

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

FORM 20-F

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 [FEE REQUIRED]

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 [NO FEE REQUIRED]
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001

OR

TRANSACTION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 [NO FEE REQUIRED]
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-30324

RADWARE Ltd.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Israel

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

22 Raoul Wallenberg St., Tel Aviv 69710, Israel

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
None	None

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

Ordinary Shares, NIS 0.1 par value per share
(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

None
(Title of Class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report:

16,520,836 Ordinary Shares, NIS 0.1 par value per share

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 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 which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

Except for the historical information contained herein, the statements contained in this annual report are forward-looking statements, within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Report Act of 1995 with respect to our business, financial condition and results of operations. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements a result of various factors, including all the risks discussed in “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this annual report.

We urge you to consider that statements which use the terms “believe,” “do not believe,” “expect,” “plan,” “intend,” “estimate,” “anticipate,” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we do not intend to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

As used in this annual report, the terms “we,” “us,” “our,” and “RADWARE” mean RADWARE Ltd. and its subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated.

We have registered trademarks for “Web Server Director®,” “Cache Server Director®,” “FireProof®” and “Triangulation®” and we have trademark applications pending for, “LinkProof™,” “SynappsArchitecture™,” “Smart Nat™,” “CertainT™,” “Get Certain™,” “BandRacer™” and “Peer Director™”. All other trademarks and tradenames appearing in this annual report are owned by their respective holders.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PART I	3
ITEM 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisors.....	3
ITEM 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable.....	3
ITEM 3. Key Information	4
Selected Financial Data	4
Risk Factors.....	5
ITEM 4. Information on the Company	19
History and Development of the Company.....	19
Business Overview	19
Organizational Structure	36
Property Plants and Equipment.....	37
ITEM 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.....	38
General	38
Significant Accounting Policies.....	40
Results of Operations	40
Year Ended December 31, 2001 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2000	41
Year Ended December 31, 2000 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 1999	42
Liquidity and Capital Resources	43
Related Parties.....	45
Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuations	46
Market Risk.....	47
Corporate Tax Rate	47
Government Grants	48
ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES ..	50
Directors and Senior Management.....	50
Compensation.....	59
Employees	63
Share Ownership	63
ITEM 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions	65

Major Shareholders	65
Related Party Transactions.....	65
ITEM 8. Financial Information.....	68
ITEM 9. The Listing	68
Markets.....	68
Offer and Listing Details.....	68
ITEM 10. Additional Information.....	70
Memorandum and Articles of Association.....	70
Material Contracts	75
Taxation.....	75
Documents on Display	89
ITEM 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk	89
ITEM 12. Description of Securities other than Equity Securities	89
PART II.....	90
ITEM 13. Defaults, Dividend Averages and Delinquencies.....	90
ITEM 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds	91
ITEM 15. [reserved].....	92
ITEM 16. [reserved].....	92
PART III.....	93
ITEM 17. Financial Statements	93
ITEM 18. Financial Statements	94
ITEM 19. Exhibits	95

PART 1

ITEM 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisors

Not applicable

ITEM 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. Key Information

Selected Financial Data

The following tables present our consolidated statement of operations and balance sheet data for the periods and as of the dates indicated. We derived the statement of operations for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001, and the balance sheet data as at December 31, 2000 and 2001 from our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. The selected consolidated statement of operations financial data for the years ended December 31, 1997 and 1998 and the balance sheet data for the years ended December 31, 1997, 1998 and 1999 are derived from our audited financial statements not included in this annual report. You should read the selected consolidated financial data together with the section of this annual report entitled “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. Please see notes 2L and 12D of the notes to our consolidated financial statements for an explanation regarding the computation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per ordinary share.

	Year ended December 31, <u>1997</u>	Year ended December 31, <u>1998</u>	Year ended December 31 <u>1999</u>	Year ended December 31 <u>2000</u>	Year ended December 31 <u>2001</u>
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Statement of Operations Data:					
Sales.....	\$ 1,159	\$ 4,900	\$ 14,141	\$ 38,353	\$ 43,327
Cost of sales.....	<u>599</u>	<u>899</u>	<u>2,269</u>	<u>6,123</u>	<u>7,709</u>
Gross profit.....	<u>560</u>	<u>4,001</u>	<u>11,872</u>	<u>32,230</u>	<u>35,618</u>
Operating expenses:					
Research and development Expenses.....	411	1,081	2,099	5,465	8,293
Less — participation by the Chief Scientist of the Government of Israel.....	<u>-</u>	<u>341</u>	<u>466</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Research and development expenses, net.....	411	740	1,633	5,465	8,293
Marketing and selling expenses, net.....	248	4,205	9,678	24,622	29,986
General and administrative expenses.....	<u>142</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>1,137</u>	<u>3,127</u>	<u>4,543</u>
Total operating expenses.....	<u>801</u>	<u>5,243</u>	<u>12,248</u>	<u>33,214</u>	<u>42,822</u>
Operating loss.....	(241)	(1,242)	(576)	(984)	(7,204)
Financing income (expenses), net	<u>9</u>	<u>(11)</u>	<u>856</u>	<u>7,434</u>	<u>6,312</u>
	(232)	(1,253)	280	6,450	(892)
Amortization in respect of an investment.....	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,333)</u>
Net income (loss) before taxes on income.....	(232)	(1,253)	280	6,450	(7,225)

Taxes on income	-	-	-	(387)	(389)
Minority's interest.....	-	-	-	23	37
Net income (loss)	<u>\$(232)</u>	<u>\$(1,253)</u>	<u>\$280</u>	<u>\$6,086</u>	<u>\$(7,577)</u>
Basic net income (loss) per ordinary share	<u>\$(0.04)</u>	<u>\$(0.16)</u>	<u>\$0.03</u>	<u>\$0.38</u>	<u>\$(0.46)</u>
Diluted net income (loss) per ordinary share	<u>\$(0.04)</u>	<u>\$(0.16)</u>	<u>\$0.02</u>	<u>\$0.35</u>	<u>\$(0.46)</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computing basic net income (loss) per ordinary share	6,350	7,778	11,175	15,874	16,422
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computing diluted net income (loss) per ordinary share	6,350	7,778	12,472	17,602	16,422

	December 31,				
	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,647	\$1,677	\$68,747	\$130,824	\$125,680
Working capital	3,646	2,507	68,303	132,418	124,911
Total assets	4,111	3,833	74,734	150,095	144,461
Shareholders' equity (deficit)	(232)	2,705	69,419	135,931	128,938

Risk Factors

Our business, operating results and financial condition could be seriously harmed due to any of the following risks. The trading price of our ordinary shares could decline due to any of these risks.

We have a limited operating history, which may limit your ability to evaluate our business.

We commenced operations in April 1997 and therefore have a limited operating history. This may limit your ability to evaluate our prospects due to:

- our limited historical financial data;
- our unproven potential to generate significant operating profits; and
- our limited experience in addressing emerging trends that may affect our business.

You should consider our prospects in light of the risks, expenses and difficulties we may encounter as an early stage company in the rapidly evolving market for Internet

traffic management solutions. Our financial success will depend on our ability to address these factors, including our ability to:

- successfully market our Web Server Director, FireProof, Cache Server Director, LinkProof, Peer Director and CertainT product lines;
- maintain and expand our market share in the highly competitive market for Internet traffic management solutions;
- timely and effectively introduce new products and product enhancements that are responsive to the needs of our customers; and
- attract, train and retain qualified sales, technical and customer support personnel.

We discuss these and other risks in more detail below.

The general deterioration of the economy worldwide, the slow-down in expenditures by service providers, e-commerce and businesses and other trends in our industry could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations

The general deterioration of the economy worldwide and economic uncertainty in the telecommunications market resulted in a curtailment of capital investment by companies in our target markets, including Internet service providers, application service providers, web hosting service providers, e-commerce and Internet businesses, beginning late in 2000. Many new and small companies in these industries have failed and others have been reducing or delaying expenditures on new equipment and applications. The attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001 and subsequent related events caused a further decline in the global economy. As a result, many companies, including current and potential customers of ours, have indicated that they plan to postpone or decrease further capital investment. These factors have caused our revenue growth to increase at a significantly slower pace during 2001 relative to prior years. A continued decline in capital expenditures by companies in our target markets would reduce our sales and could result in pressure on the price of our products, each of which would have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Our quarterly financial performance is likely to be volatile in the future because of the factors discussed below and seasonal fluctuations in our sales.

Our quarterly operating results have varied significantly in the past and are likely to continue to vary significantly in the future. Fluctuations in our quarterly financial performance may result from the factors discussed in this Risk Factors section of this Annual Report, including, for example, our limited order backlog, our dependence upon our suppliers, our need to develop and introduce new and enhanced products and the long sales cycles and implementation periods of our products. In addition, our quarterly operating results have been, and are likely to continue to be, influenced by seasonal fluctuations in our sales. Because our sales have grown significantly since inception, these fluctuations may not be apparent from our historical financial statements. However,

we believe that our sales and sales growth have been, and will continue to be affected by the seasonal purchasing patterns of some of our customers. For example, we believe that our sales may be reduced from the levels which they might otherwise attain during the third quarter because of the slowdown in business activities during the summer months in Europe and that our sales during the fourth quarter may be increased because some of our customers tend to make greater capital expenditures towards the end of their own fiscal years. Because of these anticipated fluctuations, our sales and operating results in any quarter may not be indicative of future performance and it may be difficult for investors to properly evaluate our prospects.

Unless our revenues grow in excess of our increasing expenses, we will not be profitable.

Our revenues may not grow or even continue at their current level. In addition, we intend to increase our operating expenses. The precise amount of this increase will depend upon several factors, including the market situation and the results that our initial expenditures produce. We will make these expenditures in anticipation of generating higher revenues, but there will be a delay in realizing higher revenues even if we are successful. If our revenues do not increase as anticipated or if expenses increase at a greater pace than revenues, we may not be profitable or, if we are profitable, we may not be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis.

Based on our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2001, we had net losses of \$7.6 million and operating losses of \$7.2 million. Our operating losses were partially offset by \$6.3 million of financing income. We cannot assure you that we will be able to generate financing income in the future to offset our operating losses.

If the Internet does not continue to expand as a widespread medium for commerce and communications, demand for our products may decline significantly.

Our future success depends on the continued growth of the Internet as a widely used medium for commerce and communication. If use of the Internet does not continue to expand, the growth of the market for Internet traffic management solutions may not continue and the demand for our products could decline significantly.

If the market for Internet traffic management solutions does not continue to develop, we will not be able to sell enough of our products to achieve profitability.

The Internet traffic management market is rapidly evolving and we cannot assure you that it will continue to develop and grow. Market acceptance of Internet traffic management solutions is not proven and may be inhibited by, among other factors, a lack of anticipated congestion and strain on existing network infrastructures and the availability of alternative solutions. If demand for Internet traffic management solutions does not continue to grow, we will not sell enough of our products to achieve profitability.

Our success depends on the increased sales of our Web Server Director product line, which currently accounts for approximately 40% of our revenues, and other product lines.

We currently derive approximately 40% of our revenues from our Web Server Director product line. Our future financial performance will depend significantly on the successful marketing of this product line, as well as our FireProof, Cache Server Director and LinkProof product lines and other new products. Implementation of our strategy depends upon our products being able to solve the network availability and performance problems of our customers. If our products are unable to solve these problems for our customers, the market may not maintain its interest in our products, which will reduce our revenues and our profitability.

Competition in the market for Internet traffic management solutions is intense. As a result, we may lose market share and we may be unable to achieve or maintain profitability.

Our market is highly competitive and we expect competition to intensify in the future. We may not be able to compete effectively in our market and we may lose market share to our competitors. Our principal competitors in the market for Internet traffic management solutions include Nortel, Cisco Systems, Inc., F5 Networks, Inc. and Foundry Inc. We also compete with other providers of hardware and software that offer solutions to network infrastructure problems. We expect to continue to face additional competition as new participants enter the market. Larger companies with substantial resources, brand recognition and sales channels may form alliances with or acquire competing Internet traffic management solutions and emerge as significant competitors. Competition may result in lower prices or reduced demand for our products and a corresponding reduction in our ability to recover our costs, which may impair our ability to achieve or maintain profitability.

Some of our competitors have greater resources than us, which may limit our ability to effectively compete with them.

Some of our competitors have greater financial, personnel and other resources than we do, which may limit our ability to effectively compete with them. These competitors may be able to:

- respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies or changes in customer requirements;
- benefit from greater economies of scale;
- offer more aggressive pricing;
- devote greater resources to the promotion of their products; or

- bundle their products or incorporate an Internet traffic management component into existing products in a manner that renders our products partially or fully obsolete, thereby discouraging customers from purchasing our products.

We must develop new products and enhancements to existing products to remain competitive. If we fail to develop new products and product enhancements on a timely basis, we may lose market share.

The market for Internet traffic management solutions is characterized by rapid technological change, frequent new product introductions, changes in customer requirements and evolving industry standards. Accordingly, our future success will depend to a substantial extent on our ability to:

- invest significantly in research and development;
- develop, introduce and support new products and enhancements on a timely basis; and
- gain market acceptance of our products.

We are currently developing new products, new product lines and enhancements to our existing products. We may not be able to successfully complete the development and market introduction of new products, product lines or product enhancements. If we fail to develop and deploy new products, product lines and product enhancements on a timely basis, or if we fail to gain market acceptance of our new products, our revenues will decline and we may lose market share to our competitors.

We have a limited order backlog. If revenue levels for any quarter fall below our expectations, our earnings will decrease.

We have a limited order backlog, which makes revenues in any quarter substantially dependent on orders received and delivered in that quarter. A delay in the recognition of revenue, even from one customer, may have a significant negative impact on our results of operations for a given period. We base our decisions regarding our operating expenses on anticipated revenue trends, and our expense levels are relatively fixed. Because only a small portion of our expenses varies with our revenues, if revenue levels fall below our expectations, our earnings will decrease.

We depend upon independent distributors to sell our products to customers. If our distributors do not succeed in selling our products, our revenues will suffer.

We sell our products primarily to independent distributors, including value added resellers, original equipment manufacturers and systems integrators. These distributors resell our products to our ultimate customers. We currently have over 300 independent distributors that sell our products. We are highly dependent upon our distributors' active marketing and sales efforts. Our distribution agreements generally are non-exclusive and are for a one-year term with no obligation of our distributors to renew the agreements. Typically, our distribution agreements do not prevent our distributors from selling products of other companies, including products that may compete with our products, and do not contain minimum sales or marketing performance requirements. As a result, our distributors may give higher priority to products of other companies or to their own products, thus reducing or discontinuing their efforts to sell our products. We may not be able to maintain our existing distribution relationships. If our distributors terminate their relationships with us, we may not be successful in replacing them. In addition, we may need to develop new distribution channels for new products or product lines and we may not succeed in doing so. Any changes in our distribution channels, particularly the loss of a significant number of our distributors or our inability to establish distribution channels for new products, will impair our ability to sell our products and result in the loss of revenues.

Our products generally have long sales cycles and implementation periods, which increases our costs in obtaining orders and reduces the predictability of our earnings.

Our products are technologically complex and are typically intended for use in applications that may be critical to the business of our customers. Prospective customers generally must make a significant commitment of resources to test and evaluate our products and to integrate them into larger systems. As a result, our sales process is often subject to delays associated with lengthy approval processes that typically accompany the design and testing of new equipment. The sales cycles of our products to new customers can last as long as twelve months from initial presentation to sale. This delays the time in which we recognize revenue and results in our having to invest significant resources in attempting to make sales.

Long-sales cycles also subject us to risks not usually encountered in a short sales span, including customers' budgetary constraints, internal acceptance reviews and cancellation. In addition, orders expected in one quarter could shift to another because of the timing of customers' procurement decisions. Furthermore, customers may defer orders in anticipation of new products or product enhancements introduced by us or by our competitors. This complicates our planning processes and reduces the predictability of our earnings.

We must manage our expansion and anticipated growth effectively in order to attain profitability.

We are actively expanding our operations in order to gain market share in the evolving market for Internet traffic management solutions. This expansion has placed, and will continue to place, a significant strain on our managerial, operational and financial resources.

We cannot assure you that:

- we have made adequate allowances for the costs and risks associated with this expansion;
- our systems, procedures or controls will be adequate to support our operations; or
- we will be able to offer and expand our products successfully.

Any delay in implementing, or transitioning to, new or enhanced systems, procedures or controls may seriously harm our ability to forecast sales demand accurately, manage our product inventory and record and report financial and management information on a timely and accurate basis. If we are unable to manage our expanding operations effectively, our revenues may not increase, our cost of operations may rise and we may not be profitable.

Our success depends on our ability to attract, train and retain highly qualified sales, technical and customer support personnel.

As we grow, we may need to increase our research and development staff, sales and marketing, and support staff. Our products require a sophisticated marketing and sales effort targeted at several levels within a prospective customer's organization. The installation of Internet traffic management solutions, the integration of these solutions into existing networks and ongoing support can be complex. Accordingly, we need highly-trained sales, marketing and customer support personnel. Competition for qualified sales personnel, as well as technical and customer support personnel, is intense and we may not be able to hire sufficient personnel to support our sales and marketing efforts. Our success depends upon our ability to attract, train and retain highly qualified personnel.

We are dependent on Roy Zisapel, our Chief Executive Officer and President, the loss of whom would negatively affect our business.

Our future success depends in large part on the continued services of our senior management and key personnel. In particular, we are highly dependent on the services of Roy Zisapel, our Chief Executive Officer and President. Although we have employment contracts with our senior management and key personnel, we do not carry life insurance on our senior management or key personnel. Any loss of the services of Roy Zisapel, other members of senior management or other key personnel would negatively affect our business.

Undetected hardware and software errors may increase our costs and impair the market acceptance of our products.

Our products have occasionally contained, and may in the future contain, undetected errors when first introduced or when new versions are released, either due to errors we fail to detect or errors in components supplied by third parties. These errors tend to be found from time to time in new or enhanced products after the commencement of commercial shipments. Our customers integrate our products into their networks with products from other vendors. As a result, when problems occur in a network, it may be difficult to identify the product that has caused the problem. Regardless of the source of these errors, we will need to divert the attention of our engineering personnel from our product development efforts to address the detection of the errors. In the past, we have not incurred significant warranty or repair costs, been subject to liability claims for damages related to product errors or experienced any material lags or delays as a result of these errors. However, we cannot assure you that we will not incur these costs or liabilities or experience these lags or delays in the future. Any insurance policies that we may have may not provide sufficient protection should a claim be asserted. Moreover, the occurrence of errors, whether caused by our products or the products of another vendor, may result in significant customer relations problems and injury to our reputation and may impair the market acceptance of our products.

If RND Operation Services Ltd. is not able to provide us with adequate supplies of the principal component used in our products, we may not be able to deliver sufficient quantities of our products to satisfy demand.

We rely on RND Operation Services Ltd. (formerly RAD Network Devices Ltd.), an affiliated entity controlled by Messrs. Yehuda and Zohar Zisapel, who are co-founders and principal shareholders of our company, to supply us with circuit boards. Mr. Yehuda Zisapel is also our chairman of the board. These circuit boards are the principal component which we use in the manufacture of our products. Should we be unable to acquire circuit boards from RND Operation Services on acceptable terms or should RND Operation Services cease to supply us with circuit boards for any reason, we may not be able to identify and integrate an alternative source of supply in a timely fashion. Any transition to one or more alternate suppliers would likely result in delays, operational problems and increased expenses and may limit our ability to deliver our products to our customers on time for such transition period.

Our profitability could suffer if third parties infringe upon our proprietary technology.

Our profitability could suffer if third parties infringe upon our intellectual property rights or misappropriate our technologies and trademarks for their own businesses. Our success depends upon the protection of our proprietary software installed in our products, our trade secrets and our trademarks. To protect our rights to our intellectual property, we rely on a combination of trademark and patent law, trade secret protection, confidentiality agreements and other contractual arrangements with our employees, affiliates, distributors and others. In the United States, we have registered trademarks for “Web Server Director®,” “Cache Server Director®,” “FireProof®,” and “Triangulation®” and we have trademark applications pending for “LinkProof™,” “Synapps Architecture™,” “Smart Nat™,” “CertainT™,” “Get Certain™,” “Peer Director™” and “BandRacer™”. In addition we have in the United States a registered patent for our triangle redirection method used for the global load balancing, and pending patent applications for the use of our proprietary proximity detection system for our global load balancing used in our Web Server Director product line, for smart content routing used in our LinkProof product line, for traffic distribution control used in our Peer Director product line, and for a method used to enable persistent redirection of consecutive requests from the same client to the same server. The protective steps we have taken may be inadequate to deter misappropriation of our proprietary information. We may be unable to detect the unauthorized use of our proprietary technology or take appropriate steps to enforce our intellectual property rights. Effective trademark, patent and trade secret protection may not be available in every country in which we offer, or intend to offer, our products. Failure to adequately protect our intellectual property could devalue our proprietary content and impair our ability to compete effectively. Further, defending our intellectual property rights could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources.

Our products may infringe on the intellectual property rights of others.

Third parties may assert against us infringement claims or claims that we have violated a patent or infringed a copyright, trademark or other proprietary right belonging to them. Any infringement claim, even if not successful, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources.

Our non-competition agreements with our employees may not be enforceable. If any of these employees leaves our company and joins a competitor, our competitor could benefit from the expertise our former employee gained while working for us.

We currently have non-competition agreements with all of our employees. These agreements prohibit our employees, in the event they cease to work for us, from directly competing with us or working for our competitors. Pursuant to current U.S. and Israeli law, we may not be able to enforce such non-competition agreements. In the event that we are unable to enforce any of these agreements, our competitors that employ our former employees could benefit from the expertise our former employees gained while working for us.

Our efforts to increase our presence in additional markets may not be profitable.

We currently offer our products in over 50 countries in addition to North America and we intend to enter additional geographic markets and to continue to expand our sales efforts worldwide. In 2000 and 2001, our sales outside North America represented 52.9% and 52.3% of our total sales. Our ability to penetrate new markets is subject to risks inherent to these markets. These risks may impair our ability to generate profits from our increased sales efforts outside North America. Any future political or economic instability in these or other foreign countries could significantly reduce demand for our products.

We are controlled by Messrs. Yehuda and Zohar Zisapel who beneficially own approximately 24.7% of our ordinary shares and may therefore be able to elect all of our directors and exercise control over the outcome of matters requiring shareholder approval.

One of our directors, Mr. Yehuda Zisapel, and Zohar Zisapel, a former director and the brother of Mr. Yehuda Zisapel, beneficially own an aggregate of 4,351,608 ordinary shares, representing approximately 24.7% of the ordinary shares currently outstanding as of February 28, 2002. In addition, Roy Zisapel, Yehuda Zisapel's son, is our Chief Executive Officer and President and a director, and he owns 236,500 ordinary shares and options to purchase 1,020,573 ordinary shares, of which 544,973 are fully vested. In addition, Messrs. Yehuda and Zohar Zisapel control the right to vote the ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of options while held by the trustee under our share option plan. As a result, these shareholders may control the outcome of various actions that require shareholder approval. For example, these shareholders could elect all of our directors, delay or prevent a transaction in which shareholders might receive a premium over the prevailing market price for their shares and prevent changes in control or management.

We do not intend to pay dividends.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our ordinary shares. We currently intend to retain any future earnings to finance operations and to expand our business and, therefore, do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

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

Generally, if for any taxable year 75% or more of our gross income is passive income, or at least 50% of our assets are held for the production of, or produce, passive income, we may be characterized as a passive foreign investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Our passive income would not include income derived from the sale of our products but would include amounts derived by reason of the temporary investment of the proceeds of our two public offerings. This characterization could result in adverse U.S. tax consequences to our shareholders, including having gain realized on the sale of our shares be treated as ordinary income, as opposed to capital gain income, and having potentially punitive interest charges apply to such sales proceeds. U.S.

shareholders should consult with their own U.S. tax advisors with respect to the U.S. tax consequences of investing in our ordinary shares.

We believe we should not be characterized as a PFIC for our 2001 tax year. This determination is based on advice we received from our tax and valuation consultants to the effect that (i) the fair market value of our assets is significantly greater than our market capitalization plus our liabilities and (ii) we should be able to use the alternate valuation methods employed by these advisors and are not required to use the market capitalization approach for purposes of the assets test under the passive foreign investment company rules. The advice was provided solely for our benefit and is not intended for the benefit of our shareholders or any other third party. Although based upon this advice, we believe we should not be characterized as a passive foreign investment company for our tax year ended December 31, 2001, we cannot assure you that the Internal Revenue Service will not challenge the alternate valuation. If there were such a challenge, we could be classified a passive foreign investment company for 2001. For a discussion of how we might be characterized as a passive foreign investment company and related tax consequences, please see the section of this annual report entitled "Taxation — United States Federal Income Tax Considerations."

With respect to 2002 and subsequent years, the tests for determining PFIC status are applied annually and it is difficult to make accurate predictions of future income and assets, which are relevant to this determination. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will not become a PFIC in 2002 or in subsequent years.

Conditions in Israel affect our operations and may limit our ability to produce and sell our products.

We are incorporated under Israeli law and our principal offices and manufacturing and research and development facilities are located in Israel. Political, economic and military conditions in Israel directly affect our operations. Since October 2000, there has been an increased level of hostilities and violence between Israel and the Palestinians, which has adversely affected the peace process and has negatively influenced our relationship with several Arab countries. We could be adversely affected by any major hostilities involving Israel, the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its trading partners, a significant increase in inflation, or a significant downturn in the economic or financial condition of Israel. From time to time Israeli companies or companies doing business with Israeli companies have been subject to an economic boycott initiated by several Arab countries. This boycott or similar restrictive laws or policies directed towards Israel or Israeli business could adversely affect us.

Most of our directors and officers as well as many of our Israeli employees are obligated to perform annual military reserve duty in Israel. We cannot assess the potential impact of these obligations on our business.

Our directors, officers and employees who are male adult citizens and permanent residents of Israel under the age of 48, including Roy Zisapel, our Chief Executive Officer and President, Meir Moshe, our Chief Financial Officer, Amir Peles, our Chief Technical Officer, and Assaf Ronen, our Vice President, Research and Development, are, unless exempt, obligated to perform approximately 31 days of annual military reserve duty, depending upon their age and prior position in the army, and may be further subject to being called to active duty at any time under emergency circumstances. Our operations could be disrupted by the absence of for a significant period of one of more of our officers or key employees due to military service, and any disruption in our operations would harm our business. The full impact on our workforce or business if some of our officers and employees are called upon to perform military service is difficult to predict.

The rate of inflation in Israel and the change in the exchange rate between the New Israeli Shekel against the U.S. dollar is volatile, and may negatively impact our costs.

All of our revenues are denominated in U.S. dollars or are dollar-linked, but we incur a portion of our expenses, principally salaries and related personnel expenses in Israel, in New Israeli Shekels (NIS). As a result, we are exposed to the risk that the rate of inflation in Israel will exceed the rate of devaluation of the NIS in relation to the dollar or that the timing of this devaluation lags behind inflation in Israel, or in case the NIS rises in value relative to the dollar. In that event, the dollar cost of our operations in Israel will increase and our dollar-measured results of operations will be adversely affected. In 2001, there was an increase in value of the dollar in relation to the NIS of 9.3% and an inflation of 1.4%. This trend did not materially affect us, but we cannot assure you that we will not be materially adversely affected in the future if the NIS rises in value relative to the dollar or if the rate of inflation in Israel exceeds the devaluation of the NIS against the dollar or if the timing of this devaluation lags behind increases in inflation in Israel.

The tax benefits we may receive in connection with our approved enterprise program require us to satisfy prescribed conditions and may be terminated or reduced in the future. This would increase taxes.

The Investment Center has granted us an approval to establish an “approved enterprise” program at our Tel Aviv and Jerusalem facilities. The portion of our undistributed income derived from this approved enterprise program and allocated to our Tel Aviv facility will be exempt from tax for a period of two years and will be subject to a reduced tax rate, depending on the percentage of our share capital held by non-Israelis, for an additional period of five to eight years, while the portion of our income derived from this approved enterprise program and allocated to our Jerusalem facility will be exempt from tax for a period of ten years (but will not enjoy a reduced company tax rate after such period). We have submitted a request to the Investment Center to approve a different method of allocation of income between our facility in Tel Aviv and our facility

in Jerusalem than the method previously approved by the Investment Center so as to increase the income allocated to our Jerusalem facility due to the fact that approved enterprise programs in Jerusalem enjoy extended benefits. If our request is not accepted by the Investment Center, we may decide to cease the approved enterprise program with regard to our Jerusalem facility. The benefits available to an approved enterprise are dependent upon the fulfillment of conditions stipulated in applicable law and in the certificate of approval. If we fail to comply with these conditions, in whole or in part, with respect to any approved enterprise program we establish, we may be required to pay additional taxes for the period in which we benefited from the tax exemption or reduced tax rates and would likely be denied these benefits in the future. From time to time, the Government of Israel has discussed reducing or eliminating the future tax benefits available to approved enterprise programs. Our approved program and tax benefits thereunder may not continue in the future at their current levels or at any level. The termination or reduction of these tax benefits would likely increase our taxes. The amount, if any, by which our taxes would increase will depend upon the rate of any tax increase, the amount of any tax benefit reduction, and the amount of any taxable income that we may earn in the future.

Proposed reform of the Israeli tax system could have adverse consequences for us and our shareholders.

The Israeli government has recently nominated a new professional committee (The 2nd Rabinowitz committee) to review the current tax system in Israel and to suggest tax reforms. The work of this committee may eventually cause significant changes in the Israeli tax structure, which could have adverse tax consequences for us and for our shareholders. Because we cannot predict the outcome of this committee's review, and to what extent its recommendations will eventually be enacted into law, we and our shareholders face uncertainties as to the potential consequences of this tax reform initiative.

Provisions of Israeli Law could delay, prevent or make difficult a change of control and therefore depress the price of our shares

The Israeli Companies Law generally requires that a merger be approved by the board of directors and a majority of the shares voting on the proposed merger. Unless a court rules otherwise, the merger will not be deemed approved if a majority of the shares held by parties other than the other party to the merger (or by any person who holds 25% or more of the shares or the right to appoint 25% or more of the directors of the other party) vote against the merger. Upon the request of any creditor of a party to the proposed merger, a court may delay or prevent the merger if it concludes that there is a reasonable concern that, as a result of the merger, the surviving company will be unable to satisfy its obligations. Finally, a merger may not be completed unless at least 70 days have passed since the filing of the merger proposal with the Israeli Registrar of Companies.

Also, in certain circumstances an acquisition of shares in a public company must be made by means of a tender offer if, as a result of the acquisition, the purchaser will become a 25% or 45% shareholder of the company (unless there is already a 25% or a majority shareholder of the company, respectively). If, as a result of an acquisition, the acquirer will hold more than 90% of a company's shares, the acquisition must be made by means of a tender offer for all of the shares. The described restrictions could prevent or make more difficult to acquire us which could depress our share price.

It may be difficult to enforce a U.S. judgment against us, our officers and directors and the Israeli accountants named as experts in this annual report or to assert U.S. securities laws claims in Israel or serve process on substantially all of our officers and directors and these accountants.

We are incorporated in Israel. Substantially all of our executive officers and directors and the Israeli accountants named as experts in this prospectus are nonresidents of the United States, and a substantial portion of our assets and the assets of these persons 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 in an Israeli court against us or any of those persons 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 enforce civil liabilities under U.S. federal securities.

ITEM 4. Information on the Company

History and Development of the Company

Radware was organized in May 1996 as a corporation under the laws of the State of Israel, and commenced operations in April 1997. Our principal executive offices are located at 22 Raoul Wallenberg St., Tel-Aviv 69710, Israel and our telephone number is 972-3-766-8666. As of January 1, 1999, we established a wholly-owned subsidiary in the United States, Radware Inc., which conducts the sales and marketing of our products in North America and is our authorized representative and agent in the United States. The principle offices of Radware Inc. are located at 575 Corporate Dr. Suite 205, Mahwah, NJ 07430 and its telephone number is 201-512-9771. In 2000, we established subsidiaries in France, Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Australia, and a representative office in China, and in 2001 we established subsidiaries in Italy and Japan and branches in Singapore and Korea. The purpose of our subsidiaries and representative office is to conduct promotion and marketing activities as well as provide customer support in these regions.

For a discussion of our capital expenditures and divestitures, see “Item 5—Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Liquidity and Capital Resources.”

Business Overview

General

We develop, manufacture and market Internet traffic management solutions that enable continuous access to Web sites and other services, applications and content based on the Internet protocol. We offer a broad range of solutions to service providers, e-commerce businesses and corporate enterprises. These organizations require uninterrupted availability and optimal performance of IP-based applications that are critical to their business.

Our Internet traffic management solutions enable our customers to manage their network infrastructure to bypass systems failures and to scale their network infrastructure to accommodate increasing IP traffic. Our products improve the productivity of network infrastructure by distributing traffic within a network to optimize the use of available network resources. Our products can be deployed either as independent solutions to address specific application needs at a particular location within a network or as an end-to-end integrated solution to manage traffic throughout a network.

Products

We offer our customers a diversified range of products that address different Internet traffic management needs. Our product lines enable our customers to enjoy continuous availability of their network resources by improving the network’s fault tolerance, or resistance to software and hardware errors and system failures. In addition, our product lines provide scalability by enabling customers to expand capacity as traffic volumes dictate without having to upgrade or replace existing network resources. Our

solutions can be implemented to optimize the functionality of various network resources, principally server farms providing Internet protocol applications, including Web sites, file transfer sites, e-mail servers, database servers, cache servers, firewalls and ISPs. Our products can be deployed either as independent solutions to address specific application needs at a particular location within a network or as an end-to-end integrated solution to manage traffic throughout a network.

We currently offer six product lines, each designed to provide Internet traffic management solutions for different areas of the networks:

- *Web Server Director*® distributes IP traffic among multiple servers and applications to enable continuous access to the servers and to optimize utilization of available capacity.
- *FireProof*® manages IP traffic to and from network security filters, such as firewalls, and other network resources to maximize the reliability and efficiency of these resources.
- *Cache Server Director*® redirects end-user requests, when appropriate, to cache servers which store, or cache, content previously retrieved from the Internet, thereby optimizing performance, improving response time and conserving bandwidth.
- *LinkProof*™ manages Internet traffic for networks, commonly referred to as multi-homed networks, which access the Internet through multiple connections, generally via several Internet service providers (ISPs).
- *Peer Director*™ - *Internet Route Manager* – released in December 2001, controls, manages and optimizes Internet Routing. Peer Director enables service providers and large enterprises to control their Internet routing by enforcing policies on traffic redirection across the various Internet links. Administration and Internet connectivity costs are reduced, Internet performance is improved and administrators are empowered with better control of their connectivity links.
- *CertainT*™ a family of products that provides real-time data processing services without disrupting the traffic flow. Currently, we released the first product in the CertainT family, the CertainT100 – SSL Accelerator, which performs SSL encryption and decryption calculations.

Each of our products is designed as a separate hardware unit that is dedicated to providing Internet traffic management solutions. These separate dedicated units are added to existing network structures and, because they do not need to be installed into any existing network devices, are capable of supporting networks ranging in size and traffic flow. By deploying separate dedicated hardware units that do not need to be installed into any existing network devices, we avoid introducing an independent source of system failure and help to increase the mean time between failure of our customers' networks.

Our products are compatible with any system that uses the Internet protocol and can operate with various network structures, configurations and operating systems. Our products support a wide variety of IP-based applications, including Web, e-mail, voice, video, database and file transfers. This enables organizations to continue to utilize and build upon their existing infrastructure without limiting their options to meet future network needs. Our products are designed to be easily and quickly installed without impact to an existing network structure.

All of our products can be combined within a single network infrastructure. For example, a typical Web Server Director network is comprised of Web Server Director-Pro units combined with Web Server Director for Distributed Sites units or Web Server Director for Network Proximity units. The same network can also deploy FireProof, LinkProof, Cache Server Director and Peer Director units, all of which can be managed from a single access point anywhere within the network.

Pursuant to our service agreements, we periodically provide software upgrades to our products, which are electronically sent to our customers and automatically uploaded onto our products.

In August 2000, we released a new hardware platform for our products – the Application Switch. The Application Switch is based on a multi-layered switching architecture, and enhances the performance of our products. In September 2001, we released the Application Switch II, which provides higher capacity for application switching and can make comprehensive Layer 4-7 switching decisions, at Gigabit speeds, based upon specific applications, destination requests or actual content passing through it.

Web Server Director Product Line

The Web Server Director product line is available in three models:

- *Web Server Director-Pro/Web Server Director-Pro+*;
- *Web Server Director for Distributed Sites*; and
- *Web Server Director for Network Proximity*.

Each of these models is designed to address different network environments, ranging from a single group of servers organized in a farm to multiple groups of server farms with each server farm located at a different, geographically dispersed site in the network.

The Web Server Director product line can provide local or global traffic management:

- *Local Solution.* As a local solution, Web Server Director intercepts traffic directed to a local server farm and distributes the traffic among the servers in the farm, in order to bypass any off-line servers within the server farm, provide continuous availability of the applications provided by the server farm and optimize use of the capacity of the servers organized in the farm.

- *Global Solution.* As a global solution, Web Server Director can distribute traffic among multiple groups of server farms located at geographically dispersed sites throughout a network. The Web Server Director distributes the traffic among the various server farms located at different sites throughout the network through the use of advanced measuring tools and redirection methods, balancing traffic based upon a combination of a dynamic measurement of traffic and capacity at each server farm and the response time of each server farm.

Web Server Director-Pro/Web Server Director-Pro+. The Web Server Director-Pro product line, which includes Web Server Director-Pro and Web Server Director-Pro+, offers a local traffic management solution for server farms providing continuous availability of the server farm as well as optimizing and enhancing the server farm performance. Web Server Director-Pro and Web Server Director-Pro+, which replaced the earlier Web Server Director product model, offer high-speed performance designed for the most demanding applications and busiest Web sites. While Web Server Director-Pro and Web Server Director-Pro+ offer the same functionalities, Web Server Director-Pro+ is capable of sending and receiving data at 2.5 times the speed of the Web Server Director-Pro.

A Web Server Director-Pro unit is installed between a server farm and the router that provides access to the Internet and acts as an intelligent interface, or gateway, to the server farm. The Web Server Director-Pro is transparent to end-users who receive responses from the server farm unaware of the intermediary role of the Web Server Director unit. Web Server Director-Pro receives all incoming IP traffic addressed to the server farm from the router and directs the traffic to the appropriate server based upon availability and current traffic capacity of each server, bypassing off-line servers and optimally distributing traffic among the available servers. Web Server Director-Pro continuously monitors all layers of the networking environment to detect failures, from the physical connections and communications lines, known as the physical layer, to the routing and transport of data, known as the network and transport layers, to the application functions requested by the end-user such as e-mail or file transfer, known as the application layer. By quickly detecting physical, network and application failures and directing traffic to those servers and applications that are functioning properly, Web Server Director-Pro helps bypass system failures and provides timely responses to end-user requests.

Web Server Director-Pro includes the following features:

<i>Single Access Address Per Server Farm</i>	End-users access the Web site by typing in a single Internet address. Web Server Director-Pro intercepts the end-user request and, based on the current traffic volumes and server capacity, distributes the traffic in real time among the available servers within the server farm. From the perspective of the end-user, Web Server Director-Pro transforms the servers within a server farm that normally would only be independently accessible through their individual Internet addresses into a server farm functionally equivalent to a single large server accessible from a single Internet address.
--	---

No Single Point of Failure

Web Server Director-Pro reduces the single point of failure inherent to a single large server by monitoring off-line servers and directing traffic to available resources. In addition, Web Server Director-Pro allows for the routine maintenance or upgrades of servers without disrupting service to the end-user. Through server fault detection and application monitoring, Web Server Director-Pro redistributes traffic to operational servers when a server is taken off-line for maintenance and upgrade.

Customized Traffic Distribution

Web Server Director-Pro offers a comprehensive selection of traffic distribution algorithms, or mathematical procedures, allowing a customer to choose the most appropriate configuration for its unique requirements. Customers can prioritize servers within a server farm to further optimize traffic distribution, allowing Web Server Director-Pro, for example, to direct a greater proportion of the traffic to more powerful servers. Customers can also configure our products to distribute traffic among servers based on applications, for example, routing e-mail applications to select servers while routing file transfers to the remaining servers.

Monitoring and Statistics

Web Server Director-Pro dynamically monitors the network environment, compiling statistics which are used to make dynamic traffic distribution decisions. Network administrators can monitor their network capacity and the improvements realized by implementing Web Server Director-Pro through the statistics compiled by Web Server Director-Pro, including current traffic volumes, peak traffic volumes, server and Web Server Director unit utilization, attached end-users per server and number of connection failures, among other statistics.

Complete Redundancy

Two Web Server Director-Pro units can be deployed concurrently side-by-side in a parallel configuration between the router providing access to the Internet and two server farms, with each unit actively supporting one of the two server farms attached to that unit, but also acting as a secondary back-up for the other unit. If one Web Server Director-Pro unit fails, the other Web Server Director-Pro unit will service both server farms. The availability of a back-up unit that can perform the tasks of a primary unit when the primary unit fails is referred to as redundancy. This dual active unit redundancy functionality or the Web Server Director-Pro avoids the need for idle backup units that generally remain dormant and untested once installed. Alternatively, the two Web Server Director-Pro units can be configured to provide traditional back-up redundancy, with the primary unit actively

supporting the server farm and the back-up unit remaining idle to provide redundancy should the primary unit fail.

Web Server Director for Distributed Sites. Building on the award-winning Web Server Director-Pro technology designed for a single location, Web Server Director for Distributed Sites is a global Internet traffic management solution, designed to manage and distribute traffic across wide area networks, such as larger intranets, extranets and Web sites, which are serviced by multiple groups of server farms at geographically dispersed sites throughout a network. Web Server Director for Distributed Sites maximizes performance of applications distributed among numerous sites throughout a network through a dynamic determination of server availability. The server availability decision is based on each site's static parameters, such as the number of servers and the capacity and power of each server at that site, and each site's dynamic parameters, such as the number of off-line servers and the current traffic capacity of the servers at that site. Each of the Web Server Director units deployed throughout the network monitors and exchanges the dynamic parameters through the use of a traffic report protocol to enable optimal utilization of server capacity and enhanced performance of IP applications.

Web Server Director for Distributed Sites transparently redirects end-users to the optimal site within the network based on continuously updated traffic volume and capacity information. Web Server Director for Distributed Sites collects network information and communicates with the other Web Server Director units in the network to determine the most available site and server farm. When an end-user request is received, Web Server Director for Distributed Sites uses this information to direct the request to a Web Server Director unit at the most available server farm, and, in turn, the Web Server Director unit at the most available server farm then directs the request to the individual server within that farm that is best able to handle the request. The end-user experiences uninterrupted access, unaware of a redirection to the alternate site.

In addition to the fault tolerance and traffic distribution capabilities found in the Web Server Director-Pro, Web Server Director for Distributed Sites includes the following features:

Combined local and global functionalities Although Web Server Director for Distributed Sites is a global solution, it contains all the functionalities of the Web Server Director-Pro and acts as a local traffic management solution for the server farm situated at the site within the network where the Web Server Director for Distributed Sites unit is located. Each Web Server Director for Distributed Sites can simultaneously manage both its local server farms and the multiple groups of server farms distributed throughout the network, redirecting traffic requests to the most available site and the most available server within the server farm at that site.

Dynamic traffic Redirection Traffic is dynamically redirected among each location and server farm based on the real time determination of traffic volumes and the relative capacity, power and number of servers in each farm.

In addition, distribution and capacity thresholds can be user-defined to control redirection activity.

Interoperability with Web Server Director family Web Server Director for Distributed Sites can be deployed in conjunction with other Web Server Director-Pro and Web Server Director for Network Proximity units at different sites throughout a global network. Web Server Director for Distributed Sites or Web Server Director for Network Proximity units are deployed at the primary locations that initially receive the end-user requests due to their global functionalities. Traffic is redirected by the Web Server Director for Distributed Sites either locally, if the local server farm has the greatest availability, or alternatively to remote locations serviced by other Web Server Director units with greater availability, where the traffic is then distributed locally among the servers in the server farm.

Multiple traffic Redirection methods Web Server Director for Distributed Sites supports all IP protocols and redirects traffic using multiple redirection methods, including our patent pending Triangulation method which transparently allows an end-user to receive data from the optimal site in a global network while maintaining that end-user's communication path with the original site.

Multi-level redundancy Web Server Director for Distributed Sites enables redundancy in multiple layers of the network, among sites, other Web Server Director units and individual servers.

Web Server Director for Network Proximity. Our Web Server Director for Network Proximity offers a global traffic management solution designed to identify the most appropriate site according to both site availability and network proximity of the site to the end-user. Network proximity, as opposed to physical geographic proximity, is measured by time delay, or latency, between an end-user request and site response, and network distance traveled, determined by the number of router connections, or hops, from the site to the end-user. Building on the Web Server Director for Distributed Sites global redirection functionality, Web Server Director for Network Proximity enhances end-user quality of service and response time by identifying the site that both has the greatest availability in terms of server capacity and response time and is the closest available site to the end-user in terms of network proximity.

Web Server Director for Network Proximity offers an advanced solution for customers who provide their end-users in dispersed geographic locations with local access to their Web sites or other applications distributed throughout their global network and seek to improve quality of service by optimizing response times of their Web sites and other applications. In addition, Web Server Director for Network Proximity is well suited for customers, such as service providers, seeking to minimize traffic along their primary communication lines, or backbones, and/or optimize the use of available

bandwidth. This can be achieved by redirecting end-users to the optimal site in terms of network proximity, thereby minimizing traffic traversing the backbone.

Web Server Director for Network Proximity incorporates all the functionalities of Web Server Director for Distributed Sites and builds on Web Server Director for Distributed Sites by adding the ability to efficiently direct traffic based on the proximity of the site to the end-user as well as the availability of the site. As opposed to Web Server Director for Distributed Sites that redirects traffic based on site availability alone, Web Server Director for Network Proximity transparently redirects traffic to sites by means of a dual decision-making mechanism according to both network proximity to the end-user and site availability. Web Server Director for Network Proximity instructs each Web Server Director unit deployed in the network at each site to measure the latency and number of router hops back to the end-user to determine the site closest to the end-user in terms of network proximity. To calculate the optimal available site for each end-user, Web Server Director for Network Proximity uses two proprietary protocols: a proximity report protocol, which gathers information regarding proximity of the end-user to the site, and a traffic capacity report protocol, which gathers information regarding availability. Similar to Web Server Director, Web Server Director for Network Proximity can simultaneously manage both local server farms and server farms distributed throughout a global network and can be deployed in tandem with Web Server Director for Distributed Sites and Web Server Director-Pro units.

FireProof Product Line

Our FireProof product line offers an Internet traffic management solution for multiple network hardware or software security devices. For example, companies deploy network security filters, or firewalls, to protect their networks from unauthorized access to sensitive information. Firewalls act as gateways through which all incoming network traffic must pass, providing controlled access from the Internet to the data within the organization's servers in order to enforce the organization's security policy. Firewalls are often deployed in groups, or farms, to provide redundancy and increase the traffic capacity, or throughput, of the firewalls in order to overcome performance bottlenecks of individual firewall units. Similar to our Web Server Director product line, our FireProof product line is designed to direct traffic among a group of firewalls within a farm to ensure availability by avoiding off-line firewalls and to distribute traffic among available firewalls to maximize firewall capacity. Without any traffic management solution, traffic to or from the Internet that is routed through an off-line firewall will be discarded. FireProof offers continuous availability by providing full fault tolerance between firewalls by automatically routing traffic destined for an off-line firewall to the most available on-line firewall, thereby eliminating the need for additional idle standby units as backup in the event of firewall failure.

In addition, firewalls generally have limited performance capabilities when handling traffic. To accommodate growth in traffic, organizations can either upgrade to a more powerful firewall or add more units. However, a single more powerful firewall will eventually reach its full capacity. In addition, when multiple firewalls are installed, traffic load is generally not efficiently distributed among units, resulting in less than optimal use of the firewall units. FireProof enhances firewall performance by optimally

distributing traffic among all available firewall units. Similar to our other product lines, FireProof offers full scalability to provide cost-effective growth. Additional firewall units can be incorporated into an organization's existing legacy equipment without the need to upgrade or replace existing firewalls.

In February 2002, we released the FireProof Security Application Switch, which ensures and supports enterprise wide security strategies, by maintaining consistent availability, redundancy and integrity of all security devices, such as firewalls, virtual private networks and intrusion detection systems, across clients' enterprises. The FireProof Security Application Switch deploys our SynApps' newly introduced DoS Shield Module and the Application Security module (See *Synapps Architecture™* below).

Cache Server Director Product Line

Our Cache Server Director product line is a cache server management and traffic distribution system. Designed for organizations that employ cache server farms on their networks, Cache Server Director is designed to maximize the performance of cache server farms and provide optimal utilization of Internet access and storage resources.

Cache servers are designed to enhance the efficiency of data transmission by reducing the amount of redundant network traffic. Cache servers locally store, or cache, information previously retrieved from the Internet in dedicated storage systems. Future requests for the same information are retrieved directly from the cache server, thereby avoiding the need to traverse the entire network to retrieve the same data. Cache servers are frequently deployed in farms to provide redundancy and increased capacity. However, cache servers generally require a time-consuming user configuration procedure. Users that are not configured to a cache server will access the Internet directly. This results in less than optimal use of cache resources, delay in response time to the cache servers and unnecessary use of bandwidth to access data that was previously cached on the local network. Cache Server Director eliminates the need to configure individual users to the cache servers. Cache Server Director intercepts outgoing Internet requests according to predefined criteria and redirects them to the cache server where the requested information has previously been stored, thereby avoiding inefficient use of bandwidth and eliminating duplication of cached information on different servers.

In addition, Cache Server Director processes requests for non-cached data and distributes information retrieved from the Internet among available cache servers for storage. Cache Server Director distributes the retrieved information proportionately among the cache servers in order to optimize capacity and performance of the entire cache server farm. To further provide for optimal utilization of cache servers, Cache Server Director monitors user requests for popular Internet addresses and automatically transfers them to the least loaded cache server.

Cache Server Director provides full fault tolerance between cache servers. Should a cache server fail, Cache Server Director will redirect all requests to another cache server within a farm, providing users with uninterrupted access to the cache server farm. Similar to our other product lines, Cache Server Director offers full scalability to enable cost-effective growth, allowing customers to employ different cache servers with

varying performance capabilities within a cache server farm managed by a Cache Server Director.

LinkProof Product Line

Our LinkProof product line offers an Internet traffic management solution for multi-homed networks. In order to ensure continuous access to the Internet, enterprises frequently deploy multiple connections between their networks and the Internet, generally via several Internet service providers, providing the network with alternative access points to the Internet in the event one connection fails. This network design is commonly referred to as a multi-homed network.

Our LinkProof product line is deployed between a multi-homed network and the Internet access routers to ensure high availability and continuous access to and from the Internet as well as optimal utilization of the available Internet access connections. LinkProof acts as an intelligent interface between the multi-homed network and the Internet. LinkProof receives all outgoing Internet traffic from the network and routes the traffic to the appropriate ISP based on availability and current traffic load along the connection to the ISP. LinkProof continuously monitors the transport layer of the network environment to detect failures. In the event of a failure in a connection to one of the ISPs used by the multi-homed network, LinkProof automatically routes the traffic to an alternative ISP.

LinkProof also dynamically distributes outgoing and incoming Internet traffic through the several Internet connections available to a multi-homed network to provide optimal use of the network's Internet connections. Building on the proximity detection technology used in the Web Server Director for Network Proximity, LinkProof dynamically selects the most efficient Internet connection with respect to each Web site for either inbound or outbound Internet traffic. This technology enables LinkProof to monitor the performance of each of the ISP connections with respect to the requested Web site. Using this information, LinkProof makes the routing decision based on the availability of each Internet connection as well as the network proximity of the Internet and the requested Web site through the various ISPs, thereby providing the optimal path for Internet traffic to and from the network.

Peer Director Product line

Our Peer Director product, introduced in December 2001, and designated mainly for the intelligent routing market, controls, manages and optimizes Internet Routing. Peer Director enables service providers and large enterprises to control their Internet routing by enforcing policies on traffic redirection across the various Internet links.

The Peer Director gathers and analyzes real time statistics associated with Internet traffic carried on multiple links. Based on these statistics and in conjunction with customizable user-defined policies, Peer Director redistributes and optimizes traffic loads between the links through multiple sophisticated load balancing algorithms that are proprietary to Radware. Network administrators no longer need to manually monitor the availability of routers and ISP links. Peer Director automatically and dynamically

achieves link optimization by redirecting users to the healthiest link, thereby avoiding traffic congestion that often plagues BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) routing schemes. Users benefit from improved performance and cost-efficient Internet service.

CertainT Product Family

The *CertainT*[™] family of products was designed to provide real-time data processing services without disrupting the traffic flow and creating bottlenecks, and works in conjunction with our other products.

In March 2001, we released the first product in the CertainT family, the CertainT100 – SSL Accelerator. The CertainT 100 relieves network web servers of performing the CPU (Central Processing Unit) intensive SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) encryption and decryption calculations associated with secure online applications. The CertainT 100 decrypts the SSL traffic off-line and forwards it to the web servers for completion of the transaction. The CertainT 100 can process 200 SSL encryption transactions per second. To increase processing capabilities, multiple CertainT devices can be added to create CertainT 100 farms, which may accelerate the SSL encryption up to 20,000 transactions per second.

SynApps Architecture[™]

The SynApps Architecture is sold as an add-on module to each of our product lines. It includes five components, which are combined into a comprehensive Internet Traffic Management solution. The five components are: Health Monitoring; Traffic Redirection (these components existed in our products prior to the release of the SynApps Architecture); Bandwidth Management, Application Security and the newly introduced DoS (Denial of Service) Shield:

Application Health Monitoring –SynApps includes health monitoring tools that check physical and logical application resources. If a problem is detected, SynApps generates the proper alerts and overcomes the problem by redirecting users to alternate resources within the local or global network. SynApps health monitoring includes tools that check: all Internet protocols, standard server agents employing Internet protocols, Transmission Control protocols, User Datagram Protocols and Web transactions, including content verification.

Traffic Redirection - Traffic redirection capabilities ensure that users are directed to healthy and available resources locally or globally despite the inherent and unpredictable peaks in Internet traffic. This module redirects traffic to the least loaded server, data center, firewall or router, thus providing resource optimization.

Bandwidth Management - SynApps Bandwidth Management allows companies to define and implement their own bandwidth management policies for applications running on servers, firewalls and cache servers as well as expensive and critical Wide Area Network connections. Bandwidth management allows companies to guarantee that

critical business traffic such as ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) traffic or e-commerce transactions receive higher priority versus non-critical traffic.

Application Security - SynApps also provides the ability to detect network intrusion and prevent dangerous malicious attacks, thereby providing another line of defense for critical network resources that are managed by Radware products. The application security module helps protect networks and applications from more than 300 known attack signatures.

DoS Shield – A new SynApps Architecture security module introduced in February 2002, provides organizations with extensive Denial of Service (DoS) detection and protection capabilities while maintaining high network traffic capacity, sustaining Gigabit capacity. Using an advanced sampling algorithm, the DoS Shield detects when active attacks begin to consume large amounts of the network's bandwidth, and immediately blocks them. Legitimate traffic proceeds normally.

ConfigWare

Our products can be managed with ConfigWare, an internally developed software management tool that is included with all of our products. ConfigWare is designed with an easy to use, graphical user interface that allows our customers to benefit from our technology with minimal technical know-how or support. ConfigWare can be installed either as a stand-alone software package or, as a Web application, in conjunction with a Web server, to enable remote configuration through a Web browser. ConfigWare enables real-time monitoring as well as historical analysis of device functionality, traffic flows and traffic volumes. It furnishes a wide range of statistics for managing servers to enable efficient utilization of the server farm, including current server traffic volumes, peak traffic volumes, attached end-users per server, and number of connection failures. Graphs and charts can be customized according to the customer's parameters. ConfigWare also enables interactive monitoring and automatic notifications of failures or other data. ConfigWare enables Web Server Director, Cache Server Director, LinkProof, FireProof and Peer Director software to be updated remotely while the device is working. Almost all parameter changes are implemented immediately, with no need to reset the unit.

Customers

We have a global diversified customer base consisting principally of corporate enterprises and service providers, such as telecommunication carriers, Internet service providers, application service providers and Web-hosting providers. We also offer our products to e-commerce businesses, such as e-commerce Web sites, publishing Web sites and portals, although sales to e-commerce businesses have not represented a significant portion of our revenues to date. Our range of products enables us to offer Internet traffic management solutions tailored to the varying needs of our customers to manage traffic to and from the Web servers, cache servers, e-mail servers, database servers, application

servers and firewalls, both locally at a specific site within a network and globally throughout a network.

With the exception of our limited direct sales efforts to select customers, we sell our products to distributors who then resell our products to final customers. We sell our products in North America directly and through indirect distribution channels and outside North America exclusively through indirect distribution channels. In 2001 approximately 48% of our sales were in North America and 52% were outside North America, of which approximately 23% of our sales were in Europe, 26% were in Asia and Australia and 3% were in other foreign countries. Other than the United States, no single country accounted for more than 10% of our sales for 2001.

For the periods ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001, no single customer accounted for more than 10% of our sales. As of December 31, 2000, one customer represented 16% of trade receivables. This customer is an affiliated Company. See “Related Party Transactions”.

Sales and Marketing

Sales. We market and sell our products through an indirect sales force that consists of distributors mainly in North America, Europe and Asia. In addition, we generate direct sales to select customers in North America. Our distributors are supported by our sales managers who are also responsible for recruiting potential distributors and for initiating and managing marketing projects in their assigned regions. The sales managers are supported by our internal sales support staff who help generate and qualify leads for the sales managers. As of December 31, 2001, we employed 59 sales managers and sales staff in North America with locations in various states. We also employed 31 sales managers and sales staff based in Israel and other subsidiaries and representative offices, who are responsible for developing and maintaining distribution channels outside of North America. We plan to invest additional resources in expanding our distribution channels by augmenting our team of sales managers, especially local people in key countries in Europe, South America and Asia, each dedicated to an assigned geographical area. In 2000, we established subsidiaries in Australia, France, Germany, Sweden, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom, as well as a representative office in China, in order to conduct promotion and marketing activities as well as provide customer support in these regions. In 2001, we established subsidiaries in Italy and Japan, and branches in Singapore and Korea.

Marketing Strategy. Our marketing strategy is to enhance brand recognition and maintain our reputation as a provider of technologically-advanced, quality solutions for multiple Internet traffic management needs. We seek to build upon our marketing and branding efforts globally to achieve greater worldwide sales. Our sales force and marketing efforts are principally directed at developing brand awareness and providing sales support to our distributors. We participate in major trade shows and offer support to our distributors who participate in regional trade shows and events. We also invest in print and Web advertising campaigns. In addition to our independent marketing efforts, we invest in joint marketing efforts with our distributors and other companies that have formed strategic alliances with us. We have entered into co-marketing arrangements with

companies in other complementary Internet segments, including Check Point Software Technologies Ltd., Network Appliance, Inc., Inktomi Corporation, Symantec Corporation, NetScreen Technologies Inc., BMC Software Inc., Alladin Knowledge Systems Ltd., CashFlow Inc., Dimension Data I-commerce Services Limited, Secure Computing Corporation and Compaq Computer Corp.

Strategic Alliances and Original Equipment Manufacturer Agreements. We have entered into strategic alliances and original equipment manufacturer agreements with other software and hardware vendors, including Converse Technology, Inc. and NEC, as well as mutual channel information sharing arrangements. We believe that these companies have significant customer relationships and offer products which complement our products. Our agreements allow these companies to distribute our products on a world-wide non-exclusive basis with discounts based upon the volume of orders received. Usually, there is no requirement for a minimum sales quota. The products are branded with the names of these companies or co-branded with our name as well. These agreements are either standard distributor agreements or oral agreements and are terminable by either party at will. We plan to invest further in the development of strategic alliances in order to provide greater access to our target markets and enhance our brand name.

Technical Support

Our technical support team, which consists of 50 employees worldwide as of December 31, 2001, assists our customers and distributors with the initial installation and set-up of our products, trains distributors and customers to use our products and provides software and product upgrades for our products. In addition, our technical support team trains and certifies our distributors to provide limited technical support in each of the geographical areas in which our products are sold. Our technical support team is directly responsible for remote support, including 24 hours a day, 7 days a week help-desk support through our distributors.

In order to provide our customers with a larger variety of support options and for the benefit of distributors and resellers who are unable, or unwilling, to provide high level customer support, we have developed the Certainty Support Program. The Certainty Support Program allows customers to purchase five different levels of support. The support packages include the following optional features: extended warranty, software upgrades, 24x7 help-desk, on-site support and unit replacement.

Our ability to provide our customers with responsive and qualified technical support and customer service is essential to attract and retain customers and build brand loyalty. We believe our technical support organizational structure enables us to provide technical support and customer service on a cost-effective and time-efficient basis.

Research and Development

In order to maintain our share of the Internet traffic management market, we place considerable emphasis on research and development to expand the capabilities of our existing products, develop new products and product lines and improve our existing

technologies and capabilities. We believe that our future success will depend upon our ability to maintain our technological expertise, to enhance our existing products and to introduce on a timely basis new commercially viable products that will continue to address the needs of our customers. Accordingly, we intend to continue to devote a significant portion of our personnel and financial resources to research and development. As part of the product development process, we seek to maintain close relationships with current and potential distributors, customers and vendors in related industry segments to identify market needs and to define appropriate product specifications. As of December 31, 2001, our research and development staff consisted of 66 employees. Research and development activities take place at our facilities in Israel. We employ established procedures for the requirement management, development and quality assurance of our new product developments. Our R&D organization is divided according to our existing product lines. Each product line group is headed by a group leader and includes team leaders and software engineers. In addition we have a quality assurance group which assists all product line groups and includes a group leader and quality control engineers and technicians. We occasionally use third party subcontractors for the development of portions of research and development projects.

Manufacturing and Suppliers

RND Operation Services Ltd., an affiliated company controlled by Messrs. Yehuda and Zohar Zisapel, principal shareholders of our company, and located in Israel, manufactures the circuit boards which are the principal hardware component used in our products. RND Operation Services supplies us with finished circuit boards for final assembly. The other components and subassemblies included in our products are supplied to RND Operation Services from a limited group of suppliers and subcontractors. RND Operation Services monitors each stage of the circuit board production process, including the selection of components and subassembly suppliers. RND Operation Services is ISO 9002 certified, indicating that its manufacturing processes adhere to established quality standards.

We install our proprietary software onto the circuit boards we receive from RND Operation Services. Quality assurance testing, final assembly and packaging and shipping operations are performed at our facility in Jerusalem, Israel. We believe that our quality assurance procedures have been instrumental in achieving the high degree of performance and reliability evidenced by the awards our products have won.

Proprietary Rights

We rely on patent, trademark and trade secret laws, confidentiality agreements and other contractual arrangements with our employees, distributors and others to protect our technology. We have a policy that requires our employees to execute employment agreements, including confidentiality and non-compete provisions, when they begin their employment with us.

We have registered trademarks for “Web Server Director®,” “Cache Server Director®” and “FireProof ®” and “Triangulation®” and we have trademark applications pending for “LinkProof™,” “Synapps Architecture™,” “Smart Nat™,” “CertainT™,”

“Get Certain™”, “BandRacer™” and “Peer Director™”. We do not currently own any registered copyrights.

In addition, we have a registered patent in the United States for our triangle redirection method used for the global load balancing, and we have filed patent applications in the United States for the use of our proprietary proximity detection system for our global load balancing used in our Web Server Director product line, for smart content routing used in our LinkProof product line, for traffic distribution control used in our Peer Director product line, and for a method used to enable persistent redirection of consecutive requests from the same client to the same server. These applications may not result in any patent being issued and, if issued, the patents may not provide adequate protection against competitive technology and may not be held valid and enforceable if challenged. In addition, other parties may assert rights as inventors of the underlying technologies, which could limit our ability to fully exploit the rights conferred by any patent that we receive. Our competitors may be able to design around any patent that we receive and other parties may obtain patents that we would need to license or circumvent in order to exploit our patents.

The protective steps we have taken may be inadequate to deter misappropriation of our technology and information. We may be unable to detect the unauthorized use of, or take appropriate steps to enforce, our intellectual property rights. Some of the countries in which we sell our products do not protect a company’s intellectual property to the same extent as do the United States and Israel. In addition, our competitors may independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to our technology. Any licenses for intellectual property that might be required for our services or products may not be available on reasonable terms.

Competition

Our industry is characterized by intense competition. Our principal competitors in the sale of Internet traffic management solutions include hardware-based solution providers, such as Cisco Systems, Nortel and Foundry Inc and PC-based solutions like F-5 Networks. We expect to face increasing competition as new competitors enter our market and multinational corporations purchase players in the market.

Some of our competitors have substantially greater financial, personnel and other resources, and may offer a broader range of products than we do. These competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies or changes in customer requirements. They may also benefit from greater economies of scale, offer more aggressive pricing, devote greater resources to the promotion of their products, bundle their products or incorporate an existing Internet traffic management solution into existing products, thereby discouraging customers from purchasing our products.

We believe that our success will depend primarily on our ability to provide more technologically advanced and cost-effective Internet traffic management solutions, and more responsive customer service and support, than our competitors. However, we cannot assure you that the products we offer will compete successfully with those of our

competitors. Furthermore, should competition intensify, we may have to reduce the prices of our products.

Legal Proceedings

In December 2001, the Company, its Chairman Yehuda Zisapel, its President, Chief Executive Officer and Director Roy Zisapel and its Chief Financial Officer Meir Moshe and several underwriters in the syndicates for our September 30, 1999 initial public offering and January 24, 2000 secondary offering, were named as defendants in a class action complaint alleging violations of the federal securities laws in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York. The complaint seeks unspecified damages as a result of various alleged securities law violations arising from activities purportedly engaged in by the underwriters in connection with our initial public offering and secondary offering. Plaintiffs allege that the underwriter defendants agreed to allocate stock in the Company's initial public offering and secondary offering to certain investors in exchange for excessive and undisclosed commissions and agreements by those investors to make additional purchases of stock in the aftermarket at pre-determined prices. Plaintiffs allege that the Prospectuses for the Company's initial public offering and secondary offering were false and misleading in violation of the securities laws because they did not disclose these arrangements. The Company intends vigorously to defend the action, which is being coordinated with over three hundred other nearly identical actions filed against other companies before one judge in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. No date has been set for any response to the complaint.

We are not subject to any additional material legal proceedings.

Investment in Wydeband Inc.

Wydeband Inc. (“**Wydeband**”) was established in Delaware in April 2000, pursuant to an agreement entered among two third parties who are not affiliated with Radware and its affiliates, for the purpose of developing, marketing and selling products and services for broadband networks.

Wydeband is engaged in the development, marketing and sales of solutions for managing and delivering broadband enhanced services, such as Video-on-demand, Games-on-demand, E-learning, Video conferencing, live streaming channels and business applications. The development and management of Wydeband’s activity is performed by Wydeband Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Wydeband, established in Israel.

As of December 31, 2001, Wydeband and Wydeband Ltd employed 33 employees, of which 20 were in research and development, 9 were in sales and marketing and 4 were in management, operations and administration.

On May 9, 2000, Radware, Wydeband and Converse Technology Ltd. (NASDAQ: CMVT) (“**Converse**”) entered into a Convertible Debenture Purchase

Agreement, pursuant to which the Company and Comverse agreed to invest in Wydeband the sum of \$3,300,300 and \$2,200,200, respectively (the “**Investment Amount**”), in consideration for convertible debentures, which may be converted into preferred shares of Wydeband.

It was agreed that the Investment Amount will be paid to Wydeband based on its cash-flow needs, as set forth in Wydeband’s business plan, within a period of 24 months. As of September 30, 2001 we invested the entire Investment Amount.

The debentures owned by Radware are convertible into preferred shares of Wydeband which account for 57% of Wydeband’s issued and outstanding share capital, or 45.6% on a fully diluted basis.

Beginning October 2001, Radware and Comverse continued to invest in the company on a monthly basis, based on its cash-flow needs. Each injection of funds is provided in consideration of convertible debentures, convertible into preferred shares of Wydeband at a conversion price of \$0.72375 per share. As of December 31, 2001, Radware invested a total of \$782,000 in excess of the Investment Amount and is committed to invest an amount of approximately \$2.3 million during 2002.

On May 9, 2000, Radware, Comverse and Wydeband signed a Strategic Cooperation Agreement. This Agreement described the cooperation and assistance Radware and Comverse shall provide Wydeband in the field of recruiting, training, sales and marketing, and discussed the terms under which Wydeband shall sell Radware and Comverse products and vice-versa.

Organizational Structure

As of January 1, 1999, we established a wholly-owned subsidiary in the United States, Radware Inc., which conducts the sales and marketing of our products in North America. In 2000, we established subsidiaries in Australia, France, Germany, Sweden, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom, as well as a representative office in China, in order to conduct promotion and marketing activities as well as provide customer support in these regions. In 2001, we established subsidiaries in Italy and Japan and branches in Singapore and Korea. All the above subsidiaries are wholly-owned, except for our subsidiary in Australia, in which we hold 75%, and 25% are held by a local Australian company.

Yehuda and Zohar Zisapel are co-founders and principal shareholders of RADWARE. Yehuda Zisapel is also the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Radware. Individually or together, they are also founders, directors and principal shareholders of several other companies which, together with us and the other subsidiaries and affiliates, are known as the RAD-BYNET group. These corporations include:

AB-NET Ltd.	Ceragon Networks Ltd.	RADView Software Ltd.
Axerra Networks Inc.	Modules Inc.	RADVision Ltd.
BYNET Data	RADCOM Ltd.	RADWIN Ltd.
Communications Ltd.	RADLan Computer	RADVision Ltd.
RADREAL Ltd.	Communications Ltd	Silicom Ltd.
BYNET Electronics Ltd.	RAD Data	RIT Technologies Ltd.
BYNET SEMECH	Communications Ltd.	RND Networks Ltd.
(outsourcing) Ltd.	WISAIR Inc.	
Bynet System Applications	RND Operation Services Ltd.	
Ltd.	Sanrad Inc.	

The above list does not constitute a complete list of the investments of Messrs. Yehuda and Zohar Zisapel.

In addition to engaging in other businesses, members of the RAD-BYNET group are actively engaged in designing, manufacturing, marketing and supporting data communications products, none of which currently compete with our products. Some of the products of members of the RAD-BYNET group are complementary to, and may be used in connection with, our products.

Property, Plants and Equipment

Our headquarters and principal administrative, finance, R&D and marketing and sales operations are located in approximately 23,345 square feet of leased office space in Tel Aviv, Israel. The lease expires in October 2005, and we have an option to extend the lease for an additional period of five years. The facilities are leased from affiliated companies owned by Messrs. Yehuda and Zohar Zisapel – see Item 7 - “*Major Shareholders and Related Parties Transactions*”. We also sublease from our affiliate, RND Operation Services, approximately 5,482 square feet of space in Jerusalem for our manufacturing facility. The sublease with respect to 2,150 square feet expires in March 2004 and we have an option to renew for an additional term of five years. The sublease with respect to the remaining 3,332 square feet expires in March 2004 and we have an option to renew for an additional term of two years. In the United States, we lease approximately 12,355 square feet in Mahwah, New Jersey from an affiliate, which expires in March 2005, and occupy an additional 6,000 square feet in Costa Mesa, California. The lease in California expired in February 2002, and we are currently negotiating an extension of the lease for such office space. We also lease facilities for the operation of our subsidiaries and representative offices in Texas, Seattle, the UK, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Australia, China, Japan, Singapore and Korea. We expect that we will need additional space as we expand our business and believe that we will be able to obtain space as needed.

ITEM 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

General

We commenced operations in April 1997. Since then, we have focused on developing and enhancing our products, building our worldwide direct and indirect distribution network and establishing and expanding our sales, marketing and customer support infrastructure.

In October 1999, we completed our initial public offering of 3,500,000 ordinary shares, from which we received net proceeds to the company of approximately \$56.8 million.

In January 2000, we completed a public offering of 1,250,000 ordinary shares, from which we received net proceeds of approximately \$60.0 million.

All of our revenues are generated in U.S. dollars or are dollar-linked and the majority of our expenses are incurred in dollars and, as such, we use the dollar as our functional currency. Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in dollars and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States.

Revenues. Our revenues are derived primarily from sales of our products and, to a lesser extent, from sales of support services for our products (through our Certainty Support program). Our product sales consist of sales of our Web Server Director, Cache Server Director, FireProof, LinkProof, Peer Director and CertainT100 product lines. In 2001, we derived approximately 40% of our revenues from sales of our Web Server Director product line. We recognize product revenues once the product has been shipped to the customer and collection is probable. We routinely analyze and provide, as necessary, reserves at the time of shipment for product returns and allowances. We recognize revenues from the sale of Certainty Support agreements ratably over the service period.

Cost of Sales. Our cost of sales consists primarily of the cost of circuit boards and other components used in the assembly and manufacture of our products, salaries and related personnel expenses for those engaged in the final assembly and maintenance service of our products and other overhead costs.

Research and Development Expenses, Net. Research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries and related personnel expenses and prototype expenses related to the design, development, testing and enhancement of our products. All research and development costs are expensed as incurred. We believe that continued investment in research and development is critical to attaining our strategic product objectives.

The Government of Israel, through the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Israeli Ministry of Industry and Trade, encourages research and development projects which result in products for export. In 1998 and 1999 we received and accrued grants from the office of the Chief Scientist for the development of our products totaling approximately

\$341,000 and \$466,000, respectively. All royalties with respect to such grants were repaid in full on or prior to February 28, 2001.

Marketing and Selling Expenses, Net. Marketing and selling expenses consist primarily of salaries, commissions and related personnel expenses for those engaged in the sales, marketing and support of our products as well as related trade shows, promotional and public relations expenses and royalties paid to the Government of Israel up to the year 2000.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and related personnel expenses for executive, accounting and administrative personnel, professional fees, bad debt expenses and other general corporate expenses. Operating expenses also include amortization of stock-based compensation, which is allocated among research and development expenses, marketing and selling expenses and general and administrative expenses based on the division in which the recipient of the option grant is employed. Amortization of stock-based compensation results from the granting of stock options to employees with exercise prices per share determined to be below the deemed fair market value per share of our ordinary shares on the dates of grant. The stock-based compensation is being amortized to operating expenses over the vesting period of the individual options.

In addition, in 2001, a one-time write-off in the amount of \$6.3 million, in connection with the Company's investment in Wydeband Inc., was recorded as a result of a delay by Wydeband Inc. in achieving certain planned milestones. Wydeband Inc. is a joint venture of the Company and additional third parties. The above amount includes amortization of expected investments in Wydeband Inc. committed to be made by the Company during 2002.

Financing Income (Expenses), Net. Financing income (expenses), net consists primarily of interest earned on bank deposits, investment in bonds and commercial papers of proceeds from the issuance of our shares to the public and gains and losses from the translation of monetary balance sheet items denominated in non-dollar currencies.

Taxes. Israeli companies are generally subject to income tax at the corporate rate of 36%. However, we have established an approved enterprise program which will be eligible for the tax benefits described below under the heading "Corporate Tax Rate." These benefits should result in part of our income being tax exempt or taxed at a lower rate for some time after we begin to report taxable income. The tax rate will depend upon the percentage of our income derived at that time from the approved enterprise program. There is no assurance we will be able to obtain such benefits.

Market trends. The general deterioration of the economy worldwide and economic uncertainty in the telecommunications market resulted in a curtailment of capital investment by companies in our target markets, including Internet service providers, application service providers, web hosting service providers, e-commerce and Internet businesses beginning late in 2000. Many new and small companies in these industries have failed and others have been reducing or delaying expenditures on new equipment and applications. The attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001 and

subsequent related events caused a further decline in the global economy. As a result, many companies, including current and potential customers of ours, have indicated that they plan to postpone or decrease further capital investment. These factors have caused our revenue growth to increase at a significantly slower pace during 2001 relative to prior years. Due to the low visibility and uncertainty of today's market we cannot predict market trends in the near future.

Significant Accounting Policies

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. As such, we are required to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that we believe are reasonable based upon the information available. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of the periods presented. To fully understand and evaluate our reported financial results, we believe it is important to understand our revenue recognition policy and our policy with respect to doubtful accounts.

Revenue Recognition. Revenues from product sales are recognized upon shipment and when collection is probable. A provision is made for returns based on the Company's experience. Revenue from sale of Post-Contract Support ("PCS") services is recognized ratably over the service period. PCS services are generally provided under standard contracts with a one-year term.

Doubtful Accounts. Allowance for doubtful accounts is computed for specific debts, the collectibility of which is doubtful, based on the Company's experience. In addition, the Company includes a general provision for doubtful debts based on management's past experience.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain financial data expressed as a percentage of sales:

	Year ended December 31, 1998	Year ended December 31, 1999	Year ended December 31, 2000	Year ended December 31, 2001
Sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	<u>18.3</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>17.8</u>
Gross profit.....	<u>81.7</u>	<u>84.0</u>	<u>84.0</u>	<u>82.2</u>
Operating expenses:				
Research and development expenses, net	15.1	11.6	14.2	19.1

Marketing and selling expenses, net	85.8	68.4	64.3	69.2
General and administrative expenses				
	<u>6.1</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>10.5</u>
Total operating expenses..	<u>107.0</u>	<u>88.1</u>	<u>86.6</u>	<u>98.8</u>
Operating loss.....	(25.3)	(4.1)	(2.6)	(16.6)
Financing income (expenses), net	<u>(0.3)</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>19.4</u>	<u>14.6</u>
	(25.6)	2.0	16.8	(2.1)
Write-off in respect of an investment.....	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(14.6)</u>
Income (loss) before taxes on income	(25.6)	2.0	16.8	(16.7)
Taxes on income.....	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>(1.0)</u>	<u>(0.9)</u>
Income (loss) after taxes on income	(25.6)	2.0	15.8	(17.6)
Minority's interest	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>(25.6)%</u>	<u>2.0%</u>	<u>15.8%</u>	<u>(17.5)%</u>

Year Ended December 31, 2001 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2000

Sales. Sales in 2001 were approximately \$43.3 million, an increase of approximately 13% compared with sales of approximately \$38.4 million in 2000. The growth in sales is primarily attributable to the expansion of our sales and marketing activities, as well as the release of new products. Our sales for Q3 of 2001 decreased to \$8.1 million, compared to sales of \$13.0 million in Q2 2001. Our sales for Q4 of 2001, were \$9.4 million, an increase of 16% compared to Q3 2001 sales, and a decrease 23% compared to Q4 2000 sales. We believe these decreases resulted from the September 11th events in the US, and the general slowdown in the market.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales was approximately \$7.7 million in 2001, an increase of approximately 25.9% compared with cost of sales of approximately \$6.1 million in 2000. This increase is primarily attributable to the increase in sales. Cost of sales as a percentage of sales increased to 17.8% in 2001, compared to cost of sales of 16.0% in 2000. The increase in the cost of sales percentage of sales is related primarily to the higher production cost of our new hardware platforms.

Research and Development Expenses, Net. Gross research and development expenses were approximately \$8.3 million in 2001, an increase of 51.7% compared with research and development expenses of approximately \$5.5 million in 2000. This increase is primarily attributable to the increase in our research and development staff, and expenses related to the development of our Application Switch II Platform. Research and development as a percentage of sales increased to 19.1% in 2001 from 14.2% in 2000. During 2000 and 2001, we did not receive any grants from the Government of Israel for participation in our Research and Development expenses.

Marketing and Selling Expenses, Net. Marketing and selling expenses, were approximately \$30.0 million in 2001, an increase of approximately 21.8% compared with marketing and selling expenses of approximately \$24.6 million in 2000. This increase is primarily attributable to our continued expansion of marketing and selling efforts, opening new subsidiaries and representative offices engaged in promotion and marketing activities, and hiring of additional sales personnel worldwide.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses were approximately \$4.5 million in 2001, an increase of approximately 45.3% compared with general and administrative expenses of approximately \$3.1 million in 2000. This increase is primarily attributable to the expansion of our business and management personnel.

Financing Income (Expenses), Net. Financing income, net was approximately \$6.3 million in 2001, a decrease of approximately 15.1% compared with financing income, net of approximately \$7.4 million in 2000. This decrease is primarily attributable to the reduction in the interest rate in the markets. As a result, we received lower interest income on our cash and cash equivalents derived primarily from the cash we raised in our public offerings in 1999 and 2000.

One time write-off in respect of Company's investment in the year 2001. A one-time write-off in the amount of \$6.3 million, in connection with the Company's investment in Wydeband Inc., was recorded as a result of a delay by Wydeband Inc. in achieving certain planned milestones. Wydeband Inc. is a joint venture of the Company and additional third parties. The above amount includes amortization of expected investments in Wydeband Inc. which the Company is committed to make during 2002.

Year Ended December 31, 2000 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 1999

Sales. Sales in 2000 were approximately \$38.4 million, an increase of approximately 171% compared with sales of approximately \$14.1 million in 1999. The growth in sales is primarily attributable to the expansion of our sales and marketing activities, as well as the release of our new product, the LinkProof.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales was approximately \$6.1 million in 2000, an increase of approximately 170% compared with cost of sales of approximately \$2.3 million in 1999. This increase is primarily attributable to the increase in sales. Cost of sales as a percentage of sales remained constant at 16.0% in 2000 and 1999.

Research and Development Expenses, Net. Gross research and development expenses were approximately \$5.5 million in 2000, an increase of approximately \$3.4 million compared with gross research and development expenses of approximately \$2.1 million in 1999. This increase is primarily attributable to the increase in our research and development staff. Gross research and development as a percentage of sales decreased to 14.2% in 2000 from 14.8% in 1999. We have not claimed, received or accrued in 2000, grants from the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, compared to grants received and accrued in 1999 totaling approximately \$466,000 that

were applied as reductions to gross research and development expenses. Research and development expenses, net were approximately 14.2% of sales in 2000, compared with approximately 11.6% of sales, in 1999.

Marketing and Selling Expenses, Net. Marketing and selling expenses, were approximately \$24.6 million in 2000, an increase of approximately \$14.9 million compared with marketing and selling expenses of approximately \$9.7 million in 1999. This increase is primarily attributable to our aggressive expansion of marketing and selling efforts, opening new subsidiaries engaged in promotion and marketing activities, and hiring of additional marketing personnel worldwide.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses were approximately \$3.1 million in 2000, an increase of approximately \$2.0 million compared with general and administrative expenses of approximately \$1.1 million in 1999. This increase is primarily attributable to the expansion of our business and expenses associated with our becoming a public company.

Financing Income (Expenses), Net. Financing income, net was approximately \$7.4 million in 2000, compared with financing income, net of approximately \$900,000 in 1999. This change is primarily attributable to the interest income in 2000 in connection with the proceeds derived from public offerings of our securities.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since our inception, we have financed our operations through a combination of issuing debt and/or equity securities, including two public offerings, research and development and/or marketing grants from the Government of Israel and cash generated by operations. In November 1997, we raised approximately \$4.0 million in a private placement of our convertible debentures to unaffiliated third parties. During 1998, all of the convertible debentures were converted into preferred shares. In June 1999, we raised approximately \$9.0 million in a private placement of Series B preferred shares to existing shareholders and unaffiliated third parties. In August 1999, all of our preferred shares and Series B preferred shares were converted into ordinary shares. In October 1999, we raised net proceeds of approximately \$56.8 million in the initial public offering of our ordinary shares. In January 2000, we raised net proceeds to the Company of approximately \$60.0 million in a public offering of our ordinary shares.

Our principal commitments consist of outstanding operating leases for the Company's facilities and vehicles. The lease agreements expire in the years 2002 to 2005 (some with renewal options). Annual minimum future rental payments due by the Company and its subsidiaries, at exchange rates in effect on December 31, 2001, are approximately as follows:

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due By Period (in thousands)				
	Total	2002	2003	2004	2005
Operating leases (vehicles and facilities).	\$3,557	\$1,233	\$1,026	\$714	\$584
Total contractual cash obligations.....	3,557	1,233	1,026	714	584

We operate from leased premises mainly in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem in Israel and New Jersey and California in the United States. We also lease premises for our subsidiaries' activities, in the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Sweden, Italy, Australia, China, Korea, Singapore and Japan. Our aggregate annual rent obligations under these leases are approximately \$1.23 million for 2002. Our aggregate rent expenses paid under our lease obligations for 2001 were approximately \$1.3 million. Capital expenditures for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001 were approximately \$1.0 million, \$2.4 million and \$1.9 million, respectively. These expenditures were mainly comprised of machinery and equipment, including a CRM (Customer Relationship Management) system. We currently do not have significant capital spending or purchase commitments, but we expect to continue capital spending consistent with anticipated growth in our operations, infrastructure and personnel.

Net cash provided by operating activities was approximately \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, compared with \$4.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2000 and net cash provided by operating activities of \$2.4 million for the year ended December 31, 1999. Net cash provided/used by operating activities for the year 2001 decreased significantly primarily due to the operational losses we incurred during the year. Net cash provided by operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2000 was primarily due to our net income, partially offset by an increase in trade receivables. Net cash provided by operating activities during the year ended December 31, 1999 was primarily due to the increases in trade payables and accrued expenses, partially offset by an increase in trade receivables.

Net cash used in investing activities was approximately \$4.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$129.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2000. Cash was used in 2001, primarily for capital expenditures, and for the investment in Wydeband Inc (see also ITEM 4, Information on the Company – Business Overview – Investment in Wydeband for discussion regarding Wydeband Inc.). Cash was used during 2000 primarily to invest our cash surplus in short-term bank deposits. Net cash used in investing activities was approximately \$1.0 million in 1999.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$35,000 for the year ended December 31, 2001, generated primarily from options exercised by our employees. Net cash provided by financing activities was approximately \$60.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2000 and approximately \$66.0 million for the year ended December 31, 1999, primarily due to our initial public offering, which generated net proceeds of approximately \$56.8 million in 1999, our follow-on offering, which generated \$60.0 million in 2000, and from a private placement of our series B preferred shares (which were converted into ordinary shares in August 1999) that resulted in proceeds of approximately \$9.0 million.

As of December 31, 2001, we had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$125.7 million, as compared to approximately \$130.8 million as of December 31, 2000. Our capital requirements depend on numerous factors, including market acceptance of our products and the resources we allocate to our research and development efforts and

our marketing and sales activities. We have experienced substantial increases in our expenditures since our inception consistent with growth in our operations and personnel and we intend to increase our expenditures for the foreseeable future in order to execute our strategy. We anticipate that operating activities, as well as capital expenditures, will demand a use of our cash resources. We believe that cash balances will provide sufficient cash resources to finance our operations and the projected expansion of our marketing and sales activities and research and development efforts for a period of at least the next twelve months.

Related parties

We have entered into a number of agreements with certain companies, of which Yehuda and Zohar Zisapel are co-founders, directors and/or principal shareholders, collectively known as the RAD-BYNET group. Of these agreements, the production agreement (for the supply of principal components used in our products) and the lease for our headquarters in Tel Aviv are material to our operations. We believe that the terms of the transactions in which we have entered with members of the RAD-BYNET group are not different in any material respect than terms we could get from unaffiliated third parties. The pricing of the transactions were arrived at based on negotiations between the parties. Members of our management reviewed the pricing of the lease and production transactions and confirmed that they were not different than could have been obtained from unaffiliated third parties. We believe, however, that due to the affiliation between us and the RAD-BYNET group, we have greater flexibility in certain terms than might be available from unaffiliated third parties on issues. For example, the prices in the production agreement are not subject to a minimum quantities requirement. In the event that the transactions with members of the RAD-BYNET group are terminated and we enter into similar transactions with unaffiliated third parties, that flexibility may not be available to us.

In addition, the Company purchases different services from third parties at special rates offered to the RAD-Bynet group, such as car leases, maintenance, insurance and communication services. In the event that we cease to be a member of the RAD-Bynet group, we may not be able to obtain the current rates for such services.

All transactions and arrangements with affiliated parties, including other members of the RAD-BYNET group, require approval by the audit committee and our board of directors and may, to the extent necessary, require approval by our shareholders. Please see “Item 7 – Related Party Transactions” for specific details as to each of the related party transactions entered into by the Company.

Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuations

The U.S. dollar cost of our operations is influenced by the extent to which any increase in the rate of inflation in Israel is offset, or is offset on a lagging basis, by the devaluation of the NIS in relation to the dollar. Because all of our sales are denominated in dollars or are dollar-linked and we incur a portion of our expenses, principally salaries and related personnel expenses, in NIS, an appreciation of the NIS, or, unless offset by a devaluation of the NIS, inflation in Israel will have a negative effect on our profitability. Conversely, devaluations of the NIS relative to the dollar at a rate in excess of the rate of inflation in Israel will have a positive effect on our profitability.

The following table presents information about the rate of inflation in Israel, the rate of devaluation of the NIS against the dollar, and the rate of inflation in Israel adjusted for the devaluation:

<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	<u>Israeli inflation rate %</u>
1997	7.0
1998	8.6
1999	1.3
2000	0.0
2001	1.4

We cannot assure you that we will not be materially and adversely affected in the future if inflation in Israel exceeds the devaluation of the NIS against the dollar or if the timing of the devaluation lags behind inflation in Israel, or if there will be a revaluation of the NIS against the Dollar. A devaluation of the NIS in relation to the dollar has the effect of reducing the dollar amount of any of our expenses or liabilities which are payable in NIS, unless these expenses or payables are linked to the dollar. This devaluation also has the effect of decreasing the dollar value of any asset which consists of NIS or receivables payable in NIS, unless the receivables are linked to the dollar. Conversely, any increase in the value of the NIS in relation to the dollar has the effect of increasing the dollar value of any unlinked NIS assets and the dollar amounts of any unlinked NIS liabilities and expenses. Because exchange rates between the NIS and the dollar fluctuate continuously, exchange rate fluctuations and especially larger periodic devaluations or revaluations will have an impact on our profitability and period-to-period comparisons of our results. The effects of foreign currency re-measurements are reported in our consolidated financial statements in current operations.

Market Risk

We do not invest in, or otherwise hold, for trading or other purposes, any financial instruments subject to market risk and we have no debt.

Corporate Tax Rate

Israeli companies are generally subject to tax at the corporate tax rate of 36% of taxable income. However, the Investment Center has granted us an approval to establish an “approved enterprise” program under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, at our facilities in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Our undistributed income derived from this approved enterprise program and allocated to our facility in Tel Aviv will be exempt from tax for a period of two years and will be subject to a reduced tax rate, depending on the percentage of our share capital held by non-Israelis, for an additional period of five to eight years, while our undistributed income derived from the approved enterprise program and allocated to our facility in Jerusalem will be tax-exempt for a period of ten years (but will not enjoy a reduced company tax rate after such period). We expect that a substantial portion of any taxable operating income that we may realize in the future will be derived from our approved enterprise program.

The benefits for an approved enterprise program in Jerusalem provide that income derived from the approved enterprise program allocated to the approved enterprise in Jerusalem will be tax exempt for six years and will be taxed at a reduced company tax rate of up to 25% for one additional year. The six-year tax exemption period may be extended to ten years, without an additional year of a reduced tax rate, if the approved enterprise applies to the Investment Center for recognition as a “High Technology” facility and this status is recognized. We have applied for such status and the Investment Center has recognized our Jerusalem Facility as a “High Technology” facility. There is no assurance that our Jerusalem facility will continue to enjoy such status in the future.

As mentioned above, the Investment Center’s approval is for establishing an approved enterprise program in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, Israel. The approval provides for the allocation of tax benefits between our facilities in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem such that the income derived from the approved enterprise program shall be allocated pro-rata between the aforementioned facilities based on the expenses borne by each facility. However, since all our manufacturing and part of our research and development facilities are located in Jerusalem, we have submitted a request to the Investment Center to change the method of allocation of tax benefits to place a greater emphasis on the Jerusalem facility. There is no assurance that our request with respect to the allocation of tax benefits will be accepted by the Investment Center as well as a request for an extension to continue the capital investments in our facility in Jerusalem during 2002. If our request is not accepted by the Investment Center, we may decide to cease the approved enterprise program with regard to our Jerusalem facility.

Government Grants

We conduct our research and development operations in Israel. Our research and development efforts have been financed through internal resources and until 1999 grants from the Chief Scientist. Under the Law for Encouragement of Industrial Research and Development 1984, commonly known as the R&D Law, approved research and development expenditure programs are eligible for grants of up to 50% of expenditures if they meet certain criteria. For the period up to December 31, 1999 the Chief Scientist provided grants of approximately \$1.6 million. The above amount includes grants provided, in connection with a license of certain technology from RND Networks in 1997. Since we purchased the technology from RND, we agreed to pay royalties to the Israeli government on sales of products based on such technology. As of December 31, 2001 all such grants have been reimbursed as royalties to the Chief Scientist. Since the beginning of 2000, we did not apply for such grants. The Government of Israel does not own proprietary rights in technology developed using its funding and there is no restriction on the export of products manufactured using the technology. The technology is, however, subject to other legal restrictions, including the obligation to manufacture the product based on such technology in Israel and to obtain the Chief Scientist's consent to transfer the technology to a third party. If the Chief Scientist consents to the manufacture of the products outside Israel, we may be required to pay increased royalties, ranging from 120% to 300% of the amount of the Chief Scientist grant, depending on the percentage of foreign manufacture. These restrictions continue to apply even after we have paid the full amount of royalties payable in respect of the grants. From time to time, provisions of Israeli law relating to the terms of the Chief Scientist participations have been amended and may be further amended in the future.

In October 2001, a governmental bill was submitted for the approval of the Israeli parliament, to amend the R&D Law. The bill, which was based on the recommendations of a special government committee, aims to make the R&D Law more compatible with the current business environment by, among other things, relaxing restrictions on transfer of technology or manufacturing abroad.

The bill proposes amending the purposes of the R&D Law so that future grants from the Office of the Chief Scientist will be available only to those applicants who can demonstrate that their proposed program will substantially contribute to the Israeli economy as a whole, upon the discretion of the Office of the Chief Scientist Research Committee. This may result in future, in unforeseen difficulties to obtain approvals from the Office of the Chief Scientist for additional grants.

While the proposed bill would, among other things, allow the transfer of technology or know how developed with the funding of the Office of the Chief Scientist, to third parties outside of Israel, such transfer would still be subject to the approval of the Office of the Chief Scientist and to considerable financial costs. Generally, the proposed bill would mandate the Office of the Chief Scientist Research Committee to grant such approval to transferors if either (1) the transferee granted the transferor an irrevocable worldwide exclusive license to use and benefit from the technology, or (2) the Office of the Chief Scientist receives payment equal to the greater of (x) 150% of the total benefits granted to the participant (plus linkage and interest), and (y) the amount received when

multiplying the so-called “OCS Holdings” in a company by the market value of that company, with the addition of a premium of up to 20% of that amount, minus any royalties paid to the Office of the Chief Scientist to date. The “OCS Holdings” refers to the deemed “holdings” of the Office of the Chief Scientist in the company derived from the financing “investments” made by the Office of the Chief Scientist in the company, as diluted by other investments in the company.

As opposed to the R&D Law, which required that all manufacturing will be made in Israel at the time of the application, the proposed bill enables the approval of grants in cases of prior declaration that the manufacturing will not take place, in whole or in part, in Israel. This declaration will be taken into consideration at the time of the approval of such grant. Similar to the regulations promulgated under the R&D Law, the proposed bill would also allow the transfer of manufacture of products outside Israel, if such was not already the case, if prior approval is received from the Office of the Chief Scientist, which approval, according to the proposed bill, may be subject to a payment to the Office of the Chief Scientist of up to 120% of the grants (plus linkage and interest). However, such approval would not be required if only 10% of the manufacturing capability is being transferred and prior written notice is given to the Office of the Chief Scientist.

If implemented, the bill might result in the imposition of high fees in connection with the transfer of technologies or manufacturing outside of Israel.

In order to be enacted as legislation the proposed bill must be approved by the Israeli parliament and published, and the substance of the bill could undergo significant revisions during that process. It is not known at this stage when or whether the proposed bill (in its current or a future revised form) will be implemented or to what extent it will apply to R&D programs funded prior to the effective date of the proposed bill.

The Israeli Government, through the Fund for the Encouragement of Marketing Activities, awards grants to Israeli companies for overseas marketing expenses, including expenses for maintaining branches, advertising, catalogs, exhibitions and surveys, up to a maximum rate of 33% of such expenses. As of today, we have received the maximum grant to which we are entitled from the marketing fund totaling approximately \$150,041, and are required to pay royalties in connection with such grants at a rate of 4% of the increase in sales outside of Israel up to the total dollar-linked amount of such grants, plus interest. Marketing grants are currently awarded only to companies whose annual exports in the year preceding the application did not exceed \$15 million.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Directors and Senior Management

The following table lists our current directors and executive officers:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Yehuda Zisapel(1).....	60	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Roy Zisapel(2)	31	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director
Meir Moshe.....	48	Chief Financial Officer
Vikram Desai	37	Chief Operating Officer Radware Inc.
Vered Raviv-Schwarz	32	General Counsel and Secretary
Sharon Trachtman.....	36	Vice President, Marketing
Amir Peles.....	30	Vice President, Chief Technology Officer
Asaf Ronen	29	Vice President, Research and Development
Yaron Danieli.....	45	Vice President, Sales
Yiftach Atir(1)(3)(4)	52	Director
Avigdor Willenz(1)(3)(4)	45	Director
Christopher McCleary	49	Director
(4)(5)		
Liora Katzenstein (4)	47	Nominee Director

(1) Term as director expires at the annual meeting of shareholders to be held in 2003.

(2) Term as director expires at the annual meeting of shareholders to be held in 2004.

(3) External Director, as defined in the Israeli Companies Law.

(4) Qualified as an Independent Director, as determined under the Nasdaq rules, and serves on the Audit Committee for the Board of Directors.

(5) Term as director expires at the annual meeting of shareholders to be held in 2002.

Yehuda Zisapel, co-founder of our company, has served as our Chairman of the Board of Directors since our inception. Mr. Zisapel also serves as a director of Radware Inc. Mr. Zisapel is also a founder and a director of RAD Data Communications Ltd., a worldwide data communications company headquartered in Israel, and BYNET Data Communications Ltd., a distributor of data communications products in Israel, Chairman of the Board of Directors of RIT Technologies Ltd., and a director of other companies in the RAD-BYNET group, including SILICOM Ltd., RADLAN Ltd., RADCOM Ltd. and Modules Inc.. Mr. Zisapel has a B.Sc. and an M.Sc. degree in electrical engineering from the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology and an M.B.A. degree from Tel Aviv University. Yehuda Zisapel is the father of Roy Zisapel.

Roy Zisapel, co-founder of our company, has served as our Chief Executive Officer and President and a director since our inception. Mr. Zisapel also serves as a director of Radware Inc. and other subsidiaries. From February 1996 to March 1997, Mr. Zisapel was a team leader of research and development projects for RND Networks Ltd. From July 1994 to February 1996, Mr. Zisapel was employed as a software engineer for unaffiliated companies in Israel. Mr. Zisapel has a B.Sc. degree in mathematics and computer science from Tel-Aviv University. Roy Zisapel is the son of Yehuda Zisapel.

Meir Moshe has served as our Chief Financial Officer since June 1999. From June 1997 to June 1999, Mr. Moshe was Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer of ForSoft Ltd. From January 1992 until June 1997, Mr. Moshe was Vice President, Finance and Secretary of Formula Computers Technologies, Ltd. From January 1988 until January 1992, Mr. Moshe was Vice President, Finance of Koor Communications, Ltd., a telecommunications company. Mr. Moshe holds a B.Sc. in economics and accounting from Tel Aviv University and is a certified public accountant.

Vikram Desai has served as the Chief Operating Officer of Radware Inc. since August 2001. From 2000 to July 2001, Mr. Desai served as a regional Vice President, Multinational Accounts at Global Crossing Ltd. From 1998 to 2000, Mr. Desai served as a Director, Government & Education Markets – USA & Canada and Director National Accounts New York and England at WorldCom, Inc. In 1997, Mr. Desai served as Vice President, Local Service – USA and as a Senior Vice President, Business Markets, USA at ICG Communications, Inc. From 1989 to 1997, Mr. Desai served in several management positions in MCI Communications Corporation (WorldCom Inc.), the last of which was Northeast Senior Regional Manager. Mr. Desai has a B.A. degree in political science (enhanced with core engineering and economics curriculum) from the University of Connecticut.

Vered Raviv-Schwarz has served as our General Counsel since July 2000. From May 1995 to June 2000, Mrs. Raviv-Schwarz was an Associate at the law firm M. Seligman & Co. Mrs. Raviv-Schwarz has LL.B. and LL.M degrees from the Tel Aviv University.

Sharon Trachtman has served as our Vice President of Marketing since September 1997. From November 1994 to September 1997, Ms. Trachtman was a product line marketing manager for Scitex Corporation. Ms. Trachtman has a B.A. degree in computer science and philosophy from Bar Ilan University.

Amir Peles has served as our Vice President, Chief Technology Officer since April 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Peles was our Vice President of Research and Development since July 1997. From July 1996 to July 1997, Mr. Peles was a senior team leader at Amdocs Corporation. Mr. Peles has a B.Sc. degree in computer science, statistics and operations research from Tel Aviv University.

Assaf Ronen has served as our Vice President of Research and Development since April 2000. From February 1997 to April 2000, Mr. Ronen served as a senior program manager at Converse Network Systems. Prior to February 1997, Mr. Ronen served in various positions in the Israel Defense Forces Computers Unit. Mr. Ronen has a B.Sc. degree in computer science from the Israeli Open University and an M.B.A. from Manchester University.

Yaron Danieli has served as our Vice President, Sales since 1999. From 1997 through 1999 Mr. Danieli served as our sales director for Asia-Pacific. From 1994 through 1997 Mr. Danieli served as International Marketing Manager at Electrode Works Zika Ltd. From 1991 through 1993 Mr. Danieli served as Chief Financial Officer at Asiv Textile Industries Ltd. Mr. Danieli has a B.Sc. degree in Management Systems Engineering from the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology.

Yiftach Atir has served as a director since November 1997. As of August 2000 Mr. Atir serves as the managing director of Koor Corporation Venture Capital. Until July 2000 Mr. Atir served as a managing director in Evergreen Canada-Israel Management Ltd., a management company for a group of technology focused venture capital funds, where he had been employed since November 1994. Prior to joining Evergreen, Mr. Atir served as a Brigadier General in the Intelligence Corps of the Israel Defense Forces, where he had overall responsibility for screening new technologies, which included managing many multi-disciplined high-tech projects. Mr. Atir has a B.A. in political science from Haifa University and an M.B.A. from Tel Aviv University.

Avigdor Willenz has served as a director since October 1999. From November 1992 until January 2002, Mr. Willenz served as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Galileo Technology Ltd. Mr. Willenz currently serves as a director in Marvell Technology Group Ltd. Mr. Willenz holds a B.S.E.E. from the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology.

Christopher McCleary has served as a director since February 2000. Mr. McCleary is currently founder, Chairman and CEO of Evergreen Assurance, Incorporated. Mr. McCleary is also a co-founder, director and non-executive Chairman of USInternetworking Inc. and served as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of USi from January 1998 until June 2000. Prior to founding USi, he was the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of DIGEX, Inc. from January 1996 to December 1997. Prior to serving at DIGEX, Mr. McCleary served as Vice President and General Manager for Satellite Telephone Service at American Mobile Satellite Corporation, a satellite communications company, from October 1990 to January 1996. Mr. McCleary has a B.S. from the University of Kentucky.

Liora Katzenstein has served as a director since January 2001. In 1996 Mrs. Katzenstein founded and has since served as President and CEO of ISEMI – Israel School of Entrepreneurial Management and Innovation (Member of Swinburne University of Technology’s (Australia) Centre of Enterprise Innovation Worldwide Network). Mrs. Katzenstein is also a Senior Lecturer in Business Administration at the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology and a program manager in the Israeli Management Center. From 1995 to 1996 Mrs. Katzenstien was an associate Dean at TISOM – Tel Aviv International School of Business, and from 1992 to 1995 she was a Senior Lecturer at the Tel Aviv University Reanati Graduate School of Business Administration. Mrs. Katzenstein has a Lisence and a Ph.D. in International Economics from the Graduate Institute of International Studies, University of Geneva, and an MALD in Law and Diplomacy from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University.

Nasdaq National Market

Our ordinary shares are listed for quotation on the Nasdaq National Market and we are subject to the rules of the Nasdaq National Market applicable to listed companies. Under the Nasdaq rules companies quoted on Nasdaq are required to have at least three independent directors, maintain an audit committee, all of whose members are independent, and adopt an audit committee charter. The responsibilities of the audit committee under the new Nasdaq rules include, among other things, evaluating the independence of a company’s outside auditors. Chris McCleary, Yiftach Atir, Avigdor Willenz and Liora Katzenstein qualify as independent directors under the Nasdaq National Market requirements, and are all members of the Audit Committee.

Audit Committee

Nasdaq Requirements

As described above, under the Nasdaq rules, we were required, by June 2001, to have an audit committee consisting of at least three independent directors, all of whom are financially literate and one of whom has accounting or related financial management expertise. The members of our Audit Committee meet the above requirements. The responsibilities of the audit committee under the Nasdaq rules include evaluating the independence of a company's outside auditors. In addition, we were required to adopt an audit committee charter by June 2000, and such a charter was adopted.

Companies Law Requirements

Under the Companies Law, our board of directors is required to appoint an audit committee, comprised of at least three directors including all of the external directors, but excluding:

- the chairman of the board of directors; and
- a controlling shareholder or a relative of a controlling shareholder and any director employed by the company or who provides services to the company on a regular basis.

The role of the audit committee is to examine flaws in the business management of the company, and to examine accounting, reporting and fiscal control practices, in consultation with the internal auditor and the company's independent accountants, suggest appropriate course of action and to approve specified related party transactions. Our Audit committee consists of our external directors, and two additional directors, Mr. Christopher McCleary and Prof. Liora Katzenstein.

Approval Of Interested Party Transactions

The approval of the audit committee is required to effect specified actions and transactions with office holders, controlling shareholders and entities in which they have a personal interest. An audit committee may not approve an action or a transaction with related parties or with an office holder unless at the time of approval the two external directors are serving as members of the audit committee and at least one of whom was present at the meeting in which an approval was granted.

Israeli Companies Law

We are subject to the provisions of the new Israeli Companies Law, 5759-1999, which became effective on February 1, 2000 and regulations adopted thereunder. , and supersedes most of the provisions of the Israeli Companies Ordinance (New Version), 5743-1983. The Companies Law authorizes the minister of justice to adopt regulations exempting from the provisions described below companies, like us, whose shares are traded outside of Israel.

External Directors

Qualifications Of External Directors

Under the Companies Law, companies incorporated under the laws of Israel whose shares are listed for trading on a stock exchange or have been offered to the public in or outside of Israel are required to appoint two external directors. The Companies Law provides that a person may not be appointed as an external director if the person or such person's relative, partner, employer or any entity under the person's control has, as of the person's appointment to serve as an external director, or had during the two years preceding that date any affiliation with:

- the company; or
- any entity controlling the company; or
- any entity controlled by the company or by this controlling entity.

The term affiliation includes:

- an employment relationship;
- a business or professional relationship maintained on a regular basis;

- control; and
- service as an office holder, excluding service as an office holder during the three month period in which the company first offers its shares to the public.

The Companies Law defines the term “office holder” of a company to include a director, the chief executive officer, the chief financial officer and any officer of the company that reports directly to the chief executive officer.

No person can serve as an external director if the person's position or other business creates, or may create, conflict of interests with the person's responsibilities as an external director or may otherwise interfere with the person's ability to serve as an external director. Until the lapse of two years from termination of office, a company may not engage an external director to serve as an office holder and cannot employ or receive services from that person, either directly or indirectly, including through a corporation controlled by that person.

Election Of External Directors

External directors are to be elected by a majority vote at a shareholders' meeting, provided that either:

- the majority of shares voted at the meeting, including at least one third of the shares of non-controlling shareholders voted at the meeting, vote in favor of the election; or
- the total number of shares voted against the election of the external director does not exceed one percent of the aggregate voting rights in the company.

The initial term of an external director is three years and may be extended for one additional three year term. External Directors may be removed from office only by the vote of the same percentage of shareholders as is required for their election, or by a court only if they cease to meet the statutory qualifications for appointment or if they violate their duty of loyalty to the company. Each committee of a company's board of directors is required to include at least one external director, except for the audit committee which is required to include all the external directors.

Currently, Messrs. Yiftach Atir and Avigdor Vilenz, elected by the general shareholders meeting held on June 22, 2000, serve as our External Directors.

Internal Auditor

Under the Companies Law, the board of directors must appoint an internal auditor proposed by the audit committee. The role of the internal auditor is to examine, inter alia, whether the company's actions comply with the law and orderly business procedure. The internal auditor may participate in all audit committee meetings and has the right to demand that the chairman of the audit committee convenes a meeting. Under the Companies Law, the internal auditor may not be an interested party, an office holder or a

relative of any of the foregoing, nor may the internal auditor be the company's independent accountant or its representative. The Companies Law defines the term "interested party" to include a person who holds 5% or more of the company's outstanding share capital or voting rights, a person who has the right to appoint one or more directors or the general manager, or any person who serves as a director or as the general manager. We have appointed Mr. Gideon Duvshani, CPA, as an internal auditor.

Approval of Specified Related Party Transactions Under Israeli Law

Fiduciary Duties of Office Holders

The Companies Law imposes a duty of care and a duty of loyalty on all office holders of a company. The duty of care requires an office holder to act with the level of care with which a reasonable office holder in the same position would have acted under the same circumstances. The duty of care includes a duty to use reasonable means to obtain:

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

The duty of loyalty of an office holder includes a duty to:

- refrain from any conflict of interest between the performance of his duties in the company and the performance of his other duties or his 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 others; and
- disclose to the company any information or documents relating to a company's affairs which the office holder has received due to his position as an office holder.

Disclosure of Personal Interest of an Office Holder

The Israeli Companies Law requires that an office holder of a company disclose to the company any personal interest that he may have and all related material information known to him, in connection with any existing or proposed transaction by the company. The disclosure is required to be made promptly and in any event no later than the board of directors meeting in which the transaction is first discussed. If the transaction is an extraordinary transaction, the office holder must also disclose any personal interest held by:

- the office holder's spouse, siblings, parents, grandparents, descendants, spouse's descendants and the spouses of any of these people; or
- any corporation in which the office holder is a 5% or greater shareholder, director or general manager or in which he has the right to appoint at least one director or the general manager.

Under the Companies law, an extraordinary transaction is a transaction:

- other than in the ordinary course of business;
- otherwise than on market terms; or
- that is likely to have a material impact of the company's profitability, assets or liabilities.

Once an office holder complies with the above disclosure requirement, the board of directors may approve a transaction between the company and an office holder, or a third party in which an office holder has a personal interest. A transaction that is adverse to the company's interest may not be approved.

If the transaction is an extraordinary transaction, approval of both the audit committee and the board of directors is required. Under specific circumstances, shareholder approval may also be required. A director who has a personal interest in a matter which is considered at a meeting of the board of directors or the audit committee may not be present at this meeting or vote on this matter, unless a majority of the members of the board of directors or the audit committee, as the case may be, has a personal interest in the matter. If a majority of members of the board of directors have a personal interest therein, shareholder approval is also required.

Disclosure of Personal Interests of a Controlling Shareholder

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the disclosure requirements which apply to an office holder also apply to a controlling shareholder of a public company. A controlling shareholder is a shareholder who has the ability to direct the activities of a company, including a shareholder that owns 25% or more of the voting rights if no other shareholder owns more than 50% of the voting rights, but excluding a shareholder whose power derives solely from his or her position on the board of directors or any other position with the company. Extraordinary transactions with a controlling shareholder or in which a controlling shareholder has a personal interest, and the engagement of a controlling shareholder as an office holder or employee, require the approval of the audit committee, the board of directors and the shareholders of the company in that order. The shareholder approval must be by a majority of the shares voted on the matter, provided that either:

- at least one-third of the shares of shareholders who have no personal interest in the transaction and who vote on the matter vote in favor thereof; or

- the shareholders who have no personal interest in the transaction who vote against the transaction do not represent more than one percent of the voting rights in the company.

Shareholders generally have the right to examine any document in the company's possession pertaining to any matter that requires shareholder approval. If this information is made public in Israel or elsewhere, we will file the information with the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States.

In addition, under the Companies Law, each shareholder has a duty to act in good faith in exercising his rights and fulfilling his obligations toward the company and other shareholders and to refrain from abusing his power in the company, such as shareholder votes. Further, specified shareholders have a duty of fairness toward the company. These shareholders include any controlling shareholder, any shareholder who knows that he/it possesses the power to determine the outcome of a shareholder vote, and any shareholder who, pursuant to the provisions of the articles of association, has the power to appoint or to prevent the appointment of an office holder or any other power toward the company. However, the Companies Law does not define the substance of this duty of fairness.

Staggered Board

Our articles of association provide for a board of directors of not less than five and not more than nine directors. In accordance with the terms of our articles of association, our board of directors is divided into three classes with each class serving until the third annual meeting following their election as follows:

Class	Term expiring at the annual meeting for the year	Directors
Class I	2003	Yehuda Zisapel
Class II	2004	Roy Zisapel and Prof. Liora Katzenstein
Class III	2002	Christopher McCleary

At each annual meeting of shareholders after the initial classification, the successors to directors whose terms will then expire will be elected to serve from the time of election and qualification until the third annual meeting following the election. Directors, other than external directors, are elected by a simple majority of the votes cast, whereas their removal from office requires the vote of a majority of at least seventy-five percent of the voting power represented at the general meeting. Any additional directorships resulting from an increase in the number of directors will be distributed among the three classes so that, as nearly as possible, each class will consist of one-third of the directors. This classification of our board of directors may have the effect of delaying or preventing changes in control or management of our company.

The above classification does not apply to Messrs. Avigdor Vilenz and Yiftach Atir, who were appointed as external directors whose term of appointment is three years, and may be extended for an additional period of three years, in accordance with the Companies Law.

Our Committees

Our board of directors has formed an audit committee and a share incentive committee. The audit committee, which consists of Messrs. Yiftach Atir and Avigdor Willenz, our External Directors, as well as Mr. Christopher McCleary and Prof. Liora Katzenstein, examines flaws in the business management of the company, suggests appropriate course of action and approves specified related party transactions. Our share incentive committee, which consists of Messrs. Yehuda Zisapel and Roy Zisapel, administers our share option plan.

Members of our board of directors do not have service contracts with us and are not entitled to receive any benefits upon termination of their term as director.

Founders' Agreement

On April 1, 1997, we entered into an agreement with our founders, Messrs. Zohar, Yehuda and Roy Zisapel, pursuant to which Roy Zisapel agreed to serve as our chief executive officer for a period of no less than five years. In consideration for his services:

- we agreed to pay Roy Zisapel an annual salary of approximately \$44,000, plus benefits, including contributions to a managers' insurance policy*; and
- we granted Roy Zisapel options under our share option plan equal to 9.9% of the total amount of our issued and outstanding share capital as of April 1997.

In addition, the agreement provides that Roy Zisapel may not compete with us or disclose to third parties information pertaining to our business for a period ranging from twelve to thirty months from the date of termination of his employment, depending on the length of his term of employment with us.

* Mr. Zisapel's salary was increased and approved by our shareholders at the general meeting held on June 22, 2000, and again at the general meeting held on June 28, 2001, and currently his salary is approximately \$115,000, plus benefits.

Compensation

Under our articles of association, no director may be paid any remuneration by the company for his services as director except as may be approved pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Law, which require the approval of the audit committee, the board of directors and then the approval of the shareholders of the company, in that order. An external director is entitled to consideration and reimbursement of expenses only as provided in regulations promulgated under the Companies Law and is otherwise prohibited from receiving any other compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with his service as an external director.

The following table sets forth all compensation we paid with respect to all of our directors and officers as a group for the year ended December 31, 2001. The table does not include any amounts we paid to reimburse any of our affiliates for costs incurred in providing us with services during such period.

	Salaries, fees, commissions and bonuses	Pension, retirement and other similar benefits
All directors and officers as a group, consisting of 13 persons.....	953,000	\$121,000

As of February 28, 2002, our directors and officers as a group, consisting of 13 persons, held options to purchase an aggregate of 1,893,724 ordinary shares. Other than reimbursement for expenses and grant of options to purchase shares of the Company, we do not compensate our directors for serving on our board of directors.

Each of our independent Directors, including our External Directors, is granted 10,000 options to purchase 10,000 ordinary shares for each year of service. This is subject to the approval of the annual shareholders meeting.

During 2001, we granted in the aggregate to our directors and officers options to purchase 935,000 ordinary shares at a weighted average exercise price of \$10.26. The options expire sixty-two months after grant.

Key Employee Share Incentive Plan

In June 1997, we adopted our Key Employee Share Incentive Plan (1997). Options granted pursuant to our share option plan are for a term of sixty-two months from the date of the grant of the option. As of December 31, 2001, 4,130,000 ordinary shares have been reserved for option grants under the plan, of which we have granted options to purchase 4,120,000 ordinary shares, at a weighted average exercise price of \$9.2 per ordinary share. We intend to grant further options under our share option plan to our executive officers and employees. The annual shareholders meeting held on June 28, 2001 approved an increase in the number of ordinary shares reserved for option grants under the plan, in an amount equal to 4% of the our issued and outstanding stock for each of the years 2002 and 2003.

Our share option plan is administered by the share incentive committee of our board of directors. Under section 112 of the Israeli Companies Law, the share incentive committee may only advise our board of directors with regard to the grant of options, and the actual grant is carried out by our board of directors. Pursuant to the plan, the committee has the authority to determine, or advise the board of directors, in its discretion:

- the persons to whom options are granted;

- the number of shares underlying each options award;
- the time or times at which the award shall be made;
- the exercise price, vesting schedule and conditions pursuant to which the options are exercisable; and
- any other matter necessary or desirable for the administration of the plan.

Pursuant to our share option plan, all options, or shares issued upon exercise of options, are held in trust and registered in the name of a trustee selected by the share incentive committee. The trustee will not release the options or ordinary shares to the option holder before the second anniversary of the registration of the options in the name of the trustee on behalf of the option holder. During this period, voting rights on the ordinary shares issued in respect of these options are vested in Messrs. Zohar and Yehuda Zisapel.

Our board of directors may terminate or amend our share option plan, provided that any action by our board of directors which will alter or impair the rights of an option holder requires the prior consent of that option holder.

Directors and Consultants Option Plan

On February 18, 2000 we adopted a Directors and Consultants Option Plan. Options granted pursuant to our share option plan are for a term of sixty-two months from the date of the grant of the option. The terms of the Directors and Consultants Option Plan are similar to the terms of the Key Employee Share Incentive Plan. The shares reserved for the Key Employee Share Incentive Plan provide for the Directors and Consultants Option Plan as well and the same Incentive Committee administers the two plans. The Incentive Committee may not grant options to members of the Committee or to a shareholder of over 10% of our issued and outstanding shares.

1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

We adopted an employee stock purchase plan effective as of May 1, 2000. The purpose of the employee stock purchase plan is to align employee and shareholder long-term interests by facilitating the purchase of our ordinary shares by employees and to enable employees to develop and maintain significant ownership of ordinary shares. The Stock Purchase Plan applies only to employees of our US subsidiary, Radware Inc.

General. The employee stock purchase plan is intended to comply with the requirements of Section 423 of the Internal Revenue Code, and to assure the participants of the tax advantages provided thereby. The number of our ordinary shares available for issuance under the employee stock purchase plan is limited to 200,000 ordinary shares.

Administration. The employee stock purchase plan is administered by a committee established by the board of directors. The committee may make or advise the board of directors on such rules and regulations and establish such procedures for the administration of the employee stock purchase plan as it deems appropriate.

Eligibility. All employees of the company or its designated subsidiaries who have at least one year of service and work more than 20 hours per week and five months in a calendar year will be eligible to participate in the employee stock purchase plan, except that employees who are "highly compensated" within the meaning of Section 414(q) of the Code and employees who are five percent or more stockholders of the company or any parent or subsidiary of the company are not eligible to participate. Currently only employees of our US subsidiary, Radware Inc., have been designated to participate in the plan.

Grants. Pursuant to the employee stock purchase plan, each eligible employee will be permitted to purchase ordinary shares up to two times per calendar year through regular payroll deductions in an aggregate amount equal to 1% to 10% of the employee's base pay, as elected by the employee, for each payroll period. Under the employee stock purchase plan, a participant's right to purchase ordinary shares may not accrue at a rate that exceeds \$25,000 of fair market value of the ordinary shares during any calendar year.

Offering Period; Purchase Period. The initial offering period commenced on November 15, 2000 and will end on the last trading day on or prior to the second anniversary of the commencement date. Each subsequent offering period will have a duration of approximately one year, commencing on the first trading day and ending on the last trading day of each calendar year (commencing with calendar year 2001). Each purchase period will have a duration of approximately six months.

Exercise Price. As of the last day of each purchase period ending within an offering period, participating employees will be able to purchase ordinary shares with payroll deductions for a purchase price equal to the lesser of:

- 85% of the fair market value of the ordinary shares on the date the offering period begins; and
- 85% of the fair market value of the ordinary shares on the last day of the purchase period.

A right to purchase shares which is granted to a participant under the employee stock purchase plan is not transferable otherwise than by will or the laws of descent and distribution.

2001 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

We adopted an additional employee stock purchase plan effective as of November 15, 2001. The terms and conditions of the 2001 Employee Stock Purchase Plan are similar to the 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. The number of our ordinary shares available for issuance under the employee stock purchase plan is limited to 200,000 ordinary shares. The initial offering period commenced on November 15, 2001 and will end on the last trading day on or prior to the second anniversary of the commencement date. Each subsequent offering period will have a duration of approximately one year, commencing on the first trading day and ending on the last trading day of each calendar year (commencing with calendar year 2003).

Employees

At the time of commencement of employment, our employees in North America generally sign offer letters specifying basic terms and conditions of employment, and our employees in Israel generally, including our executive officers, sign standard written employment agreements, which include confidentiality and non-compete provisions. The employees in our subsidiaries sign employment agreements which differ according to the country in which they are located.

As of December 31, 2001, we had 258 employees worldwide, of whom 115 were based in Israel 102 were based in the United States, and 41 were based in our other subsidiaries and offices. Of these 258 employees, 66 were employed in research and development, 152 were employed in sales and marketing, and 40 were employed in management, operations and administration.

We are subject to Israeli labor laws and regulations with respect to our Israeli employees. These laws principally concern matters such as paid annual vacation, paid sick days, length of the workday and work week, minimum wages, pay for overtime, insurance for work-related accidents, severance pay and other conditions of employment.

Furthermore, we and our Israeli employees are subject to provisions of the collective bargaining agreements between the Histadrut, the General Federation of Labor in Israel, and the Coordination Bureau of Economic Organizations, including the Industrialists Association, by order of the Israeli Ministry of Labor and Welfare. These provisions principally concern cost of living increases, recreation pay and other conditions of employment. We provide our employees with benefits and working conditions above the required minimums. Our employees are not represented by a labor union. To date, we have not experienced any work stoppages. The employees of our subsidiaries are subject to local labor laws, regulations and/or collective bargaining agreements that vary from country to country.

Share Ownership

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the ownership of our ordinary shares by our directors and officers as of February 28, 2002. The percentage of outstanding ordinary shares is based on 16,554,507 ordinary shares outstanding as of February 28, 2002.

Name	Number of ordinary shares	Percentage of outstanding ordinary shares	Number of options
Yehuda Zisapel	3,182,477	19.22%	--
Roy Zisapel.....	781,473(1)	4.72%	475,600(2)
All directors and executive officers as a group (13 persons) (3)(4)	4,192,877	25.32%	1,129,824

(1) Consists of 236,500 shares and 544,973 options which are fully vested.

(2) 75,600 options vest in two increments on each of January 1, 2003 and 2004, 200,000 options shall vest on June 28, 2003, and additional 100,000 options shall vest on each of June 28, 2004 and 2005. The options (including the fully vested options) have a weighted average exercise price of \$4.96 and terminate sixty-two months after the grant date if not sooner exercised.

(3) Consists of 3,428,977 shares and 763,900 options which are fully vested or which will be fully vested within the next 60 days.

(4) Each of the directors and executive officers not separately identified in the above table beneficially own less than 1% of our outstanding ordinary shares (including options held by each such party, and which are vested or shall become vested within 60 days of the date of this annual report) and have therefore not been separately disclosed.

ITEM 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

Major Shareholders

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of February 28, 2002, by each person or entity known to own beneficially more than 5% of our outstanding ordinary shares based on information provided to us by the holders or disclosed in public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Number of ordinary shares</u>	<u>Percentage of outstanding ordinary shares</u>
Yehuda Zisapel (1).....	3,182,477	19.22%
Zohar Zisapel (2).....	896,400	5.43%

(1) Includes 1,000,000 ordinary shares owned of record by Carm-AD Ltd., an Israeli company, which is controlled by Yehuda Zisapel, its major shareholder.

(2) Includes 448,200 ordinary shares owned of record by Lomsha Ltd., an Israeli company, and 448,200 ordinary shares owned of record by Michael and Klil Holdings (93), Ltd., an Israeli company. Each of these companies are controlled by Zohar Zisapel, their majority shareholder.

Related Party Transactions

We have entered into the following agreements with certain companies, of which Yehuda and Zohar Zisapel are co-founders, directors and/or principal stockholders, collectively known as the RAD-BYNET group. Of these agreements, the production agreement (for the supply of principal components used in our products) and the lease for our headquarters in Tel Aviv are material to our operations. We believe that the terms of the transactions in which we have entered with members of the RAD-BYNET group are not different in any material respect than terms we could get from unaffiliated third parties. The pricing of the transactions were arrived at based on negotiations between the parties. Members of our management reviewed the pricing of the lease and production transactions, and confirmed that they were not different than could have been obtained from unaffiliated third parties. We believe, however, that due to the affiliation between us and the RAD-BYNET group, we have greater flexibility in certain terms than might not be available from unaffiliated third parties. For example, the prices in the production agreement are not subject to a minimum quantities requirement. In the event that the transactions with members of the RAD-BYNET group relating to the supply of components used in our products are terminated and we enter into similar transactions with unaffiliated third parties, that flexibility may not be available to us.

In addition, the Company purchases different services from third parties at special rates offered to the RAD-Bynet group, such as car leases, maintenance, insurance and

communication services. In the event that we cease to be a member of the RAD-Bynet group, we may not be able to obtain the current rates for such services.

Services Furnished by members of the RAD-Bynet Group

Each of Bynet Semech (outsourcing) Ltd. and BYNET Data Communications Ltd., our affiliates and members of the RAD-BYNET group, provide us with personnel, administrative and network management services, and we reimburse each for its costs in providing such services. The aggregate amount of these reimbursements was approximately \$166,000 in 2001. In addition, RND Operation Services Ltd. agreed to provide us with operational management services, including mechanical development, management information systems and procurement. In consideration for these services, we pay RND Operation Services Ltd. a monthly fee of approximately \$4,400.

Components Purchase Agreements

In July 1999, we entered into a turnkey operating services agreement with RND Operation Services Ltd., our affiliate and a member of the RAD-BYNET group, pursuant to which RND Operation Services Ltd. agreed to supply us with certain components for our products, mainly circuit boards, the principal component used in the manufacture of our products, at agreed upon prices. The total purchases of such components from RND amounted to \$6,740,101 during 2000 and \$6,872,636 during 2001.

Lease of Property

As of December 1, 2000, we lease the office space for our headquarters and principal administrative, finance and marketing and sales operations from two private companies owned by Messrs. Zohar Zisapel and Yehuda Zisapel. The facilities are located in a five-story building in Tel Aviv, Israel, and consist of approximately 23,345 square feet. The monthly rent amounts to approximately \$39,000. The lease expires in October 2005, and we have an option to extend the lease for an additional period of five years. We also lease additional 9,485 square feet in the building under the same lease agreement, of which 3,650 square feet are subleased to affiliated companies back-to-back and 5,836 square feet are subleased to an unaffiliated company. We currently lease from RAD Data Communications Inc approximately 8,488 square feet of office space in Mahwah, New Jersey, for our US headquarters., for annual rent of approximately \$64,000. The lease expires on April 2002. We have entered into a new lease agreement with RAD Data Communications, Inc, pursuant to which we will lease approximately 12,355 square feet in Mahwah, New Jersey, consisting of 5,940 square feet of office space and 6,415 square feet of warehouse space, in consideration for annual rent of approximately \$94,000 (excluding taxes and management fees). The lease expires on April 2005.

We sublease from RND Operation Services Ltd. approximately 2,150 square feet for our facility in Jerusalem, for a monthly rent of \$1,960. The term of the sublease is five years, commencing May 1, 1999 and terminating in March 2004, with an option to renew for an additional five year term.

We entered into an additional sublease agreement in Jerusalem with RND Operation Services Ltd. for approximately 3,332 square feet, for a monthly rent of approximately \$4,600. The term of the lease is 3 years, commencing in March 2001 and terminating in March 2004, with an option to renew for an additional two year term.

Distribution Agreement

Bynet Data Communications Ltd., a member of the RAD-Bynet group distributes our products in Israel on a non-exclusive basis. We have a written distributor agreement with Bynet according to which we provide them with discounts similar to the discounts provided to third-party distributors in the region in the ordinary course of business. The total sales to Bynet Data Communications amounted to \$4,007,266 during 2000 and \$3,061,233 during 2001.

Registration Rights

In connection with the private placement of our Series B preferred shares, most of our existing shareholders prior to our initial public offering were granted registration rights with respect to the ordinary shares outstanding or to be issued upon conversion of their preferred shares (8,581,336 ordinary shares in the aggregate). The agreements provide that each of Messrs. Yehuda and Zohar Zisapel, as a group, the Evergreen Group and the Polaris Group, as a group, and HarbourVest together with all of the other investors in the June 1999 private placement, as a group, will have the right to make a single demand for the registration of their ordinary shares outstanding at the time of our initial public offering, provided that the demand covers shares representing a market value of at least \$3 million. The shareholders' rights will be exercisable at any time commencing on the first anniversary of the consummation of our initial public offering and for a period of three years or, in specified cases, for a period of five years thereafter. In addition, each of the shareholders has the right to have its ordinary shares included in certain of our registration statements.

Founders' Agreement

See discussion on page 59, under "Directors and Senior Management."

ITEM 8. Financial Information

The Financial Statements required by this item are found at the end of this Annual Report, beginning on page F-1.

ITEM 9. The Listing

Markets

Our ordinary shares have been listed for quotation on the Nasdaq National Market as of September 30, 1999, under the symbol “RDWR”. Prior to that date, there had been no market for our ordinary shares.

Listing Details

The following table sets forth the high and low closing price for our ordinary shares as reported by the Nasdaq National Market for the periods indicated:

	Price per share	
	High	Low
2000		
January 1 – December 31	67.4375	14.9375
January 1 – March 31	67.4375	38.75
April 1 – June 30	33.25	15.25
July 1 – September 30	40.0	24.875
October 1 – December 31	29.3125	14.9375
2001		
January 1 – December 31	21.9375	7.63
January 1 – March 31	21.9375	10.1875
April 1 – June 30	20.05	9.875
July 1 – September 30	18.05	8.64
October 1 – December 31	13.19	7.63
September 1 – September 31	12.86	8.64
October 1 – October 31	9.88	7.63
November 1 – November 30	11.50	8.00

December 1 – December 31	13.19	10.61
--------------------------------	-------	-------

2002

January 1 – January 31	12.95	9.91
------------------------------	-------	------

February 1 – February 28	10.78	9.82
--------------------------------	-------	------

March 1 – March 31	11.77	10.49
--------------------------	-------	-------

ITEM 10. Additional information

Memorandum and Articles of Association

Objects and Purposes

We were first registered under Israeli law on May 16, 1996 as a private company, and on November 18, 1999 became a public company. Our registration number with the Israeli registrar of companies is 52-004437-1. Our object is to engage, directly or indirectly, in any lawful undertaking or business whatsoever, including, without limitation, as stipulated in our Memorandum of Association, which was filed with the Israeli registrar of companies.

Transfer of Shares and Notices

Fully paid ordinary shares may be freely transferred pursuant to our articles of association unless such transfer is restricted or prohibited by another instrument. Unless otherwise prescribed by law, each shareholder of record will be provided at least 21 calendar days' prior notice of any general shareholders meeting.

Dividend and Liquidation Rights

Dividends on our ordinary shares may be paid only out of profits and other surplus, as defined in the Companies Law, as of the end of the most recent fiscal year or as accrued over a period of two years, whichever is higher. Our shareholders are authorized to declare dividends, after they have received a recommendation of our board, in an amount not to exceed the board's recommendation, and provided further that there is no reasonable concern that the dividend will prevent us from satisfying our existing and foreseeable obligations as they become due. In the event of our liquidation, after satisfaction of liabilities to creditors, our assets will be distributed to the holders of ordinary shares in proportion to their respective holdings. This liquidation right may be affected by the grant of preferential dividends or distribution rights to the holders of a class of shares with preferential rights that may be authorized in the future.

Voting, Shareholders' Meetings and Resolutions

Holders of ordinary shares have one vote for each ordinary share held on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders.

These voting rights may be affected by the grant of any special voting rights to the holders of a class of shares with preferential rights that may be authorized in the future. The quorum required for an ordinary meeting of shareholders consists of at least two shareholders present in person or by proxy who hold or represent between them at least 35% of the outstanding voting shares unless otherwise required by applicable rules. A meeting adjourned for lack of a quorum generally is adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place or any time and place as the Chairman may designate with the consent of a majority of the voting power represented at the meeting

and voting on the matter adjourned. At such reconvened meeting the required quorum consists of any two members present in person or by proxy.

Under the Companies Law, unless otherwise provided in the articles of association or applicable law, all resolutions of the shareholders require a simple majority of the shares present, in person or by proxy, and voting on the matter. However, our articles of association require approval of 75% of the shares present and voting to increase our share capital or to change its structure, grant any special rights to the holders of a class of shares with preferential rights or change such rights previously granted or remove directors from office.

Under the Companies Law, each and every shareholder has a duty to act in good faith in exercising his rights and fulfilling his obligations towards the company and other shareholders and refrain from abusing his power in the company, such as in voting in the general meeting of shareholders on the following matters:

- any amendment to the articles of association;
- an increase of the company's authorized share capital;
- a merger; or
- approval of certain actions and transactions which require shareholder approval.

In addition, each and every shareholder has the general duty to refrain from depriving rights of other shareholders.

Furthermore, any controlling shareholder, any shareholder who knows that it possesses the power to determine the outcome of a shareholder vote and any shareholder that, pursuant to the provisions of the articles of association, has the power to appoint or to prevent the appointment of an office holder in the company or any other power toward the company is under a duty to act in fairness towards the company. The Companies Law does not describe the substance of this duty of fairness. These various shareholder duties may restrict the ability of a shareholder to act in what the shareholder perceives to be its own best interests.

Restrictions on Non-Israeli Residents

The ownership or voting of our ordinary shares by non-residents of Israel, except with respect to citizens of countries which are in a state of war with Israel, is not restricted in any way by our Memorandum of Association or Articles of Association or by the laws of the State of Israel.

Mergers and Acquisitions under Israeli Law

The Israeli Companies Law includes provisions that allow a merger transaction and requires that each company that is party to a merger approve the transaction by its

board of directors and a vote of the majority of its shares, voting on the proposed merger at a shareholders' meeting called on at least 21 days' prior notice. For purposes of the shareholder vote, unless a court rules otherwise, the merger will not be deemed approved if a majority of the shares held by parties other than the other party to the merger, or by any person who holds 25% or more of the shares of the right to appoint 25% or more of the directors of the other party, vote against the merger. Upon the request of a creditor of either party of the proposed merger, the court may delay or prevent the merger if it concludes that there exists a reasonable concern that as a result of the merger, the surviving company will be unable to satisfy the obligations of any of the parties to the merger. In addition, a merger may not be completed unless at least 70 days have passed from the time that a proposal of the merger has been filed with the Israeli Registrar of Companies.

In addition, provisions of the Companies Law that deal with "arrangements" between a company and its shareholders may be used to effect squeeze-out transactions in which the target company becomes a wholly-owned subsidiary of the acquiror. These provisions generally require that the merger be approved by a majority of the participating shareholders holding at least 75% of the shares voted on the matter. In addition to shareholder approval, court approval of the transaction is required, which entails further delay. The Companies Law also provides for a merger between Israeli companies, after completion of the above procedure for an "arrangement" transaction and court approval of the merger.

The Companies Law also provides that an acquisition of shares of public company must be made by means of tender offer if as a result of the acquisition the purchaser would become a 25% shareholder of the company and there is no 25% or more shareholder in the company. If there is no 50% or more shareholder in the company, the Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares of a public company must be made by means of a tender offer if as a result of the acquisition the purchaser would become a 45% shareholder of the company. This rule does not apply if someone else is already a majority shareholder in the company. Further, the Israeli Minister of Justice has the authority to adopt regulations exempting from these tender offer requirements companies that are publicly traded outside Israel, such as our company. If following any acquisition of shares, the acquirer will hold 90% or more of the company's shares, the acquisition must be made by means of a tender offer to acquire all of the shares of such class. If more than 95% of the outstanding shares are tendered in the tender offer, all the shares that the acquirer offered to purchase will be transferred to it. However, the remaining minority shareholders may seek to alter the consideration by court order.

Finally, Israeli tax law treats stock-for-stock acquisitions between an Israeli company and a foreign company less favorably than does U.S. tax law. For example, Israeli tax law subjects a shareholder who exchanges his ordinary shares for shares in another corporation to taxation on half the shareholder's shares two years following the exchange and on the balance four years thereafter even if the shareholder has not yet sold the new shares.

Modification of Class Rights

Our articles of association provide that the rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of such class), such as voting, rights to dividends and the like, may be varied by written consent of holders of seventy-five percent of the issued shares of that class, or by adoption by the holders of seventy-five percent of the shares of that class at a separate class meeting.

Board of Directors

According to the Companies Law and our articles of association, the management of our business is vested in our board of directors. The board of directors may exercise all such powers and may take all such actions that are not specifically granted to our shareholders. As part of its powers, our board of directors may cause the company to borrow or secure payment of any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company, at such times and upon such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, including the grants of security interests on all or any part of the property of the company.

A resolution proposed at any meeting of the board of directors shall be deemed adopted if approved by a majority of the directors present and voting on the matter.

Exculpation, Insurance and Indemnification

Exculpation of Office Holders

Under the Companies Law, an Israeli company may not exempt an office holder from liability for a breach of his duty of loyalty, but may exempt in advance an office holder from his liability to the company, in whole or in part, for a breach of his duty of care, provided that the articles of association of the company allow it to do so. We intend to amend our articles of association to allow us to exempt our office holders to the maximum extent permitted by law.

Insurance of Office Holders

Our articles of association provide that, subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, we may enter into a contract for the insurance of the liability of any of our office holders, with respect to an act performed in the capacity of an office holder for:

- a breach of his duty of care to us or to another person;
- a breach of his duty of loyalty to us, provided that the office holder acted in good faith and had reasonable cause to assume that his act would not prejudice our interests; or
- a financial liability imposed upon him in favor of another person.

We have obtained directors and officers liability insurance for the benefit of our office holders.

Indemnification of Office Holders

Our articles of association provide that, subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, we may indemnify any of our office holders against the following obligations and expenses imposed on the office holder with respect to an act performed in the capacity of an office holder:

- a financial obligation imposed on him in favor of another person by a court judgment, including a compromise judgment or an arbitrator's award approved by the court; and
- reasonable litigation expenses, including attorneys' fees, expended by the office holder or charged to him by a court in connection with proceedings we institute against him or instituted on our behalf or by another person, a criminal charge from which he was acquitted or a criminal proceeding in which he was convicted of an offense that does not require proof of criminal intent.

We intend to amend our articles of association to authorize us to:

- undertake to indemnify an office holder as described above, provided that the undertaking is limited to types of events which our board of directors deems to be anticipated when the undertaking is given and to an amount determined by our board of directors to be reasonable under the circumstances; and
- to retroactively indemnify an officer or director.

Limitations on Exculpation, Insurance and Indemnification

The Companies Law provides that a company may not exculpate or indemnify an office holder, or enter into an insurance contract which would provide coverage for any monetary liability incurred as a result of any of the following:

- a breach by the office holder of his duty of loyalty unless, with respect to insurance coverage, the office holder acted in good faith and had a reasonable basis to believe that the act would not prejudice the company;
- a breach by the office holder of his duty of care if the breach was done intentionally or recklessly;
- any act or omission done with the intent to derive an illegal personal benefit; or
- any fine levied against the office holder.

In addition, under the Companies Law, indemnification of, and procurement of insurance coverage for, our office holders must be approved by our audit committee and our board of directors and, if the beneficiary is a director, by our shareholders.

We currently hold directors and officers liability insurance for the benefit of our office holders. This policy was approved by our board of directors and by our shareholders.

Material Contracts

For a summary of our material contracts, see “Item 7 – Related Party Transactions.”

Taxation

Israeli Tax Considerations and Foreign Exchange Regulation

The following is a summary of the current tax structure applicable to companies in Israel, with special reference to its effect on us. The following also contains a discussion of the material Israeli and United States tax consequences to purchasers of our ordinary shares and Israeli government programs benefiting us. To the extent that the discussion is based on new tax legislation which has not been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, we cannot assure you that the views expressed in the discussion will be accepted by the tax authorities in question. The discussion is not intended, and should not be construed, as legal or professional tax advice and is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations.

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

General Corporate Tax Structure

Israeli companies are subject to “Company Tax” at the rate of 36% of taxable income. However, the effective tax rate payable by a company which derives income from an approved enterprise (as further discussed below) may be considerably less.

Tax Benefits Under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959

The Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, as amended (the “**Investment Law**”), provides that a proposed capital investment in eligible facilities may, upon application to the Investment Center of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the State of Israel, be designated as an approved enterprise. The Investment Center bases its decision as to whether or not to approve an application on the criteria set forth in the Investment Law and regulations, the then prevailing policy of the Investment Center, and the specific objectives and financial criteria of the applicant. Each certificate of approval for an approved enterprise relates to a specific investment program delineated

both by its financial scope, including its capital sources, and by its physical characteristics, *e.g.*, the equipment to be purchased and utilized pursuant to the program.

The Investment Law provides that an approved enterprise is eligible for tax benefits on taxable income derived from its approved enterprise programs. If a company has more than one approval or only a portion of its capital investments are approved, its effective tax rate is the result of a weighted average of the applicable rates. The tax benefits under the Investment Law are not available with respect to income derived from products manufactured outside of Israel. In addition, the tax benefits available to an approved enterprise are contingent upon the fulfillment of conditions stipulated in the Investment Law and regulations and the criteria set forth in the specific certificate of approval, as described above. In the event that a company does not meet these conditions, it would be required to refund the amount of tax benefits, plus a consumer price index linkage adjustment and interest.

The Investment Law also provides that an approved enterprise is entitled to accelerated depreciation on its property and equipment that are included in an approved enterprise program.

Taxable income of a company derived from an approved enterprise is subject to company tax at the maximum rate of 25%, rather than 36%, for the benefit period. This period is ordinarily seven years commencing with the year in which the approved enterprise first generates taxable income, and is limited to twelve years from commencement of production or 14 years from the date of approval, whichever is earlier.

A company that has an approved enterprise program is eligible for further tax benefits if it qualifies as a foreign investors' company. A foreign investors' company is a company in which more than 25% of its share capital and combined share and loan capital is owned by non-Israeli residents. A company that qualifies as a foreign investors' company and has an approved enterprise program is eligible for tax benefits for a ten year benefit period. As specified below, depending on the geographic location of the approved enterprise within Israel, income derived from the approved enterprise program may be exempt from tax on its undistributed income for a period of between two to ten years, and will be subject to a reduced tax rate for the remainder of the benefits period. The tax rate for the remainder of the benefits period will be 25%, unless the level of foreign investment exceeds 49%, in which case the tax rate will be 20% if the foreign investment is more than 49% and less than 74%; 15% if more than 74% and less than 90%; and 10% if 90% or more.

Instead of the foregoing tax benefits, a company may elect to receive an alternative package of benefits. Under the alternative package of benefits, a company's undistributed income derived from an approved enterprise will be exempt from company tax for a period of between two and ten years from the first year the company derives taxable income under the program, depending on the geographic location of the approved enterprise within Israel, and such company will be eligible for a reduced tax rate for the remainder of the benefits period.

A company that has elected the alternative package of benefits and that subsequently pays a dividend out of income derived from the approved enterprise during the tax exemption period will be subject to tax in respect of the amount distributed, including any taxes thereon, at the rate which would have been applicable had it not elected the alternative package of benefits, generally 10%-25%, depending on the percentage of the company's ordinary shares held by foreign shareholders. The dividend recipient is taxed at the reduced rate of 15% applicable to dividends from approved enterprises, if the dividend is distributed during the tax exemption period or within twelve years thereafter. The company must withhold this tax at source, regardless of whether the dividend is converted into foreign currency.

Subject to applicable provisions concerning income under the alternative package of benefits, dividends paid by a company are considered to be attributable to income received from the entire company and the company's effective tax rate is the result of a weighted average of the various applicable tax rates, excluding any tax exempt income. Under the Investment Law, a company that has elected the alternative package of benefits is not obliged to distribute retained profits, and may generally decide from which year's profits to declare dividends.

In December 1998, the Investment Center granted us an approval, which was amended in April 2000 and August 2001, for establishing an "approved enterprise" program at our research and development and manufacturing facilities in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem under the Investment Law. We have elected the alternative package of benefits for the approved enterprise program we intend to establish at our research and development and manufacturing facilities. Assuming there is no change in the law described herein, our income derived from this approved enterprise program and allocated to our Tel Aviv facility will be tax exempt for a period of two years and will be subject to a reduced tax rate, depending on the level of foreign investment, for an additional period of five to eight years, while our income derived from this approved enterprise program and allocated to our Jerusalem facility will be exempt from tax for a period of ten years (but will not enjoy a reduced company tax rate after such period). The Israeli government may reduce or eliminate tax benefits available to approved enterprise programs in the future. We cannot assure you that our approved program and the benefits thereunder shall continue in the future at its current level or at any level – see Item 3 (Risks relating to Location in Israel), and below - "*Proposed Reform of Taxes on Income in Israel*".

As mentioned above, the approval which the Investment Center granted us is for establishing an approved enterprise program in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, Israel. The approval provides for the allocation of tax benefits between our facilities in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem such that the income derived from the approved enterprise program shall be allocated pro-rata between the aforementioned facilities based on the expenses borne by each facility. However, since all our manufacturing and a growing part of our research and development facilities are located in Jerusalem, we have therefore submitted a request to the Investment Center to change the method of allocation of tax benefits to place a greater emphasis on the Jerusalem facility. There is no assurance that our request with respect to the allocation of tax benefits will be accepted by the Investment Center. If

our request is not accepted by the Investment Center, we may decide to cease the approved enterprise program with regard to our Jerusalem facility.

We currently intend to reinvest any income derived from our approved enterprise program and not to distribute such income as a dividend.

Grants under the Law for the Encouragement of Industrial Research and Development, 1984

Under the Law for the Encouragement of Industrial Research and Development, 1984 (the “**R&D Law**”), research and development programs which meet specified criteria and are approved by a governmental research committee of the Office of the Chief Scientist are eligible for grants of up to 50% of the project’s expenditure, as determined by the research committee, in exchange for the payment of royalties derived from products or services developed with the technology or know how of such programs. Regulations promulgated under the Research Law generally provide for the payment of royalties to the Israeli Government ranging from 3% to 5% on such income until 100% of the dollar-linked grant is repaid. Following the full repayment of the grant, there is no further liability for repayment, however, the recipient of the grant still remains obligated under other requirements of the R&D Law.

The Research Law requires that products developed with Chief Scientist grants be manufactured in Israel. However, under the regulations promulgated under the R&D Law, products developed with Chief Scientist grants may be manufactured outside of Israel, with the approval of the Chief Scientist, incurring an obligation to pay increased royalties that are adjusted in proportion to manufacturing outside of Israel. Such increased royalties include an increased rate of royalties and an increase in their total amount. The increased amount of the royalties depends upon the manufacturing volume that is performed outside of Israel, effectively adjusting the royalties to a percentage equal to the ratio of the amount of grants received from the Chief Scientist, linked to the dollar, divided by the amount of grants received from the Chief Scientist, linked to the dollar, and the investments made by the company in the project. In addition, the total amount to be repaid to the Israeli Government will also be adjusted to 120%, 150% or 300% of the grant if the manufacturing volume that is performed outside Israel is less than 50%, between 50% and 90% or more than 90% of the company’s total manufacturing volume.

The Office of the Chief Scientist’s policy also provides that the technology and know-how developed pursuant to the Chief Scientist grants may not be transferred to third parties outside Israel. This prohibition, however, is not relevant to the export of any products developed using the grants. Approval of the transfer of technology may be granted only if the recipient abides by the provisions of the Research Law and regulations promulgated thereunder, including the restrictions on the transfer of technology and know-how and the obligation to pay royalties.

Effective for grants received from the Chief Scientist under programs approved after January 1, 1999, the outstanding balance of such grants to be repaid through the

payment of royalties will be subject to interest at a rate equal to LIBOR for 12 months applicable to dollar deposits.

The funds generally available for Chief Scientist grants were reduced in 1998 and remained at the same level in 1999, and the Israeli authorities have indicated that the government may further reduce or abolish Chief Scientist grants in the future.

Generally, expenditures supported under other incentive programs of the State of Israel are not eligible for Chief Scientist grants.

Tax Benefits for Research and Development

Israeli tax law allows, under specified conditions, a tax deduction for expenditures, including capital expenditures, in the year incurred relating to scientific research and development projects, if the expenditures are approved by the relevant Israeli Government ministry, determined by the field of research, and the research and development is for the promotion of the company and is carried out by or on behalf of the company seeking such deduction. Expenditures not so approved are deductible over a three-year period. However, expenditures made out of proceeds made available through government grants are not deductible.

Tax Benefits Under the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969

Under the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969 (the “**Industry Encouragement Law**”), Industrial Companies are entitled to the following preferred corporate tax benefits:

- deduction of purchases of know-how and patents over an eight-year period for tax purposes;
- right to elect, under specified conditions, to file a consolidated tax return with additional related Israeli Industrial Companies; and
- accelerated depreciation rates on equipment and buildings.

Eligibility for benefits under the Industry Encouragement Law is not subject to receipt of prior approval from any governmental authority. Under the Industry Encouragement Law, an “Industrial Company” is defined as a company resident in Israel, at least 90% of the income of which, in any tax year, determined in Israeli currency, exclusive of income from government loans, capital gains, interest and dividends, is derived from an “Industrial Enterprise” owned by it. An “Industrial Enterprise” is defined as an enterprise whose major activity in a given tax year is industrial production activity.

We believe that we currently qualify as an Industrial Company within the definition of the Industry Encouragement Law. No assurance can be given that we will continue to qualify as an Industrial Company or that the benefits described above will be available in the future.

Special Provisions Relating to Taxation Under Inflationary Conditions

The Income Tax Law (Inflationary Adjustments), 1985, represents an attempt to overcome the problems presented to a traditional tax system by an economy undergoing rapid inflation. The Inflationary Adjustments Law is highly complex. Its features which are material to us can be described as follows:

- The law provides for a special tax adjustment for the preservation of equity whereby certain corporate assets are classified broadly into fixed assets and non-fixed assets. Where a company's equity, as defined in such law, exceeds the depreciated cost of fixed assets, a deduction from taxable income that takes into account the effect of the applicable annual rate of inflation on such excess is allowed up to a ceiling of 70% of taxable income in any single tax year, with the unused portion permitted to be carried forward on a linked basis. If the depreciated cost of fixed assets exceeds a company's equity, then such excess multiplied by the applicable annual rate of inflation is added to taxable income.
- Subject to certain limitations, depreciation deductions on fixed assets and losses carried forward are adjusted for inflation based on the increase in the consumer price index.
- Taxable gains on certain traded securities which are normally exempt from tax are taxable in specified circumstances. However, dealers in securities are subject to the regular tax rules applicable to business income in Israel.

Capital Gains Tax on Sales of Our Ordinary Shares

Israeli law imposes a capital gains tax on the sale of capital assets. The law distinguishes between real gain and inflationary surplus. The inflationary surplus is a portion of the total capital gain which is equivalent to the increase of the relevant asset's purchase price which is attributable to the increase in the Israeli consumer price index 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. The inflationary surplus accumulated from and after December 31, 1993, is exempt from any capital gains tax in Israel while the real gain is added to ordinary income, which is taxed at ordinary rates of 30% to 50% for individuals and 36% for corporations.

Under current law, sales of our ordinary shares are exempt from Israeli capital gains for so long as they are quoted on Nasdaq or listed on a stock exchange in a country appearing in a list approved by the Controller of Foreign Currency and we qualify as an Industrial Company. There can be no assurance that we will maintain such qualification or our status as an Industrial Company. We also cannot assure that Israeli law will not be changed, to apply Israeli capital gains tax on the sale of our ordinary shares. Notwithstanding the foregoing, dealers in securities in Israel are taxed at regular tax rates applicable to business income.

Pursuant to the Convention Between the government of the United States of America and the government of Israel with Respect to Taxes on Income, as amended, the

sale, exchange or disposition of ordinary shares by a person who (i) holds the ordinary shares as a capital asset, (ii) qualifies as a resident of the United States within the meaning of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty and (iii) is entitled to claim the benefits afforded to such person by the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty generally will not be subject to the Israeli capital gains tax unless such Treaty U.S. Resident 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 certain conditions. In this case, the sale, exchange or disposition of ordinary shares would be subject to Israeli tax, to the extent applicable; however, under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, such Treaty U.S. Resident would be permitted to claim a credit for such taxes against the U.S. federal income tax imposed with respect to such sale, exchange or disposition, subject to the limitations in U.S. laws applicable to foreign tax credits. The U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty does not relate to U.S. state or local taxes.

Taxation of Non-Resident Holders of Shares

Non-residents of Israel are subject to income tax on income accrued or derived from sources in Israel. Such sources of income include passive income such as dividends, royalties and interest, as well as non-passive income from services rendered in Israel. On distributions of dividends other than bonus shares, or stock dividends, income tax at the rate of up to 25% is withheld at source, unless a different rate is provided in a treaty between Israel and the shareholder's country of residence. Under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, the maximum tax on dividends paid to a holder of ordinary shares who is a Treaty U.S. Resident is 25%. However, under the Investment Law, dividends generated by an Approved Enterprise are taxed at the rate of 15%. Furthermore, dividends not generated by an Approved Enterprise paid to a U.S. company holding 10% or more of our ordinary shares are taxed at a rate of 12.5%.

Under an amendment to the Inflationary Adjustments Law, non-Israeli corporations might be subject to Israeli taxes on the sale of traded securities in an Israeli company, subject to the provisions of any applicable double taxation treaty.

For information with respect to the applicability of Israeli capital gains taxes on the sale of ordinary shares by United States residents, see above “— Capital Gains Tax on Sales of Our Ordinary Shares.”

Foreign Exchange Regulations

Dividends (if any) paid to the holders of our ordinary shares, and any amounts payable upon our dissolution, liquidation or winding up, as well as the proceeds of any sale in Israel of our ordinary shares, may be paid in non-Israeli currency or, if paid in Israeli currency, may be converted into freely repatriable dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of conversion.

Proposed reform of the Israeli tax system could have adverse consequences on us and our shareholders.

The Israeli government has recently nominated a new professional committee (The 2nd Rabinowitz committee) to review the current tax system in Israel and to suggest tax reforms. The work of this committee may eventually cause significant changes in the Israeli tax structure, which could have adverse tax consequences for us and for our shareholders. Because we cannot predict the outcome of this committee's review, and to what extent, its recommendations will eventually be enacted into law, we and our shareholders face uncertainties as to the potential consequences of this tax reform initiative.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

Subject to the limitations described herein, the following discussion describes the material United States federal income tax consequences to a U.S. Holder of our ordinary share. A "U.S. Holder" means a holder of our ordinary shares who is:

- a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to United States federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or
- in general, a trust, if 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.

This discussion considers only U.S. Holders that will own their ordinary shares as capital assets and does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to each person's decision to purchase ordinary shares.

This discussion is based on current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "**Code**"), current and proposed Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, and administrative and judicial decisions as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. This discussion does not address all aspects of United States federal income taxation that may be relevant to any particular shareholder based on such shareholder's individual circumstances. In particular, this discussion does not address the potential application of the alternative minimum tax or United States federal income tax consequences to shareholders that are subject to special treatment, including:

- taxpayers who are broker-dealers or insurance companies;
- taxpayers who have elected mark-to-market accounting;

- tax-exempt organizations or retirement plans;
- financial institutions or “financial services entities”;
- taxpayers who hold ordinary shares as part of a straddle, “hedge” or “conversion transaction” with other investments;
- non-U.S. Holders;
- Holders who acquired their shares upon the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation;
- persons who hold their shares through partnerships or other pass-through entities;
- holders owning directly, indirectly or by attribution at least 10% of our voting power; and
- taxpayers whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

In addition, this discussion does not address any aspect of state, local or non-United States tax laws or the possible application of United States federal gift or estate tax.

Each holder of ordinary shares is advised to consult such person’s own tax advisor with respect to the specific tax consequences to such person of purchasing, holding or disposing of our ordinary shares, including the applicability and effect of federal, state, local and foreign income tax and other tax laws in their particular circumstances.

Taxation of Ordinary Shares

Taxation of Dividends Paid On Ordinary Shares. A U.S. Holder will be required to include in gross income as ordinary income the amount of any distribution paid on ordinary shares, including any Israeli taxes withheld from the amount paid, on the date the distribution is received to the extent the distribution is paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits as determined for United States federal income tax purposes. Distributions in excess of such earnings and profits will be applied against and will reduce the U.S. Holder’s basis in our ordinary shares and, to the extent in excess of such basis, will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of our ordinary shares.

Distributions of current or accumulated earnings and profits paid in foreign currency to a U.S. Holder will be includible in the income of a U.S. Holder in a U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate on the day the distribution is received. A U.S. Holder that receives a foreign currency distribution and converts the foreign currency into U.S. dollars subsequent to receipt will have foreign exchange gain or loss based on any appreciation or depreciation in the value of the foreign currency against the U.S. dollar, which will generally be U.S. source ordinary income or loss.

U.S. Holders will have the option of claiming the amount of any Israeli income taxes withheld at source either as a deduction from gross income or as a dollar-for-dollar credit against their United States federal income tax liability. Individuals who do not claim itemized deductions, but instead utilize the standard deduction, may not claim a deduction for the amount of the Israeli income taxes withheld, but such amount may be claimed as a credit against the individual's United States federal income tax liability. The amount of foreign income taxes which may be claimed as a credit in any year is subject to complex limitations and restrictions, which must be determined on an individual basis by each shareholder. These limitations include, among others, rules which limit foreign tax credits allowable with respect to specific classes of income to the United States federal income taxes otherwise payable with respect to each such class of income. The total amount of allowable foreign tax credits in any year cannot exceed regular U.S. tax liability for the year attributable to foreign source taxable income. A U.S. Holder will be denied a foreign tax credit with respect to Israeli income tax withheld from dividends received on the ordinary shares to the extent such U.S. Holder has not held the ordinary shares for at least 16 days of the 30-day period beginning on the date which is 15 days before the ex-dividend date or to the extent such U.S. Holder is under an obligation to make related payments with respect to substantially similar or related property. Any days during which a U.S. Holder has substantially diminished its risk of loss on the ordinary shares are not counted toward meeting the 16 day holding period required by the statute. In addition, distributions of current or accumulated earnings and profits will be foreign source passive income for United States foreign tax credit purposes and will not qualify for the dividends received deduction available to corporations.

Taxation of the Disposition of Ordinary Shares. Upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of our ordinary shares, a U.S. Holder will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between such U.S. Holder's basis in such ordinary shares, which is usually the cost of such shares, and the amount realized on the disposition. A U.S. Holder that uses the cash method of accounting calculates the U.S. dollar value of the proceeds received on the sale date as of the date that the sale settles, while a U.S. Holder that uses the accrual method of accounting is required to calculate the value of the proceeds of the sale as of the "trade date," unless such U.S. Holder has elected to use the settlement date to determine its proceeds of sale. Capital gain from the sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares held more than one year is long-term capital gain, and is eligible for a maximum 20% rate of taxation for individuals. Gains recognized by a U.S. Holder on a sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares will be treated as United States source income for United States foreign tax credit purposes. A loss recognized by a U.S. Holder on the sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares is allocated to U.S. source income. The deductibility of a capital loss recognized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares is subject to limitations. A U.S. Holder that receives foreign currency upon disposition of ordinary shares and converts the foreign currency into U.S. dollars subsequent to the settlement date or trade date (whichever date the taxpayer was required to use to calculate the value of the proceeds of sale) will have foreign exchange gain or loss based on any appreciation or depreciation in the value of the foreign currency against the U.S. dollar, which will generally be U.S. source ordinary income or loss.

Anti-Deferral Regimes. Notwithstanding the above rules regarding distributions and dispositions, special rules may apply to some U.S. Holders (or to the direct or indirect beneficial owners of some non-U.S. Holders) if one or more anti-deferral regimes discussed below are applicable. The rules regarding each of these regimes are complex, and holders should consult their tax advisers with respect to the applicability and impact of these regimes to their ownership of our shares.

Foreign Personal Holding Company Status. If at any time during a taxable year more than 50% of the total combined voting power or the total value of our outstanding shares is owned, actually or constructively, by five or fewer individuals who are citizens or residents of the United States and 60% or more of our gross income for such year was derived from certain passive sources (e.g., from dividends received from its subsidiaries), we would be treated as a “foreign personal holding company.” In that event, U.S. Holders that hold ordinary would be required to include in income for such year their allocable portion of our passive income which would have been treated as a dividend had that passive income actually been distributed.

Controlled Foreign Corporation Status. If more than 50% of the voting power of all classes of stock or the total value of the stock of our company is owned, directly or indirectly, by U.S. Holders, each of whom own after applying rules of attribution 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of our company, we would be treated as a “controlled foreign corporation” or “CFC” under Subpart F of the Code. This classification would bring into effect many complex rules including the required inclusion by such 10% U.S. Holders in income of their pro rata share of “Subpart F income” (as defined by the Code) of our company and our earnings invested in “U.S. property” (as defined by Section 956 of the Code). In addition, under Section 1248 of the Code if we are considered a CFC at any time during the five year period ending with the sale or exchange of our ordinary shares, gain from the sale or exchange of our ordinary shares by a 10% U.S. Holder is treated as ordinary dividend income to the extent of our earnings and profits attributable to the stock sold or exchanged. Because of the complexity of Subpart F, and because we may never be a CFC, a more detailed review of these rules is beyond of the scope of this discussion.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Status. We will be a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, if 75% or more of our gross income in a taxable year, including our pro rata share of the gross income of any company, U.S. or foreign, in which we are considered to own 25% or more of the shares by value, is passive income. Alternatively, we will be considered to be a PFIC if at least 50% of our assets in a taxable year, averaged over the year and ordinarily determined based on fair market value and including our pro rata share of the assets of any company in which we are considered to own 25% or more of the shares by value, are held for the production of, or produce, passive income.

If we were a PFIC, and a U.S. Holder did not make an election to treat us as a “qualified electing fund” (as described below):

- Excess distributions by us to a U.S. Holder would be taxed in a special way. “Excess distributions” are amounts received by a U.S. Holder with respect to our

stock in any taxable year that exceed 125% of the average distributions received by such U.S. Holder from us in the shorter of either the three previous years or such U.S. Holder's holding period for our ordinary shares before the present taxable year. Excess distributions must be allocated ratably to each day that a U.S. Holder has held our stock. A U.S. Holder must include amounts allocated to the current taxable year (including amounts allocable to taxable years prior to our status as a PFIC) in its gross income as ordinary income for that year. A U.S. Holder must pay tax on amounts allocated to each prior taxable year at the highest rate in effect for that year on ordinary income and the tax is subject to an interest charge at the rate applicable to deficiencies for income tax.

- The entire amount of gain that is realized by a U.S. Holder upon the sale or other disposition of our ordinary shares will also be treated as an excess distribution and will be subject to tax as described above.
- The tax basis in our ordinary shares that were acquired from a decedent who was a U.S. Holder would not receive a step-up to fair market value as of the date of the decedent's death but would instead be equal to the decedent's basis, if lower.

The special PFIC rules described above will not apply to a U.S. Holder if the U.S. Holder makes an election to treat us as a "qualified electing fund" for the first taxable year in which the U.S. Holder owns ordinary shares or in which we are a PFIC, whichever is later, and if we comply with certain reporting requirements. Instead, a shareholder of a qualified electing fund is required for each taxable year in which we are a PFIC to include in income a pro rata share of the ordinary earnings of the qualified electing fund as ordinary income and a pro rata share of the net capital gain of the qualified electing fund as long-term capital gain, subject to a separate election to defer payment of taxes, which deferral is subject to an interest charge. We have agreed to supply U.S. Holders with the information needed to report income and gain pursuant to a QEF election in the event we are classified as PFIC. The QEF election is made on a shareholder-by-shareholder basis. Once made, the election applies to all subsequent taxable years of the U.S. Holder in which it holds our ordinary shares and for which we are a PFIC and can be revoked only with the consent of the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"). A shareholder makes a QEF election by attaching a completed IRS Form 8621, including the PFIC annual information statement, to a timely filed United States federal income tax return. Even if a QEF election is not made, a U.S. person who is a shareholder in a PFIC must file a completed IRS Form 8621 every year.

A U.S. Holder of PFIC stock which is publicly traded could elect to mark the stock to market annually, recognizing as ordinary income or loss each year an amount equal to the difference as of the close of the taxable year between the fair market value of the PFIC stock and the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the PFIC stock. Losses would be allowed only to the extent of net mark-to-market gain previously included by the U.S. Holder under the election for prior taxable years. If the mark-to-market election were made, then the rules set forth above would not apply for periods covered by the election.

As indicated above, we will be a passive foreign investment company for any tax year if at least 50% of our assets are held for the production of, or produce, passive

income. Since we are a publicly-traded corporation, this test is applied based upon the fair market value of our assets. The Internal Revenue Code does not specify how a corporation must determine the fair market value of its assets and the issue has not been definitively determined by the courts. The market capitalization approach has generally been used to determine the fair market value of the assets of a publicly traded corporation. The Internal Revenue Service and the courts, however, have accepted other valuation methods in certain valuation contexts.

For our 2001 tax year, we have received advice from our tax and valuation consultants to the effect that (i) the fair market value of our assets is significantly greater than our market capitalization plus our liabilities and (ii) we should be able to use the alternate valuation methods employed by these advisors and are not required to use the market capitalization approach for purposes of the assets test under the passive foreign investment company rules. This advice was provided solely for our benefit and is not intended for the benefit of our shareholders or any other third party. Based upon the advice we received, we intend to take the position that we should not be a passive foreign investment company for our tax year ended December 31, 2001. However, there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will not challenge this treatment. If the Internal Revenue Service were to challenge the alternate valuation and if following such challenge we were required to use the market capitalization approach for purposes of determining the value of our assets, we would be a passive foreign investment company for our 2001 tax year.

With respect to 2002 and subsequent years, the tests for determining PFIC status are applied annually and it is difficult to make accurate predictions of future income and assets, which are relevant to this determination. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will not become a PFIC in 2002 or in subsequent years.

U.S. Holders who hold ordinary shares during a period when we are a PFIC (whether we were determined to be a PFIC in 2002, 2001 or any earlier year) will be subject to the foregoing rules, even if we cease to be a PFIC, subject to certain exceptions for U.S. Holders who made a QEF election or the mark-to-market election.

Although a U.S. Holder normally is not permitted to make a retroactive QEF election for a foreign corporation, a retroactive election may be made for a taxable year of the U.S. Holder if the U.S. Holder (i) reasonably believes that the foreign corporation was not a PFIC for its taxable year that ended during the retroactive election year and (ii) filed a protective statement with respect to the foreign corporation, applicable to the retroactive election year, in which the U.S. Holder described the basis for its reasonable belief and extended the period of limitation on the assessment of taxes determined under Sections 1291 through 1298 of the Code with respect to the foreign corporation (PFIC related taxes) for all taxable years of the shareholders to which the protective statements applies. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the advisability of filing a protective statement in light of our use of an alternate valuation method for purposes of determining our status as a PFIC for our 2001 tax year.

U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors about the PFIC rules, including eligibility for and the manner and advisability of making, the QEF elections (or a protective QEF election) or the mark-to market election.

Tax Consequences for Non-U.S. Holders of Ordinary Shares

Except as described in “Information Reporting and Back-up Withholding” below, a non-U.S. Holder of ordinary shares will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on the payment of dividends on, and the proceeds from the disposition of, ordinary shares, unless:

- such item is effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the United States and, in the case of a resident of a country which has a treaty with the United States, such item is attributable to a permanent establishment or, in the case of an individual, a fixed place of business, in the United States;
- the non-U.S. Holder is an individual who holds the ordinary shares as a capital asset and is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the disposition and does not qualify for an exemption; or
- the non-U.S. Holder is subject to tax pursuant to the provisions of United States tax law applicable to U.S. expatriates.

Information Reporting and Back-up Withholding

U.S. Holders generally are subject to information reporting requirements with respect to dividends paid in the United States on ordinary shares. Under the Code, a U.S. Holder may be subject, under certain circumstances, to backup withholding at a rate up to 30% with respect to dividends paid on our ordinary shares unless the holder provides proof of an applicable exemption or correct taxpayer identification number and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules.

A holder of ordinary shares who does not provide a correct taxpayer identification number may be subject to penalties imposed by the IRS. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not an additional tax and may be refunded or credited against the holder’s federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Non-U.S. Holders generally are not subject to information reporting or back-up withholding with respect to dividends paid on, or the proceeds from the disposition of, ordinary shares, provided that such non-U.S. Holder provides a taxpayer identification number, certifies to its foreign status, or otherwise establishes an exemption.

Documents on Display

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, applicable to foreign private issuers and fulfill the obligations with respect to such requirements by filing reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy any document we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission without charge at the Securities and Exchange Commission's public reference room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of such material may be obtained by mail from the Public Reference Branch of the Securities and Exchange Commission at such address, at prescribed rates. Please call the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and "short-swing" profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we are not required under the Exchange Act to file periodic reports and financial statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission as frequently or as promptly as United States companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act. However, we intend to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, within 180 days after the end of each fiscal year, an annual report on Form 20-F containing financial statements which will be examined and reported on, with an opinion expressed, by an independent public accounting firm, as well as reports on Form 6-K containing unaudited financial information for the first three quarters of each fiscal year, within 60 days after the end of each such quarter.

ITEM 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Not applicable.

ITEM 12. Description of Securities other than Equity Securities

Not applicable.

PART 2

ITEM 13. Defaults, Dividend Averages and Delinquencies

Not applicable.

ITEM 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

The effective date of the registration statement (No. 333-10752) for our initial public offering of our ordinary shares, NIS 0.1 par value, was September 29, 1999. The offering commenced on October 5, 1999, and terminated after the sale of all the securities registered. The managing underwriter of the offering was Salomon Smith Barney. We registered 4,025,000 ordinary shares in the offering, including shares issued pursuant to the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option. Of such shares, we sold 3,500,000 ordinary shares at an aggregate offering price of \$63.0 million (\$18.00 per share) and certain selling shareholders sold an aggregate of 525,000 ordinary shares at an aggregate offering price of \$9.45 million (\$18.00 per share). Under the terms of the offering, we incurred underwriting discounts of \$4.41 million. We also incurred estimated expenses of \$1.82 million in connection with the offering. None of the expenses consisted of amounts paid directly or indirectly to any of our directors, officers, general partners or their associates, any persons owning ten percent or more of any class of our equity securities, or any of our affiliates. The net proceeds that we received as a result of the offering were approximately \$56.8 million. None of the use of proceeds consisted of amounts paid directly or indirectly to any of our directors, officers, general partners or their associates, any persons owning ten percent or more of any class of our equity securities, or any of our affiliates.

In January 2000, we raised net proceeds of approximately \$60.0 million in a public offering of our ordinary shares.

The net proceeds of the two offerings are kept in deposit for three month periods, at interest rates of approximately 2% and in short-term debentures.

ITEM 15. [reserved]

ITEM 16. [reserved]

PART 3

ITEM 17. Financial Statements

We have responded to Item 18 in lieu of this item.

ITEM 18. Financial Statements

The Financial Statements required by this item are found at the end of this Annual Report, beginning on page F-1.

ITEM 19. Exhibits

The exhibits filed with or incorporated into this annual report are listed on the index of exhibits below.

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>
1.1	Memorandum of Association*
1.2	Articles of Association**
4.1	Lease Agreement for the Company's Headquarters**
4.2	Lease Agreement for the Company's Mahwah office
4.3	Distributor Agreement with Bynet Data Communications Ltd.
10	Consent of Independent Auditors
99	Letter, dated April 1, 2002, from the Company to the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2001.

* Incorporated by reference to the Registration Statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-10752).

** Incorporated by reference to the Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2000.

SIGNATURE

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 its behalf.

RADWARE LTD.

By: /s/ Yehuda Zisapel
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Date: April 4, 2002

RADWARE LTD.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as of December 31, 2001

RADWARE LTD.

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Report of Independent Public Accountants	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2000 and 2001	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001	F-6
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	F-7 - F-24

#

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Shareholders of
Radware Ltd.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Radware Ltd. (an Israeli Corporation) and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2000 and 2001, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and in Israel, including those prescribed under the Auditors' Regulations (Auditor's Mode of Performance), 1973. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Radware Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2000 and 2001, and the consolidated results of its operations and the consolidated cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

**LUBOSHITZ KASIERER
ARTHUR ANDERSEN**

Tel-Aviv, Israel
January 31, 2002

RADWARE LTD.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

In thousands of U.S. dollars (except share data)

		December 31,	
	Note	2000	2001
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	(3)	4,501	340
Short-term bank deposits and debentures	(4)	126,323	125,340
Trade receivables, net	(5)	9,254	7,868
Other receivables and prepaid expenses		1,613	1,174
Inventories	(6)	4,174	4,781
Total current assets		145,865	139,503
Long-term loan	(7)	721	-
Property and equipment, net	(8)	2,788	4,037
Deposits with insurance companies	(10)	676	882
Security deposits		45	39
Total assets		150,095	144,461
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		6,677	2,541
Other payables and accrued expenses	(9)	6,770	12,051
Total current liabilities		13,447	14,592
Accrued severance pay	(10)	672	930
Minority's interest		45	1
Total liabilities		14,164	15,523
Commitments and contingencies	(11)		
Shareholders' equity	(12)		
Ordinary shares of NIS 0.1 par value:			
Authorized - 30,000,000 shares (2000 - same);			
Issued and outstanding – 16,520,836 shares			
(2000 – 16,321,475 shares)		401	413
Additional paid-in capital		131,541	131,615
Deferred compensation		(892)	(394)
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)		4,881	(2,696)
Total shareholders' equity		135,931	128,938
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		150,095	144,461

.....
ROY ZISAPEL
 Chief Executive Officer

.....
MEIR MOSHE
 Chief Financial Officer

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

RADWARE LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

In thousands of U.S. dollars (except share and per share data)

		For the year ended December 31,		
	Note	1999	2000	2001
Sales	(14)	14,141	38,353	43,327
Cost of sales		2,269	6,123	7,709
Gross profit		11,872	32,230	35,618
Operating expenses				
Research and development expenses		2,099	5,465	8,293
Less-participation by the Chief Scientist of the Government of Israel		466	-	-
Research and development expenses, net		1,633	5,465	8,293
Marketing and selling expenses	(15)	9,678	24,622	29,986
General and administrative expenses		1,137	3,127	4,543
Total operating expenses		12,448	33,214	42,822
Operating loss		(576)	(984)	(7,204)
Financing income, net		856	7,434	6,312
Income (loss) before taxes on income		280	6,450	(892)
Taxes on income	(13)	-	387	389
Income (loss) after taxes on income		280	6,063	(1,281)
Loss in respect of an investment	(7)	-	-	(6,333)
Minority's interest		-	23	37
Net income (loss)		280	6,086	(7,577)
Net income (loss) per ordinary share				
Basic		0.03	0.38	(0.46)
Diluted		0.02	0.35	(0.46)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in computing per share amounts:				
Basic		11,174,639	15,874,172	16,422,971
Diluted		12,472,318	17,602,005	16,422,971

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

RADWARE LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

In thousands of U.S. dollars (except share data)

	Ordinary shares		Additional paid-in capital	Deferred compensation	Retained Earnings	Total
	Shares	Amount			(Accumulated deficit)	
Balance as of January 1, 1999	9,526,869	16	4,262	(88)	(1,485)	2,705
Shares issued in private placement	1,577,340	2	8,898 (*)	-	-	8,900
Shares issued in an initial public offering	3,500,000	82	56,749 (**)	-	-	56,831
Stock split in the form of share dividend	-	260	(260)	-	-	-
Deferred compensation	-	-	2,192	(2,192)	-	-
Forfeited options	-	-	(24)	24	-	-
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	-	-	703	-	703
Net income	-	-	-	-	280	280
Balance as of December 31, 1999	14,604,209	360	71,817	(1,553)	(1,205)	69,419
Shares issued in secondary offering	1,250,000	31	59,759 (***)	-	-	59,790
Employee options exercised	467,266	10	-	-	-	10
Deferred compensation	-	-	63	(63)	-	-
Forfeited options	-	-	(98)	98	-	-
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	-	-	626	-	626
Net income	-	-	-	-	6,086	6,086
Balance as of December 31, 2000	16,321,475	401	131,541	(892)	4,881	135,931
Issuance expenses	-	-	(56)	-	-	(56)
Employee options exercised	199,361	12	86	-	-	98
Deferred compensation	-	-	44	(44)	-	-
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	-	-	542	-	542
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(7,577)	(7,577)
Balance as of December 31, 2001	16,520,836	413	131,615	(394)	(2,696)	128,938

(*) Net of issuance expenses of \$141.

(**) Net of issuance expenses of \$6,169.

(***) Net of issuance expenses of \$4,863.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

RADWARE LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

In thousands of U.S. dollars

	For the year ended December 31,		
	1999	2000	2001
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income (loss)	280	6,086	(7,577)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Income and expenses not affecting operating cash flows:			
Depreciation	132	616	1,211
Amortization of deferred stock compensation	703	626	542
Minority's share in loss	-	(23)	(37)
Interest accrued on bank deposits	-	(593)	-
Severance pay, net	(18)	(4)	52
Loss in respect of an investment	-	-	6,333
Other	-	-	13
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Increase (decrease) in trade receivables	(2,076)	(6,339)	1,386
Increase (decrease) in other receivables and prepaid expenses	(449)	(613)	439
Increase in inventories	(217)	(3,392)	(1,190)
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	1,477	4,864	(4,136)
Increase in other payables and accrued expenses	2,539	3,522	3,030
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,371	4,750	66
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment	(980)	(2,404)	(1,891)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	28	37	1
Short-term bank deposits	-	(125,732)	983
Security deposits	(80)	(45)	6
Long-term loan	-	(721)	(3,361)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,032)	(128,865)	(4,262)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from shares issued to minority shareholders	-	68	(7)
Proceeds from employee options exercised	-	10	98
Proceeds from shares issued in a secondary offering	72,041	64,654	-
Share issuance expenses	(6,310)	(4,863)	(56)
Net cash provided by financing activities	65,731	59,869	35
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
	67,070	(64,246)	(4,161)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD			
	1,677	68,747	4,501
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	68,747	4,501	340

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

RADWARE LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In thousands of U.S. dollars

Note 1 - GENERAL

- A. Radware Ltd. ("the Company"), an Israeli corporation, commenced operations in April 1997. The Company is engaged in the development, manufacture and sale of Internet traffic management solutions that enable continuous, high quality access to Web sites and other Internet Protocol (IP) services, applications and content.
- B. During the years 1999, 2000 and 2001 the Company established wholly owned subsidiaries in the United States, France, Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Japan and in Italy. In Australia the Company set up a subsidiary in which it has a 74.9% holding.
- C. The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in U.S. dollars, as the currency of the primary economic environment in which the operations of the Company are conducted is the U.S. dollar. All of the Company's sales are in U.S. dollars or are dollar-linked. Most purchases of materials and components and most marketing costs are denominated in U.S. dollars. Therefore, the functional currency of the Company is the U.S. dollar.

Transactions and balances originally denominated in dollars are presented at their original amounts. Transactions and balances in other currencies are remeasured into U.S. dollars in accordance with the principles set forth in Statement No. 52 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board of the United States ("FASB"). Accordingly, items have been remeasured as follows:

Monetary items - at the exchange rate in effect on the balance sheet date.

Nonmonetary items - at historical exchange rates.

Revenue and expense items - at the exchange rates in effect as of date of recognition of those items (excluding depreciation and other items deriving from non-monetary items).

All exchange gains and losses from the remeasurement mentioned above (which are immaterial for all periods presented) are reflected in the statement of operations. The representative rate of exchange at December 31, 2001 was US\$ 1.00 – 4.416 New Israeli Shekels ("NIS") (December 31, 2000 and 1999 - NIS 4.041 and NIS 4.153, respectively).

RADWARE LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

In thousands of U.S. dollars

Note 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of the financial statements, applied on a consistent basis, are as follows:

A. PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. Material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

B. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

All highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less are considered cash equivalents.

C. SHORT-TERM BANK DEPOSITS AND DEBENTURES

The Company accounts for short-term bank deposits and quoted investments under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities". The short-term bank deposits and marketable debentures are classified as "trading" and are stated at market value. Gains and losses are included in financing income, net.

D. ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS

Allowance for doubtful accounts is computed for specific debts the collectibility of which is doubtful based upon the Company's experience. In addition, the Company includes a general provision based on managements past experience.

E. INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined on the "FIFO" basis. Inventories include finished goods which include cost of materials, direct labor and other direct overhead costs.

RADWARE LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

In thousands of U.S. dollars

Note 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

F. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the assets, ranging from three to fourteen years.

G. PROVISION FOR WARRANTY COSTS

The Company provides warranty for a twelve month period. Provision for warranty costs is based on the Company's experience.

H. REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenues from product sales are recognized upon shipment and when collection is probable. A provision is made for returns based on the Company's experience. Revenue from sale of Post-Contract Support ("PCS") services is recognized ratably over the service period. PCS services are generally provided under standard contracts with a one year term.

I. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Research and development costs, net of participation by the Government of Israel through the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Office of the Chief Scientist, are charged to operations as incurred.

Software development costs are considered for capitalization when technological feasibility is established in accordance with SFAS No. 86, "Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased or Otherwise Marketed." Costs incurred subsequent to achievement of technological feasibility in the process of software production have not been material. Therefore, the Company has not capitalized any of its research and development expenses and does not anticipate that its development process will differ materially in the future.

RADWARE LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

In thousands of U.S. dollars (except per share data)

Note 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

J. INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes under the liability method of accounting. Under the liability method, deferred taxes are determined based on the differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities at enacted tax rates in effect in the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to amounts expected to be realized.

K. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Unless otherwise noted, the carrying amount of financial instruments approximates fair value.

L. BASIC AND DILUTED NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE

The Company computes basic and diluted net income (loss) per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, "Earnings per Share". Under the provisions of SFAS No. 128, basic net income (loss) per share ("Basic EPS") is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted net income per share ("Diluted EPS") is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares and dilutive share equivalents then outstanding. A reconciliation between the numerator and denominator of Basic EPS and Diluted EPS for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001, are as follows:

	1999	2000	2001
Net Income (loss)	280	6,086	(7,577)
Basic:			
Weighted average shares used in computing basic net income per share	11,174,639	15,874,172	16,422,971
Basic net income (loss) per share	0.03	0.38	(0.46)
Diluted:			
Shares used above	11,174,639	15,874,172	16,422,971
Adjusted to reflect weighted effect of diluted shares due to share options	1,297,679	1,727,833	-
	12,472,318	17,602,005	16,422,971
Diluted net income (loss) per share	0.02	0.35	(0.46)

RADWARE LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

In thousands of U.S. dollars (except per share data)

Note 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

M. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company has adopted the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," and the accounting rules set forth in Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" including the FASB issued Interpretation 44, "Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation - an interpretation of APB 25." The Company has provided the necessary pro forma disclosures as if the fair value method had been applied (See Note 12(D)).

N. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

O. RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

- (1) In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, Business Combinations ("SFAS 141") and No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets ("SFAS 142"). SFAS 141 requires all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001, to be accounted for using the purchase method. Under SFAS 142, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are no longer amortized but are reviewed annually (or more frequently if impairment indicators arise) for impairment. All other intangible assets will continue to be amortized over their estimated useful lives. The amortization provisions of SFAS 142 apply to goodwill and intangible assets acquired after June 30, 2001. With respect to goodwill and intangible assets acquired prior to July 1, 2001, the Company is required to adopt SFAS 142 effective January 1, 2002. The adoption of SFAS No. 142 will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

RADWARE LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

In thousands of U.S. dollars

Note 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

O. RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (Cont.)

- (2) In August 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("SFAS 144"). Although SFAS 144 supersedes FASB Statement No. 121, it retains the requirements of SFAS 121 regarding recognition of impairment loss for long-lived assets to be held and used (based on undiscounted cash flows) and resolves certain implementation issues. Also, the accounting model used in SFAS 121 for long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale (lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell) is broadened by SFAS 144 to include discontinued operations and supersedes APB Opinion No. 30. Therefore, discontinued operations will no longer be measured on a net realizable value basis and future operating losses will no longer be recognized before they occur. SFAS 144 also broadens the presentation of discontinued operations to include a component of an entity (rather than a segment of a business). The provisions of SFAS 144 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, and the interim periods within those years. The Company believes that the adoption of SFAS 144 will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

RADWARE LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

In thousands of U.S. dollars

Note 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2000	2001
Cash in banks	465	340
Bank deposits:		
In U.S. Dollars	3,164	-
In other currencies	872	-
	4,501	340

Note 4 - SHORT-TERM BANK DEPOSITS AND DEBENTURES

	December 31	
	2000	2001
Bank deposits:		
In U.S. Dollars	105,493	59,862(*)
Quoted debentures	20,830	65,478
	126,323	125,340

(*) Bearing annual interest rate of 2.0%.

Note 5 - TRADE RECEIVABLES, NET

Trade receivables are presented net of allowance for doubtful accounts in the amount of \$1,742 (2000 - \$400).

Note 6 - INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2000	2001
Materials and components	219	264
Work-in-progress	2,456	2,338
Finished goods	1,499	2,179
	4,174	4,781

RADWARE LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

In thousands of U.S. dollars

Note 7 - LONG-TERM LOAN

Close to the end of 2000 and in 2001, the Company invested in convertible loans of a development stage company. The investee did not achieve certain planned milestones in 2001 and as a result the Company has decided to write-off its investment and provide for additional estimated losses in respect of this investee.

Note 8 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

	Annual rates of depreciation	December 31	
		2000	2001
COST			
Research and development equipment	25 – 33%	614	1,225
Computer equipment	33%	1,865	3,193
Leasehold improvements	10%	199	417
Motor vehicles	15%	400	443
Office furniture and equipment	7 – 25%	425	685
		<u>3,503</u>	<u>5,963</u>
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
Research and development equipment		134	498
Computer equipment		406	1,001
Leasehold improvements		23	126
Motor vehicles		88	155
Office furniture and equipment		64	146
		<u>715</u>	<u>1,926</u>
		<u>2,788</u>	<u>4,037</u>

The Company's property and equipment are primarily located in Israel.

For the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001, depreciation expense was \$132, \$616 and \$1,211, respectively.

RADWARE LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

In thousands of U.S. dollars

Note 9 - OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

	December 31	
	2000	2001
Deferred income	2,410	4,209
Accrued expenses	2,298	4,773
Employees and government institutions	1,028	1,811
Provision for warranty costs	516	415
Other	518	843
	<u>6,770</u>	<u>12,051</u>

Note 10 - ACCRUED SEVERANCE PAY

Under Israeli law and labor agreements, the Company is required to make severance payments to its dismissed employees and employees leaving its employment under certain other circumstances. The Company's severance pay liability to its employees, which is calculated on the basis of the salary of each employee for the last month of the reported period multiplied by the years of such employee's employment, is reflected in the Company's balance sheet on the accrual basis, and is partially funded by the purchase of insurance policies in the name of the Company. Severance pay expenses for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001 amounted to \$171, \$418 and \$258, respectively.

RADWARE LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

In thousands of U.S. dollars

Note 11 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

- A. The Company operates mainly from leased premises in Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem, Israel and in New Jersey and California in the United States. Lease agreements expire in the years 2002 to 2005 (some with renewal options). Annual minimum future rental payments due by the Company and its subsidiaries, at exchange rates in effect on December 31, 2001, are approximately as follows:

2002	1,233
2003	1,026
2004	714
2005	584
	<u>3,557</u>

Rental expense for operating leases were \$164, \$545 and \$1,342 for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001, respectively.

- B. In December 2001, the Company, its Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer were named as defendants in a class action complaint alleging violations of the federal securities laws in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

The essence of the complaints is that defendants issued and sold the Company's ordinary shares pursuant to the Registration Statement for the September 30, 1999 Initial Public Offering ("IPO") without disclosing to investors that certain underwriters in the offering had solicited and received excessive and undisclosed commissions from certain investors.

The complaints also allege that the Registration Statement for the IPO failed to disclose that the underwriters allocated Company shares in the IPO to customers in exchange for the customers' promises to purchase additional shares in the aftermarket at predetermined prices above the IPO price, thereby maintaining, distorting and/or inflating the market price for the shares in the aftermarket. The action seeks damages in an unspecified amount.

The action is being coordinated with over three hundred other nearly identical actions filed against other companies. No date has been set for any response to the complaint. The Company intends to vigorously defend the actions.

RADWARE LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

In thousands of U.S. dollars (except per share data)

Note 12 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

- A. In June 1999, the Company issued 1,577,340 Series B preferred shares in a private placement to a group of investors at an aggregate purchase price of \$8,900 (net of issuance expenses). On August 30, 1999, the Company increased its authorized share capital to 30,000,000 shares of NIS 0.1 par value per share and all outstanding preferred shares were converted into an identical number of ordinary shares. In October 1999, the Company effected a 27 to 1 stock split in the form of a share dividend. All references to per share amounts and the number of shares in these financial statements have been restated to reflect the above changes.
- B. In October 1999, the Company issued 3,500,000 ordinary shares in an initial public offering on the NASDAQ National Market in consideration for \$56,831 (net of issuance expenses).
- C. In January 2000, the Company issued 1,250,000 ordinary shares in a secondary offering on the NASDAQ National Market in consideration for \$59,790 (net of issuance expenses).
- D. In 1997, the Company adopted a key employee share incentive plan which provides for the grant by the Company of option awards to purchase up to an aggregate of 1,587,600 ordinary shares to officers and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. The vesting period for these options ranges from immediate vesting upon grant to ratable vesting over a four year period. The options expire 62 months from the date of issuance. The exercise price of option awards under the plan will generally be at varying prices ranging from \$0 to the fair market value at the date of the grant. In 1999, 2000 and 2001, the plan was increased by an additional 226,800, 1,500,000 and 815,600 ordinary shares, respectively.

RADWARE LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

In thousands of U.S. dollars (except per share data)

Note 12 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Cont.)

D. (Cont.)

Transactions related to the above discussed options during the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001 and the weighted average exercise prices per share and weighted average fair value of the options at the date of grant are summarized as follows:

	Outstanding options	Weighted average exercise price per share	Weighted average fair value of options granted
Outstanding January 1, 1999	1,123,200	\$ -	
Options granted	557,540	4.68	\$ 8.48
Options forfeited	(50,004)	-	
Outstanding December 31, 1999	1,630,736	\$ 1.60	
Options granted	1,184,719	\$ 17.09	\$ 10.05
Options exercised	(467,266)	-	
Options forfeited	(19,936)	17.57	
Outstanding December 31, 2000	2,328,253	\$ 9.68	
Options granted	1,975,957	10.53	\$ 6.04
Options exercised	(184,627)	0.05	
Options forfeited	(651,476)	14.64	
Outstanding December 31, 2001	3,468,107	9.74	

RADWARE LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

In thousands of U.S. dollars (except per share data)

Note 12 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Cont.)

D. (Cont.)

The following table summarizes information about options outstanding and exercisable as of December 31, 2001:

Range of exercise prices	Options outstanding			Options exercisable	
	Number outstanding at December 31, 2001	Weighted-average remaining contractual life	Weighted-average exercise price	Number outstanding at December 31, 2001	Weighted-average exercise price
\$ 0.00 – 0.03	737,419	1.14	\$ -	409,855	\$ 0.00
4.59	20,669	2.54	4.59	10,335	4.59
5.73 – 8.00	627,638	3.92	7.59	75,600	5.73
11.00	1,173,250	4.41	11.00	10,000	-
16.00	812,631	3.62	16.00	177,908	16.00
18.00	51,500	2.67	18.00	32,750	18.00
\$ 35.00 – 46.00	45,000	3.54	\$ 46.00	15,000	\$ 46.00
	3,468,107			731,448	

The aggregate amounts of deferred compensation recognized arising from the difference between the exercise price and the fair market value on the date of grant of \$2,318 is included in shareholders' equity and is being amortized over the vesting periods of the respective options in accordance with APB 25. The balance of unamortized deferred compensation as of December 31, 2001, is \$394. Under APB 25 the deferred compensation that has been charged to operations for the year ended December 31, 2000 and 2001 amounted to \$626 and \$542, respectively.

RADWARE LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

In thousands of U.S. dollars (except per share data)

Note 12 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Cont.)

D. (Cont.)

If deferred compensation had been determined under the alternative fair value accounting method provided for under SFAS No. 123, the Company's net income (loss) and net income (loss) per share would have been changed to the following pro forma amounts:

	<u>For the year ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Net income (loss)			
As reported	280	6,086	(7,577)
Pro forma	(121)	1,887	(17,612)
Basic income (loss) per share:			
As reported	0.03	0.38	(0.46)
Pro forma	(0.01)	0.12	(1.09)
Diluted income (loss) per share:			
As reported	0.02	0.35	(0.46)
Pro forma	(0.01)	0.11	(1.09)

Under SFAS No. 123, the fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions used for grants in 1999, 2000 and 2001: (1) expected life of the options of 2.33, 2.4 and 2.5 for years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001, respectively; (2) no dividend yield (1999, 2000 - same); (3) expected volatility of 97% (1999 - 274%, 2000 - 103%) and (4) risk - free interest rate of 2.5% (1999, 2000 - 5%).

RADWARE LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

In thousands of U.S. dollars

Note 13 - TAXES ON INCOME

- A. In December 1998, the Investment Center granted the Company an approval, which was amended in April 2000 and August 2001, for establishing an “approved enterprise” program at our research and development and manufacturing facilities in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem under the Investment Law. The Company has elected the alternative package of benefits for the approved enterprise program we intend to establish at the research and development and manufacturing facilities. Assuming there is no change in the law described herein, income derived from this approved enterprise program and allocated to the Tel Aviv facility will be tax exempt for a period of two years and will be subject to a reduced tax rate, depending on the level of foreign investment, for an additional period of five to eight years, while income derived from this approved enterprise program and allocated to the Jerusalem facility will be exempt from tax for a period of ten years (but will not enjoy a reduced company tax rate after such period).

As mentioned above, the approval which the Investment Center granted the Company is for establishing an approved enterprise program in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, Israel. The approval provides for the allocation of tax benefits between the facilities in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem such that the income derived from the approved enterprise program shall be allocated pro-rata between the aforementioned facilities based on the expenses borne by each facility. However, since all manufacturing and a growing part of the Company research and development facilities are located in Jerusalem, the Company has therefore submitted a request to the Investment Center to change the method of allocation of tax benefits to place a greater emphasis on the Jerusalem facility. There is no assurance that our request with respect to the allocation of tax benefits will be accepted by the Investment Center. If our request is not accepted by the Investment Center, we may decide to cease the approved enterprise program with regard to our Jerusalem facility.

RADWARE LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

In thousands of U.S. dollars

Note 13 - TAXES ON INCOME (Cont.)

A. (Cont.)

In the event of distribution by the Company of a cash dividend out of retained earnings which were tax exempt due to its approved enterprise status, the Company would have to pay a 25% corporate tax on the amount distributed, and a further 15% withholding tax would be deducted from the amounts distributed to the recipients.

Should the Company derive income from sources other than the approved enterprise program, such income will be taxable at regular corporate tax rate, which is 36%.

The Company is entitled to claim accelerated depreciation for a period of five years in respect of property and equipment of its approved enterprise program. The Company has not utilized this benefit to date.

The benefits from the Company's approved enterprise program are dependent upon the Company fulfilling the conditions stipulated by the Law and the regulations published thereunder, as well as the criteria set forth in the approval for the specific investment in the Company's approved enterprise. If the Company does not comply with these conditions, the tax benefits may be canceled, and the Company may be required to refund the amount of the canceled benefits, with the addition of linkage differences and interest. As of the date of these financial statements, the Company believes it complies with these conditions, although none of such benefits have been utilized by the Company to date.

B. The Company is subject to the Income Tax Law (Inflationary Adjustments), 1985, measuring income on the basis of changes in the Israeli Consumer Price Index.

RADWARE LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

In thousands of U.S. dollars

Note 13 - TAXES ON INCOME (Cont.)

- C. Israel and international components of income (loss) before taxes are:

	Year ended		
	1999	2000	2001
Israel	1,696	15,941	13,679
International	(1,416)	(9,491)	(14,924)
Income (loss) before taxes	280	6,450	(892)

- D. Details of deferred tax assets are as follows:

	December 31	
	2000	2001
Deferred tax assets, mainly in respect of reserves and allowances not currently deductible	1,900	1,400
Valuation allowance	(1,900)	(1,400)
	-	-

- E. Income taxes are in respect of taxable profits in subsidiaries of the Company.
- F. The Company has not received final tax assessments since commencement of operations (1997).

Note 14 - SALES

The Company manages its business on the basis of one reportable segment. The Company's sales by geographic areas are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	1999	2000	2001
North America (principally United States)	7,935	18,062	20,639
Europe	2,254	8,697	10,205
Asia and Australia	3,811	10,780	11,223
Other	141	814	1,260
	14,141	38,353	43,327

RADWARE LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

In thousands of U.S. dollars

Note 15 - MARKETING AND SELLING EXPENSES

	For the year ended December 31,		
	1999	2000	2001
Included in marketing and selling expenses are royalties to the Government of Israel totally	515	776	-

Note 16 - CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

For the periods ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001, no single customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's sales. As of December 31, 2001, no single customer represented more than 10% of trade receivables. As of December 31, 2000, one customer represented 16% of trade receivables. The Company does not require collateral to support credit sales. Allowances are maintained for potential credit losses.

Note 17 - RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

A. BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

	December 31	
	2000	2001
Trade receivables	1,429	648
Trade payables	3,362	935
Other payables and accrued expenses	265	266

B. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

	For the year ended December 31,		
	1999	2000	2001
Sales – products	1,239	3,940	2,285
Cost of sales – components	1,089	6,747	6,899
Operating expenses – primarily rental, sub-contractors and communications	519	1,060	1,721
Purchase of property and equipment	171	313	381

#####