faith and had reasonable grounds to assume that the action would not harm the good of the Company;
- (c) Expenses that the officer expended in connection with an Administrative Enforcement Proceeding held against him including reasonable litigation fees and attorney fees.

For the purpose of this matter:

“**Administrative Enforcement Proceeding**” — a proceeding in accordance with Chapter H3, H4 or I1 of the Securities Law.

“**Securities Law**” — Securities Law 5728-1968 as amended from time to time.

- (d) Payment to the party injured by the breach as specified in Section 52ND(a)(1)(a) of the Securities Law (“**Payment to the Injured Party**”).
- (e) Monetary liability imposed on him in favor of another person.
- (f) Any other action that may be insured in accordance with the Companies Law.

Indemnification

- 153. Subject to the provisions set forth in the Companies Law, the Company may indemnify an officer of the Company due to liability or an expense as specified in paragraphs (a) to (f) hereunder that was imposed on him due to an action he committed by virtue of his position as officer of the Company:

- (a) Monetary liability that was imposed on him in favor of another person by a court ruling, including a ruling delivered in a settlement or an arbitration award that was certified by the court;
- (b) Reasonable litigation expenses, including attorney fees, that the officer expended due to an investigation or a proceeding instituted against him by a competent authority authorized to conduct an investigation or a proceeding and that ended without serving an indictment against him and without imposing on him monetary liability as an alternative to criminal proceeding or that ended without serving an indictment against him, but by imposing on him monetary liability as alternative to a criminal proceeding in an offense that does not require proof of mens rea; in this paragraph –

“**Ending the proceeding without serving an indictment in a case under a criminal investigation**” – shall mean closure of the case in accordance with the provisions set forth in Section 62 of the Criminal Procedure Law [Integrated Version] 5742-1982 (in this subsection: “Criminal Procedure Law”) or stay of proceedings by the Attorney General in accordance with the provisions set forth in Section 231 of the Criminal Procedure Law;

“**Monetary liability as alternative to a criminal proceeding**” – monetary liability that was imposed by law as alternative to a criminal proceeding, including an administrative fine in accordance with the Administrative Offenses Law, 5746-1985, fine on an offense that was set as a finable offense in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Criminal Procedure Law, financial sanction or forfeit.

- (c) Reasonable litigation fees, including attorney fees, that the officer expended or was compelled to pay by the court in a proceeding that was instituted against him by the Company on in its name or by another person, or a criminal accusation from which he was acquitted or in a criminal accusation in which he was convicted of commission of an offense that does not require proof of mens rea.
- (d) Expenses that the officer expended in connection with an Administrative Enforcement Proceeding held in his case including reasonable litigation fees, and attorney fees.

- (e) Payment to the injured party.
- (f) Liability or any other expense that is indemnifiable in accordance with the Companies Law.

- 154. The Company may make a prior commitment towards an officer to indemnify that officer for a liability or an expense as specified in Article 153(b) to (f) above. In addition, the Company may make a prior commitment towards an officer to indemnify the said officer in respect of a liability as specified in Article 153(a) above and provided that the commitment to indemnify is limited to events that the Board of Directors deems as anticipated in light of the actual activities of the Company at the time of providing the commitment and for an amount or a criterion that the Board of Directors stated were reasonable under the circumstances of the case, and that the commitment to indemnify will specify the events that the Board of Directors deems as anticipated in light of the actual activities of the Company at the time of making the commitment and the amount or the criterion that the Board of Directors stated were reasonable under the circumstances of the case.

- 155. In any event the total indemnification amount that the Company will pay (in addition to the amounts obtained from the insurance company, if obtained, as part of directors’ and officers’ liability insurance that the Company purchased, if purchased) to all officers in the Company cumulatively in accordance with all indemnification letters issued to these officers by the Company shall not exceed 25% of the equity of the Company in accordance with its last consolidated financial statements as of the date of payment of the indemnification.

- 156. Sections 151-155 shall not apply in respect of one or more of the following events:

- (a) Breach of fiduciary duty, except for indemnification and insurance due to breach of fiduciary duty under the circumstances specified in Article 152(b) above.
- (b) Breach of the duty of care that was committed deliberately or recklessly unless solely committed in a negligent manner.
- (b) An act committed with the intent to generate unlawful personal profit.

- (c) A fine or forfeit imposed on the officer.

Binding the Company

157.

- (a) The signature of each person who is appointed by the Board of Directors, from time to time, in general or ad-hoc, whether by himself or with other persons together with the stamp of the Company or its printed name shall bind the Company.
- (b) The Board of Directors may prescribe separate signatory rights for different businesses of the Company and with respect to the amounts in respect of which the signatories are authorized to sign.

Amendment of Articles

158. The Company may amend these Articles upon a resolution passed by an ordinary majority in the General Meeting.

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO EXCHANGE ACT RULE 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a)

I, Yehiel Tal, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 20-F of CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors:
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 26, 2021

/s/ Yehiel Tal

Yehiel Tal

Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO EXCHANGE ACT RULE 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a)

I, Eran Rotem, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 20-F of CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors:
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 26, 2021

/s/ Eran Rotem

Eran Rotem

Deputy CEO and Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. Section 1350**

In connection with the filing of the Annual Report on Form 20-F for the period ended December 31, 2020 (the "Report") by CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd. (the "Company"), the undersigned, as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certifies pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 26, 2021

/s/ Yehiel Tal

Name: Yehiel Tal

Title: Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. Section 1350**

In connection with the filing of the Annual Report on Form 20-F for the period ended December 31, 2020 (the "Report") by CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd. (the "Company"), the undersigned, as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certifies pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 26, 2021

/s/ Eran Rotem

Name: Eran Rotem

Title: Deputy CEO and Chief Financial Officer



CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form F-3 (Nos. 333-229486, 333-228054 and 333-238731) and on Form S-8 (Nos. 333-229163 and 333-248479) of CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd. of our report dated April 1, 2020 relating to the financial statements, which appears in this Form 20-F.

Tel-Aviv, Israel
March 26, 2021

/s/ Kesselman & Kesselman
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)
A member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited

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Kesselman & Kesselman is a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited, each member firm of which is a separate legal entity

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements:

(1) Registration Statement (Form F-3 No. 333-229486, 333-228054 and 333-238731) of CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd., and

(2) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-229163 and 333-248479) pertaining to the Employees' Savings Plan of CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd.;

of our report dated March 26, 2021, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd. included in this Annual Report (Form 20-F) of CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 2020.

/s/ KOST FORER GABBAY & KASIERER

KOST FORER GABBAY & KASIERER

A Member of Ernst & Young Global

Tel Aviv, Israel

March 26, 2021



March 26, 2021

Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20549

Commissioners:

We have read the statements made by CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd. (copy attached), which we understand will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as part of the Annual Report on Form 20-F of CollPlant Biotechnologies Ltd. dated March 26, 2021. We agree with the statements concerning our Firm contained therein.

Very truly yours,

Tel-Aviv, Israel
March 26, 2021

/s/ Kesselman & Kesselman
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)
A member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited

*Kesselman & Kesselman, PwC Israel, 146 Derech Menachem Begin St. Tel-Aviv 6492103,
P.O Box 7187 Tel-Aviv 6107120 Telephone: +972 -3- 7954555, Fax: +972 -3- 7954556, www.pwc.com/il*

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