

CAMTEK LTD
Form 20-F
March 04, 2014

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

Registration statement pursuant to Section 12(b) or (g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

or

Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

or

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

or

Shell Company report pursuant to Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of event requiring this shall Company report _____

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-30664

Camtek Ltd.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Israel

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Ramat Gavriel Industrial Zone, P.O. BOX 544, Migdal Ha'Emek, Israel

(Address of principal executive offices)

Moshe Eisenberg, Telephone: (972) (4) 6048100, Facsimile: (972) (4) 6048300, E-mail: moshee@camtek.co.il

Ramat Gavriel Industrial Zone, P.O. BOX 544, Migdal Ha'Emek, Israel

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

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

Ordinary Shares, nominal value NIS 0.01 per share

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(Title of each Class)

Nasdaq Global Market

(Name of each Exchange on which registered)

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

None

(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:

29,896,933 Ordinary Shares, par value NIS 0.01 per share.

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the 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 whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer" and "large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (check one):

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer

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

US GAAP

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

Other

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

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
<u>PART I</u>	5
<u>Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers.</u>	5
<u>Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable.</u>	5
<u>Item 3. Key Information.</u>	5
<u>Item 4. Information on the Company.</u>	17
<u>Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments.</u>	28
<u>Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.</u>	28
<u>Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Key Employees.</u>	39
<u>Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.</u>	56
<u>Item 8. Financial Information.</u>	58
<u>Item 9. The Offer and Listing.</u>	59
<u>Item 10. Additional Information.</u>	61
<u>Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.</u>	74
<u>Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities.</u>	75
<u>PART II</u>	75
<u>Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies.</u>	75
<u>Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds.</u>	75
<u>Item 15. Controls and Procedures.</u>	75
<u>Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert.</u>	77
<u>Item 16B. Code of Ethics.</u>	77
<u>Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.</u>	77
<u>Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees.</u>	77
<u>Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers.</u>	78
<u>Item 16F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant.</u>	78
<u>Item 16G. Corporate Governance.</u>	78
<u>Item 16T. Mine Safety Disclosure.</u>	78
<u>PART III</u>	78
<u>Item 17. Financial Statements.</u>	78
<u>Item 18. Financial Statements.</u>	78
<u>Item 19. Exhibits.</u>	79

Cautionary Language Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Statements in this Annual Report about our future results, levels of activity, performance, goals or achievements or other future events constitute forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in our forward-looking statements. These factors include, among others, those listed under “Risk Factors” or described elsewhere in this Annual Report.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by our use of words such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “expects,” “plans,” “intends,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “seeks,” “strategy,” “potential” or “continue” or other variations of these words, or other comparable words or phrases.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in our forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements or other future events. We are under no duty to update any of our forward-looking statements after the date of this Annual Report, other than as required by law. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

As used in this Annual Report, the terms “we”, “us”, “our”, the “Company” and “Camtek” mean Camtek Ltd. and subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated.

PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable.

Not Applicable.

Item 3. Key Information.

A. Selected Consolidated Financial Data.

We derived the selected data under the captions "Selected Statement of Operations Data" for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, and "Selected Balance Sheet Data" as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 from the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report. We derived the selected data under the captions "Selected Statement of Income Data" for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 and "Selected Balance Sheet Data" as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 from audited financial statements that are not included in this Annual Report.

For all fiscal periods for which consolidated financial data are set forth below, our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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Year Ended December 31,
 2013 2012 2011 2010 2009
 U.S. Dollars (in thousands, except per share data)

Selected Statement of Income

Data:

Revenues:

Sales of products	67,864	66,929	88,404	70,235	39,196
Service fees	17,541	17,618	18,624	17,545	14,325
Total revenues	85,405	84,547	107,028	87,780	53,521

Cost of revenues:

Cost of products sold	38,692	35,908	48,039	38,464	25,069
Cost of services	12,311	11,574	11,549	10,897	10,970

Total cost of revenues	51,003	47,482	59,588	49,361	36,039
Gross profit	34,402	37,065	47,440	38,419	17,482

Research and development costs	14,370	12,916	14,077	12,906	10,319
Selling, general and administrative expenses	22,362	21,138	24,341	20,662	17,667
Reorganization and impairment	(3,466)	3,031	-	-	-

Total operating expenses	33,266	37,085	38,418	33,568	27,986
Operating income (loss)	1,136	(20)	9,022	4,851	(10,504)
Financial (expenses) income, net	(1,738)	233	(2,900)	(1,478)	(952)

Income (loss) before income taxes	(602)	213	6,122	3,373	(11,456)
Income taxes	609	(210)	(744)	(557)	(386)

Net income (loss)	7	3	5,378	2,816	(11,842)
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Earnings (loss) per ordinary share:

Basic	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.10	(0.40)
Diluted	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.09	(0.40)

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands):

Basic	30,040	29,849	29,557	29,259	29,218
Diluted	30,094	30,013	30,009	30,360	29,218

Year Ended December 31,
 2013 2012 2011 2010 2009
 U.S. Dollars (in thousands, except per share data)

Selected Balance Sheet Data:

Cash and cash equivalents	16,495	18,867	22,185	9,577	15,802
Short-term deposits	6,000	7,160	4,100	-	-
Restricted deposit	729	729	-	5,182	-

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Total assets	91,850	99,008	104,757	96,271	79,415
Short and long term bank loans	-	6,252	6,792	2,600	-
Convertible loan	-	-	-	-	1,666
Total liabilities	29,954	38,671	44,824	42,279	28,394
Additional paid in capital	62,966	61,415	61,014	60,452	60,279
Total shareholders' equity	61,896	60,337	59,933	53,992	51,021
Ordinary issued and outstanding shares	30,405,526	29,896,933	29,717,964	29,277,983	29,235,743

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness.

Not applicable.

6

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds.

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

There is a high degree of risk associated with our company and business. If any of the following risks occur, our business, revenues, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected and the trading price of our ordinary shares could decline.

Risk Factors Related to Our Business and Our Markets

The markets we target are highly cyclical and we cannot predict the cycles in these markets. Also, these markets are negatively affected by periods of economic downturns or customer capacity adjustments.

The semiconductor fabrication and packaging industry as well as the printed circuit board and the integrated circuit substrate industries are cyclical. During the second half of 2008 and the first half of 2009 our markets experienced a significant downturn, as a result of the severe global economic recession and industry overcapacity. During the second half of 2009, through 2010 and until the end of the third quarter of 2011, we experienced growth due to the increased capacity and demand in the markets in which we operate. 2012 and 2013 were volatile years which were characterized in a relatively slow pace of business, with moderate improvement towards the second half of 2013 which we anticipate will continue into the first or second quarter of 2014. The occurrences of cyclical downturns in our industries are very difficult to predict. In the event of a reduction in demand we may have limited ability to reduce expenses without harming our ability to grow in response to demand when our markets recover and demand increases again. For example, in order to maintain such ability, we are required to incur significant ongoing expenditures related to engineering, research and development and worldwide customer service and support operations. Accordingly, we may incur losses during downturns or capacity adjustments affecting the markets we serve.

The markets we serve are highly competitive. There are dominant market participants in each of the markets in which we operate with greater resources, all of which may make it difficult for us to maintain profitability and negatively affect our cash flow.

Competition in the markets we serve is intense. During market downturns competition is intensified due to the reduced demand for the products that we manufacture. When competitors respond to declining demand by offering discounts, free evaluation machines or more favorable credit terms, we may need to implement some or all of the same methods in order to maintain our market position. These could mean lower prices for our products and a corresponding reduction in our gross margin, as well as more favorable payment terms to our customers and a corresponding decline in cash flow. If we have to lower prices to remain competitive and are unable to reduce our costs to offset price reductions or are unable to introduce new, higher performance products with higher prices, our operating results may be adversely affected. If we have to implement more favorable payment terms to our customers, our cash flow may be adversely affected.

In the back end and front end markets of the semiconductor industry, our principal competitor and the dominant market participant for automated optical inspection, or AOI, systems is Rudolph Technologies Inc., with additional competitors including KLA-Tencor Corporation, Topcon Corporation, Toray Industries, Inc., Nidec Tosok Corporation and Hitachi Ltd.

In the printed circuit board and the integrated circuit substrate industries, our principal competitor and the dominant market participant is Orbotech Ltd., with additional competitors including Dainippon Screen Manufacturing

Company, Lloyd-Doyle Limited, Gigavis Co. Ltd., Shirai Electronics Industrial Co. Ltd., ATI Electronics Pty Ltd. and local AOI vendors in China and Taiwan such as Machvision Inc., Optima Ltd., Ovitech and Jointpower Technology Co., Ltd. In addition, there is a market for used AOI systems for printed circuit board manufacturers, which may reduce the demand for our products and force us to lower our prices in certain cases.

Some of our competitors have greater financial, personnel and other resources and offer a broader range of products and services. These competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies or changes in customer requirements, develop additional or superior products, benefit from greater purchasing economies, offer more aggressive pricing or devote greater resources to the promotion of their products.

We may experience fluctuations in our future operating results, making it difficult to predict future results.

Our revenues and net income (loss), in any particular period may be lower (or greater) than revenues and net income (loss), in a preceding or comparable period. This complicates our planning processes and reduces the predictability of our earnings. Period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations may be meaningless, and you should not rely on them as indications of our future performance.

Our quarterly results of operations may be subject to significant fluctuations due to the following factors:

- customer budget cycles and installation schedules;
- product introductions and the penetration period of new products;
- the size, timing and shipment of substantial orders;
- timing of evaluation and qualification of our products by new customers;
- lack of visibility / low levels of backlog from the preceding quarter;
 - product mixes;
 - rapid shifts in industry capacity;
 - pricing of our products;
- timing of new product upgrades or enhancements;
- interest and exchange rates;
- possible impairment of goodwill and other assets; and
- legal expenses and the impact of legal actions.

We have incurred major losses in past years and may not sustain profitable operations in the future. Moreover, if our business deteriorates, we could face liquidity problems.

In 2013 we recorded net income of \$7,000 after recording net income of \$3,000, \$5.4 million and \$2.8 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Despite having had net income in 2013, 2012, 2011 and 2010, we incurred a net loss of \$11.8 million in 2009 and net losses in certain prior years. We may not be able to achieve or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis. The failure to generate consistent profitability could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our shares.

In 2013 our operations provided \$4.7 million in cash. In 2012 and 2011 our operations respectively provided \$4.0 million and \$9.8 million in cash. On December 31, 2013, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$16.5 million, in

addition to which we had \$6 million in short-term deposits. We may use cash in our operations during 2014 for working capital and investment activities and may continue to incur significant additional legal expenses and other costs associated with certain patent infringement actions all of which may reduce our available cash resources and harm our operations. See below “Our products may infringe on the intellectual property rights of others, which could result in claims against us. Our existing patent infringement claims expose us to costs and risks”.

If available liquidity is not sufficient to meet our operating and other obligations as they come due, our plans include pursuing additional financing arrangements from banks or others, the availability and terms of which are not assured, or further reducing expenditures as necessary to meet our cash requirements.

We have expanded and may attempt to further expand our activity in the markets in which we operate through merger and acquisition (M&A) activity. Such activity has resulted and may further result in operating difficulties, losses and other adverse consequences.

In 2009, we invested in the development of two potential new growth engines by acquiring the assets and certain liabilities of Printar Ltd. ("Printar") and the entire share capital of SELA – Semiconductor Engineering Laboratories Ltd. ("Sela"), both Israeli companies (see below in Item 4.B - Business Overview – "Our Business").

We may, in the future, continue to acquire businesses and assets. Our existing operations, as well as any future acquired businesses or assets, could involve numerous risks, including: post-merger integration difficulties; diversion of management's attention from our core business and operations; failure to estimate the acquired businesses' future performance and failure to execute on such expectations; failure to launch new products to our existing or new markets; inaccurate evaluation of expected competition and/or the fair value of certain assets acquired, liabilities assumed and contingent liabilities; and the loss of key employees of the acquired operations.

As of the fourth quarter of 2013 the Company had elected to discontinue R&D efforts with respect to Sela's core product, the TEM sample preparation tool otherwise referred to as the Xact product line and recorded inventory and fixed asset write-offs of \$3.9 million, and we are currently investing substantial resources in the final development of our 3D inkjet system (see below in "Our 3D Inkjet System is currently undergoing testing at a selected customer site. The results of this testing phase as well as our ability to subsequently pursue successful commercialization could have a material effect on our plans to further expand our business") for the printed circuit boards industry which originated in part from the acquisition of Printar.

In addition, principally as a result of acquisition activity, our future results of operations may be influenced by the possibility of impairment charges being incurred as a result of decline in value of goodwill and other intangible assets, ongoing amortization of intangible assets acquired and financing expenses due to re-evaluation of contingent liabilities and other liabilities assumed presented at fair value (see also in Item 5 below - "Critical Accounting Policies"). In 2013 we recorded an impairment of intangible assets of \$1.6 million related to the Sela acquisition and an additional impairment of technology in the amount of \$52 thousand related to the Printar acquisition. In 2012 we recorded an impairment of goodwill and in process research and development in the amounts of \$575,000 and \$957,000, respectively, related to the Printar acquisition and an additional impairment of goodwill in the amount of \$1.5 million related to the Sela acquisition (see Note 9– Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net, of the financial statements). Future acquisitions could also result in potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, a decrease in our cash resources, incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities or impairment charges related to goodwill and other intangible assets, any of which could harm our business. Furthermore, we compete for acquisition and investment opportunities with other well-established and well-capitalized entities. There can be no assurance that we will be able to locate acquisition or investment opportunities upon favorable terms.

We cannot be certain that any future acquisition will be successful. If the operation of the business of any acquisition disrupts our operations, our business may suffer. Even if we successfully integrate the acquired businesses with our own, we may not receive the intended benefits of these acquisitions as a result of, for example, performances below expectations, changes in economic or market conditions and the entry of stronger competitors or new technologies.

Our 3D Inkjet System is currently undergoing testing at a selected customer site. The results of this testing phase as well as our ability to subsequently pursue successful commercialization could have a material effect on our plans to further expand our business.

We are at the final development phase of our 3D functional inkjet system which utilizes and applies specially designed solder mask ink designed to replace conventional coating, drying, exposure and development processes currently used in printed circuit boards manufacturing industry for applying solder mask ink ("3D Inkjet System").

We are currently conducting testing in a selected customer's production environment. If we find that the results of these testing are not adequate for the commercialization of the 3D Inkjet System, we may be required to invest additional resources in research and development which may delay our time to market or require us to reexamine the feasibility of this project in its entirety. Even If we do determine that our 3D Inkjet System is suitable for commercialization, we cannot predict the extent of market penetration of this new technology. Also, the revenues generated may not represent a fair return on the investment as a result of, for example, pricing and market conditions, post commercialization system failures or subsequent slow demand and corresponding inventory write offs.

A longer sales process for new products may increase our costs and delay time to market of our products, both of which may negatively impact our revenues, results of operations, cash flow and may result in inventory write-offs.

Our sales process to new and existing customers usually involves: demonstrations and testing against industry benchmarks in our sales centers; sales and technical presentations and presentations regarding our products' competitive advantages; and installation of the systems at the customer's site for side-by-side competitive evaluations for a period of approximately six months. More evaluation time is devoted during the initial penetration period for several new products such as our semiconductor inspection and metrology systems, and for new customers in new markets, since these circumstances usually require qualification of the systems by the customers and engineering efforts to fix errors, customize tasks and add new features. Considering the above factors, the length of time until we recognize revenue can vary and affect our revenues, cash flow and results of operations.

The long sales process may cause an increase in inventory levels and a risk for inventory write downs and write-offs; for more details regarding recent inventory write downs and write-offs see Item 5.A – Operating Results – Critical Accounting Policies – Valuation of Inventory.

We operate an international sales and manufacturing organization. A substantial majority of our sales has been to manufacturers in the Asia Pacific region. The concentration of our sales and other resources within a particular geographical region subjects us to additional risks that could impede our plans for expansion and growth.

The majority of our sales are in the Asia Pacific region. In 2013, our sales in the Asia Pacific region accounted for approximately 78% of our total revenues, of which approximately 30% of our total revenues were from sales in China and Hong Kong, 18% from sales in Korea and 17% from sales in Taiwan. In addition, parts of the manufacturing and assembly of our AOI systems for the printed circuit boards industry are made in our manufacturing facility in Suzhou, China. A number of Asian countries have experienced or could experience political and economic instability. For example, Taiwan and China have had a number of disputes, as have North and South Korea. Changes in local legislation, changes in governmental controls and regulations, changes in tariffs and taxes, trade restrictions, a downturn in economic or financial conditions, political instability, an outbreak of hostilities or other political upheaval, as well as any further extraordinary events having an adverse effect on the economy or business environment in this region, would likely harm the operations of our customers in these countries, may cause a significant decline in our future revenues and may have an adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flow. These general risks are heightened in China, where the nature of the economy and the legal parameters are rapidly evolving and where foreign companies may face cultural obstacles.

Our products may infringe on the intellectual property rights of others, which could result in claims against us. Our existing patent infringement claims expose us to costs and risks.

Third parties, including our competitor August Technology Corporation's (today Rudolph Technologies Inc.), have asserted claims, and may assert additional claims in the future, that we have violated their patents or that we have infringed upon their intellectual property rights. Any intellectual property claims against us, even if without merit, could lead to protracted litigation, could be costly to defend and could divert management's attention from our business. Successful claims against us could limit our ability to sell products in certain jurisdictions; see in Item 8.A – "Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information"- "Legal Proceedings" below.

Without derogating from the generality of the above, we cannot guarantee that we will ultimately prevail against Rudolph Technologies Inc. patent infringement claims. If Rudolph were to succeed with its infringement actions, it could have a negative impact on our business by impairing our ability to sell some of our AOI systems in the United States and could result in monetary damages being assessed against us which will affect our profitability and liquidity. Rudolph's actions have already subjected, and may continue to subject, us to significant legal and other defense costs, which would impact our cash resources and profitability. In the event that we do not prevail against these claims, we may also be liable for court costs and attorney's fees incurred by the claimants in these litigations (see Item 8.A – "Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information"- "Legal Proceedings"- "Litigation with Rudolph Technologies Inc.").

Technology in the markets in which we operate is rapidly evolving, and we may not be able to keep pace with these changes or with emerging industry standards and may incur substantial costs as a result thereof. This could result in a loss of revenues or adversely affect our profits.

The markets for our products are characterized by changing technology, evolving industry standards, changes in end-user requirements and new product introductions. Potential new technologies and improvements to existing production equipment and methods could improve production yields, thereby reducing the need to use our AOI systems or our sample preparation systems in these industries. In addition, new technologies could emerge as alternatives to using our products.

Our future success will depend on our ability to enhance our existing products and to develop and introduce new technologies for the markets in which we operate. These products must keep pace with technological developments and address the increasingly sophisticated needs of our customers. If we fail to keep pace with technological changes, with products offered by our competitors or with emerging industry standards, our ability to attract new business and generate revenues may be damaged.

We seek to expand our activity into unsaturated markets adjacent to our existing served markets, such as the inspection of silicon wafers at various steps during their manufacturing process inside the wafer fabrication facility. Technological developments in production processes and in process control may reduce the growth we anticipate in demand for inspection systems. If this happens, we may not be able to cover our investments in penetrating these markets, or will have to increase our R&D and marketing expense to adapt our products to such changes. Adopting new technologies may also result in material inventory write-offs which will adversely affect our results of operations.

We depend on a limited number of suppliers, and in some cases a sole supplier and/or subcontractor. If one or more of our third-party suppliers or subcontractors does not provide us with key components or subsystems, we may not be able to deliver our products to our customers in a timely manner, and we may incur substantial costs to obtain these components from alternate sources.

While a portion of our manufacturing is performed in our production facilities in Israel and in China, we outsource some of our manufacturing processes to a contract manufacturer that is located in Israel ("Contract Manufacturer"). From time to time, we have experienced and may in the future experience delays in shipments from our Contract Manufacturer. In addition we rely on single source and limited source suppliers and subcontractors for a number of essential components and subsystems of our products. We do not have agreements with all of these suppliers and subcontractors for the continued supply of the components or subsystems they provide ("Key Suppliers").

Although we believe that our Contract Manufacturer and Key Suppliers have sufficient economic incentive to perform our manufacturing and meet our supply needs, the resources devoted to these activities are not within our control, and we cannot assure you that manufacturing problems will not occur in the future. In addition, the operations of our Contract Manufacturer and Key Suppliers are not under our control, and may themselves in the future experience manufacturing problems, including inferior quality and insufficient quantities of components. These delays, disruptions, quality control problems and loss in capacity could result in delays in deliveries of our products to our customers, which could subject us to penalties payable to our customers, increased warranty costs and possible cancellation of orders. If our Contract Manufacturer and Key Suppliers experience financial, operational, manufacturing capacity or other difficulties, or shortages in components required for manufacturing, our supply may be disrupted and we may be required to seek alternate manufacturers. We may be unable to secure alternate manufacturers that meet our needs in a timely and cost-effective manner.

We may encounter difficulties in purchasing key components and subsystems, or overestimate our needs, to meet customer demand.

In the current highly competitive business environment, our customers require us to fill orders within a very short period of time. Our products are complex and require essential components and subsystems that are produced by a number of suppliers and subcontractors. In order to meet our customers' needs in the timeframe they require, we usually need to pre-order components and subsystems based on our forecasts of future orders, rather than on actual orders. We believe that we have sufficient inventory to fill our customers' orders on time, however our predictions may not correspond to our actual future needs and our suppliers and subcontractors cannot always supply such components and subsystems within a shorter than anticipated time frame. Our inability to anticipate rapid market changes may cause an increase of inventory which could result in material inventory write-offs as have been incurred in the past, or may alternately limit our ability to satisfy customer orders which could result in the loss of sales and could cause customers to seek products from our competitors.

If we are unable to protect our proprietary technologies, we may not be able to compete effectively.

We differentiate our products and technologies from those of our competitors by using our proprietary information for the development of our products. We rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trade secrets, trademarks, confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements to protect our proprietary know-how and intellectual property. These measures may not be adequate to protect our proprietary technologies and it may be possible for a third party, including a competitor, to copy or otherwise obtain and use our products or technologies without authorization or to develop similar technologies independently. Additionally, our products may be sold in countries, particularly in the Asia Pacific region, that provide less protection to intellectual property than that provided under U.S., European or Israeli laws. In addition, we have a manufacturing facility in China, in which we manufacture certain components and assemble most of our AOI systems for the printed circuit board industry, where the intellectual property laws may not be strictly enforced. Therefore, potential risk may be associated with the protection of our intellectual property which in turn may affect our competitive advantage.

Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may result in the prices of our products becoming less competitive or in additional expenses being recorded, and thus may have negative impact on our profitability.

Currency exchange rate fluctuations may affect the prices of our products. Our products' prices in most countries are denominated in dollars except for Europe and Japan and, as of 2011, part of our revenues from products in China. In those countries, if there is a significant devaluation in the local currency compared to the dollar, the prices of our products will increase relative to that local currency and may be less competitive. In addition, much of our service income is denominated in local currencies. If a larger number of our sales were to be denominated in currencies other than dollars, our reported revenue and earnings would be subject to a greater degree of foreign exchange fluctuations.

We generate most of our revenues from products in U.S. dollars but incur a significant portion of our salary and operating expenses in NIS. As most of our revenues are denominated in dollars and as our financial results are reported in dollars, we believe that inflation and fluctuations in the NIS/dollar exchange rate have no material effect on our revenues. However, a major portion of the costs of our Israeli operations, such as personnel, subcontractors, materials and facility-related costs, are incurred in NIS. Therefore an increase in the NIS value relative to the dollar will increase our costs expressed in dollars (as it did in 2013), and a decrease in the NIS value relative to the dollar will decrease our costs expressed in dollars. In addition, as of 2011, part of our revenues from products in China is denominated in local currency. Most of the expenses and purchases in China are also denominated in local currency. As our financial results are reported in dollars, fluctuations in the Chinese Renminbi (CNY)/dollar exchange rate may affect our revenues and level of expenses. We may, from time to time, take various measures designed to reduce our exposure to these effects, but any such steps may be inadequate to protect us from currency rate fluctuations. Failure to protect adequately against currency rate fluctuations could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We may face risks of interruptions in our production capabilities.

Our corporate headquarters is located in Migdal Ha'Emek, in the northern part of Israel. Any event affecting this site, including a natural disaster, labor stoppages or armed conflict, may disrupt or indefinitely discontinue our ability to fulfill manufacturing demands and generate revenues, thus negatively impacting our business (see also "We depend on a limited number of suppliers, and in some cases a sole supplier and/or subcontractor" above and "Conducting business in Israel entails special risks" below).

We also have a manufacturing facility in China, in which we manufacture certain components and assemble most of our AOI systems for the printed circuit board industry. Therefore, we may be influenced by changing events in China; for example, our manufacturing activity in China may suffer as a result of changes in China's geopolitical status or fluctuations in its economic stability. In addition, we may be exposed to sourcing risks, such as supply chain and business interruption issues. Any event affecting this site may disrupt our manufacturing capabilities and could significantly impair our ability to fulfill orders and generate revenues, thus negatively impacting our business.

Our principal shareholder, Priortech Ltd., or Priortech, holds a controlling interest in us and will be able to exercise its control in ways that may be adverse to your interests.

Priortech beneficially holds approximately 56% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares. As a result, Priortech has the power to control the outcome of certain matters submitted to a vote of our shareholders, including the election of members of our board and the approval of significant corporate transactions. This concentration of ownership may also have the effect of making it more difficult to obtain approval for a change in control of us. Messrs. Rafi Amit, Yotam Stern, David Kishon, Itzhak Krell (deceased), Haim Langmas (deceased), Zehava Wineberg and Hanoch Feldstien ("Founding Members") are parties to a voting agreement dated March 26, 1992, governing inter-alia joint voting at Priortech's general meeting of the shareholders and the right of first refusal among themselves. As of January 31, 2014 the Founding Members or their heirs aggregately hold 35.8% of the voting power at Priortech's general meeting of the shareholders and as such may be deemed to control Priortech.

Our relationship with Priortech may give rise to conflicts of interest.

We purchase products from, or sell products to companies controlled by Priortech Ltd., our principal shareholder, directly or indirectly, or in which Priortech has substantial holdings, and act jointly with such companies with respect to governmental and administrative matters and the purchase from third parties of various products and services, which may create conflicts of interest. Despite our efforts to conduct ourselves by Israeli law procedural requirements, including regarding special board of directors, audit committee and in certain cases shareholder approvals for

interested party transactions, we cannot be certain that the possible conflict of interest in any of these transactions and activities is fully eliminated. In addition, Mr. Rafi Amit acts as the Active Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company and nominee to assume Chief Executive Officer responsibilities, on a 75% of a full time position basis, as well as acting as Prioritech's Chairman of the Board of Directors and providing consulting and management services to Prioritech on a 25% of a full time position basis. Mr. Yotam Stern who acts as one of our Directors, holds several other positions in the Prioritech group including the position of Chief Executive Officer at Prioritech and at P.C.B Technologies Ltd., an Israeli public company controlled by Prioritech. For more details regarding our senior management arrangements, see Item 6 B below - "Compensation – Employment Agreements".

We depend on a limited number of key personnel who would be difficult to replace.

Our continued growth and success significantly depend on the managerial and technical skills of the members of our senior management and key employees. If our operations rapidly expand, we believe that we will need to promote and hire qualified engineering, administrative, operational, financial and marketing personnel. In particular, we may find it difficult to hire key personnel with the requisite knowledge of our business, products and technologies. The process of locating, training and successfully integrating qualified personnel into our operations can be lengthy and expensive. During periods of economic growth, competition for qualified engineering and technical personnel is intense.

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

Generally, if for any taxable year, after applying certain look-through rules, 75% or more of our gross income is passive income, or at least 50% of our assets (averaged quarterly) are held for the production of, or produce, passive income, we may be characterized as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This characterization could result in adverse tax consequences to our U.S. shareholders, including gain realized on the sale of our ordinary shares being taxed at as ordinary income rates rather than capital gain rates, and could result in punitive interest charges being applied to such sales proceeds. Rules similar to those applicable to dispositions generally will apply to certain "excess distributions" with respect to our ordinary shares. 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.

Based on an analysis of our assets and income, we believe that in 2013 we were not a PFIC. We currently expect that we will not be a PFIC in 2014. However, PFIC status is determined as of the end of the taxable year and is dependent on a number of factors, including the relative value of our passive assets and our non-passive assets, our market capitalization and the amount and type of our gross income. Therefore, there can be no assurance that we will not become a PFIC for the year ending December 31, 2014 or in any future taxable year. For a discussion of how we might be characterized as a PFIC and the related tax consequences, please see in Item 10.E below "U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations— Tax Consequences if We Are a Passive Foreign Investment Company".

Our share price and trading volumes have demonstrated significant volatility in the past and may continue to fluctuate in the future. Such share price volatility may cause additional exposure for securities class action litigation.

Commencing November 22, 2013 through February 25, 2014, our ordinary shares have experienced significant market price and volume increases of approximately sixty five times in average trading volume and approximately two and a half times in average share price compared to the average trading volume and share price applicable during January 1, 2013 through November 21, 2013. While we have no way to confirm the actual reasons behind such fluctuations, these market price and volume fluctuations may be attributable to market speculation concerning the potential of our 3D Inkjet System (see also "Our 3D Inkjet System is currently undergoing testing at a selected customer site. The results of this testing phase as well as our ability to subsequently pursue successful commercialization could have a material adverse effect on our plans to further expand our business" above).

During the period from January 1, 2013 through February 25, 2014, the closing price of our ordinary shares ranged from \$1.34 to \$5.75 (See Item 9 A below- "Price History of Ordinary Shares"). Our ordinary shares may experience significant market price and volume fluctuations in response to numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, such as the following:

- global economic conditions, which generally influence stock market prices and volume fluctuations;

- changes in expectations as to our future financial performance, including financial estimates or recommendations by securities analysts and investors

- quarterly variations in our operating results;

14

- market conditions relating to our customers' industries;
- announcements of technological innovations or new products by us or our competitors, in particular, speculation concerning the potential of our 3D Inkjet System currently in select customer testing;
 - operating results that vary from the expectations of securities analysts and investors;
- announcements of significant claims or proceedings against us and developments in such proceedings or adverse decisions in pending litigation matters;
 - large block transactions in our ordinary shares;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, M&A transactions, joint ventures or capital commitments;
 - changes in the status of our intellectual property rights;
 - additions or departures of our key personnel; and
 - future offerings or sales of our ordinary shares.

Stock markets often experience extreme price and volume fluctuations. Market fluctuations, as well as general economic conditions, such as a recession, interest rate or currency rate fluctuations, political events or hostilities in Israel, the surrounding region or worldwide could adversely affect the market price of our ordinary shares.

In the past, securities class action litigation has often been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of their securities, and one was brought against us. Although this claim was dismissed, we cannot assure that similar complaints would not be filed in the future.

Risks Relating to Our Operations in Israel

Conducting business in Israel entails special risks.

Our principal offices, sole research and development facility and one of our manufacturing facilities are located in the State of Israel. We depend on components imported from outside of Israel and almost all of our sales occur outside of Israel. Accordingly, we are directly influenced by the political, economic and military conditions affecting Israel. Specifically, we could be adversely affected by:

- hostilities involving Israel;
- the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners;
- a downturn in the economic or financial condition of Israel; and
- a full or partial mobilization of the reserve forces of the Israeli army.

Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors. A state of hostility, varying from time to time in intensity and degree, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. Since September 2000, there has been a marked increase in violence, civil unrest and hostility, including armed clashes, between the State of Israel and the Palestinians, and acts of terror have been committed inside Israel and against Israeli targets in the West Bank and Gaza. In July 2006 there were extensive hostilities along Israel's northern border, with Lebanon, in proximity to where we are located, and during the past five years Israel was engaged in several armed conflicts in the Gaza Strip. None of the above had any material impact on our operations. Further, since the beginning of 2011 there has been political turmoil and outbreaks of violence throughout the Middle East, such as in neighboring Syria, some of which ended in a revolutionary change of governments, such as in neighboring Egypt and Libya. The effects of the aforementioned political turmoil are yet to unfold but contribute to the general atmosphere of instability in the region. In addition, the threat of Iran becoming armed with nuclear weapons, with all that it entails, has gradually intensified. Increased hostilities, current and future armed conflicts, further adverse developments in other states in the region, or continued or increased terrorism could make it more difficult for us to conduct our operations in Israel, which could increase our costs and adversely affect our financial results. Furthermore, there are a number of countries, primarily in the Middle East, that restrict business with Israel or Israeli companies, and we are precluded from marketing our products to these countries. Restrictive laws or policies of those countries directed towards Israel or Israeli businesses may have an adverse impact on our operations, our financial results or the expansion of our business.

Our operations could be disrupted as a result of the obligation of our key personnel in Israel to perform military service. Some of our employees in Israel, including certain key employees, are obligated to perform annual reserve duty in the Israeli army and are subject to being called up for reserve duty at any time. The absence of one or more of our officers and key employees for significant periods of time due to military service could be disruptive to our operations.

The Israeli government programs and tax benefits in which we have participated in the past and in which we currently participate or from which we receive benefits require us to meet several conditions. These programs or benefits may be terminated or reduced in the future, which could increase our tax expenses.

We benefit from certain Israeli government programs and tax benefits, particularly from tax exemptions, from the Approved Enterprise status of our manufacturing facilities in Israel. To be eligible for these programs and tax benefits or similar programs in the future, we must continue to meet certain conditions, including making specified investments in fixed assets and equipment. If we fail to meet such conditions in the future, these tax benefits could be cancelled, and we could be required to refund those tax benefits already received, if any. These programs and tax benefits may not be continued in the future at their current levels, and our requests for tax exemption on income from our manufacturing facilities may not be approved.

The government grants we received for research and development expenditures restrict our ability to manufacture products or to transfer technologies outside of Israel.

From our inception through 2000, we received government grants from the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Industry and Trade (the "OCS"), for the financing of a significant portion of our product development expenditures. In March 2001, we commenced repayment of many of these grants pursuant to an understanding reached with the OCS. As of June 1, 2005, we had fully repaid our previously received grants from the OCS. Sela and Printar, from which we acquired businesses and assets, also received OCS grants. Except for special circumstances and if we obtain governmental consents and pay to the OCS amounts which may be substantial, the terms of these grants prohibit us from selling or transferring outside of Israel rights in the technology developed with the grants and allow sale or transfer of rights within Israel only with special governmental approvals, even after full repayment of the grants. Elements of our technologies, including in the areas of electronic hardware, image processing, electro-optics,

physics and mechanics, were developed with OCS grants. In addition, we may only manufacture products developed with these grants outside of Israel pursuant to the approval of a special governmental committee, and any approval of this nature may also require us to pay a further significant amount of royalties than the terms of the grants required, unless the amount of production outside Israel is less than 10% of the total production of those products from inception of their production until cessation thereof. The restrictions regarding the sale or transfer of technology or manufacturing rights out of Israel could have a material adverse effect on our ability to enter into strategic alliances or enter into merger or acquisition transactions in the future that provide for the sale or transfer of our technology or manufacturing rights.

Sela received government grants from the OCS for the financing of a significant portion of its product development expenditures in previous years. As of December 31, 2013 the amount of unpaid grants received, including interest accrued by Sela, amounted to \$2.5 million. As part of the acquisition of Printar's assets and certain liabilities, we assumed Printar's liability to the OCS. In addition, in 2009 and 2010 we received additional grants with respect to the development programs of the digital material deposition systems in the amount of \$0.6 million. As of December 31, 2013, the amount of un paid grants received, including interest accrued by Camtek and the liabilities assumed from Printar but not the amounts accrued by Sela, amounted to \$6.5 million.

In 2010, a dispute has arisen between us and the OCS in Israel with respect to an amount of approximately \$700,000 regarding repayment of an increased amount of grants pertaining to certain of our products, the manufacturing and assembly of which has been moved to a foreign subsidiary. Based, among other matters, on the nature and/or quantities of products manufactured or assembled by our foreign subsidiary, and in conjunction with the opinion of our legal advisors, we believe that the probability that we will be required to pay this amount is less than 50%. Accordingly, no provision has been recorded in our financial statements in respect of this matter.

It may be difficult to enforce a U.S. judgment against us, our officers and directors and some of the experts named in this Annual Report or to assert U.S. securities law claims in Israel.

We are incorporated in Israel. Substantially all of our executive officers and directors and our Israeli attorneys 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 to enforce a judgment obtained in the United States against us or any of these persons, including one based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws. Additionally, it may be difficult for you to assert U.S. federal securities laws claims or to enforce civil liabilities under U.S. federal securities laws in actions originally instituted in Israel.

Some provisions of Israeli law could inhibit the acquisition of us by others.

Some provisions of Israeli corporate law may have the effect of delaying, preventing or making more difficult a merger with, or acquisition of, us; see item 10.B-"Memorandum and Articles"- "Anti-Takeover Effects of Israeli Laws; Mergers and Acquisitions Under Israeli Law". In addition, Israeli tax law treats some acquisitions, such as stock-for-stock exchanges between an Israeli company and a foreign company, less favorably than U.S. tax laws. For example, Israeli tax law may, under certain circumstances, subject a shareholder who exchanges his ordinary shares for shares in another corporation to taxation prior to the sale of the shares received in such stock-for-stock swap. For more information on the provisions of Israeli law in these contexts, please see sections "Share Capital" and "Israeli Taxation."

Item 4. Information on the Company.

A. History and Development of the Company

Our legal and commercial name is Camtek Ltd. we were incorporated under the laws of the State of Israel in 1987. We operate under the Israeli Companies Law. See below in Item 4.C "Organizational Structure".

In our first years of operation, we provided manual optical inspection equipment to address the needs of the printed circuit board industry. In September 2001, we acquired a developer and producer of automated optical inspection ("AOI") systems for the semiconductor manufacturing and packaging industry ("MEP"). This acquisition allowed us to enter the back end semiconductor inspection market. After a period of intense internal research and development, we shipped our first new Falcon system for the back end market in the semiconductor industry in the fourth quarter of 2003. The first revenue recognition of the Falcon system was in the second quarter of 2004. Applying our core

technologies we had further introduced two additional AOI product lines- the Condor and the Gannet. Sales of all three AOI product lines for the semiconductor industry have since accounted for a significant portion of our total sales.

In 2009 we entered into two new fields of activity as a result of our June 2009 acquisition of the assets and certain liabilities of Printar. Printar's two major fields of activity were: digital material deposition system for application of identification nomenclature on certain printed circuit boards and designated ink ("DMD Legend System") and digital material deposition system and designated solder mask ink for application during production of printed circuit boards. We evolved this technology after extensive research and development efforts into the 3D Inkjet System. We have ceased manufacturing DMD Legend Systems, but still support an installed base of more than 15 active DMD Legend Systems and sell ink products used by DMD Legend systems. Printar's technology could also be used in the future for various other applications in the field of electronic manufacturing. In 2013 we recorded an impairment of technology in the amount of \$52,000 relating to obsolete DMD Legend System technology. In 2012 we recorded an impairment of goodwill and in process research and development in the amounts of \$575,000 and \$957,000, respectively, related to the Printar acquisition (see Note 9 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net, of the consolidated financial statements).

In 2009 we also completed the acquisition of Sela, which is engaged in the development, manufacturing and marketing of automated SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope) and TEM (Transmission Electron Microscope) sample preparation equipment, primarily for the front end semiconductor industry. Sela developed the Xact, a TEM sample preparation tool using AIM technology. The first Xact system was sold in the first quarter of 2009, and sales of this system continued in 2010 - 2013. The second generation of Xact was introduced in the fourth quarter of 2011. In 2013 and 2012 we recorded an impairment of intangible assets of \$1.6 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, relating to the Sela acquisition. In the fourth quarter of 2013 the Company announced that other than sale and support of existing Xact products it will not continue with further development its Xact product line.

In July 2000, we sold 5,835,000 ordinary shares in an initial public offering, in which we received net proceeds of approximately \$35 million. In August 2002, we sold 5,926,730 ordinary shares in a rights offering of ordinary shares to our then existing shareholders (of which 5,922,228 shares were sold to Prioritech), in which we received net proceeds of \$6.1 million. On August 23, 2005 we raised \$5 million as a convertible loan from FIMI Opportunity Fund L.P and FIMI Israel Opportunity Fund, Limited Partnership (FIMI), which amount was repaid in full by August 2010. On April 30, 2006, we completed a private placement in which we issued 2,525,252 ordinary shares to Israeli institutional investors at a price of \$5.94 per share, raising \$14.5 million. This private placement also included warrants that, during a period of four years, were exercisable into additional 1,262,626 ordinary shares at a price of \$6.83 per share, which warrants expired without being exercised in April 2010.

We have been a public company since July 2000. Our ordinary shares are dual listed on the Nasdaq Global Market and on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange (see below in Item 9.A. "Offer and Listing Details"). Our headquarters are located in Israel, and we currently have operations in the Asia Pacific region, North America and Europe.

For discussion of capital expenditures, see Item 5- "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects– Liquidity and Capital Resources."

Our principal executive offices are located in Ramat Gavriel Industrial Zone, P.O. Box 544, Migdal Ha'Emek 23150, Israel, and our telephone number is 011-972-4-604-8100. Our agent for service of process in the United States is Camtek USA, Inc., located at 2000 Wyatt Dr., Santa Clara, CA 95054, Tel: (408) 986 9640. Our website is located at www.camtek.co.il. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report.

B. Business Overview.

Our Business

Camtek provides automated and technologically advanced solutions dedicated to enhancing production processes and increasing yields, enabling and supporting customers' latest technologies in the semiconductor fabrication and

packaging industry as well as the printed circuit board and the integrated circuit substrate industries.

Camtek addresses the specific needs of these interconnected industries with dedicated solutions based on a diverse platform of advanced technologies including intelligent imaging, image processing and digital material deposition ("DMD"). Camtek's solutions range from micro-to-nano by applying its technologies to the industries' specific requirements.

We design, develop, manufacture and market products mainly based on two core technologies: AOI and DMD.

AOI systems are computerized systems that optically inspect various types of electronic product components for defects caused during the manufacturing process. Our AOI systems are used to enhance both production processes and yields for manufacturers in semiconductor fabrication and packaging industry as well as the printed circuit board and the integrated circuit substrate industries. Our systems provide our customers with a high level of defect detection ability, are easy to operate and offer high productivity. Our AOI products incorporate proprietary advanced image processing software and algorithms, as well as advanced electro-optics and precision mechanics. They are designed for easy operation and maintenance. In addition, our AOI systems use technology that enables our customers to handle a wide range of inspection and verification needs.

The 3D Inkjet System, which is undergoing final testing and is designed to provide a high performance one-step, environment-friendly and relatively low-cost process in comparison with traditional solder mask application methods, is our main DMD product. The technology can also be applicable in the future to various other applications in the field of electronic manufacturing. Commercialization of our 3D Inkjet System should enable us to offer to our customers in the printed circuit board industry a broader range of products, while relying on our existing operational, research and development and sales and marketing infrastructure.

Our global direct customer support organization provides responsive, localized pre- and post- sales support for our customers through our wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Our Markets

We target the semiconductor fabrication and packaging industry as well as the printed circuit board and the integrated circuit substrate industries, all part of the electronic packaging industries and the electronics supply chain.

The Semiconductor Industry

The semiconductor manufacturing industry produces integrated circuits on silicon (or other semiconductor materials) wafers; each wafer contains numerous integrated circuits dices which are small block of semiconducting material on which a given functional circuit is fabricated. AOI is implemented at various stages along the manufacturing process: both at the front end manufacturing processes, such as lithography and CMP (chemical mechanical polishing) and the back end processes, such as bump, probe mark and post dicing. The inspection process looks for defects such as cracks, foreign materials or mechanical damage, and also ensures dimensional conformity, thus eliminating subsequent testing of defective products, increasing yield and reducing overall production costs.

At the back end stage of the process, our AOI systems verify that the dice are free of defects, and that the electronic probe tips used for functional testing of the finished dice on the wafer did not cause any critical damage to the terminal pads on the dice. AOI is essential at this stage to help ensure the reliability and service life of the electronic device after its assembly and packaging.

In the semiconductor packaging process, the finished wafers are diced, or separated, into individual integrated circuits, which are then mounted onto substrates, interconnected and encapsulated to produce semiconductor packages. AOI equipment, together with electrical probe testing, determines which integrated circuits and substrates are non-defective. AOI equipment is also used to inspect any defects that may have been caused to the integrated circuits during electrical probe testing and the dicing of the wafer.

In 3D integrated circuit packaging technology, the face of the integrated circuits is attached to the top of a substrate via an array of bumps, rather than being wire bonded ("3D-IC"). Wafers designed for 3D-IC assembly interconnect go

through a process in which solder bumps ranging from 15 to 150 microns in height, or gold bumps about 15-20 microns tall, are plated or stenciled on pads on the face of the integrated circuits. The 3D-IC technology also provides for larger bumps/balls of up to 250 to 350 micron tall to be placed on the die while the entire wafer is coated with a thick layer of polymer - usually epoxy. After dicing, the individual die is actually a finished device, ready to be mounted directly on the printed circuit board. AOI with 3-D measurement capabilities is used to detect any missing, misplaced or deformed bump and to determine bumps conformity to shape and height specifications. Size, shape and placement deviations may cause damage to the integrated circuit or the substrate during the packaging process, leading to device failure.

A relatively fast growing segment is “micro-electro mechanical systems” (“MEMS”), which utilizes materials, manufacturing technologies and facilities from the semiconductor industry to produce miniature mechanisms, such as inkjet print heads, accelerometers, image sensors, video projection devices (DLP), sensors and microphones. Many MEMS products are packaged between layers of glass while still at the wafer format, and diced in several steps afterwards. The MEMS manufacturing segment relies heavily on testing to ensure product performance and reliability. This testing may constitute a significant amount of the overall product cost. AOI is implemented at various stages along the manufacturing process to detect cracks, foreign materials or mechanical damage, as well as to confirm dimensional conformity, thus eliminating subsequent testing of defective products, increasing yield and reducing overall production costs.

An additional small, but fast growing, segment is “light emitting diodes” (LED), which utilizes materials, manufacturing technologies and facilities from the semiconductor industry to produce LEDs. The LED manufacturing segment relies heavily on testing to ensure product performance and reliability. This testing may also constitute a significant amount of the overall product cost.

At the front end stage of the process, our AOI system inspects initial stages of the semiconductor fabrication. In semiconductor device manufacturing, dozens of fine pattern layers are exposed onto a wafer (lithography). Those patterns are then inspected after each set of exposure and development to ensure the patterns are formed with the required design, position and accuracy. In addition, inspection data can be used by customers to monitor and conduct necessary changes in production processes.

The Printed Circuit Board and Integrated Circuit Substrate Industry

A printed circuit board is the basic platform that supports and interconnects a broad range of electronic components, such as integrated circuit devices, resistors, capacitors, coils and the like, and enables them to operate as an electronic system. Printed circuit boards consist of traces, or lines, of conductive material, such as copper, laminated on either a rigid or a flexible insulating base. These conductive lines provide electrical interconnections between the components. The trace integrity and conformance to exact dimensions are essential to the functioning of the electronic product. Imperfections in the various stages of the printed circuit board manufacturing process may result in defects or flaws, like open conductive lines, electrical short circuits, nicks and inappropriate line widths.

The trend towards compact, high-performance and highly reliable electronic products, such as mobile and smart phones, notebook computers, tablets, digital cameras, drives the demand for increased complexity and miniaturization of printed circuit boards. In response to this demand, printed circuit boards manufacturers are producing multi-layer printed circuit boards with increasingly narrow and dense lines, as well as boards with higher layer counts. Multi-layer boards consist of several layers of circuitry laminated together to form a single board with both horizontal and vertical electrical interconnections. In addition, multi-layer boards are continuing to evolve with new technologies. Currently, high-end printed circuit boards (excluding substrates) use conductive lines and spaces of 15 to 120 μm (microns). The scan time required to inspect a given printed circuit boards surface increases substantially in relation to the reduction in line width.

The manufacturing process for multi-layer boards is comprised of three stages: the manufacture of production tools, including artwork and masks; the production of inner layers and their lamination into a single board; and the production of external layers. The majority of AOI systems in the printed circuit boards industry are used for inspection of inner layers. Today, the number of inner layers in typical multi-layer printed circuit boards usually ranges from 4 to 14, though certain high layer-count boards may consist of as many as 52 layers. Inspection by AOI systems during the manufacturing process for the detection of defects in the inner layers prior to the lamination process is crucial, so that any defective individual layers may be repaired or replaced while still accessible. Once the multi-layer board is laminated, any undetected defect in any specific layer will result in discarding the entire board.

Traditional solder mask application includes solder mask coating, in various methods, and photo imaging. Traditional solder mask applications involve high production costs, time-consuming procedures and several production steps. If and when commercially available, Camtek's 3D Inkjet System would allow significant simplification of the solder mask process, which leads to faster cycle time and reduced operational costs.

The pursuit of electronic products that deliver more functionality, and at the same time are smaller, lighter and less power-consuming, drive the semiconductor industry to produce integrated circuits requiring more input/output connections. These dies must fit into smaller packages. The integrated circuit substrate industry, in turn, supports these trends with high-density interconnect substrates that serve as carriers for the integrated circuit dice, providing it mechanical and electrical connection to the printed circuit board. These substrates feature conductive lines that are 5 to 25 μm (microns) in width. Although integrated circuit substrates are produced using technologies derived from those used for the production of traditional printed circuit boards, the complexity and high density of these substrates require separate, specialized manufacturing facilities.

The die is connected to the upper side of the substrate, either by wire bonding by means of thin metal wires, or by "flipping" the integrated circuit and directly connecting conductive bumps on its face to a matching array of pads or bumps on the substrate. The latter technology is known as flip chip die attach ("flip-chip"). The die substrate is connected to the printed circuit board via an array of conductive solder balls, known as a ball grid array, or BGA.

The complexity of integrated circuit substrates requires advanced inspection systems with high magnification power for detecting minuscule defects that hinder production yields. Optical inspection of integrated circuit substrates is implemented along the manufacturing process, where the substrates are still in panel form, similar to printed circuit board, and at the end of the production process, where the substrates are cut to strips or packed in trays. Due to the high integration level of today's electronic products, defective substrates that pass undetected, may render the entire product unusable; if assembled in a mission-critical system, they may cause a catastrophic failure.

Product Lines

Our AOI systems consist of:

- An electro-optical assembly unit, either movable or fixed, which consists of a video camera, precision optics and illumination sources. The electro-optical unit captures the image of the inspected product;
- A precise, either movable or fixed table, that holds the inspected product; and
- An electronic hardware unit, which operates the entire system and includes embedded components that process and analyze the captured image by using our proprietary algorithms.

The inspected product is placed on a designated platform and is scanned under the optical assembly unit. The optical assembly unit then captures images of the product, while the electronic hardware unit processes the image using the analysis algorithms. Detected discrepancies are logged and reported as defects per the user preferences. The image of the defect is immediately available for verification by the system operator. Our systems can also compile and communicate statistical reports of inspection findings via the customer's factory information system.

We offer a broad range of systems for automated optical inspection of semiconductor wafers, integrated circuit substrates and printed circuit boards. We invest significant resources in research and development to provide our customers with advantageous performance, low cost of ownership, high reliability and ease of operation. We believe that a significant part of our competitive advantage and of our ability to adapt our technologies to evolving market needs comes from our design philosophy and applicable know-how in basing our products on software-intensive

architectures.

21

AOI Systems for the Semiconductor Industry

Falcon

Our Falcon systems are mainly designed for the back end market of the semiconductor industry. The Falcon's advanced algorithms and inspection capabilities enable its dedicated models to detect defects in the die, which, if left undetected, may cause failure. In addition, inspection data can be used by customers to monitor and characterize several wafer finishing processes, troubleshoot functional issues or control the integrity of the interconnect and performs various metrology tasks.

Condor

The Condor is designed to meet the current and future inspection needs of the semiconductor industry. The Condor, through its state of the art algorithms and advanced hardware configuration, is designed to enhance the 2D and 3D detection abilities and increased throughput. The Condor includes 2D inspection and metrology abilities combined with 3D metrology capabilities such as bump, micro bump and TSV (through silicon via) measurements.

Gannet

The Gannet system is designed for the front end market of the semiconductor industry. In semiconductor device manufacturing dozens of fine pattern layers are exposed onto a wafer. Those patterns are then inspected after each set of exposure and development to ensure the patterns are formed with the required design accuracy. The Gannet's advanced algorithms and inspection capabilities enable it to detect defects in the die, which, if left undetected, may cause failure. In addition, inspection data can be used by customers to monitor and characterize several production processes.

AOI Systems for the Printed Circuit Board and Integrated Circuit Substrate Industry

Our AOI products for this industry consist of four product lines: the Phoenix, Dragon and Orion for the inspection of inner and outer layers of printed circuit board panels and ultra-fine-line integrated circuit substrate and large area masks (LAM) dedicated for inspection of artwork.

Phoenix

The Phoenix product family, introduced in November 2011, is designed to support a broad range of the most demanding printed circuit board and integrated circuit substrate applications, while keeping pace with the dynamic technology changes in the industry. It enables customers to increase AOI room total yield and offers high performance in all AOI aspects. Phoenix models are optimized for specific printed circuit board technology ranges – from mainstream circuits of typically 50 μm (microns) conductor line width, up to high density substrates having 5 μm (microns) wide conductive lines. The Phoenix product family is enhanced with Spark - Camtek's unique and powerful detection engine providing high detection capabilities, while minimizing false calls. Spark's open architecture software enables easy adaptation to new applications and technology, and supports critical dimensions detection.

Dragon

Dragon systems are high-throughput, automation-ready systems for inspection of all printed circuit board types in a mass production environment. Dragon models are optimized for specific printed circuit board technology ranges – from mainstream circuits of typically 100 μm (microns) conductor line width, up to high density substrates having 12 μm (microns) wide conductive lines. All Dragon models are designed to interface with automated material handling

mechanisms provided by us or other automation suppliers. We believe that the combination of detection ability, scanning speed, real-time data collection for process control and automated material handling deliver outstanding value to customers. Some models of the Dragon product family are enhanced with “Spark” - Camtek's innovative and powerful detection engine providing high detection capabilities, while minimizing false calls. Spark's open architecture software enables easy adaptation to new applications and technology, and supports critical dimensions detection. The Dragon was first introduced in March 2003.

Orion

Orion systems are stand-alone AOI systems for high volume inspection of all printed circuit board types designed to operate in "Inspectify™" mode of operation. Inspectify™ is a unique mode of operation enabling the operator to perform verification immediately after inspection on the same system, thus saving time and eliminating handling-related defects. The Orion family has evolved gradually since its introduction in 1999. All Orion models retain an ergonomic user interface that supports high productivity and flexibility, allowing successive on-line inspection and verification, or solely inspection followed by off-line verification on a separate station. Like the Dragon family, Orion models are dedicated for various printed circuit board technology ranges. Some models of the Orion product family are enhanced with Spark.

LAM

The LAM inspection system is specially designed for main-stream LAM inspection. It offers unparalleled detection ability on LAM with down to 25 μm line/space width technology. The LAM incorporates advanced technology innovations to ensure the level of detection that these fine masks require at this critical production stage. Since large area masks are made of glass and transparent for light, the LAM inspection system contains specially designed image acquisition system, where the mask under inspection is located in between illumination sources and the digital camera.

Verification Systems

The CVR-100 is a stand-alone verification system designed for verification of panels after inspection on the Phoenix, Dragon or Orion AOI equipment.

Direct Digital Material Deposition (DMD)

3D Inkjet System (currently under final development)

3D Inkjet System (previously referred to as the "GreenJet" system) is aimed to replace the conventional solder mask application lines for prototypes and high mix low volume production. The 3D Inkjet System offers manufacturers flexible and high-performance digital printing technology solution, accompanied by a wide range of cost effective, and technological benefits.

The 3D Inkjet System incorporates state of the art printing technology, using a specially developed hybrid ink which was tailored to the tough requirements of the printed circuit board industry. The system is currently undergoing final evaluation in a selected customer's site.

Customers

Our customer base includes the majority of the largest printed circuit board manufacturers worldwide and 23 semiconductor manufacturers, among them outsourced semiconductor assembly and test (OSAT), integrated device manufacturers (IDM) and wafer level packaging subcontractors. Our customers, many of whom have multiple facilities, are located in 32 countries throughout Asia, Europe and North America. In 2013, 2012 and 2011, no individual customer accounted for more than 10% of our total revenues. In the integrated circuit substrate industry, our customers are typically dedicated substrate manufacturers, but also include large printed circuit board manufacturers who have separate substrate manufacturing facilities. Our integrated circuit substrate customers are located predominantly in Taiwan and the Asia Pacific region. In the semiconductor manufacturing and packaging industry, we target wafer manufacturers and companies involved in the testing, assembly and packaging of semiconductor devices. In the front end market of the semiconductor manufacturing industry, we target wafer

manufacturers and companies involved in the device manufacturing processes.

The following table shows our revenues classified by geographical region for each of the last three years:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	U.S. Dollars (In thousands)		
China and Hong Kong	25,889	25,008	34,113
Korea	15,691	17,004	23,233
Other Asia	6,072	10,739	7,487
United States	11,705	9,482	11,699
Taiwan	14,543	11,292	16,458
Western Europe	6,519	6,998	6,956
Japan	4,010	2,370	4,618
Rest of the world	976	1,654	2,464
Total	85,405	84,547	107,028

The following table shows our revenues classified by our sales to both industries and our sales from services for each of the last three years:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	U.S. Dollars (In thousands)		
Semiconductors	48,422	50,450	57,696
Printed circuit board and integrated circuit substrates	19,442	16,479	30,708
Service Fees	17,541	17,618	18,624
Total Revenues	85,405	84,547	107,028

Sales, Marketing and Customer Support

We have established a global distribution and support network throughout the territories in which we sell, install and support our products, including the Asia Pacific region, North America and Europe. We believe that this is an essential factor in our customers' decision to purchase our products. We primarily utilize our own employees to provide these customer support services. We may expand our network into additional territories as market conditions warrant.

In the last three years, we signed several distribution rights agreements with different Japanese, European and North African companies, under which these companies sell, install and support our products in Japan, Europe and North Africa, respectively.

In 2009 we signed a memorandum of understanding ("MOU") with Utechzone Co Ltd., ("UTZ") a former competitor of ours in the field of automated inspection of finished integrated circuit substrates. In accordance with the terms of the MOU, we were entitled to exclusively distribute, install and support UTZ's Automatic Visual Inspection ("AVI") systems designed for detection of surface defects on finished printed circuit boards or finished substrates for integrated circuit carriers systems. As result of the MOU, we ceased the development and marketing of our then existing AVI systems product line (commercially known as the "Pegasus" product line). We recorded our first sale under the MOU in the first quarter of 2010. As of fourth quarter of 2012, UTZ breached the provisions stipulated in the MOU causing an impact on our revenues and profitability during 2012 and 2013. In April, 2013 UTZ has brought legal action against our subsidiary, Camtek H.K Ltd. in Taoyuan District Court of Taiwan regarding payments which

were allegedly due and payable by us to UTZ in accordance with the MOU. In September, 2013 we signed a settlement of claims agreement and agreed to resolve all pending disputes with UTZ regarding service and support for existing customers and settlement of outstanding debts between the parties.

As of December 31, 2013, 209 of our employees were engaged in our worldwide sales, marketing and support efforts, including support and sales administration staff. Due to the concentration of sales in the Asia Pacific region in the last couple of years, we adjusted our sales organization accordingly, and significantly expanded our sales, marketing and support teams in this region.

Our marketing efforts include participation in various trade shows and conventions, publications and trade press, product demonstrations performed at our facilities and regular contact with customers by sales personnel. We generally provide a 12-month warranty to our customers. In addition, for a fee, we offer service and maintenance contracts commencing after the expiration of the warranty period. Under our service and maintenance contracts, we provide prompt on-site customer support.

We take various measures to secure customers' payment on a case by case basis by means of letters of credit and bank notes.

Manufacturing

Our manufacturing activities consist primarily of the assembly and integration of parts, components and subassemblies, which are acquired from third-party vendors and subcontractors. The manufacturing process for our products generally lasts four to twelve weeks. We utilize subcontractors for the production of subsystems. Since the beginning of 2010 our Falcon and Condor systems are manufactured by a single Israeli contractor who performs most of the material planning, procurement, manufacturing, testing, assembly and packaging work with respect to these systems.

We rely on single source and limited source suppliers and subcontractors for a number of essential components and subsystems of our products. We generally maintain several months of inventory of critical components used in the manufacture and assembly of our products. During times of rapid increase in demand in the semiconductor fabrication and packaging, printed circuit boards and integrated circuit substrates industries, the delivery time of suppliers in these industries is extended. However, to date, we have been able to obtain sufficient units of these components to meet our needs in a timely fashion.

We have two manufacturing facilities: one in Migdal Ha'Emek, Israel, and another one in Suzhou, China, in which we manufacture certain components and assemble most of our AOI systems for the printed circuit boards industry.

Competition

The markets in which we operate are highly competitive. In the semiconductor industry, our primary competitor is Rudolph Technologies Inc., with additional competitors including KLA-Tencor Corporation and several Japanese competitors whom we face mostly in Japan – Topcon Corporation, Toray Industries, Inc., Hitachi Ltd. and Nidec Tosok Corporation. In the printed circuit boards and integrated circuit substrate industry, our principal competitor is Orbotech Ltd., with additional competitors including Dainippon Screen Manufacturing Company, Lloyd-Doyle Limited, Gigavis Co. Ltd., ATI Electronics Pty Ltd., Shirai Electronics Industrial Co. Ltd. and local AOI vendors in China and Taiwan such as Machvision Inc., Optima Ltd., Ovitech and Jointpower Technology Co.,Ltd.

We believe that the principal elements of a sustainable competitive advantage are:

- On-going research, development and commercial implementation of new image acquisition, processing and analysis technologies;
- Product architecture based on proprietary core technologies and commercially-available hardware. Such architecture supports shorter time-to-market, flexible cost structure, longer service life and higher margins;
 - Fast response to evolving customer needs;
 - Ability to maintain competitive pricing;
- Product compatibility with customer automation environment; and
- Strong pre and post-sale support (applications, service and training) deployed in immediate proximity to customer sites.

We believe that we compete effectively on all of these factors.

Capital Expenditures

The following table shows our capital expenditures in fixed assets for the last three years:

	December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(dollars in thousands)		
Building and leasehold improvements	6	98	811
Machinery and equipment*	580	2,040	215
Office furniture and equipment	96	12	19
Computer equipment and software	1,446	1,523	121
Total	\$ 2,128	\$ 3,673	\$ 1,166

* including transfer of inventory to fixed assets in the aggregate of \$271,000, \$1.6 million and \$347,000 in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Material Effects of Governmental Regulations

The following EU directives, which represent the European standard required in order to sell in Europe, apply: Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC and EMC 2004/108/EC. The following SEMI Standards, which define uniform standards for manufacturers in the semiconductor manufacturing and packaging industry and production equipment producers, apply: SEMI S-2 (safety requirements for sale of equipment in the semiconductor manufacturing and packaging industry) and SEMI S-8 (ergonomic requirements for sale of equipment in the semiconductor manufacturing and packaging industry). We comply with the above-mentioned governmental regulations during the systems' design process, which is conducted in accordance with the Company's quality assurance manual ISO9001:2008. In addition, all types modules of systems are tested by independent laboratories that certify their compliance with these governmental regulations and have required accreditation.

C. Organizational Structure

Prioritech, our principal shareholder, through its affiliated companies, engages in various aspects of electronic packaging, including the production and assembly of printed circuit boards and the development and sale of integrated circuit substrates. Based on sales, PCB Technologies Ltd., a subsidiary of Prioritech, is one of the largest printed circuit boards manufacturers in Israel. Prioritech currently holds approximately 56% of our outstanding ordinary shares. Our revenues from sales to affiliates and subsidiaries of Prioritech, totaled \$347,000, \$142,000 and \$2,397,000 in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. In addition to these sales of products, we act jointly with Prioritech with regard to various governmental, administrative and commercial matters, which we believe is to the mutual advantage of both parties.

The following table shows the Company's subsidiaries, all of which are wholly owned by us (except for Camtek HK Ltd., in which Priortech holds no more than one percent of the voting rights) or by our subsidiaries, together with each subsidiary's jurisdiction of incorporation, as of the date of this report.

Name of Subsidiary	Jurisdiction of Incorporation
Camtek H.K. Ltd.	Hong Kong
Camtek USA Inc.	New Jersey, USA
CAMTEK (EUROPE) NV	Belgium
Camtek Electronic Technologies (Suzhou) Co. Ltd. (CET)	China
Camtek Imaging Technology (CIT)	China
SELA - Semiconductor Engineering Laboratories Ltd	Israel
Sela Semiconductor Engineering Laboratories Inc.	California, USA
Camtek Japan Ltd.	Japan
Camtek Taiwan Ltd.	Taiwan
Camtek South East Asia Pte ltd.	Singapore
Camtek Korea Ltd.	South Korea
Penta-I Ltd.	Israel

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

Our main office, manufacturing and research and development facilities are located in the Ramat Gavriel Industrial Zone of Migdal Ha'Emek in northern Israel. These facilities occupy 74,000 square feet, of which 16,000 square feet are devoted to the manufacturing of our products. We also lease a manufacturing facility in China, in which we manufacture certain components and assemble most of our AOI systems for the printed circuit board industry. The Chinese facility occupies 53,500 square feet.

Our sales offices and demonstration centers, which we lease in various locations around the world, occupy an aggregate of approximately 31,700 square feet.

Aggregate office rent expenses in 2013 amounted to approximately \$1.0 million.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.

A. Operating Results

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements included herein, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or United States GAAP.

Overview

We design, develop, manufacture and market automated solutions dedicated for enhancing production processes and yield for the semiconductor fabrication and packaging, printed circuit boards and integrated circuit substrates industries, mainly based on two core technologies: AOI and DMD; AOI systems are computerized systems that optically inspect various types of electronic product components for defects caused during the manufacturing process. Our AOI systems are used to enhance both production processes and yields for manufacturers in semiconductor fabrication and packaging industry as well as the printed circuit board and the integrated circuit substrate industries. Our systems provide our customers with a high level of defect detection ability, are easy to operate and offer high productivity. Our AOI products incorporate proprietary advanced image processing software and algorithms, as well as advanced electro-optics and precision mechanics. They are designed for easy operation and maintenance. In addition, our AOI systems use technology that enables our customers to handle a wide range of inspection and verification needs.

The 3D Inkjet System, which is undergoing final testing, and is designed to provide a high performance one-step, environment-friendly and relatively low-cost process in comparison with traditional solder mask application methods, is our main DMD product. The technology can also be applicable in the future to various other applications in the field of electronic manufacturing. Commercialization of our 3D Inkjet System should enable us to offer to our customers in the printed circuit board industry a broader range of products, while relying on our existing operational, research and development and sales and marketing infrastructure.

We sell our systems internationally. The majority of sales of our systems in 2013 were to manufacturers in the Asia Pacific region, including China, South East Asia, Korea and Taiwan. This fact is due to, among other factors, the migration of the electronic manufacturers into this region following the development and growth of electronics industry centers in the region.

In 2013, our sales to customers in the Asia Pacific region accounted for approximately 78% of our total revenues, including approximately 30% of our total revenues from sales in China and Hong Kong, 18% in Korea and 17% in Taiwan. We expect this trend of the major portion of our revenues coming from customers in the Asia Pacific region to continue in the foreseeable future.

In addition to revenues derived from the sale of systems and related products, we generate revenues from providing maintenance and support services for our products. We generally provide a one-year warranty with our systems. Accordingly, service revenues are not earned during the warranty period.

In regular market conditions, the demand for our systems is characterized by short notice. To meet customers' needs for quick delivery and to realize the competitive advantage of the ability to do so, we have to pre-order components

and subsystems based on our forecast of future orders, rather than on actual orders. This need is compounded by the fact that, in times of increasing demand in our markets, our suppliers and subcontractors tend to extend their delivery schedules or fail to meet their delivery deadlines. To compensate for these unscheduled delays, we build inventories further into the future, which increases the risk that our forecast may not correspond to our actual future needs. The uncertainties involved in these longer-term estimates during regular times of business expansion tend to increase the level of component and subsystem inventories (See also in "Longer sales process for new products may increase our costs and delay time to market of our products both of which may negatively impact our inventory and results of operations" under "Risk Factors" above and "Valuation of Inventory" under "Critical Accounting Policies" below). Compared to our sales cycles for repeat orders from existing customers, we have longer sales cycles for new customers in our markets as well as for new customers in new markets. In addition, the selling cycle in our markets may typically take several quarters from first contact to revenue recognition, including on-site evaluation. Naturally, repeat orders take less time. Still, a significant portion of our finished goods inventory consists of systems under evaluation and demonstration systems.

Critical Accounting Policies

Critical accounting policies are those that are, in management's view, most important to the portrayal of a company's financial condition and results of operations and most demanding on their calls on judgment, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and may change in subsequent periods. We believe our most critical accounting policies relate to:

Revenue Recognition. The Company recognizes revenue from sales of its products when the products are installed at the customer's premises and are operating in accordance with its specifications, signed documentation of the arrangement, such as a signed contract or purchase order, has been received, the price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. In the limited circumstances when the products are installed by a trained distributor acting as an end user, revenue is recognized upon delivery to the distributor assuming all other criteria for revenue recognition are met.

Our revenue recognition policy requires that we use judgment to determine whether collectability is reasonably assured. Judgment is used for each customer on a case-by-case basis, and, among other factors, we take into consideration the individual customer's payment history and its financial strength, as demonstrated by its financial reports or through a third-party credit check. In some cases, we secure payments by a letter of credit or other instruments.

We apply ASU 2009-13, Revenue Recognition (Topic 605): Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements, and therefore for multiple-element arrangements the overall arrangement fee is allocated to each element (both delivered and undelivered items) based on management's best estimate of their selling price where other sources of evidence are unavailable. The revenue relating to the undelivered elements is deferred using the relative selling price method utilizing vendor-specific-objective evidence until delivery of the deferred elements.

Our multiple deliverables usually consist of product sales and non-standard warranties. A non-standard warranty is one that is for a period longer than 12 months.

Accordingly, a non-standard warranty is deferred as unearned revenue and is recognized ratably as revenue commencing with and over the applicable warranty term.

We routinely evaluate our products for inclusion of any embedded software that is more than incidental thereby requiring consideration of ASC Subtopic 985-605, "Software Revenue Recognition". Based on such evaluation, we concluded that none of our products have such embedded software.

Valuation of Accounts Receivable. We review accounts receivable to determine which are doubtful of collection. In making this determination of the appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts, we consider information at hand regarding specific customers, including aging of the receivable balance, evaluation of the security received from customers, our history of write-offs, relationships with our customers and the overall credit worthiness of our customers. Changes in the credit worthiness of our customers, the general economic environment and other factors may impact the level of our future write-offs.

Valuation of Inventory. Inventories consist of completed systems, partially completed systems and components, and are recorded at the lower of cost, determined by the moving – average basis, or market. We review inventory for obsolescence and excess quantities to determine that items deemed obsolete or excess inventory are appropriately reserved. In making the determination, we consider forecasted future sales or service/maintenance of related products and the quantity of inventory at the balance sheet date, assessed against each inventory item's past usage rates and future expected usage rates. Changes in factors such as technology, customer demand, competing products and other matters could affect the level of our obsolete and excess inventory in the future.

In the years 2013, 2012 and 2011 we wrote-off inventory in the amount of approximately \$3.7 million, \$2 million and \$1 million, respectively. The write off amounts are included in the line item "Cost of products sold", in the consolidated statements of operations. The write offs create a new cost basis and are a permanent reduction of inventory cost. The write-off in the amount of approximately \$3.7 million in 2013 related to: (i) \$3.1 million due to inventory and items associated with Sela's product line; and (ii) \$540,000 due to slow moving inventory; the write-off in the amount of approximately \$2 million in 2012 related to: (i) \$1.4 million due to inventory and items associated with product lines of Xact and EM3 products which were deemed obsolete; and (ii) \$0.6 million due to damaged, obsolete, excess or slow moving inventory. Inventory that is not expected to be converted or consumed in 2014 is classified as non-current. As of December 31, 2013, a \$2.2 million portion of our inventory was classified as non-current. Management periodically evaluates our inventory composition, giving consideration to factors such as the probability and timing of anticipated usage and the physical condition of the items, and then estimates a charge (reducing the inventory) to be provided for slow moving, technologically obsolete or damaged inventory. These estimates could vary significantly from actual requirements based upon future economic conditions, customer inventory levels or competitive factors that were not foreseen or did not exist when the inventory write-downs were established.

Intangible assets. Patent registration costs are capitalized at cost and amortized, beginning with the first year of utilization, over its expected life of ten years.

Intangible assets as part of a business combination are recorded at their fair value and amortized based on their estimated revenue producing life span. Acquired in-process research and development is amortized starting at the initial date of recording revenues from the associated technology. We review our long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of the long lived asset exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized as computed by subtracting the fair market value of the asset from its carrying value. In 2013 we recorded an impairment of intangible assets of \$1.6 million related to the Sela acquisition and an additional impairment of technology in the amount of \$52,000 related to the Printar acquisition. In 2012 we recorded an impairment of goodwill and in process research and development in the amounts of \$575,000 and \$957,000, respectively, related to the Printar acquisition and an additional impairment of goodwill in the amount of \$1.5 million related to the Sela acquisition (see Note 9 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net, of the consolidated financial statements).

Goodwill. Goodwill is an asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at least annually in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 350, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Statement No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets). We have set our annual impairment testing date at December 31. The goodwill impairment test is a two-step test. Under the first step, the fair value of the reporting unit is compared with its carrying value (including goodwill). If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, an indication of goodwill impairment exists for the reporting unit and the enterprise must perform step two of the impairment test (measurement). Under step two, an impairment loss is recognized for any excess of the carrying

amount of the reporting unit's goodwill over the implied fair value of that goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined by allocating the fair value of the reporting unit in a manner similar to a purchase price allocation and the residual fair value after this allocation is the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill. Fair value of the reporting unit is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, step two does not need to be performed. This requires significant judgments including estimation of future cash flows, which is dependent on internal forecasts, estimation of the long-term rate of growth for our reporting units, the period over which cash flows will occur and determination of our weighted average cost of capital. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the determination of fair value and/or goodwill impairment for each reporting unit (see also "Intangible assets" above).

Provisions for contingent liabilities. A contingency (provision) in accordance with ASC Topic 450-10-05, Contingencies, is an existing condition or situation involving uncertainty as to the range of possible loss to the entity. A provision for claims is recognized if it is probable (likely to occur) that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be estimated reasonably. Provisions in general are highly judgmental, especially in cases of legal disputes. We assess the probability of an adverse event if the probability is evaluated to be probable, we are required to fully provide for the total amount of the estimated contingent liability. We continually evaluate our pending provisions to determine if accruals are required. It is often difficult to accurately estimate the ultimate outcome of a contingent liability. Different variables can affect the timing and amount we provide for certain contingent liabilities. Our assessments are therefore subject to estimates made by us and our legal counsel, adverse revision in our estimates of the potential liability could materially impact our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Valuation of Long- Lived Assets. We apply ASC Subtopic 360-10, "Property, Plant and Equipment". This Statement requires that long-lived assets be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of the long lived asset exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized as computed by subtracting the fair market value of the asset from its carrying value. We prepared future cash flows based on our best estimates including projections and financial statements, future plans and growth estimates.

Income Taxes. We account for income taxes under ASC Subtopic 740-10 Income Taxes – Overall. Deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized in respect of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts as well as in respect of tax losses and other deductions which may be deductible for tax purposes in future years, based on tax rates applicable to the periods in which such deferred taxes will be realized. The rates applied are those enacted in law as of December 31, 2013. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, we consider whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible and during which the carry-forwards are available. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount considered more likely than not to be realized.

Our financial statements include deferred tax assets, net, which are calculated according to the above methodology. If there is an unexpected critical deterioration in our operating results and forecasts, we would have to increase the valuation allowance with respect to those assets. We believe that it is more likely than not that those net deferred tax assets included in our financial statements will be realized in subsequent years.

Stock Option and Restricted Share Plans. We account for our employee stock-based compensation awards in accordance with ASC Topic 718, Compensation - Stock Compensation. ASC Topic 718 requires that all employee stock-based compensation is recognized as a cost in the financial statements and that for equity-classified awards such cost is measured at the grant date fair value of the award. We estimate grant date fair value using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model. When calculating this equity-based compensation expense we took into consideration awards that are ultimately expected to vest. Therefore, this expense has been reduced for estimated forfeitures.

New Standards and Interpretations - Not Yet Adopted

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-11, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists. ASU 2013-11 requires an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, to be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss or a tax credit carryforward. ASU 2013-11 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. The new standard is to be applied prospectively but retrospective application is permitted. The Company will implement the provisions of ASU 2013-11 as of January 1, 2014.

Results of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2013 compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012

Revenues. Revenues in 2013 increased by 1% to \$85.4 million from \$84.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. In 2013, sales to printed circuit boards and integrated circuit substrate industries increased by 18% and semiconductor industries decreased by 4%, compared to previous year. Sales of all products increased by 1.5% to \$68 million in the year ended December 31, 2013, from \$67.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. The mixture of products sold and their configuration and throughput varieties make it very difficult to estimate average selling prices and pricing trends.

Service fees decreased by less than 0.5% to \$17.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2013, from \$17.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2012

Gross Profit. Gross profit consists of revenues less cost of revenues, which includes the cost of components, production materials, labor, depreciation, factory and service center overhead and provisions for warranties. These expenditures are only partially affected by sales volume. Our total gross profit decreased by \$2.6 million to \$34.4 million in 2013 from \$37.0 million in 2012, representing a decrease of 7%. Our gross margin decreased to 40.3% in 2013, compared to a gross margin of 43.8% in 2012, primarily due to the mix of products sold. In addition, in 2013 we reported an inventory write-off in the amount of approximately \$3.7 million compared with an inventory write-off in the amount of \$2 million reported in 2012. Our gross profit on product sales decreased by \$1.8 million to \$29.2 million in 2013, compared to \$31.0 million in 2012. Our gross profit on service revenue decreased by \$0.8 million in 2013 to \$5.2 million, compared to \$6.0 million in 2012, primarily due to the fixed costs associated with services, which were not reduced to reflect the decrease in sales.

Research and Development Costs. Research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries, materials consumption and costs associated with subcontracting certain development efforts. Total research and development expenses for 2013 were \$14.4 million compared to \$12.9 million in 2012. Research and development expenses increased in 2013 by \$1.5 million, primarily due to increased payments to subcontractors and the impact of the exchange rate between the Israeli Shekel and the US Dollar.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of expenses associated with salaries, commissions, promotion and travel, professional services and rent costs. Our selling, general and administrative expenses increased by 6.6% to \$22.4 million in 2013 from \$21.1 million in 2012. Selling, general and administrative expenses have increased mainly due to the increased non-capitalized expenses associated with the new ERP system and the impact of the exchange rate between the Israeli Shekel and the US Dollar, partially offset by a reduction in legal costs.

Reorganization and impairment. During 2013, we reviewed the business outlook of the Sela's product lines, made certain personnel changes and decided to cease our development, production and marketing efforts for these product lines and, accordingly, recorded an impairment charge with respect of technology, customer relationships and goodwill of \$1.7 million. We also recorded income of \$5.1 million from revaluation of the liabilities in respect of SELA acquisition. In addition, during 2013, we reviewed the business outlook of the projector of our DMD Legend System and recorded an impairment charge in respect of technology in the amount of \$52,000 relating to obsolete DMD Legend system technology. During 2012 we recorded an impairment charge relating to Sela and Printar acquisitions of \$1.5 million and \$1.5 million, respectively.

Financial Expenses, Net. We had net financial expense of \$1.7 million in 2013, as compared to net financial income of \$0.2 million in 2012. These changes relate mainly to expenses recorded in 2013 of \$1.4 million related to a revaluation of contingent consideration and certain future liabilities recorded with respect to business combinations of Printar and Sela, compared to net financial income of \$0.4 million in 2012. Foreign currency expense, net, resulting from transactions not denominated in U.S. Dollars, amounted to \$188,000 in 2013 compared to foreign currency income of \$84,000 in 2012.

Provision for Income Taxes. Income tax income in 2013 was \$0.6 million compared to income tax expenses of \$0.2 million in 2012, mainly due to the realization of deferred tax asset in Israel as we determined that there is positive evidence to support that the deferred tax assets will be realized in the future.

Net Income. We realized net income of \$7,000 in 2013 compared to \$3,000 in 2012, in light of the factors discussed above.

Year Ended December 31, 2012 compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011

Revenues. Revenues in 2012 decreased by 21% to \$84.5 million from \$107 million in the year ended December 31, 2011. In 2012, sales to the printed circuit boards and integrated circuit substrate and semiconductor industries decreased by 46% and 13%, respectively, compared to previous year. Sales of all products decreased by 24% to \$67.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2012, from \$88.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2011. The decrease in sales was attributed mainly to an economic downturn in the markets we serve which negatively impacted our customers' spending patterns.

Service fees decreased by 5% to \$17.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2012, from \$18.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 mainly as a result of a decrease in DMD Legend system related service revenues.

Gross Profit. Our total gross profit decreased by \$10.4 million to \$37.0 million in 2012 from \$47.4 million in 2011, representing a decrease of 22%. Our gross margin decreased to 43.8% in 2012, compared to a gross margin of 44.3% in 2011, primarily due to decreased revenues as described above and the level of fixed costs included in the cost of goods sold. In addition, in 2012 we reported an inventory write-off in the amount of approximately \$2 million compared with an inventory write-off in the amount of \$1 million reported in 2011. Our gross profit on product sales decreased by \$9.4 million to \$31.0 million in 2012, compared to \$40.4 million in 2011. Our gross profit on service revenue decreased by \$1.1 million in 2012 to \$6.0 million, compared to \$7.1 million in 2011, primarily due to the fixed costs associated with services, which were not reduced to reflect the decrease in sales.

Research and Development Costs. Total research and development expenses for 2012 were \$12.9 million compared to \$14.1 million in 2011. Research and development expenses decreased in 2012 by \$1.2 million, primarily due to reductions in salary expenses and in payments to sub-contractors.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Our selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by 13% to \$21.1 million in 2012 from \$24.3 million in 2011. Selling expenses have decreased mainly due to the variable expenses associated with the decreased revenues, as described above as well as income resulting from a legal dispute, the outcome of which was more favorable than originally provided for.

Reorganization and impairment. During the fourth quarter of 2012, due to certain developments in business and in research and development activity of the project during the year, we reviewed the business outlook of the Xact project, made certain personnel changes and decided to cease our marketing efforts of the legacy product, which resulted in an impairment of our goodwill with respect to Sela. Accordingly we recorded an impairment charge of \$1.5 million. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2012, due to delays in the development activity of 3D Inkjet System during the

year, we reviewed the business outlook of the 3D Inkjet System project, made certain personnel changes and decided to delay our marketing efforts which resulted in an impairment of our goodwill and in process research and development with respect to DMD. Accordingly we recorded an impairment charge of \$575,000 and \$957,000, respectively. No reorganization and impairment charges were recognized in 2011.

Financial Expenses, Net. We had net financial income of \$0.2 million in 2012, as compared to net financial expenses of \$2.9 million in 2011. These changes relate mainly to income recorded in 2012 of \$0.4 million related to a revaluation of contingent consideration and certain future liabilities recorded with respect to business combinations of Printar and Sela, compared to expenses of \$2.1 million in 2011. Foreign currency income, net, resulting from transactions not denominated in U.S. Dollars, amounted to \$84,000 in 2012 compared to expenses of \$308,000 in 2011.

Provision for Income Taxes. Income tax expenses in 2012 were \$0.2 million compared to \$0.7 million in 2011, mainly due to decreased profits.

Net Income. We realized net income of \$3,000 in 2012 compared to \$5.4 million in 2011, in light of the factors discussed above.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our cash and cash equivalent balances totaled approximately \$16.5 million as of December 31, 2013, and \$18.9 million as of December 31, 2012, in addition to \$6.0 million which was classified as short term deposits (December 31, 2012 - \$7.2 million). Our cash is invested in bank deposits. The bank deposits are spread among several banks, primarily in Israel.

From our inception through December 31, 2013 we raised approximately \$36.0 million from our initial public offering in 2000, approximately \$6.1 million in a rights offering of ordinary shares to our then existing shareholders in 2002, \$5.0 million as a convertible loan from FIMI Opportunity Fund, L.P. and FIMI Israel Opportunity Fund, L.P. (all of which was paid in three equal portions in 2008, 2009 and 2010), and \$14.5 million from a private placement to Israeli institutional investors.

Our working capital was approximately \$47.1 million as of December 31, 2013 and \$43.1 million as of December 31, 2012. The increase is mainly attributed to the repayment of outstanding bank loans.

Our capital expenditures during 2013 were approximately \$2.0 million, mainly due to operating activities.

During 2013 we have fully repaid all short term and long term loans previously secured from Bank Leumi L'Israel Ltd. and Bank Mizrahi Tefahot Ltd. during 2010 to 2012.

Our obligations to both Bank Leumi and Bank Mizrahi were secured pari passu by a lien on our facility in Israel and a fixed and floating charge as well as certain financial covenants with which we were in full compliance as of December 31, 2013.

On August 12, 2008, our Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program, involving the repurchase from time to time of our ordinary shares, in a sum not to exceed a total aggregate price of \$2 million. The timing and exact number of shares purchased will be at the Company's discretion. The buyback of shares may occur in open market, negotiated or block transactions. We do not intend to purchase any shares from our management team or other insiders. This share repurchase program does not obligate us to acquire any specific number of shares and may be suspended or discontinued at any time. There were no purchases in 2013 and as of the date of this Annual Report, there is no current intention to buy shares. As of December 31, 2013, \$1.1 million remains of the \$2 million authorized for the share repurchase program.

We anticipate that our existing capital resources and cash flows from operations will be adequate to satisfy our liquidity requirements through 2014. If available liquidity is not sufficient to meet our operating and loan obligations

as they come due, our plans include pursuing alternative financing arrangements or reducing expenditures as necessary to meet our cash requirements (see also in "We have incurred major losses in past years and may not sustain profitable operations in the future. Moreover, if our business deteriorates, we could face liquidity problems" under "Risk Factors" above).

Cash flow from operating activities

Net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 totaled \$4.7 million, \$4.0 million and \$9.8 million, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to net income, adjusted to exclude the effect of non-cash charges, of \$5.6 million, a decrease in inventory of \$5.5 million, and an increase in other current liabilities of \$1.9 million, partially offset by an increase in trade accounts receivable of \$3.8 million, the revaluation of contingent liabilities and interest expenses on liabilities to the OCS of \$3.7 million and an increase in deferred tax benefit of \$1.4 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to net income, adjusted to exclude the effect of non-cash charges, of \$5.7 million, an decrease in trade accounts receivable of \$2.3 million, a decrease in other assets of \$1.1 million, and an increase in trade accounts payable of \$0.8 million, partially offset by a decrease in other current liabilities of \$5.3 million, and the revaluation of contingent liabilities and interest expenses on liabilities to the OCS of \$0.6 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to net income, adjusted to exclude the effect of non-cash charges, of \$8.2 million, and a decrease in trade accounts receivable of \$3.5 million, and the revaluation of contingent liabilities and interest expenses on liabilities to the OCS of \$2.0 million, partially offset by an decrease in trade accounts payable of \$3.0 million and an increase in other assets of \$0.8 million.

Cash flow from investing activities

Cash flow used in investing activities in 2013 was \$0.8 million, primarily due to the investment of \$2.0 million in fixed and intangible assets offset by \$1.2 million released from short term deposits. Cash flow used in investing activities in 2012 was \$6.0 million, primarily due to investment in short term deposits and fixed assets. Cash flow used in investing activities in 2011 was \$0.4 million, primarily due to short term deposits of \$4.1 million and capital expenditures of \$1.1 million offset by a restricted deposit of \$5.2 million, which was released in 2011.

Our capital expenditures in 2013 and 2012 were used primarily for investment in the implementation of an ERP system and investment in electronic equipment and for the maintenance of our facilities in Israel and China.

Cash flow from financing activities

Cash flow used in financing activities in the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$6.0 million, mainly due to the repayment of long term and short term loans offset by income from share issuances of \$1.2 million.

Cash flow used in financing activities in the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$1.2 million, mainly due to the repayment of long term loans offset by an increase of bank loans received.

Cash flow provided by financing activities in the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$3.4 million, mainly due to receipt of \$4.8 million in loans from banks, offset by repayments to the OCS in a sum of \$0.6 million, as well as earn-out payments for Sela in a sum of \$0.4 million and repayment of loans from banks in a sum of \$0.6 million.

Effective Corporate Tax Rate

Camtek's production facility in Israel has been granted "Approved Enterprise" status under the Investment Law (as defined in Item 10 below). We participate in the Alternative Benefits Program and, accordingly, income from our

Approved Enterprises will be tax exempt for a period of 10 years, commencing in the first year in which the Approved Enterprise first generates taxable income due to the fact that we operate in Zone "A" in Israel.

On April 1, 2005, an amendment to the Investment Law came into effect (the "Amendment") and has significantly changed the provisions of the Investment Law. The Amendment limits the scope of an enterprise which may be approved by the Investment Center by setting criteria for the approval of a facility as a "Beneficiary Enterprise"; such criteria generally require that at least 25% of the Beneficiary Enterprise's income will be derived from export. Additionally, the Amendment enacted major changes in the manner in which tax benefits are awarded under the Investment Law so that companies no longer require Investment Center approval in order to qualify for tax benefits.

In addition, the Amendment provides that terms and benefits included in any certificate of approval issued prior to December 31, 2004 will remain subject to the provisions of the Investment Law as they were on the date of such prior approval. Therefore, our existing Approved Enterprise will generally not be subject to the provisions of the Amendment. As a result of the Amendment, tax-exempt income generated under the provisions of the new law, as part of a new Beneficiary Enterprise, will subject us to taxes upon distribution or liquidation.

Camtek has been granted the status of Approved Enterprises, under the Investment Law, for investment programs for the periods which ended in 2007 and 2010, and the status of Beneficiary Enterprise according to the Amendment, for a period ending in 2014. In addition Camtek has elected 2010 as the year of election for a period ending 2019 (collectively, "Programs"). Sela has also been granted the status of Beneficiary Enterprise according to the Amendment, for a period ending in 2016.

On December 29, 2010, the Investment Law was amended to significantly revise the tax incentive regime in Israel commencing on January 1, 2011. For more information, see Item 10 – "Taxation – Israeli Taxation - Tax Benefits Under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959."

Out of Camtek's retained earnings as of December 31, 2013 approximately \$20.6 million are tax-exempt earnings attributable to its Approved Enterprise and approximately \$9.4 million are tax-exempt earnings attributable to its Beneficiary Enterprise. The tax-exempt income attributable to the Approved and Beneficiary Enterprises cannot be distributed to shareholders without subjecting the Company to taxes. If these retained tax-exempt profits are distributed, the Company would be taxed at the reduced corporate tax rate applicable to such profits (currently 25% pursuant to the implementation of the Investment Law). According to the Amendment, tax-exempt income generated under the Beneficiary Enterprise will be taxed upon dividend distribution or complete liquidation, whereas tax exempt income generated under the Approved Enterprise will be taxed only upon dividend distribution (but not upon complete liquidation, as the tax liability will be incurred by the shareholders).

As of December 31, 2013, if the income attributed to the Approved Enterprise was distributed as dividend, we would incur a tax liability of approximately \$5.2 million. If income attributed to the Beneficiary Enterprise was distributed as dividend, or upon liquidation, we would incur a tax liability in the amount of approximately \$2.3 million. These amounts will be recorded as an income tax expense in the period in which we declare the dividend.

We intend to indefinitely reinvest the amount of our tax-exempt income and not distribute any amounts of our undistributed tax-exempt income as dividend. Accordingly, no deferred tax liabilities have been provided on income attributable to our Approved and Beneficiary Enterprise Programs as the undistributed tax exempt income is essentially permanent in duration.

The entitlement to the above benefits is conditional upon our 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 investments in Approved Enterprises. In the event of failure to meet such requirements in the future, income attributable to our Programs could be subject to the statutory Israeli corporate tax rates and we could be required to refund a portion of the tax benefits already received, with respect to such Programs. Our management believes that we have met the aforementioned conditions.

Inflation and Foreign Currency Fluctuation

The currency of the primary economic environment in which our operations are conducted is the dollar. Most of our revenues are derived in dollars. The prices of part of our materials and components are purchased in dollars or are linked to changes in the dollar/NIS exchange rate effective on the date of delivery of the goods to our factory. Most of our marketing expenses are also denominated in dollars or are dollar linked. Our product prices in most countries except in Europe, Japan and as of 2011 part of our revenues from products in China, are denominated in dollars. However, most of our service income is denominated in local currency. Due to the fact that our financial results are reported in dollars, in Europe, Japan or China, if there is a significant devaluation in the local currency as compared to the dollar, the prices of our products will decrease and negatively affect our revenues and income. The opposite effect occurs when the dollar increases in value in comparison to these currencies. As most of our revenues are denominated in dollars, we believe that inflation and fluctuations in the NIS/dollar exchange rate have no material effect on our

revenues. However, a significant portion of the costs of our Israeli operations, such as personnel, subcontractors, materials and facility-related, are incurred in NIS. As a result, we bear the risk that our NIS costs, as expressed in dollars, increase to the extent by which the continued significant appreciation of the NIS in relation to the dollar, will increase our costs expressed in dollars and have an effect on our net income. In 2013 we experienced appreciation of the NIS in relation to the dollar which increased our costs expressed in dollars mainly due to personnel, subcontractors, materials and facility-related costs. In 2012 there was no significant impact to our costs expressed in dollars. Most of the expenses and purchases in China are also denominated in local currency. As our financial results are reported in dollars, fluctuations in the CNY/dollar exchange rate may affect our revenues and level of expenses. In order to secure part of the risk, we are engaged from time to time in hedging transactions.

In our consolidated financial statements, transactions and balances originally denominated in dollars are presented at their original amounts. Gains and losses arising from non-dollar transactions and balances are included in the determination of net income as part of financial expenses, net.

Effects of Government Regulations and Location on the Company's Business

For a discussion of the effects of Israeli governmental regulations and our location in Israel on our business, see "Risks relating to our Operations in Israel" in item 3, above.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses.

We believe that intensive research and development is essential to our business. We devote substantial research and development resources to developing new products and to improving our existing products to meet our customers' evolving needs. We have dedicated teams with expertise in image processing software and algorithms, electronic hardware, electro-optics, physics, mechanics and systems design.

Our research and development efforts are primarily focused on:

- completing the final development of our 3D Inkjet System ;
- increasing the throughput of our AOI systems;
- improving our defect detection capabilities;
- reducing the number of false alarms while simplifying operation and reducing the level of user expertise required to realize the benefits of our systems;
- providing unique technological solutions to our customers; and
- adding capabilities to expand our market segments.

In addition, we are focusing our efforts on leveraging our core technologies, expertise and experience into continually enhancing the value to the user and the return on investment from our products. We believe that our internal multi-disciplinary expertise will enable us to maintain and enhance our technological edge.

As of December 31, 2013, we had 86 employees engaged in research and development, almost all of whom are based in our headquarters in Israel. We also use subcontractors for the development of some of the hardware components of our systems. Our research and development expenses were \$14.4 million, 12.9 million and \$14.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, representing 17%, 15% and 13.2% of the total revenues for the years then ended.

We will continue to devote our research and development resources to maintaining and extending our technology leadership position.

Our research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

In general, we rely on a combination of our copyrights, trade secrets, patents, trademarks and non-disclosure agreements to protect our proprietary know-how and intellectual property. We also enter into confidentiality agreements with key employees and with all of the subcontractors who develop and manufacture components for use

in our products. We also employ specialists whose main role is to maintain and protect our intellectual property from both professional and legal perspectives. We cannot be certain that actions we take to protect our proprietary rights will be adequate nor can we be certain that we will be able to deter reverse engineering or that there will not be independent third-party development of our technology.

We have 124 patents pending in Israel and worldwide and 14 US provisional applications. In addition, we have 99 registered patents in the following countries: USA (44), Israel (9), Europe (6), Korea (5), Japan (7), Singapore (4), China (13) and Taiwan (11). These patents relate to our proprietary technology and know-how developed for products in the semiconductor fabrication and packaging, printed circuit boards and integrated circuit substrates industries. We also have 10 registered trademarks in Israel.

D. Trend Information

The semiconductor fabrication and packaging industry as well as the printed circuit board and the integrated circuit substrate industries are cyclical and highly influenced by weakness or uncertainties in global economic conditions. 2012 and 2013 were volatile years which were characterized by a relatively slow pace of business moderately improving towards the second half of 2013. Although global economic uncertainties are still evident we anticipate that the current trend of improvement in our customers spending patterns particularly in the semiconductor fabrication and packaging industry will continue into the first or second quarter of 2014. For specific trend information regarding each of the markets in which we operate see Item 4.B- "Our Markets" above.

We believe that our 3D Inkjet System, to the extent commercialized may have a significant potential effect on our business; see also Item 3.D- "Risk Factors"- "Our 3D Inkjet System is currently undergoing testing at a selected customer site. The results of this testing phase as well as our ability to subsequently pursue successful commercialization could have a material effect on our plans to further expand our business" above.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any arrangements or relationships with entities that are not consolidated into our financial statements and are reasonably likely to materially affect our liquidity or the availability of our capital resources.

However, we have entered into various non-cancelable operating lease agreements, principally for office space and vehicles, as disclosed in our consolidated financial statements.

As of December 31, 2013, minimum future rental payments under such non-cancelable operating leases were approximately \$2.8 million.

F. Contractual Obligations and Other Commercial Commitments.

As of December 31, 2013, we had contractual obligations and commercial commitments of:

Contractual Obligations	Payment Due in				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 years (in thousands)	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Contingent consideration in respect of business combinations	2,030	268	1,762	-	-
Purchase obligations (1)	6,085	6,085	-	-	-
OCS	4,155	159	318	565	3,113
Severance obligation	858	-	-	-	858
Other long-term obligations (2)	2,822	1,533	1,289	-	-
Total	15,950	8,045	3,369	565	3,971

(1) Purchase obligations mainly represent outstanding purchase commitments for inventory components ordered in the normal course of business.

(2) In 2013, we entered into a new framework agreement for non-cancelable operating leases for vehicles for a period of 36 months. As of December 31, 2013, the minimum future rental payments (including future vehicle rental of our subsidiaries) were approximately \$1.0 million.

Our subsidiaries have entered into various operating lease agreements, principally for office space. As of December 31, 2013, minimum future rental payments under these leases amounted to \$1.8 million.

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Key Employees.

A. Directors and Senior Management.

The following table sets forth information with respect to our directors and executive officers as of the date of this Annual Report. The address of our directors and executive officers is c/o Camtek Ltd., Ramat Gavriel Industrial Zone, P.O. Box 544, Migdal Ha'Emek 23150, Israel.

Name	Age	Title
Rafi Amit	65	Active Chairman of the Board of Directors and nominee to assume Chief Executive Officer responsibilities
Yotam Stern	61	Director
Gabi Heller*	49	Director
Rafi Koriat*	67	Director
Eran Bendoly	49	Director
Moshe Eisenberg	47	Vice President – Chief Financial Officer
Ayelet Peled	49	Vice President – Human Resources
Moshe Baruch	59	Vice President – Research and Development
Moshe Grencel	60	Vice President – Operations
Ramy Langer	60	Vice President – Semiconductors
Aharon Sela	61	Vice President – Sales and President of Camtek Hong Kong
Amir Tzchori	46	Vice President – PCB Manager and President of Camtek China
Dr. Boaz Nitzan	49	Vice President – DMD

*External directors (as such term is defined under Israeli Companies Law)

Rafi Amit is serving as our Active Chairman of the Board of Directors since August 2010. As of January 2014, Mr. Amit was nominated in his capacity as Active Chairman to act as incoming Chief Executive Officer and, subject to shareholder approval, to retain responsibilities previously held by our outgoing Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Roy Porat. Mr. Amit has previously served as our Chief Executive Officer from January 1998 until August 2010 and has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors since from 1987 until April 2009. Since 1981, Mr. Amit has also served as the President and director of Priortech and has been the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Priortech since 1988. From 1981 until 2004, Mr. Amit served as Priortech's Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Amit holds a B.Sc. in Industrial Engineering and Management from Technion - Israel Institute of Technology.

Yotam Stern has served on our Board of Directors since 1987 (and as the Chairman of our Board of Directors from May 2009 until August 2010). From 2001 until 2012 Mr. Stern has served as our Executive Vice President, Business & Strategy (see Item 6 B "Compensation – Employment Agreements"). From 1998 until 2001, Mr. Stern served as our Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Stern has also served as the Chief Financial Officer of Priortech since 1981 and as Priortech's Chief Executive Officer since 2004 as well as serving as a director of Priortech since 1985. As of November, 2012 Mr. Stern also serves as Chief Executive Officer of P.C.B Technologies Ltd., our affiliate which is also controlled by Priortech. Mr. Stern holds a B.A. in Economics from Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Gabi Heller has served on our Board of Directors since September 2006. Ms. Heller has extensive financial experience as an accountant, Chief Financial Officer and internal controller. Currently Ms. Heller serves as Chief Financial Officer of The Trendlines Group Ltd., an investment company holding two technology incubators. From 1994 until 2010 Ms. Heller served as the Chief Financial Officer of Walden Israel Ltd., which is the management company of Walden Israel Ventures, managing various venture capital funds operating in Israel. From 1989 to 1994 Ms. Heller served as Manager with Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer - Ernst & Young Israel, one of the leading accounting firms in Israel. In addition, from 1998 to 2000 Ms. Heller served as Internal Controller to Vilar International Ltd., traded on TASE. Ms. Heller currently serves on the Boards of Directors of Kerur Holdings Ltd and Elco Holdings Ltd, both traded on TASE, and on the Board of Directors of Kolhey Misgav, the water company for the Misgav Regional Council. From 2004 until 2007 she served on the Board of Directors of Electra Consumer Products Ltd., from 1999 to 2003 Ms. Heller served on the Board of Directors of Prioritech, and from 2000 to 2003 served on the Board of Directors of One1 Products Ltd. Ms. Heller is a CPA (Israel), holds a B.A. in Accounting and Economics from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, School of Business Administration, and an LL.M from Bar Ilan University, Faculty of Law.

Rafi Koriat has served on our Board of Directors since September 2006. Mr. Koriat has extensive experience as Chief Executive Officer and Board member in the fields of semiconductor assembly and processing equipment, optical network components, nanotechnology and other related emerging fields. Prior to his present position as founder and Chief Executive Officer of Korel Business Ltd., which specializes in strategic positioning and guiding high tech companies and management, and his additional responsibility as Co-Chairman of NanoIsrael International Conference, Mr. Koriat was Chief Executive Officer of Lambda Crossing engaged in the development and manufacturing of optical components for networks (2001-2006), and Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Steag CVD Systems Ltd. and its subsidiary, Steag CVD Inc. in San Jose, California; both companies are engaged in the development and manufacturing of advanced front-end semiconductor capital equipment (1992-2001). Previously, he worked for 20 years (1972 -1992) at Kulicke and Soffa Industries Inc. in the United States and Israel as Corporate Vice President for Engineering and Technology, Corporate Director for Business and Marketing and Division Manager. Mr. Koriat is also the founder and chairman of the Sub Micron Semiconductor Consortium, OptiPac Consortium (optical communication networks) and nanotechnology consortium (NES), under the Israel Chief Scientist Magnet program. Mr. Koriat holds a B.Sc. from the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, and a M.Sc. from Drexel University in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and has completed an Executive Management Program at Stanford University.

Eran Bendoly has served on our Board of Directors since November 2000. Currently, Mr. Bendoly serves as the Chief Executive Officer of Oliben Ltd., a private business consulting firm. From 2009 to 2012 Mr. Bendoly served as the Chief Financial Officer of Expand Networks Ltd., leading provider of WAN optimization technology. From 2006 to 2008 Mr. Bendoly served as Chief Financial Officer of Personeta Inc., a leading vendor of intelligent network service creation platforms. From 2003 to 2006, Mr. Bendoly served as Chief Executive Officer of Xenia Management Ltd., which is the managing partner of Xenia Ventures LP, a limited partnership that operates a technology incubator in Kiryat Gat, Israel. From 2000 to 2002, Mr. Bendoly served as Director of Finance for Europe, Middle East & Africa of Mindspeed Technologies, Inc., a U.S.-based fabless semiconductor manufacturer. From 1998 to 2000, Mr. Bendoly served as Chief Financial Officer of Novanet Semiconductor Ltd., and from 1996 to 1998, he served as Vice President, Finance and Operations of Novacom Technologies Ltd. Mr. Bendoly holds a B.A. in International Relations from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and an M.B.A. from the KU Leuven University of Belgium.

Moshe Eisenberg has served as our Chief Financial Officer since November 2011. From 2010 to 2011 Mr. Eisenberg served as the Chief Financial Officer of Exlibris, a global provider of library automation solution for the academic market. Prior to that, from 2005 to 2009, Mr. Eisenberg served as the Chief Financial Officer of Scopus Video Networks Ltd., a leading provider of digital compression, decoding & video processing equipment. Prior to that, Mr. Eisenberg held various professional and managerial positions at Gilat Satellite Networks Ltd. (GILT) and its wholly

owned US subsidiary, Spacenet Inc. Mr. Eisenberg holds an MBA from Tel Aviv University and a B.Sc. in Agricultural Economics from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Ayelet Peled has served as our Vice President - Human Resources since October 2010. Between 2005-2010, Mrs. Peled served as HR Director of the Israeli Region and HR Business Partner for a global business unit within the Security field at NICE Systems Ltd. Prior to that, from 2000-2005, Mrs. Peled served as Product Division HR manager within the enterprise business at NICE Systems. Prior to that, Mrs. Peled held various professional and managerial positions at Pilat Ltd., an Israeli diagnosis and consulting company. Mrs. Peled holds a BA in Human Sciences and has MA studies in Organizational Behavior from the Tel-Aviv University.

Moshe Baruch has served as our Vice President - Research and Development since September 2012. From 1996- 2012 Mr. Baruch held various R&D positions at KLA-Tencor, including the executive position of R&D manager (2005-2012). Prior to that, Mr. Baruch held several R&D leadership positions at large Israeli-based companies, developing multi-disciplinary products for the defense industry, including Rafael Advanced Defense Systems Ltd., Elta Systems Ltd., and Tadiran Electronic Systems Ltd. Mr. Baruch holds a B.Sc. in mathematics and computer science from Ben Gurion University.

Moshe Grencel has served as our Vice President - Operations since January 2007. From 2004 until 2006 Mr. Grencel served as the Executive Vice President of Supply Chain of Delta Galil, a leading company in the textile industry. From 2001 until 2004, Mr. Grencel served as Senior Vice President Operations of Lumenis, a medical lasers manufacturer. From 1983 until 2000, Mr. Grencel held various executive positions at Elscint Ltd., a medical diagnostic equipment manufacturer. Mr. Grencel holds a B.Sc. in Industrial Management from the Technion – Israel Institute of Technology.

Ramy Langer has served as our Vice President - Semiconductors Division since February 2014. From 2007 until 2012, Mr. Langer served as the Chief Executive Officer (and co-founder) of Infinite Memory Ltd., a fab-less developer of products based on Saifun Semiconductors Ltd.'s technology. From 2005 until 2007, Mr. Langer served as Vice President- Business Development of Saifun, marketing non-volatile memory IP. From 2002 until 2005 Mr. Langer served as Managing Director of Infineon Flash, a fab-less developer of products based on Saifun's technology using Infineon DRAM process. From 1999-2002 Mr. Langer served as Vice President- Marketing & Sales of Tower Semiconductors Ltd., manufacturer of integrated circuits. Prior to that, Mr. Langer held various executive positions at Kulicke and Soffa Industries, Inc., a leading global semiconductor assembly equipment manufacturer. Mr. Langer holds a B.Sc. in Electronic Engineering from the Technion – Israel Institute of Technology and a M.Sc. in Electronic Engineering from Drexel University, Philadelphia.

Aharon Sela has served as President of Camtek Hong Kong since March 2008 and as our VP Sales. Previously, from 2004 until March 2008, he served as V.P. Sales of the Micro Electronics Division at Camtek Europe and Camtek Hong Kong. From 2002 until 2004 Mr. Sela served as Manager of Camtek Japan and previously he served as Executive Vice President of Sales and Marketing at Inspectech Ltd. (which was merged with Camtek in 2001). Mr. Sela holds a B.Sc. in Electrical Engineering from Technion - Israel Institute of Technology.

Amir Tzhori serves as our corporate Vice President - PCB (AOI) Manager and President of Camtek China since December 2010. From July 2008 to July 2010, Mr. Tzhori served as President of Camtek Imaging Technology (CIT), one of our subsidiaries in China. From July 2005 until July 2008 Mr. Tzhori served as VP Operations and COO of Camtek Hong Kong. Previously Mr. Tzhori served as Marketing Manager for Applied Materials and held several managerial positions for Camtek USA. Mr. Tzhori holds a B.Sc. in Mechanical Engineering from Tel-Aviv University and an MBA from Kellogg Northwestern University and Tel Aviv University.

Dr. Boaz Nitzan has served as our Vice President- Digital Material Deposition Division since September, 2012. Prior to joining Camtek, Dr. Nitzan held several executive positions, leading cross-functional research and development of novel technology products. From January 2010 to August 2012 Dr. Nitzan served as Chief Executive Officer at AMS Technologies and as Vice President of R&D and Production at BPT - Bio Pure Technology. From 2006 to 2009 Dr.

Nitzan served as Vice President R&D at Power Paper Ltd. Dr. Nitzan holds a Ph.D. in Physical Chemistry from Bar-Ilan University.

B. Compensation.

Compensation of Executive Officers and Directors

The aggregate remuneration paid by us for the year ended December 31, 2013 to all the persons listed in Section A above (Directors and Senior Management), in addition to Mr. Roy Porat, our outgoing Chief Executive Officer (currently in a transition period with Mr. Amit, our active Chairman), Mr. Michael Lev, who was our Vice President-Intellectual Property, Mr. Rani Kipper, who was our Vice President- Semiconductors, and Mr. Colin Smith, who was our Vice President- Sela division, was approximately \$3.3 million, which includes \$300,000 paid to provide pension, retirement or similar benefits, as well as amounts expended by us for automobiles made available to all our executive officers, and other fringe benefits commonly reimbursed or paid by companies in Israel. Regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law regulate the annual remuneration and remuneration for participation in meetings of external directors and the reimbursement of their expenses (see in item 6.C below "Board Practices "-Remuneration of Directors"). Messrs. Rafi Amit and Yotam Stern did not receive any additional compensation for their service as our directors.

Employment Agreements

We maintain written employment agreements with our employees, including all of our executive officers, that contain customary provisions, including non-compete and confidentiality agreements. Israeli courts require employers seeking to enforce non-compete undertakings of a former employee to demonstrate that the competitive activities of the former employee will harm one of a limited number of material interests of the employer. If we cannot demonstrate that we will be harmed by the competitive activities of a former employee, we may be unable to prevent our competitors from benefiting from the expertise of our former employees.

Effective January 1, 1998, we entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Rafi Amit, today our Active Chairman and Nominee to assume Chief Executive Officer responsibilities. The agreement has a two-year term, which is automatically renewed at the end of every two years thereafter. The agreement contains confidentiality and non-compete provisions for the term of Mr. Amit's employment and for a two-year period after the termination of his employment. Furthermore, the agreement provides that all intellectual property developed by Mr. Amit, or in which he took part, in connection with his employment, is our sole property. As of August 2010 Mr. Amit has been serving as our Active Chairman on a 75% basis, and while fulfilling this role he is responsible for strategic planning, acquisitions and strategic ventures and alliances, as well as overall direction of the Asian activity of the Company. On January 6, 2014, following the decision of Mr. Roy Porat, our outgoing Chief Executive Officer, to step down from his position, our Board decided that, upon the conclusion of a limited transition period and subject to shareholder approval, all responsibilities previously held by Mr. Porat will be delegated to Mr. Amit in his capacity as our Active Chairman of the Board, without any further amendment of his terms of employment. The employment agreement of Mr. Amit may be terminated by either party at any time, or not renewed at the end of any successive two-year extension of its term, by written notice of termination or non-renewal delivered to the other party six months in advance. We may, however, immediately terminate the employment of Mr. Amit in various circumstances, including a breach of fiduciary duty.

Effective 1998 through 2012, the relationship between the Company and Mr. Yotam Stern, in his capacity as our Chief Financial Officer (1998-2001) and Executive Vice President- Business & Strategy (2001-2012), was regulated by the provisions as stipulated in his employment agreement dated January 1, 1998. Pursuant to changes made to this agreement in 2005, Mr. Stern dedicated 40% of his time to work for our parent company, Priortech. Mr. Stern received from the Company 60% of a full time salary and was compensated directly by Priortech for the remaining 40% of his time. In October, 2011 Mr. Stern's terms of employment were re-approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders for a consecutive three years period. As of November 2012, Mr. Stern also began serving as the chief

executive officer of PCB Technologies Ltd., our affiliate which is also controlled by Prioritech while continuing to dedicate 40% of his time to work as chief executive officer of Prioritech. In order to accommodate his new position in PCB Technologies Mr. Stern employment as our Executive Vice President- Business & Strategy was officially terminated as of April 2013.

C. Board Practices.

Composition of the Board of Directors

Our Articles provide that our Board of Directors shall consist of not less than five not more than ten directors, including the external directors. Currently, our board consists of five directors.

Directors, other than external directors, are elected by a resolution of the shareholders at the annual general meeting and serve until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the shareholders. Directors may be removed at any time by a resolution of the shareholders. Since directors may be elected and removed by a majority vote, Priortech, which holds a majority of our voting shares, has the power to elect all of our directors, subject to the restrictions placed on the election of external directors as described below. The Chief Executive Officer is appointed by our Board of Directors. Each of the other officers is appointed by the Chief Executive Officer.

Our Articles provide that any director may appoint as an alternate director, by written notice to us or to the Chairman of the Board, any individual who is qualified to serve as director and who is not then serving as a director or alternate director for any other director. An alternate director has all of the rights and obligations of a director, excluding the right to appoint an alternate for himself. Currently no alternate directors serve on our board.

Messrs. Rafi Amit, Yotam Stern and Eran Bendoly were re-appointed at our 2013 annual general meeting of shareholders following their recommendation by the Company's independent directors in accordance with the rules of the Nasdaq Global Market ("Nasdaq Rules") and are each serving an approximately one-year term, which is due to expire at our 2014 annual general meeting of shareholders. As Mr. Eran Bendoly is considered an independent director under the Nasdaq Rules, he did not participate in the recommendation with respect to his nomination. Our external directors, Messrs. Gabi Heller and Rafi Koriat were reappointed at our 2012 annual general meeting of shareholders for a further three-year-term, which is due to expire on September 2015. Both had already served two consecutive three-year terms which expired in September 2009 and September 2012, respectively.

None of the members of our Board of Directors, except Messrs. Rafi Amit, is a party to a service contract with us, which would provide them with benefits upon termination of employment.

Independent Directors

As a company organized in Israel whose ordinary shares are listed for quotation on the Nasdaq Global Market, we are required to comply with the rules of the SEC and the Nasdaq Rules applicable to listed companies, as well as with the Companies Law, which is applicable to all Israeli companies. Under the Nasdaq Rules, a majority of our directors is required to be independent. The independence standard under the Nasdaq Rules excludes, among others, any person who is a current or former (at any time during the past three years) employee of a company or its affiliates as well as the immediate family members of an executive officer (at any time during the past three years) of a company or its affiliates. Ms. Gabi Heller and Messrs. Rafi Koriat and Eran Bendoly all qualify as our independent directors under the Nasdaq Rules.

External Directors

Under the Companies Law, we are required to appoint at least two external directors. Each committee of a company's board of directors which is authorized to exercise the board of directors' authorities is required to include at least one external director, except for the audit committee and the compensation committee, which are required to include all of the external directors. Ms. Gabi Heller and Mr. Rafi Koriat currently serve as our external directors.

Qualification. To qualify as an external director, an individual or his or her relative, partner, employer, any person to whom such person is directly or indirectly subject to, or any entity under his or her control may not have, as of the date of appointment, or may not have had during the previous two years, any affiliation with the company, any entity controlling the company on the date of the appointment or with any entity controlled, at the date of the appointment or during the previous two years, by the company or by its controlling shareholder. In general, the term “affiliation” includes: an employment relationship, a business or professional relationship maintained on a regular basis, control and service as an office holder; The Companies Law defines the term “office holder” of a company to include a director, the chief executive officer, the chief business manager, a vice general manager, deputy general manager and any officer that reports directly to the chief executive officer or any other person fulfilling any of the foregoing positions (even if such person’s title is different).

"Control" is defined in the Israeli Securities Law as the ability to direct the actions of a company but excluding a power that is solely derived from a position as a director of the company or any other position with the company; a person who is holding 50% or more of the "controlling power" in the company – voting rights or the right to appoint a director or a general manager – is automatically considered to possess control.

In addition, no person can serve as an external director if the person's position or other business creates, or may create, conflicts of interest with the person's responsibilities as an external director or may otherwise interfere with the person's ability to serve as an external director.

Election and Term of External directors. External directors are elected by a majority vote at a shareholders' meeting, provided that either:

- majority of the shares voted at the meeting, which are not held by controlling shareholders or shareholders with personal interest in approving the appointment (excluding personal interest not resulting from contacts with the controlling shareholder), not taking into account any abstentions, vote in favor of the election; or

- the total number of shares referred to above, voted against the election of the external director, does not exceed two percent of the aggregate voting rights in the company.

In a company in which, at the date of appointment of an external director, all the directors are of the same gender, the external director to be appointed shall be of the other gender.

An external director can be removed from office only by the same majority of shareholders that is required to elect an external director, or by a court, if the external director ceases to meet the statutory qualifications with respect to his or her appointment, or if he or she violates his or her duty of loyalty to the company. The court may also remove an external director from office if he or she is unable to perform his or her duties on a regular basis.

Each of our external directors serves a three-year term, and may be re-elected to serve in this capacity for two additional terms of three years each provided that the external director is not a related or competing shareholder or a relative of such shareholder, at the time of the appointment, and does not and did not have, any affiliation with a related or competing shareholder, at the time of the appointment or within the two years preceding the appointment. A 'related or competing shareholder' is a shareholder proposing the reappointment or a shareholder holding 5% or more of the outstanding shares or voting rights of the company, if at the time of the appointment, such shareholder, a controlling shareholder thereof or a company controlled by such shareholder or by a controlling shareholder thereof, have business relationships with the company or are competitors of the company. Thereafter, he or she may be reelected by our shareholders for additional periods of up to three years each only if the audit committee, followed by the board, have approved that considering the expertise and special contribution of the external director to the work of the board and its committees, the appointment for a further term of service is beneficial to the company.

Financial and Accounting Expertise. Pursuant to the Companies Law and regulations promulgated thereunder, (1) each external director must have either "accounting and financial expertise" or "professional qualifications" and (2) at least one of the external directors must have "accounting and financial expertise". A director with "accounting and financial expertise" is a director whose education, experience and skills qualifies him or her to be highly proficient in understanding business and accounting matters and to thoroughly understand the company's financial statements and to stimulate discussion regarding the manner in which financial data is presented. A director with "professional qualifications" is a person that meets any of the following criteria: (i) has an academic degree in economics, business management, accounting, law, public administration; (ii) has a different academic degree or has completed higher education in an area relevant to the company's business or which is relevant to his or her position; or (iii) has at least five years' experience in any of the following, or has a total of five years' experience in at least two of the following:

(A) a senior position in the business management of a corporation with substantial business activities, (B) a senior public position or a senior position in the public service, or (C) a senior position in the company's main fields of business.

Remuneration of Directors

Directors' remuneration requires the approval of the compensation committee, the board of directors and the shareholders (in that order). However, according to regulations promulgated under the Companies Law with respect to the remuneration of external directors, the compensation committee and shareholder's approval may be waived if the remuneration to be paid to the external directors is between the fixed and maximum amounts set forth in the regulations.

According to the regulations promulgated under the Companies Law concerning the remuneration of external directors (the "Remuneration Regulations"), external directors are generally entitled to an annual fee, a participation fee for each meeting of the board of directors or any committee of the board on which he or she serves as a member, and reimbursement of travel expenses for participation in a meeting which is held outside of the external director's place of residence. The minimum, fixed and maximum amounts of the annual and participation fees are set forth in the Remuneration Regulations, based on the classification of the company according to the amount of its capital. According to the Remuneration Regulations, the compensation committee and shareholder's approval may be waived if the annual and participation fees to be paid to the external directors are within the range of the fixed annual fee or the fixed participation fee and the maximum annual fee or the maximum participation fee for the company's level, respectively. However, remuneration of an external director in an amount which is less than the fixed annual fee or the fixed participation fee, respectively, requires the approval of the compensation committee, the board of directors and the shareholders (in that order). The remuneration of external directors must be made known to the candidate for such office prior to his/her appointment and, subject to certain exceptions, will not be amended throughout the three-year period during which he or she is in office. A company may compensate an external director in shares or rights to purchase shares, other than convertible debentures which may be converted into shares, in addition to the annual remuneration, the participation award and the reimbursement of expenses, subject to certain limitations set forth in the Remuneration Regulations. We pay our external directors a fixed annual fee, a fixed participation fee and reimbursement of expenses. In addition, we have granted our external directors options to purchase the Company's shares.

Additionally, according to other regulations promulgated under the Companies Law, shareholders' approval for directors' compensation and employment arrangements is not required if both the compensation committee and the board of directors resolve that either (i) the directors' compensation and employment arrangements are solely for the benefit of the company or (ii) the remuneration to be paid to any such director does not exceed the maximum amounts set forth in the Remuneration Regulations; provided however that no holder of 1% or more of the issued and outstanding share capital or voting rights in the company objects to such exemption from shareholders' approval requirement, such objection to be submitted to the company in writing not later than fourteen days from the date the company notifies its shareholders regarding the adoption of such resolution by the company. If such objection is duly and timely submitted, then the remuneration arrangement of the directors will require shareholders' approval as detailed above.

Internal Auditor

Under the Companies Law, the board of directors of a public company must appoint an internal auditor proposed by the audit committee. The internal auditor may be an employee of the company but may not be an interested party, an office holder or a relative of the foregoing, nor may the internal auditor be the company's independent accountant or its representative. The role of the internal auditor is to examine, among other things, whether the company's conduct complies with applicable law, integrity and orderly business procedure. The internal auditor has the right to request that the chairman of the audit committee convene an audit committee meeting, and the internal auditor may participate in all audit committee meetings. We currently have an internal auditor who meets the independence requirements of Israeli law.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Audit Committee

Nasdaq Requirements. Under the Nasdaq Rules, we are required to have an audit committee consisting of at least three independent directors, all of whom are financially literate and one of whom has been determined by the board to be the audit committee financial expert. We have adopted an audit committee charter as required by the Nasdaq Rules. The responsibilities of the audit committee under the Nasdaq Rules include evaluating the independence of a company's auditors. The members of our Audit Committee are Ms. Gabi Heller and Messrs. Eran Bendoly and Rafi Koriat, all of whom are independent directors in accordance with Nasdaq Rules. Mr. Bendoly and Ms. Heller qualify as financial experts for purposes of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the Nasdaq Rules, and Ms. Heller and Mr. Koriat qualify as external directors under Israeli Companies Law.

The Nasdaq Rules require that director nominees be selected or recommended for the board's selection either by a nominations committee composed solely of independent directors or by a majority of independent directors, in a vote in which only independent directors participate, subject to certain exceptions. Similarly, the compensation payable to a company's office holders must be determined or recommended to the board for determination either by a majority of the independent directors on the board, in a vote in which only independent directors participate, or a compensation committee comprised solely of independent directors, subject to certain exceptions. Our compensation committee, comprised solely of independent directors, was delegated to conduct these functions with respect to the Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers. Certain amendments to Israeli Companies Law which entered into effect in December 2012 now govern the process of approvals required in order to determine the compensation payable to a company's chief executive officer and other executive officers; for more details see in Compensation Committee below.

Companies Law Requirements. Under the Companies Law, the board of directors of any Israeli company whose shares are publicly traded must appoint an audit committee, comprised of at least three directors including all of the external directors. In addition, the majority of the members must meet certain independence criteria and may not include the chairman of the board, any controlling shareholder or any director employed by, providing services to, or whose main livelihood is generated from, the company or a controlling shareholder of the company.

The role of our audit committee is (1) to identify irregularities and deficiencies in the management of our business, in consultation with the internal auditor and our independent auditors, and to suggest appropriate courses of action to amend such irregularities; (2) to define whether certain acts and transactions that involve conflicts of interest are material or not and whether transactions that involve interested parties are extraordinary or not, and to approve such transactions; (3) to determine with respect to transactions with controlling shareholders, even if such are not extraordinary transactions, a duty to conduct a competitive process, under the supervision of the committee or under the supervision of whomever designated by the committee and according to standards determined by the committee, or to determine other proceedings, prior to entering into such transactions, all in accordance with the type of transaction; (4) to determine the method of approval of transactions which are not insignificant, including the types of transactions which shall require approval of the committee; (5) to oversee and approve the retention, performance and compensation of our independent auditors and to establish and oversee the implementation of procedures concerning our systems of internal accounting and auditing control; (6) to examine the performance of our internal auditor and whether he is provided with the required resources and tools necessary for him to fulfill his role, considering, among others, the Company's size and special needs; and (7) to set procedures for handling complaints made by Company's employees in connection with management deficiencies and the protection to be provided to such employees.

Those who are not entitled to be members, shall not attend audit committee's meetings or take part in its decisions, unless the chairman of the audit committee has determined that such person is required for the presentation of a certain matter. Nevertheless an employee who is not a controlling shareholder or a relative thereof, may be present at the discussion but not in the decision taking, and the legal counsel and secretary, not being controlling shareholders or relatives thereof may, pursuant to the Audit Committee's request, be present during the discussion and decision making.

The quorum for discussions and decisions shall be the majority of the members, provided that the majority of the present members are independent directors and at least one of them is an external director.

Ms. Gabi Heller and Mr. Rafi Koriat serve as our two external directors and meet the independence criteria defined in the Companies Law. Mr. Koriat is the chairman of our audit committee.

Compensation Committee

According to a recent amendment to the Israeli Companies Law entered into effect in December 2012 ("Amendment 20"), the board of directors of any Israeli company whose shares are publicly traded, must appoint a compensation committee, comprised of at least three directors, including all of the external directors which shall be the majority of its members and one thereof must serve as the chairman of the committee. The remaining members of the Committee must satisfy the criteria for remuneration applicable to the external directors and qualified to serve as members of the audit committee pursuant to Companies Law requirements, as described above.

The compensation committee is responsible for: (i) making recommendations to the board of directors with respect to the approval of the compensation policy (see below) and any extensions thereof; (ii) periodically reviewing the implementation of the compensation policy and providing the board of directors with recommendations with respect to any amendments or updates thereto; (iii) reviewing and resolving whether or not to approve arrangements with respect to the terms of office and employment of office holders; and (iv) determining whether or not to exempt a transaction with a candidate for chief executive officer from shareholder approval.

The terms of office and employment of office holders (other than directors and the chief executive officer) require the approval of the compensation committee and the board of directors, provided such terms are in accordance with the Company's compensation policy. Shareholder approval is also required if the compensation of such officer is not in accordance with such policy. However, in special circumstances the compensation committee and then the board of directors may nonetheless approve such compensation even if such compensation was not approved by the shareholders, following a further discussion and for detailed reasoning.

In addition, amendment of existing terms of office and employment of office holders who are not directors requires the approval of the Compensation Committee only, if the Compensation Committee determines that the amendment is not material.

The terms of office and employment of directors, the chief executive officer or controlling shareholders (or a relative thereof) - regardless of whether such terms conform to the company's compensation policy or not - should be approved by the compensation committee, the board of directors and the shareholders, by a special majority (except for approval of terms of office and employment of directors, which are consistent with the company's compensation policy, and require approval by a regular majority). Such special majority should include (i) at least a majority of the shareholders who are not controlling shareholders and who do not have a personal interest in the matter, present and voting (abstentions are disregarded), or (ii) the non-controlling shareholders and shareholders who do not have a personal interest in the matter who were present and voted against the matter hold two percent or less of the voting power of the company. Such shareholder approval by a special majority will also be required with respect to determining the terms of office and employment of a director or the chief executive officer during the transition period until the Company adopts a compensation policy. Notwithstanding the above, in special circumstances the compensation committee and then the board of directors may nonetheless approve compensation for the chief executive officer, even if such compensation was not approved by the shareholders, following a further discussion and for detailed reasoning.

The attendance and participation in the meetings of the compensation committee is limited, similarly to the limitations on attendance and participation in meetings of the audit committee. The quorum for discussions and decisions shall be the majority of the members, provided that the majority of the present members are independent directors and at least one of them is an external director.

Until December 2012, our former compensation committee, comprised of Ms. Heller and Messrs. Koriat and Bendoly, conducted reviews and made recommendations to our board regarding the terms of the compensation packages

provided to our executive officers, including the terms of any bonus, share options or other awards to be provided to our executive officers.

Shortly after Amendment 20 came into effect, we re-appointed Ms. Heller and Messrs. Koriat and Bendoly as compensation committee members in accordance with the provisions stipulated in Amendment 20.

Compensation Policy

Amendment 20 also required us to adopt a compensation policy, which sets forth company policy regarding the terms of office and employment of office holders including compensation, equity awards, severance and other benefits, exemption from liability and indemnification and which takes into account, among other things, providing proper incentives to directors and officers, management of risks by the company, the officer's contribution to achieving corporate objectives and increasing profits, and the function of the officer or director.

Our Compensation Policy is designed to align between the importance of incentivizing office holders to reach personal targets and the need to assure that the overall compensation meets our Company's long-term strategic performance and financial objectives. The Policy provides our Compensation Committee and our Board of Directors with adequate measures and flexibility to tailor each of our office holder's compensation package based, among other matters, on geography, tasks, role, seniority and capability. Moreover, the Policy is intended to motivate our office holders to achieve ongoing targeted results in addition to a high level business performance in the long term, all, without encouraging excessive risk taking.

The compensation policy must be approved by the board of directors, after considering the recommendations of the compensation committee and by a majority our shareholders, provided that (i) such majority includes at least a majority of the shareholders who are not controlling shareholders and who do not have a personal interest in the matter, present and voting (abstentions are disregarded), or (ii) the non-controlling shareholders and shareholders who do not have a personal interest in the matter who were present and voted against the policy hold two percent or less of the voting power of the company. The compensation policy must be reviewed from time to time by the board, and must be re-approved or amended by the board of directors and the shareholders at least every three years. If the compensation policy is not approved by the shareholders, the compensation committee and the board of directors may nonetheless approve the policy, following further discussion of the matter and for detailed reasons.

Our Compensation Policy for office holders was approved by our shareholders at the special general meeting of shareholders, held on October 14, 2013, following the favorable recommendation of the Compensation Committee and approval by the Board of Directors, and took effect thereafter.

Approval of Certain Transactions with Related Parties

The Companies Law requires the approval of the audit committee, thereafter the approval of the board of directors and in certain cases — the approval of the shareholders, in order to effect specified actions and extraordinary transactions, such as the following:

- transactions with office holders and third parties - where an office holder has a personal interest in the transaction;
- employment terms of office holders who are not directors, and employment terms of directors (and terms of engagement with a director in other roles); and
- extraordinary transactions with controlling parties, and extraordinary transactions with a third party - where a controlling party has a personal interest in the transaction, or any transaction with the controlling shareholder or his relative regarding terms of service - provided directly or indirectly (including through a company controlled by the controlling shareholder) - and terms of employment (for a controlling shareholder who is not an office holder). A "relative" is defined in the Companies Law as spouse, sibling, parent, grandparent, descendant, spouse's descendant, sibling or parent and the spouse of any of the foregoing.

Such extraordinary transactions with controlling shareholders require the approval of the audit committee, the board of directors and the majority of the voting power of the shareholders present and voting at the general meeting of the company (not including abstentions), provided that either:

- the majority of the shares of shareholders who have no personal interest in the transaction and who are present and voting, vote in favor; or

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

Any shareholder participating in the vote on approval of an extraordinary transaction with a controlling shareholder must inform the company prior to the voting whether or not he or she has a personal interest in the approval of the transaction, and if he or she fails to do so, his or her vote will be disregarded.

Further, transactions with a controlling shareholder or his relative concerning terms of service or employment need to be re-approved once every three years.

In accordance with regulations promulgated under the Companies Law, certain defined types of extraordinary transactions between a public company and its controlling shareholder(s) are exempt from the shareholder approval requirements. However, such exemptions will not apply if one or more shareholders holding at least 1% of the issued and outstanding shares or voting rights, objects to the use of these exemptions in writing not later than 14 days from the date the company notifies the shareholders of the proposed adoption of such resolution approving the transaction.

In addition, the approval of the audit committee, followed by the approval of the board of directors and the shareholders, is required to effect a private placement of securities, in which either (i) 20% or more of the company's outstanding share capital prior to the placement is offered, and the payment for which (in whole or in part) is not in cash, in tradable securities registered in a stock exchange or not under market terms, and which will result in an increase of the holdings of a shareholder that holds 5% or more of the company's outstanding share capital or voting rights or will cause any person to become, as a result of the issuance, a holder of more than 5% of the company's outstanding share capital or voting rights or (ii) a person will become a controlling shareholder of the company.

A "controlling party" is defined in the Securities Law and in the Companies Law for purposes of the provisions governing related party transactions as a person with the ability to direct the actions of a company, or a person who holds 25% or more of the voting power in a public company if no other shareholder owns more than 50% of the voting power in the company, but excluding a person whose power derives solely from his or her position as a director of the company or any other position with the company, provided that two or more persons holding voting rights in the company, who each have a personal interest in the approval of the same transaction, shall be deemed to be one holder.

Audit committee approval is also required (and thereafter, the approval of the board of directors and in certain cases – the approval of the shareholders) to approve the grant of an exemption from the responsibility for a breach of the duty of care towards the company, or for the provision of insurance or an undertaking to indemnify any office holder of the company; see below under "Insurance, Indemnification and Exemption".

Duties of Office Holders and Shareholders

Duties of Office Holders

Fiduciary Duties

The Companies Law imposes a duty of care and a duty of loyalty on all office holders of a company, including directors and officers. 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 loyalty includes avoiding any conflict of interest between the office holder's position in the company and his personal affairs, avoiding any competition with the company, avoiding exploiting any business opportunity of the company in order to receive personal advantage for himself or others, and revealing to the company any information or documents relating to the

company's affairs which the office holder has received due to his position as an office holder.

The company may approve an action by an office holder from which the office holder would otherwise have to refrain due to its violation of the office holder's duty of loyalty if: (i) the office holder acts in good faith and the act or its approval does not cause harm to the company, and (ii) the office holder discloses the nature of his or her interest in the transaction to the company a reasonable time before the company's approval.

Each person listed in the table under "Directors and Senior Management" above is considered an office holder under the Companies Law (for definition of "office holder" under the Companies Law see in "External directors" above).

Disclosure of Personal Interests of an Office Holder

The Companies Law requires that an office holder of a company promptly disclose any personal interest that he or she may and all related material information and documents known to him or her relating to any existing or proposed transaction by the company. 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 siblings, parents and 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 or she has the right to appoint at least one director or the general manager. An extraordinary transaction is defined as a transaction other than in the ordinary course of business; otherwise than on market terms; or that is likely to have a material impact on the company's profitability, assets or liabilities.

In the case of a transaction which is not an extraordinary transaction, after the office holder complies with the above disclosure requirements, only board approval is required unless the articles of association of the company provide otherwise. The transaction must be for the benefit of the company. Furthermore, if the transaction is an extraordinary transaction, then, in addition to any approval stipulated by the articles of association, it also must be approved by the company's audit committee (or with respect to terms of office and employment, the compensation committee) and then by the board of directors, and, under certain circumstances, by a meeting of the shareholders of the company. A director who has a personal interest in a transaction, may be present if a majority of the members of the board of directors or the audit committee (or with respect to terms of office and employment, the compensation committee), as the case may be, has a personal interest. If a majority of the board of directors has a personal interest, then shareholders' approval is also required.

Duties of Shareholders

Under the Companies Law, a shareholder has a duty to act in good faith toward the company and other shareholders and to refrain from abusing his or her power in the company, including, among other things, voting in a general meeting of shareholders on any amendment to the articles of association, an increase of the company's authorized share capital, a merger or approval of interested party transactions which require shareholders' approval.

In addition, any controlling shareholder, any shareholders who knows that it possess power to determine the outcome of a shareholder vote and any shareholder who, pursuant to the provisions of a company's articles of association, has the power to appoint or prevent the appointment of an office holder in the company, is under a duty to act with fairness towards the company. The Companies Law does not describe the substance of this duty but provides that a breach of his duty is tantamount to a breach of fiduciary duty of an office holder of the company.

Insurance, Indemnification and Exemption

Pursuant to amendments to the Companies Law and the Securities Law, which came into effect in 2011, the Israeli Securities Authority is authorized to impose administrative sanctions, including monetary fines, against companies like ours and their officers and directors for certain violations of the Securities Law (for further details regarding such

amendments see in "Administrative Enforcement" below) or the Companies Law; and the Companies Law provides that companies like ours may indemnify their officers and directors and purchase an insurance policy to cover certain liabilities, if provisions for that purpose are included in their articles of association.

In the Company's annual general meeting of shareholders, held in October 2011, shareholders resolved to amend the Company's articles of association, in order to set the legal corporate framework that will allow the Company to continue to be able to indemnify and insure its office holders to the full extent permitted by law, in accordance with the aforementioned recent amendments.

Office Holders' Exemption

Under the Companies Law, an Israeli company may not exempt an office holder from liability for a breach of his or her duty of loyalty, but may exempt in advance an office holder from his or her liability to the company, in whole or in part, for a breach of his or her duty of care (except in connection with distributions), provided that the Articles of Association allow it to do so. Our Articles of Association allow us to exempt our office holders to the fullest extent permitted by law.

Office Holders' Insurance

Our amended Articles of Association provide that, subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, we may enter into a contract for the insurance of all or part of the liability of any of our office holders imposed on the office holder in respect of an act performed by him or her in his or her capacity as an office holder for, in respect of each of the following:

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

Without derogating from the aforementioned, subject to the provisions of the Companies Law and the Securities Law, we may also enter into a contract to insure an office holder, in respect of expenses, including reasonable litigation expenses and legal fees, incurred by an office holder in relation to an administrative proceeding instituted against such office holder or payment required to be made to an injured party, pursuant to certain provisions of the Securities Law

Office Holder's Indemnification

Our Articles of Association provide that, subject to the provisions of the Companies Law and the Securities Law, we may indemnify any of our office holders in respect of an obligation or expense specified below, imposed on or incurred by the office holder in respect of an act performed in his capacity as an office holder, as follows:

- a financial liability imposed on him or her in favor of another person by any judgment, including a settlement or an arbitration award approved by a court. Such indemnification may be approved (i) after the liability has been incurred or (ii) in advance, provided that our undertaking to indemnify is limited to events that our board of directors believes are foreseeable in light of our actual operations at the time of providing the undertaking and to a sum or criterion that our board of directors determines to be reasonable under the circumstances, provided, that such event, sum or criterion shall be detailed in the undertaking;
- reasonable litigation expenses, including attorney's fees, incurred by the office holder as a result of an investigation or proceeding instituted against him by a competent authority which concluded without the filing of an indictment against him and without the imposition of any financial liability in lieu of criminal proceedings, or which concluded without the filing of an indictment against him but with the imposition of a financial liability in lieu of criminal proceedings concerning a criminal offense that does not require proof of criminal intent or in connection with a financial sanction (the phrases "proceeding concluded without the filing of an indictment" and "financial liability in lieu of criminal proceeding" shall have the meaning ascribed to such phrases in section 260(a)(1a) of the Companies Law);

- reasonable litigation expenses, including attorneys' fees, expended by an office holder or charged to the office holder by a court, in a proceeding instituted against the office holder by the Company or on its behalf or by another person, or in a criminal charge from which the office holder was acquitted, or in a criminal proceeding in which the office holder was convicted of an offense that does not require proof of criminal intent; and

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

The Company may undertake to indemnify an office holder as aforesaid, (a) prospectively, provided that, in respect of the first act (financial liability) the undertaking is limited to events which in the opinion of the board of directors are foreseeable in light of the Company's actual operations when the undertaking to indemnify is given, and to an amount or criteria set by the board of directors as reasonable under the circumstances, and further provided that such events and amount or criteria are set forth in the undertaking to indemnify, and (b) retroactively; provided, however, that the total aggregate indemnification amount that the Company shall be obligated to pay to all of its Office Holders, for all matters and circumstances described above, shall not exceed an amount equal to twenty five percent (25%) of the shareholders' equity at the time of the indemnification.

Limitations on Insurance and Indemnification

The Companies Law provides that a company may not insure, exempt or indemnify an office holder for any breach of his or her liability arising from any of the following:

- a breach by the office holder of his or her duty of loyalty, except that the company may enter into an insurance contract or indemnify an office holder if 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 or her duty of care if the breach was done intentionally or recklessly, unless it was committed only negligently;
 - any act or omission done with the intent to derive an illegal personal benefit; or
- any fine, civil fine, financial sanction or monetary settlement in lieu of criminal proceedings imposed on such office holder.

In addition, under the Companies Law, exemption and indemnification of, and procurement of insurance coverage for, our office holders must be approved by our audit committee and our board of directors and, with respect to an office holder who is a director, also by our shareholders.

Following the approval by our shareholders of the amendment to our Articles of Association in October 2011, the Company's shareholders approved the amendment of the Company's indemnification letters to be granted to each of the Company's present and future office holders, which were extended to cover exemption from, indemnification and insurance of those liabilities imposed under the Companies Law and the Securities Law discussed above. Hence, we indemnify our office holders to the fullest extent permitted under the Companies Law.

We currently hold directors' and officers' liability insurance for the benefit of our office holders, which includes directors. This policy was approved by our audit committee and board of directors on December 20, 2012, pursuant to the authorization by our shareholders at the annual general meeting of shareholders held on July 21, 2010, to the Company's board of directors to renew or replace the then-approved policy and/or to purchase alternative or additional policies for subsequent periods on terms which are similar to the terms of the then-approved policy, for the benefit of all directors and officers of the Company who may serve from time to time.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, may be permitted to our directors, officers and controlling persons, we have been advised that, in the opinion of the SEC, such

indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

Administrative Enforcement

On February 27, 2011, an amendment to the Israeli Securities Law- 1968, came into effect ("Securities Law Amendment"); this amendment applies to Israeli public companies, including companies the securities of which are also listed on Nasdaq. The main purpose of the Securities Law Amendment is the creation of an administrative enforcement procedure to be used by the Israeli Securities Authority, or ISA, to enhance the efficacy of enforcement in the securities market in Israel. The new administrative enforcement procedure may be applied to any company or person (including director, officer or shareholder of a company) performing any of the actions specifically designated as breaches of law under the Securities Law Amendment. Furthermore, the Securities Law Amendment requires that the CEO of a company supervise and take all reasonable measures to prevent the company or any of its employees from breaching the Israeli Securities Law. The CEO is presumed to have fulfilled such supervisory duty if the company adopts internal enforcement procedures designed to prevent such breaches, appoints a representative to supervise the implementation of such procedures and takes measures to correct the breach and prevent its reoccurrence.

Under the Securities Law Amendment, a company cannot obtain insurance against or indemnify a third party (including its officers and/or employees) for any administrative procedure and/or monetary fine (other than for payment of damages to an injured party). The Securities Law Amendment permits insurance and/or indemnification for expenses related to an administrative procedure, such as reasonable legal fees, provided that it is permitted under the company's articles of association.

We have adopted and implemented an internal enforcement plan to reduce our exposure to potential breaches of the Israeli Securities Law, after amending our articles of association and letters of indemnification to permit, among others, insurance and/or indemnification as contemplated by the Securities Law Amendment (see in "Insurance, Indemnification and Exemption" above).

D. Employees.

Employees

The following table sets forth for the last three years, the number of our employees engaged in the specified activities at the end of each year:

	As of December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Executive management	10	13	12
Research and development	84	87	97
Sales support	170	169	174
Sales and marketing	37	41	47
Administration	70	70	65
Operations	109	104	133
Total	480	484	528

The decrease in our workforce is mainly related to our decision to cease further development the Xact product line.

	As of December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
China (including Hong Kong)	190	183	197
Taiwan	33	32	36
Japan	8	8	7
Other Asia	34	31	31
Europe	3	4	4
North America	20	19	20
Israel	192	207	233
Total	480	484	528

The decrease in our workforce is mainly related to the our decision to cease further development the Xact product line.

With respect to our Israeli employees, we have no collective bargaining agreements with our employees. However, by administrative order, certain provisions of the collective bargaining agreements between the Histadrut (General Federation of Labor in Israel) and the Coordination Bureau of Economic Organizations, relating primarily to the length of the work day, minimum wages, pension contributions, insurance for work-related accidents, procedures for dismissing employees, determination of severance pay and other conditions of employment, are applicable to our employees. In accordance with these provisions, the salaries of our Israeli employees are partially indexed to the cost

of living expenses in Israel, depending on its applicable rate of increase

53

With respect to our (or any of our subsidiaries) Chinese employees, certain provisions of Chinese Labor Contract Law and Social Insurance Law primarily govern the formation of employer-employee relations, termination of employment, severance pay, worker dispatch, part-time employment and social insurance.

We consider our relationship with our employees to be good, and we have never experienced a labor dispute, strike or work stoppage.

E. Share Ownership.

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our outstanding ordinary shares by our directors and executive officers.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and generally means sole or shared power to vote or direct the voting or to dispose or direct the disposition of any ordinary shares. Except as indicated by footnote, the persons named in the table below have sole voting and investment power with respect to all ordinary shares shown as beneficially owned by them. The percentage of beneficial ownership is based upon 30,424,944 ordinary shares outstanding as of February 25, 2014.

Name	Number of Ordinary Shares Owned(1)	Percentage of Total Outstanding Ordinary Shares	
Prioritech Ltd.	16,919,739	55.61	%
Rafi Amit(2)	17,006,799	55.90	%
Yotam Stern(3)	17,050,439	65.40	%
Gabi Heller(4)	5,000	-	
Rafi Koriat(4)	5,000	-	
Eran Bendoly(4)	240	-	
Moshe Eisenberg(4)	30,938	-	
Ayelet Peled(4)	11,249	-	
Moshe Baruch(4)	0	-	
Moshe Grencel(4)	40,000	-	
Ramy Langer(4)	0	-	
Aharon Sela(4)	46,194	-	
Amir Tzchori(4)	21,249	-	
Dr. Boaz Nitzan(4)	0	-	

- (1) Ordinary shares relating to options currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days as of February 25, 2014, are deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of the persons holding such securities but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of any other person. As of the date of this Annual Report, the total number of options held by the persons included in the above table that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days as of February 25, 2014, is 191,872.
- (2) Mr. Amit directly owns 49,560 of our Ordinary Shares. In addition, as a result of a voting agreement relating to a majority of Prioritech's voting equity, Mr. Amit may be deemed to control Prioritech. As a result, Mr. Amit may be deemed to beneficially own the shares of the Company held by Prioritech. Mr. Amit disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares.
- (3) Mr. Stern directly owns 108,200 of our Ordinary Shares. In addition, as a result of a voting agreement relating to a majority of Prioritech's voting equity, Mr. Stern may be deemed to control Prioritech. As a result, Mr. Stern may

be deemed to beneficially own the shares of the Company held by Prioritech. Mr. Stern disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares.

- (4) Holding less than 1% of our outstanding Ordinary Shares (including options held by each such person which have vested or will vest within 60 days as of February 25, 2014) and have therefore not been listed separately.

Restricted Share Unit and Option Plans

General.

We currently maintain one restricted share unit plan and one active share option plan.

The purpose of our restricted share unit and option plans is to afford an incentive to our officers, directors, employees and consultants and those of our subsidiaries, to acquire a proprietary interest in us, to increase their efforts on our behalf and to promote the success of our business.

Restricted Share Unit Plan. In August 2007, the Company approved the 2007 Restricted Share Unit Plan (the “RSU Plan”), for the grant of restricted share units, each of which imparts the right to an ordinary share of the Company, to selected employees, officers, directors and consultants of the Company. The RSU Plan is being administered by our Board of Directors.

No restricted share units (“RSUs”) were granted in 2013, 2012 and 2011.

The total number of RSUs which can be granted pursuant to the RSU Plan is 1,500,000, out of which 668,948 are available for grant as of the date of this Annual Report.

Under the RSU Plan, RSUs are granted for no consideration and the exercise price for each grantee is no more than the underlying share’s nominal value, unless otherwise determined by the Board. The RSUs vest according to a four-year vesting schedule, with 25% of the shares vest on the first anniversary of the date of grant and the remaining vesting on a quarterly basis, unless otherwise determined by our Board of Directors.

Option Plan.

General. As of December 31, 2013, there were 735,519 outstanding options to acquire our ordinary shares pursuant to our share option plans at a weighted average exercise price of \$2.99, exercisable at various dates through December 2023. Future options to be granted by us to our employees, officers, directors and consultants or those of our affiliates will only be made pursuant to the 2003 Share Option Plan.

Administration of Our Share Option Plans. Our option plans are administered by our Board of Directors. Under these option plans, options to purchase our ordinary shares may also be granted to our officers, directors, employees or consultants and those of our subsidiaries. The exercise price of options is determined, under our option plans, by our Board of Directors, and is generally set as the fair market value (although some options are exercisable for no additional consideration and are the equivalent of restricted stock grants). The vesting schedule of the options is also determined by the Board of Directors; generally the options vest over a four-year period. Each option granted under the option plans is exercisable between four to ten years from the date of the grant of the option, according to the plan under which they were granted and subject to certain early expiration provisions, such as in the event of termination.

The Share Option Plan.

In October 2003, we adopted our 2003 Share Option Plan and its corresponding Sub-Plan for Grantees Subject to United States Taxation and Sub-Plan for Grantees Subject to Israeli Taxation. The total number of options that may be granted under the 2003 Share Option Plan is 1,598,800 options. On December 30, 2013, our Board of Directors elected to further extend the period of our 2003 Share Option Plan until June 30, 2015.

In 2013 we granted 75,000 share options to officers and employees at a weighted average exercise price of \$1.73.

As of December 31, 2013, there were options exercisable and vested for 368,016 ordinary (out of the total outstanding options of 735,519) at a weighted average exercise price of \$3.42 per share, and unvested options exercisable for 367,503 ordinary shares at a weighted average exercise price of \$0.77.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.

A. Major Shareholders.

The following table provides information regarding the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of February 25, 2014, as to each person or entity who beneficially owns more than 5.0% of our outstanding ordinary shares. None of these shareholders has different voting rights than any of the Company's other shareholders.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and generally means sole or shared power to vote or direct the voting or to dispose or direct the disposition of any ordinary shares. Except as indicated by footnote, the person named in the table below has sole voting and investment power with respect to all ordinary shares shown as beneficially owned by it. The percentage of beneficial ownership is based upon 30,424,944 ordinary shares outstanding as of March 25, 2014.

	Beneficial Ownership	
	Number of Ordinary Shares*	Percentage
Prioritech Ltd.(1)	16,919,739	55.61%

(1) A majority of the voting equity in Prioritech Ltd. is subject to a voting agreement. As a result of this agreement, Messrs. Rafi Amit, Yotam Stern, David Kishon, Zehava Wineberg and Hanoch Feldstien and the estates of Itzhak Krell and Haim Langmas, may be deemed to control Prioritech Ltd. The voting agreement does not provide for different voting rights for our major shareholder than the voting rights of other holders of our ordinary shares. Prioritech's principal executive offices are located at South Industrial Zone, Migdal Ha'Emek 23150, Israel.

B. Related Party Transactions.

Ordinary Course Transactions and Activities with Prioritech's Affiliates

From time to time we have entered into transactions in the ordinary course of business with Prioritech's affiliates. Among others, we purchase bare printed circuit boards and assembled printed circuit boards from a Prioritech subsidiary for the development and manufacture of our systems so long as the price charged and other payment terms are comparable to the best offer we could obtain from a third party. Our total revenues from sales to affiliates of Prioritech totaled \$347,000, \$142,000 and \$2,397,000 in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. In addition, we act jointly with Prioritech with regard to various governmental, administrative and commercial matters, which we believe is to the mutual advantage of both parties. Unpaid balances between Prioritech's subsidiary in Israel and us bear interest at 5.5%. As of December 31, 2013, the remaining balance Prioritech's affiliates owed us under transactions made in the ordinary course of business with them was \$43,000. We believe that these transactions and activities were conducted on terms and conditions as favorable to us as those which we could have entered into with unaffiliated third parties.

Registration Rights Agreement with Prioritech

On March 1, 2004, we entered into a registration rights agreement providing for us to register with the SEC certain of our ordinary shares held by Prioritech. This registration rights agreement may be used in connection with future offerings of our ordinary shares, and includes, among others, the following terms: (a) Prioritech is entitled to make up to three demands that we register our ordinary shares held by Prioritech, subject to delay due to market conditions; (b) Prioritech will be entitled to participate and sell our ordinary shares in any future registration statements initiated by us, subject to delay due to market conditions; (c) we will indemnify Prioritech in connection with any liabilities incurred in connection with such registration statements due to any misstatements or omissions other than information provided by Prioritech, and Prioritech will indemnify us in connection with any liabilities incurred in connection with such registration statements due to any misstatements or omissions in written statements by Prioritech made for the purpose of their inclusion in such registration statements; and (d) we will pay all expenses related to registrations which we have initiated, except for certain underwriting discounts or commissions or legal fees, and Prioritech will pay all expenses related to a registration initiated at its demand in which we are not participating.

On December 30, 2004, the Registration Rights Agreement with Priortech was amended. The amendment concerns primarily the grant of unlimited shelf registration rights there under to Priortech with respect to its holdings in us, and the assign ability of those shelf registration rights to its transferees.

Employment Agreement with Mr. Rafi Amit

For a description of the employment agreements with our Active Chairman of the Board and nominee to assume Chief Executive Officer responsibilities, Mr. Rafi Amit, see above in Item 6 B "Compensation – Employment Agreements".

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel.

Not Applicable.

Item 8. Financial Information.

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information.

Please see the consolidated financial statements listed in Item 18 for audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with this Item.

Legal Proceedings

Litigation with Rudolph Technologies Inc.

On July 14, 2005, a lawsuit was filed against the Company in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota ("Court") by one of the Company's competitors in the field of semiconductor wafer inspection equipment, August Technology Corporation (today Rudolph Technologies Inc., hereinafter "Rudolph", after August Technology's acquisition by Rudolph). This suit alleged that the Company's Falcon inspection system infringed Rudolph's U.S. Patent No. 6,826,298 ("298 Patent") and sought injunctive relief and damages. On March 6, 2009, a jury verdict in favor of Rudolph was rendered in this action, awarding Rudolph damages of approximately \$6.8 million for the Company's sales of its Falcon products in the United States. On August 28, 2009, the Court entered judgment ordering the Company to pay the jury award, and an additional \$1.2 million in prejudgment interest. The Court also issued an injunction ("Injunction") prohibiting future sales and marketing of the Falcon product in the United States. On January 7, 2011, the Court found that Rudolph was entitled to an additional supplemental award of \$645,946 in damages for Falcon sales which occurred after the time period considered by the jury.

The Company appealed the Court's judgment to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit on August 10, 2010, and posted a bond with the Court to stay collection of the judgment pending resolution of the appeal. On August 22, 2011, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit found that the Minnesota trial court had erred in its instructions to the jury regarding the construction/meaning of a material claim term in the asserted '298 Patent and vacated the finding of infringement, the damages award and the Injunction. The Court of Appeals remanded the case to the Court for a limited trial based on a corrected claim construction. If the jury finds that the Company infringes the '298 Patent, the Court could re-enter the original award of \$8,023,268.34 and grant a supplemental award of \$645,946. The court would also likely add additional interest to the award commencing as of the original judgment through a final judgment on the retrial. The parties are awaiting a trial date.

Although it is difficult to predict the outcome of this patent infringement case, the Company believes that it has strong legal position in the remanded trial post the Federal Circuit decision, and intends to continue to vigorously defend it in the District Court and in the Court of Appeals, if required. The total range of loss for this case is between \$0 to \$8.2 million (excluding interest), with respect to which the Company has not recorded any accruals.

On March 9, 2011, in conjunction with the '298 Patent infringement case, Rudolph filed a motion for contempt seeking approximately \$1.2 million and unspecified attorneys' fees for alleged contempt of the Court's Injunction due to certain post-verdict sales of Falcon systems. On March 26, 2012, the Court issued an Order adopting the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation issued August 11, 2011, on contempt and damages in a sum of \$1,291,892. The Magistrate Judge also awarded Rudolph with \$70,626.36 in attorney fees. The Court held that some of the Company's communications made during 2009 related to the eventual sale of some of its Falcon systems in Asia, were prohibited by the Injunction that was then in place (as mentioned above, the Injunction was vacated by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in August 2011). On April 10, 2012 Chief Judge Davis excused himself stating that he could no longer be "fair and impartial". On April 17, 2012 the Company filed a Rule 60 motion requesting that the contempt judgment be set aside for lack of due process. The new District Judge reduced the amount of sanctions award by half. The new judge denied the Company's request for a jury trial on contempt and sanctions. The Company has taken steps

to appeal the sanctions award and submitted its opening appeal brief on November 30, 2012. On November 18, 2013 the Court of Appeals issued an opinion finding that the underlying contempt and sanctions findings were not final, appealable orders until after the resolution of the retrial of infringement of the '298 Patent infringement case in the Minnesota District Court. The Company deposited \$729 thousand with the Court as a bond while the appeal is pending. Although it is difficult to predict the outcome of this litigation, the Company believes that it has strong arguments against the current residual award of \$645,946 and intends to vigorously continue the proceedings it initiated at the Court of Appeals in order to overturn this award. The total range of loss for this case is between \$0 to \$650 thousand (excluding interest) in excess of amounts already accrued by the Company

On December 27, 2011, Rudolph filed, but did not serve, a complaint in the Court charging the Company with infringement of Rudolph's U.S. Patent 7,779,528 ("528 Patent") relating to semiconductor wafer inspection technology similar to that described in the '298 Patent. On January 19, 2012, the Company filed a reexamination request with the U.S Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO") seeking reexamination of the '528 Patent. The PTO granted the reexamination request and preliminarily found that 18 claims were invalid. This PTO decision is not final and could change. On April 13, 2012, Rudolph served the '528 Patent suit and agreed to stay the case until the completion of the reexamination. The parties presented the Court with a joint motion to stay the case. The Court has agreed to stay the case for 90 days at a time. The parties must reapply at the end of each stay period for a further stay. The case remains stayed at present. As Rudolph did not demand a specific dollar amount (but an accounting for damages and an injunction against infringing activity), the Company is unable to estimate the possible range of loss in this case and the effect on the Company's activities and results of operation, if any.

We are not a party to any other material legal proceedings.

B. Significant Changes.

None.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing.

A. Offer and Listing Details.

Price History of Ordinary Shares

Since April 22, 2004, the primary trading market for our ordinary shares has been the Nasdaq Global Market, where our ordinary shares are listed and traded under the symbol "CAMT". From July 28, 2000 through February 4, 2003, our ordinary shares were listed and traded on the Nasdaq National Market and from February 5, 2003 through April 21, 2004, our ordinary shares were listed and traded on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market (now the Nasdaq Capital Market).

For the period between November 26, 2001 and October 21, 2003, our ordinary shares were also listed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, or TASE. During such period, the trading activity in our ordinary shares on the TASE was insignificant. At our request, our ordinary shares were de-listed from the TASE. In December 2005, we re-listed our ordinary shares on the TASE.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low reported sales prices of our ordinary shares:

	TASE (1)		Nasdaq	
	High	Low	High	Low
Annual and Quarterly Market Prices				
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2008:	1.84	0.29	1.81	0.31
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009:	2.80	0.24	2.56	0.25
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010:	3.60	2.06	3.30	2.21
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011:	4.61	1.71	4.65	1.68
2012:				
First Quarter	2.84	1.74	2.77	1.75
Second Quarter	2.58	2.16	2.57	2.08
Third Quarter	2.30	1.75	2.26	1.73
Fourth Quarter	1.90	1.37	1.84	1.35
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012:	2.84	1.37	2.77	1.35
2013:				
First Quarter	1.77	1.37	1.75	1.34
Second Quarter	2.44	1.41	2.40	1.40
Third Quarter	2.40	1.63	2.40	1.64
Fourth Quarter	5.45	1.68	5.75	1.67
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013:	5.45	1.37	5.75	1.34
Monthly Market Prices for the Most Recent Six Months:				
Sep-13	1.74	1.68	1.73	1.66
Oct-13	1.96	1.68	1.97	1.67
Nov-14	5.45	1.82	4.68	1.81
Dec-14	5.20	3.53	5.75	3.41
Jan-14	5.64	4.14	5.40	4.21
Feb-14	5.21	4.24	4.76	4.29
First Quarter 2014 (through February 25):	5.64	4.14	5.40	4.21

1) The closing prices of our ordinary shares on the TASE have been translated into U.S. dollars, using the daily representative rate of exchange of the NIS to the U.S. dollar, as published by the Bank of Israel for the applicable day of the high/low amount in the specified period.

B. Plan of distribution.

Not applicable.

C. Markets.

As noted above, the Company's ordinary shares are traded on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol "CAMT". Since December 2005, our ordinary shares are also traded on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange and we are subject to the Israeli legislation, which applies to companies that are traded in dual listing.

D. Selling Shareholders.

Not applicable.

E. Dilution.

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue.

Not applicable.

60

Item 10. Additional Information.

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles

Following is a summary of material information concerning our share capital and a brief description of the material provisions contained in our Memorandum of Association and our Articles.

Register

Our registration number at the Israeli registrar of companies is 51-123543-4.

Objectives and Purposes

Our Articles and Memorandum provide that our purpose is to engage in any lawful endeavor.

Share Capital

Our authorized share capital consists of one class of shares, which are our ordinary shares. Out of our authorized share capital of 100,000,000 ordinary shares, par value NIS 0.01 per ordinary share, 30,405,526 ordinary shares were outstanding and fully-paid as of December 31, 2013.

The ordinary shares do not have preemptive rights. The ownership and voting of our ordinary shares are not restricted in any way by our Articles, or by the laws of the State of Israel, except for shareholders who are citizens of countries in a state of war with Israel. Under the Israeli Companies Law, Israeli companies may purchase and hold their own shares, subject to the same conditions that apply to distribution of dividends (see "Dividend and Liquidation Rights" below). These shares do not confer any rights whatsoever for as long as they are held by us. Additionally, a subsidiary may purchase or hold shares of its parent company to the same extent that the parent company is entitled to purchase its own shares, and these shares do not confer any voting rights for as long as they are held by the subsidiary.

Directors

Our Articles provide that our Board of Directors shall consist of not less than five not more than ten directors, including the external directors. Currently, our board consists of five directors. Directors are required to vacate his or her office: upon death, resignation, removal by a resolution of the General Meeting or if he or she are found to be non compos mentis or has been declared bankrupt (or if a legal entity - it has adopted a resolution of voluntary liquidation or winding-up, or a liquidation order has been issued with respect thereto).

Each director shall have one vote and resolutions of the Board of Directors will be adopted by a majority of all directors voting with respect thereto.

Our Articles provide that any director may appoint as an alternate director, by written notice to us or to the Chairman of the Board, any individual who is qualified to serve as director and who is not then serving as a director or alternate director for any other director. An alternate director has all of the rights and obligations of a director, excluding the right to appoint an alternate for himself or herself. Currently no alternate directors serve on our board.

In accordance with the Israeli Companies Law, the approval of a majority of the non-interested members of our audit committee or compensation committee (as applicable) and our board of directors, and, in certain circumstances our shareholders, is generally required in case of transactions between us and our directors or other office holders (or transactions benefiting our directors or other office holders). The Companies Law requires that an office holder of a company promptly disclose any personal interest, and all related material information and documents, that he or she (and in some, cases his or her spouse, sibling, parent, grandparent, descendant, spouse's descendant, sibling or parent and the spouse of any of the foregoing or any corporation in which the director or other office holder is a 5% or greater shareholder, director or general manager or in which he or she has the right to appoint at least one director or the general manager) may hold in an existing or proposed transaction involving the company including all related material information known to him or her and any documents in their position, in connection with any such existing or proposed transaction (see item 6C-"Approval of Certain Transactions with Related Parties"; "Duties of Office Holders and Shareholders").

Transfer of Shares and Notices

Ordinary shares are issued in registered form. Ordinary shares registered on the books of the transfer agent in the United States may be freely transferred on the transfer agent's books. Each shareholder of record is usually entitled to receive at least 21 days prior notice for a general meeting of the shareholders.

Dividend and Liquidation Rights

Our Board of Directors may, without seeking shareholder approval, declare a dividend to be paid to the holders of ordinary shares out of our retained earnings or our earnings derived over the two most recent years, whichever is higher, as reflected in the last audited or reviewed financial report prepared less than six months prior to distribution, provided that there is no reasonable concern that a payment of a dividend will prevent us from satisfying our existing and foreseeable obligations as they become due. Dividends are distributed to shareholders in proportion to the nominal value of their respective holdings. 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 the nominal value of their respective holdings. This right may be affected by the grant of preferential dividend or distribution rights to the holders of any class of shares with preferential rights that may be authorized in the future. Our shareholders would need to approve any class of shares with preferential rights.

Modification of Class Rights

The Israeli Companies Law provides that the articles of a company may not be modified in such a manner that would have a detrimental effect on the rights of a particular class of shares without the vote of a majority of the affected class.

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 the shareholders. These voting rights may be affected by the grant of special voting rights to the holders of any class of shares with preferential rights that may be authorized in the future; however, currently no holders of our securities have any special voting rights.

An annual meeting of the shareholders must be held every year, and not later than 15 months following the last annual meeting. A special meeting of the shareholders may be convened by the board of directors at its decision to do so or upon the demand of any of: (1) two of the directors or 25% of the then serving directors, whichever is fewer; (2) shareholders owning at least 5% of the issued share capital and at least 1% of the voting rights in the company; or

(3) shareholders owning at least 5% of the voting rights in the company. If the board does not convene a meeting upon a valid demand of any of the above, then whoever made the demand, and in the case of shareholders, those shareholders holding more than half of the voting rights of the persons making the demand, may convene a meeting of the shareholders to be held within three months of the demand. Alternatively, upon petition by the individuals making the demand, a court may order that a meeting be convened.

The quorum required for a meeting of shareholders consists of at least two shareholders present in person or by proxy within one half hour of the time scheduled for the beginning of the meeting, who hold or represent together at least 33 1/3% of the voting power in our company. A meeting adjourned due to lack of a quorum is generally adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place or any time and place as the directors designate in a notice to the shareholders. If a quorum is not present at the reconvened meeting, the meeting may be held with any number of participants. However, if the meeting was convened following a demand by the shareholders, the quorum will be that minimum number of shareholders authorized to make the demand.

In any shareholders' meeting, a shareholder can vote either in person or by proxy. General meetings of shareholders will be held in Israel, unless decided otherwise by our board.

Most resolutions at a shareholders' meeting may be passed by a majority of the voting power of the company represented at the shareholders' meeting and voting on the matter. Resolutions requiring special voting procedures include the appointment and removal of external directors, approval of transactions with controlling shareholders, the terms of office and employment of directors, the chief executive officer or controlling shareholders (except for approval of terms of office and employment of directors, which are consistent with the company's compensation policy, and require approval by a regular majority) and the approval for the chairman of the board to also serve as chief executive officer. See in Item 6 C above "Committees of the Board of Directors" and "Approval of Certain Transactions with Related Parties".

Anti-Takeover Effects of Israeli Laws; Mergers and Acquisitions under Israeli Law

In general, a merger of a company requires the approval of the holders of a majority of 75% of the voting power represented at the annual or special general meeting in person or by proxy or by a written ballot, as shall be permitted, and voting thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law. 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 (i) 50 days have passed from the time that the requisite proposal for the merger has been filed by each party with the Israeli Registrar of Companies and (ii) 30 days have passed since the merger was approved by the shareholders of each party.

The Companies Law also provides that, an acquisition of shares in a public company must be made by means of a tender offer if as a result of the acquisition the purchaser would become a holder of a "control block" (i.e., shares conferring 25% or more of the voting rights at the general meeting), or if as a result of the acquisition the purchaser would become a holder of 45% or more of the voting power in the company, unless there is already a holder of a "control block", or a holder of 45% or more of the voting power in the company, respectively. These requirements do not apply if, the acquisition (1) was made in a private placement that received shareholders' approval (including approval of the purchaser becoming a holder of a "control block", or 45% or more, of the voting power in the company, unless there is already a holder of a "control block" or 45% or more, respectively, of the voting power in the company), (2) was from a holder of a "control block" in the company and resulted in the acquirer becoming a holder of a "control block", or (3) was from a holder of 45% or more of the voting power in the company and resulted in the acquirer becoming a holder of 45% or more of the voting power in the company. The tender offer must be extended to all shareholders, but the offeror is not required to purchase more than 5% of the company's outstanding shares, regardless of how many shares are tendered by shareholders. The tender offer may be consummated only if (i) at least 5% of the company's outstanding shares will be acquired by the offeror and (ii) the number of shares tendered in the offer exceeds the number of shares whose holders objected to the offer.

If as a result of an acquisition of shares, the acquirer will hold more than 90% of a company's outstanding shares, the acquisition must be made by means of a tender offer for all of the outstanding shares. If as a result of such full tender offer the acquirer would own more than 95% of the outstanding shares, then all the shares that the acquirer offered to purchase will be transferred to it. The law provides for appraisal rights if any shareholder files a request in court within six months following the consummation of a full tender offer, but the acquirer will be entitled to stipulate that tendering shareholders forfeit their appraisal rights. If as a result of a full tender offer the acquirer would own 95% or less of the outstanding shares, then the acquirer may not acquire shares that will cause his shareholding to exceed 90% of the outstanding shares.

Furthermore, certain provisions of other Israeli laws may have the effect of delaying, preventing or making more difficult an acquisition of or merger with us. For example, Israel tax law treats some acquisitions, such as share-for-share exchanges between an Israeli company and another company less favorably than U.S. tax law. In addition, approvals of a merger that may be in certain circumstances required under the Restrictive Trade Practices Law of 1988, and under of the Israeli Law for the Encouragement of Industrial Research and Development of 1984 may impede, delay or restrict our ability to consummate a merger or similar transaction. See Item, “Additional Information—Mergers and Acquisitions under Israeli Law” in this Annual Report, for additional discussion about some anti-takeover provisions.

Transfer Agent

The transfer agent and registrar for the ordinary shares is the American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, New York, New York.

C. Material Contracts.

None.

D. Exchange Controls

There are currently no Israeli currency control restrictions on payments of dividends or other distributions with respect to our ordinary shares or the proceeds from the sale of the shares, except for the obligation of Israeli residents to file reports with the Bank of Israel regarding certain transactions. However, legislation remains in effect pursuant to which currency controls can be imposed by administrative action at any time.

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.

E. Taxation

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

Subject to the limitations described herein, this discussion summarizes certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares to a U.S. holder. A U.S. holder is a holder of our ordinary shares who is:

- an individual citizen or resident of the United States for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- a corporation (or another entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized under the laws of the United States, any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which may be included in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or
- a trust (i) if, in general, a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions, or (ii) that has in effect a valid election under applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

Unless otherwise specifically indicated, this discussion does not consider the U.S. tax consequences to a person that is not a U.S. holder (a “non-U.S. holder”) and considers only U.S. holders that will own ordinary shares as capital assets (generally, for investment).

This discussion is based on current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), current and proposed Treasury Regulations promulgated under the Code and administrative and judicial interpretations of the Code, all as currently in effect and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to any particular U.S. holder based on the U.S. holder’s particular circumstances. In particular, this discussion does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. holders who are broker-dealers, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, grantor trusts, S corporations, real estate investment trusts, regulated investment companies, certain former citizens or former long-term residents of the United States, or U.S. holders who own, directly, indirectly or constructively, 10% or more of our outstanding voting shares, U.S. holders who have elected mark-to-market accounting, U.S. holders holding the ordinary shares as part of a hedging, straddle or conversion transaction, U.S. holders that received ordinary shares as a result of exercising employee stock options or otherwise as compensation, U.S. holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, and U.S. holders who are subject to the alternative minimum tax.

If a partnership (or any other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds our ordinary shares, the tax treatment of the partnership and a partner in such partnership will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Such a partner or partnership should consult its tax advisor as to its tax consequences.

You are advised to consult your tax advisor with respect to the specific U.S. federal, state, local and foreign income tax consequences of purchasing, holding or disposing of our ordinary shares.

Taxation of Distributions on the Ordinary Shares

The amount of a distribution with respect to the ordinary shares will equal the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property distributed and will also include the amount of any non-U.S. taxes withheld from such distribution. A distribution paid by us with respect to the ordinary shares to a U.S. holder will be treated as dividend income to the extent that the distribution does not exceed our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Dividends that are received by U.S. holders that are individuals, estates or trusts will be taxed at the rate applicable to long-term capital gains (currently a maximum rate of 20% for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012), provided that such dividends meet the requirements of “qualified dividend income.” For this purpose, qualified dividend income generally includes dividends paid by a non-U.S. corporation if certain holding period and other requirements are met and either (a) the stock of the non-U.S. corporation with respect to which the dividends are paid is “readily tradable” on an established securities market in the U.S. (e.g., the NASDAQ Global Market) or (b) the non-U.S. corporation is eligible for benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the U.S. which includes an information exchange program and is determined to be satisfactory by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury. The United States Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) has determined that the U.S.-Israel income tax treaty is satisfactory for this purpose. Dividends that fail to meet such requirements, and dividends received by corporate U.S. holders, are taxed at ordinary income rates. No dividend received by a U.S. holder will be a qualified dividend (1) if the U.S. holder held the ordinary share with respect to which the dividend was paid for less than 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date that is 60 days before the ex-dividend date with respect to such dividend, excluding for this purpose, under the rules of Code Section 246(c), any period during which the U.S. holder has an option to sell, is under a contractual obligation to sell, has made and not closed a short sale of, is the grantor of a deep-in-the-money or otherwise nonqualified option to buy, or has otherwise diminished its risk of loss by holding other positions with respect to, such ordinary share (or substantially identical securities); or (2) to the extent that the U.S. holder is under an obligation (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in property substantially similar or related to the ordinary share with respect to which the dividend is paid. If we were to be a “passive foreign investment company” or PFIC (as such term is defined in the Code) for any taxable year, dividends paid on our ordinary shares in such year or in the following

taxable year would not be qualified dividends. See discussion below regarding our PFIC status at “Tax Consequences if We Are a Passive Foreign Investment Company”. In addition, a non-corporate U.S. holder will be able to take a qualified dividend into account in determining its deductible investment interest (which is generally limited to its net investment income) only if it elects to do so; in such case the dividend will be taxed at ordinary income rates.

The amount of any distribution which exceeds the amount treated as a dividend will be treated first as a non-taxable return of capital, reducing the U.S. holder’s tax basis in its ordinary shares to the extent thereof, and then as capital gain from the deemed disposition of the ordinary shares. Corporate holders will not be allowed a deduction for dividends received in respect of the ordinary shares.

Dividends paid by us in NIS generally will be included in the income of U.S. holders at the dollar amount of the dividend (including any non-U.S. taxes withheld therefrom), based upon the exchange rate in effect on the date the distribution is included in income. U.S. holders will have a tax basis in the NIS for U.S. federal income tax purposes equal to that dollar value. Any subsequent gain or loss in respect of the NIS arising from exchange rate fluctuations will generally be taxable as U.S. source ordinary income or loss.

Subject to the limitations set forth in the Code and the Treasury Regulations thereunder, U.S. holders may elect to claim a foreign tax credit against their U.S. federal income tax liability for non-U.S. income taxes withheld from dividends received in respect of the ordinary shares. The conditions and limitations on claiming a foreign tax credit include, among others, computation rules under which foreign tax credits allowable with respect to specific classes of income cannot exceed the U.S. federal income taxes otherwise payable with respect to each such class of income. In this regard, dividends paid by us generally will be foreign source “passive income” for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. U.S. holders that do not elect to claim a foreign tax credit may instead claim a deduction for the non-U.S. income taxes withheld if such U.S. holders itemize their deductions for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The rules relating to foreign tax credits are complex, and you should consult your tax advisor to determine whether and to what extent you would be entitled to this credit. A U.S. holder will be denied a foreign tax credit for non-U.S. income taxes withheld from a dividend received on the ordinary shares (i) if the U.S. holder has not held the ordinary shares for at least 16 days of the 31-day period beginning on the date which is 15 days before the ex-dividend date with respect to such dividend or (ii) to the extent the U.S. holder is under an obligation to make related payments with respect to positions in 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 required 16-day holding period.

The discussion above is subject to the discussion below entitled “Tax Consequences if We Are a Passive Foreign Investment Company”.

Taxation of the Disposition of Ordinary Shares

Subject to the discussion below under “Tax Consequences if We Are a Passive Foreign Investment Company,” 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 the amount realized on the disposition and the U.S. holder’s tax basis in such ordinary shares. The gain or loss recognized on the disposition of such ordinary shares will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder held the ordinary shares for more than one year at the time of the disposition. Long-term capital gains of certain non-corporate shareholders are subject to a maximum rate of 20% for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012. Gain or loss recognized by a U.S. holder on a sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares generally will be treated as U.S. source income or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

A U.S. holder that uses the cash method of accounting calculates the dollar value of the proceeds received on the sale as of the date that the sale settles. However, 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 and may therefore realize foreign currency gain or loss. A U.S. holder may avoid realizing foreign currency gain or loss by electing to use the settlement date to determine the proceeds of sale for purposes of calculating the foreign currency gain or loss. In addition, a U.S. holder that receives foreign currency upon disposition of ordinary shares and converts the foreign currency into dollars after the settlement date or trade date (whichever date the U.S. holder is required to use to calculate the value of the proceeds of sale) may have foreign exchange gain or loss based on any appreciation or depreciation in the value of the foreign currency against the dollar, which will generally be U.S. source ordinary income or loss.

Medicare Tax

With respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, certain non-corporate U.S. holders will be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income", which may include dividends on, or capital gains recognized from the disposition of, our ordinary shares. U.S. holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax on their investment in our ordinary shares.

Tax Consequences if We Are a Passive Foreign Investment Company

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, we will be a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, if either (1) 75% or more of our gross income in a taxable year is passive income, or (2) 50% or more of the value (determined on the basis of a quarterly average) of our assets in a taxable year produce or are held for the production of passive income. If we own (directly or indirectly) at least 25% by value of the stock of another corporation, we will be treated for purposes of the foregoing tests as owning our proportionate share of that other corporation's assets and as directly earning our proportionate share of that other corporation's income. If we are a PFIC, a U.S. holder must determine under which of three alternative taxing regimes it wishes to be taxed:

- The "QEF" regime applies if the U.S. holder elects to treat us as a "qualified electing fund" ("QEF") for the first taxable year in which the U.S. holder owns our ordinary shares or in which we are a PFIC, whichever is later, and if we comply with certain reporting requirements. A U.S. holder may not make a QEF election with respect to warrants. If the QEF regime applies, then, for each taxable year that we are a PFIC, such U.S. holder will include in its gross income a proportionate share of our ordinary earnings (which is taxed as ordinary income) and net capital gain (which is taxed as long-term capital gain), subject to a separate election to defer payment of taxes, which deferral is subject to an interest charge. These amounts would be included in income by an electing U.S. holder, whether or not such amounts are actually distributed to the U.S. holder. A U.S. holder's basis in our ordinary shares for which a QEF election has been made would be increased to reflect the amount of any taxed but undistributed income. Generally, a QEF election allows an electing U.S. holder to treat any gain realized on the disposition of his ordinary shares as capital gain.

Once made, the QEF 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 IRS.

If a QEF election is made after the first taxable year in which a U.S. holder holds our ordinary shares and we are a PFIC, then special rules would apply.

- A second regime, the "mark-to-market" regime, may be elected so long as our ordinary shares are "marketable stock" (e.g., "regulatory traded" on the NASDAQ Global Market). Under current law, a mark-to-market election cannot be made with respect to warrants. Pursuant to this regime, in any taxable year that we are a PFIC, an electing U.S. holder's ordinary shares are marked-to-market each taxable year and the U.S. holder recognizes as ordinary income or loss an amount equal to the difference as of the close of the taxable year between the fair market value of our ordinary shares and the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in our ordinary shares. Losses are 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. An electing U.S. holder's adjusted basis in our ordinary shares is increased by income recognized under the mark-to-market election and decreased by the deductions allowed under the election.

Under the mark-to-market election, in a taxable year that we are a PFIC, gain on the sale of our ordinary shares is treated as ordinary income, and loss on the sale of our ordinary shares, to the extent the amount of loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gain previously included, is treated as ordinary loss. The mark-to-market election applies to the taxable year for which the election is made and all later taxable years, unless the ordinary shares cease to be marketable stock or the IRS consents to the revocation of the election.

If the mark-to-market election is made after the first taxable year in which a U.S. holder holds our ordinary shares and we are a PFIC, then special rules would apply.

- A U.S. holder making neither the QEF election nor the mark-to-market election is subject to the "excess distribution" regime. Under this regime, "excess distributions" are subject to special tax rules. An excess distribution is

either (1) a distribution with respect to our ordinary shares that is greater than 125% of the average distributions received by the U.S. holder from us over the shorter of either the preceding three taxable years or such U.S. holder's holding period for our ordinary shares prior to the distribution year or (2) gain from the disposition of our ordinary shares.

Excess distributions must be allocated ratably to each day that a U.S. holder has held our ordinary shares. A U.S. holder must include amounts allocated to the current taxable year and any taxable year prior to the first taxable year in which we were a PFIC, in its gross income as ordinary income for that year. All amounts allocated to other taxable years of the U.S. holder would be taxed at the highest tax rate for each such year applicable to ordinary income and the U.S. holder also would be liable for interest on the deferred tax liability for each such year calculated as if such liability had been due with respect to each such year. The portions of gains and distributions that are not characterized as “excess distributions” are subject to tax in the current taxable year as ordinary income under the normal tax rules of the Code.

A U.S. person who inherits shares in a foreign corporation that was a PFIC in the hands of the decedent, is generally denied the otherwise available step-up in the tax basis of such shares to fair market value at the date of death. Instead, such U.S. holder’s basis would generally be equal to the lesser of the decedent’s basis or the fair market value of the ordinary shares on the date of death. Furthermore, if we are a PFIC, each U.S. holder will generally be required to file an annual report with the IRS.

Based on an analysis of our assets and income, we believe that we were not a PFIC for our taxable year ended December 31, 2013. We currently expect that we will not be a PFIC in 2014. However, PFIC status is determined as of the end of the taxable year and is dependent on a number of factors, including the relative value of our passive assets and our non-passive assets, our market capitalization and the amount and type of our gross income. There can be no assurance that we will not become a PFIC for the current taxable year ending December 31, 2014 or in a future taxable year. We will notify U.S. holders in the event we conclude that we will be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year to enable U.S. holders to consider whether or not to elect to treat us as a QEF for U.S. federal income tax purposes, to “mark-to-market” the ordinary shares, or to become subject to the “excess distribution” regime, and we expect that in such event we will provide U.S. holders with the information needed to make a QEF election.

U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules, including eligibility for and the manner and advisability of making, the QEF election or the mark-to-market election.

Non-U.S. Holders of Ordinary Shares

Except as described below, a non-U.S. holder of ordinary shares will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on the receipt of dividends on, and the proceeds from the disposition of, an ordinary share, unless, in the case of U.S. federal income taxes, that 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 an income tax treaty with the United States, that item is attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States or, in the case of an individual, a fixed place of business in the United States. In addition, gain recognized by an individual non-U.S. holder on the disposition of ordinary shares will be subject to tax in the United States if the non-U.S. holder is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale and certain other conditions are met.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

A U.S. holder (except for certain exempt recipients, such as corporations) generally is subject to information reporting and may be subject to backup withholding at rate of up to 28% with respect to dividends paid on, and the receipt of the proceeds from the disposition of, our ordinary shares. A U.S. holder of our ordinary shares who does not provide a correct taxpayer identification number may be subject to penalties imposed by the IRS. Backup withholding will generally not apply if a U.S. holder provides a correct taxpayer identification number, certifies that such holder is not subject to backup withholding or otherwise establishes an exemption from backup withholding applies.

Non-U.S. holders generally will not be subject to information reporting or backup withholding with respect to the payment of dividends on, or proceeds from the disposition of, our ordinary shares provided the non-U.S. holder provides its taxpayer identification number, certifies to its foreign status or otherwise establishes an exemption from backup withholding applies.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax and may be claimed as a credit against the U.S. federal income tax liability of a holder, or alternatively, the holder may be eligible for a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules, in either case, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

ISRAELI TAXATION

The following summary describes the current tax structure applicable to companies in Israel, with special reference to its effect on us. It also discusses Israeli tax consequences material to persons purchasing our ordinary shares. We recommend that you consult your tax advisor as to the particular tax consequences of an investment in our ordinary shares.

General Corporate Tax Structure

The corporate tax rate applicable in 2013 and 2014 is 25% and 26.5% respectively.

However, the effective tax rate payable by a company that derives income from an approved enterprise, discussed further below, may be considerably less. See below in "Tax Benefits under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959".

Tax benefits under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 (the "Investment Law")

The Company's production facility has been granted "Approved Enterprise" status under the Investment Law. The Company participates in the Alternative Benefits Program and, accordingly, income from its approved enterprises will be tax exempt for a period of 10 years (or up to 14 years commencing in the year in which the company was granted "Approved Enterprise" status), commencing in the first year in which the Approved Enterprise first generates taxable income; this is due to the fact that the Company operates in Zone "A" in Israel.

On April 1, 2005, an amendment to the Investment Law came into effect ("the Amendment") and has significantly changed the provisions of the Investment Law. The Amendment limits the scope of enterprises which may be approved by the Investment Center by setting criteria for the approval of a facility as a "Beneficiary Enterprise", such as provisions generally requiring that at least 25% of the Beneficiary Enterprise's income will be derived from export. Additionally, the Amendment enacted major changes in the manner in which tax benefits are awarded under the Investment Law so that companies no longer require Investment Center approval in order to qualify for tax benefits.

In addition, the Amendment provides that terms and benefits included in any certificate of approval already granted will remain subject to the provisions of the law as they were on the date of such approval. Therefore, the Company's existing Approved Enterprise will generally not be subject to the provisions of the Amendment. As a result of the Amendment, tax-exempt income generated under the provisions of the Amendment, as part of a new Beneficiary Enterprise, will subject the Company to taxes upon distribution or liquidation.

The Company has been granted the status of Approved Enterprises, under the Investment Law, for investment programs for the periods which ended in 2007 and 2010, and the status of Beneficiary Enterprise according to the Amendment, for a period ending in 2014. In addition Camtek has elected 2010 as the year of election for a period ending 2019 (collectively, "Programs"). Sela has also been granted the status of Beneficiary Enterprise according to the Amendment, for a period ending in 2016.

The Investment Law and the criteria for receiving an "Approved Enterprise" or "Beneficiary Enterprise" status may be amended from time to time and there is no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional benefits under the Investment Law.

On December 29, 2010, the Investment Law was amended to significantly revise the tax incentive regime in Israel commencing on January 1, 2011. The December 2010 amendment introduced a new status of “Preferred Enterprise,” replacing the existing status of “Beneficiary Enterprise.” Similarly to “Beneficiary Enterprise,” a Preferred Enterprise is an industrial company meeting certain conditions, including deriving a minimum of 25% of its income from export activities. However, under the December 2010 amendment, the requirement for a minimum investment in production assets in order to be eligible for the benefits granted under the Investments Law was cancelled. A Preferred Enterprise is entitled to a reduced flat tax rate with respect to preferred enterprise income at the following rates:

Tax Year