(An Israeli Corporation)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

AS OF MARCH 31, 2018

(An Israeli Corporation)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

AS OF MARCH 31, 2018

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(An Israeli Corporation)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Three month period ended March 31,		Year ended December 31,
-	2018	2017	2017
		U.S. \$ in thousan	ds
<u>-</u>	Uı	naudited	
Revenues	6,156	6,211	26,376
Cost of sales	3,826	3,754	16,828
Gross profit	2,330	2,457	9,548
Research and development expenses	294	249	927
Distribution expenses	1,018	948	3,796
General and administrative expenses	769	814	3,216
loss from sale of property, plant and equipment			6
Profit from operations	249	446	1,603
Finance expense	86	220	216
Finance income	3	7	242
Profit before income tax	166	233	1,629
Tax (income) expense	(308)	13	320
Profit	474	246	1,309
Other comprehensive income net of tax: Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans		<u> </u>	12
			12
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss: Adjustment arising from translation of financial	22	242	<i>(</i> 1
statements of foreign operations	23 23	242	61
Total other comprehensive income	23	$\frac{242}{242}$	<u>61</u> 73
•	497	488	1,382
Total comprehensive income	497	400	1,362
Profit attributable to:	486	224	1,250
Owners of the parent Non-controlling interest	(12)	224	59
Non-controlling interest	474	246	1,309
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent	509	466	1,323
Non-controlling interest	(12)	22	59
	497	488	1,382
Earnings per share (dollars)			
Basic	0.0091	0.0043	0.0236
Diluted	0.0090	0.0042	0.0234
Weighted average number of shares outstanding			
Basic	53,624,318		52,866,352
Diluted	54,076,697	52,679,854	53,309,196

(An Israeli Corporation)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF

CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the three month period ended March 31, 2018 (Unaudited):

		Attributed to owners of the parent						
	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Capital Reserve for share- based payment transactions	Adjustment arising from translation of financial statements of foreign operations U.S. \$ in the	Retained earnings	Total attributable to owners of the parent	Non- controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2018	114	15,343	352	105	4,212	20,126	383	20,509
Changes during the Three month period ended March 31, 2018:								
Comprehensive income								
Profit for the period Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	486	486	(12)	474
Translation differences		<u>-</u>		23		23		23
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	23	486	509	(12)	497
Share based payment			6			6		6
Balance at March 31, 2018	114	15,343	358	128	4,698	20,641	371	21,012

(*) less than one thousand dollars

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INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF <u>CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONT.)</u>

For the three month period ended March 31, 2017 (Unaudited):

		Attributed to owners of the parent						
	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Capital Reserve for share- based payment transactions	Adjustment arising from translation of financial statements of foreign operations	Retained earnings	Total attributable to owners of the parent	Non- controlling interest	Total equity
				U.S. \$ in the	ousands			
Balance at January 1, 2017	109	14,964	323	44	3,468	18,908	324	19,232
Changes during the three months ended March 31, 2017:								
Comprehensive income								
Profit for the period Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	224	224	22	246
Translation differences				242		242		242
Total comprehensive income for the period	-		-	242	224	466	22	488
Exercise of options to share capital	*	7	(*)	-	-	7	-	7
Share based payment			7			7		7
Balance at March 31, 2017	109	14,971	330	286	3,692	19,388	346	19,734

(*) less than one thousand dollars

MTI WIRELESS EDGE LTD. (An Israeli Corporation)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONT.)

For the year ended December 31, 2017:

Attributable to owners of the parent Capital Reserve from share-**Total** Additional attributable Nonbased **Translation** Share paid-in payment Retained to owners of controlling **Total** transactions differences capital capital earnings the parent interest equity **U.S.** \$ in thousands Balance as at January 1, 2017 109 14.964 323 44 3,468 18,908 324 19,232 **Changes during 2017: Comprehensive income** Profit for the year 1.250 1,250 59 1,309 Other comprehensive income Re measurements on defined benefit plans 12 12 12 61 Translation differences 61 61 Total comprehensive income for the year 61 1.262 1.323 59 1,382 Exercise of options to share capital 99 (*) 101 101 2 3 280 (518)(235)(235)Dividend Share based payment 29 29 352 105 20,126 15,343 4,212 383 20,509 114 Balance as at December 31, 2017

^(*) less than one thousand dollars

(An Israeli Corporation)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF

FINANCIAL POSITION

	31.03.2018	31.03.2017	31.12.2017	
		U.S. \$ in thousands		
	Unau	ıdited		
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,963	4,926	2,642	
Other current financial assets	2,021	-	2,011	
Trade receivables	7,932	9,122	8,988	
Other receivables	389	630	850	
Current tax receivables	307	540	360	
Inventories	4,963	4,151	5,281	
	19,575	19,369	20,132	
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:				
Long term prepaid expenses	22	39	34	
Property, plant and equipment	5,288	5,340	5,302	
Investment property	603	625	609	
Deferred tax assets	603	597	582	
Intangible assets	185	294	212	
Goodwill	573	573	573	
	7,274	7,468	7,312	
Total assets	26,849	26,837	27,444	

(An Israeli Corporation)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF

FINANCIAL POSITION

	31.03.2018	31.03.2017	31.12.201
	U.S. \$ In thousands Unaudited		
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Unau	anea	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Current maturities and short term bank credit and loans	840	994	848
Trade payables	1,832	2,036	2,239
Other accounts payables	1,936	2,071	2,322
Current tax payables	8	56	114
Current and payables	4,616	5,157	5,523
NON- CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Loans from banks, net of current maturities	737	1,505	935
Employee benefits, net	484	441	477
1 2	1,221	1,946	1,412
Total liabilities	5,837	7,103	6,935
EQUITY Equity attributable to owners of the parent Share capital	114	109	114
•			
Additional paid-in capital	15,343	14,971	15,343
Capital reserve from share-based payment transactions	358	330	352
Translation differences	128	286	105
Retained earnings	4,698	3,692	4,212
	20,641	19,388	20,126
Non-controlling interest	371	346	383
Total equity	21,012	19,734	20,509
Total equity and liabilities	26,849	26,837	27,444
May 13, 2018 Date of approval of financial statements Chief Finance Director Chief	Dov Feiner f Executive Office		Borovitz Itive Chairm

(An Israeli Corporation)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF

CASH FLOWS

	Three months period ended March 31,		Year ended December 31,
	2018	2017	2017
		J.S. \$ in thousand	ds
Cook Flows from Onesoting Activities	Unau	ıdited	_
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	17.1	245	1.200
Profit for the period	474	246	1,309
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	145	164	637
Loss (gain) from investments in financial assets	(16)	77	-
Loss from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-	6
Equity settled share-based payment expense	6	7	29
Finance expenses, net	17	28	162
Income tax expense (benefit)	(308)	(13)	320
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in inventories	330	870	(269)
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables	1,062	(839)	(879)
Decrease (increase) in other accounts receivables and prepaid expenses	472	121	(88)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other accounts payables	(782)	(51)	396
Increase in employee benefits, net	7	35	84
Interest received	-	-	22
Interest paid	(17)	(28)	(109)
Income tax received (paid)	233	(114)	(190)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,623	503	1,430

(An Israeli Corporation)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF

CASH FLOWS (cont.)

	Three months	Year ended December 31,	
	2018	2017 U.S. \$ in thousan	2017
	Unau	ds	
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:	Unat	iaitea	
Purchase of investments in financial assets, net	-	-	(2,000)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-	100
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(100)	(8)	(447)
Net cash used in investing activities	(100)	(8)	(2,347)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	7	101
Dividend paid to the owners of the parent	-	-	(235)
Short term loan received from banks	-	166	-
Long term loan received from banks	10	-	60
Repayment of long-term loan from banks	(210)	(210)	(829)
Net cash used in financing activities	(200)	(37)	(903)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period Cash and cash equivalents	1,323	458	(1,820)
at the beginning of the period	2,642	4,428	4,428
Exchange differences on balances of cash and cash equivalents	(2)	40	34
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	3,963	4,926	2,642
Appendix A - Non-cash transactions:			
	Mar	s period ended ch 31,	Year ended December 31,
	2018	2017	2017
	U.S. \$ in thousands Unaudited		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment against trade payables	3	6	3
Scrip dividend			283

(An Israeli Corporation)

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - GENERAL:

Corporate information:

M.T.I Wireless Edge Ltd. (hereafter - the "Company") is an Israeli corporation. The Company was incorporated under the Companies Act in Israel on December 30, 1998 as a wholly- owned subsidiary of M.T.I Computers and Software Services (1982) Ltd. (hereafter - the Parent Company), commenced operations on July 1, 2000 and since March 2006 the Company's shares have been traded on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange.

The formal address of the company is 11 Hamelacha Street, Afek industrial Park, Rosh-Ha'Ayin, Israel.

The Company is engaged in the development, design, manufacture and marketing of antennas and accessories.

Via its subsidiary, Mottech Water solutions Ltd., MTI is also a leading provider of remote control solutions for water and irrigation applications based on Motorola IRRInet state of the art control, monitoring and communication technologies.

Certain operational and administrative services are provided by the Parent Company.

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for the preparation of financial statements for interim periods, as prescribed in International Accounting Standard No. 34 ("Interim Financial Reporting").

The interim consolidated financial information set out above does not constitute full year-end accounts within the meaning of Israeli Companies Law. It has been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with the recognition and measurement criteria of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Statutory financial information for the financial year ended December 31, 2017 was approved by the board on February 15, 2018. The report of the auditors on those financial statements was unqualified.

The interim consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2018 have not been audited.

The interim consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements as of December 31, 2017 and for the year then ended and with the notes thereto. The significant accounting policies applied in the annual financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2017 are applied consistently in these interim consolidated financial statements, except for the adoption of new standards effective as of 1 January 2018.

New IFRSs adopted in the period

1. IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment; and hedge accounting.

(An Israeli Corporation)

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.):

The details of new significant accounting policies and the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies are set out below:

(a) Classification and measurement

The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. Derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"):

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

A debt investment is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Financial assets at FVTPL: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost: These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses (see b below). Interest income,

(An Israeli Corporation)

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.):

foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Debt investments at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

The Company has implemented the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 retrospectively on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed as of January 1, 2018 by recognizing the cumulative effect of the retrospective application as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings and other components of equity as of January 1, 2018.

(b) Impairment

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognized earlier than under IAS 39.

Under IFRS 9, loss allowances are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The Company has elected to measure loss allowances for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

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NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.):

Trade receivables

Exposures within each Company were segmented based on common credit risk characteristics such as credit risk grade, geographic region and industry – for wholesale customers; and delinquency status, geographic region, age of relationship and type of product purchased – for other customers.

Actual credit loss experience was adjusted by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data was collected, current conditions and the Company's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been applied retrospectively, on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed as of January 1, 2018 by recognizing the cumulative effect of the retrospective application as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings and other components of equity as of January 1, 2018.

The adoption of IFRS 9 did not have an impact on the financial statements.

2. IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue and related Interpretations and it applies to all revenue arising from contracts with customers, unless those contracts are in the scope of other standards. The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity will recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

IFRS 15 sets out a single revenue recognition model, according to which the entity shall recognize revenue in accordance with the said core principle by implementing a five-step model framework :

- 1. Identify the contract(s) with a customer.
- 2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
- 3. Determine the transaction price.
- 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
- 5. Recognize revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Below are the significant accounting policies and judgments applied by the Company in recognizing revenue from customer contracts in detail according to the Company's main activities:

(a) Sale of goods

The Company's contracts with customers for the sale of goods generally include one performance obligation. The Company has concluded that revenue from sale of goods should be recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the equipment.

(An Israeli Corporation)

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.):

Variable consideration

Under IFRS 15, volume rebates give rise to variable consideration. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until the associated uncertainty is subsequently resolved. The application of the constraint on variable consideration increases the amount of revenue that will be deferred.

Under IFRS 15, retrospective volume rebates give rise to variable consideration. To estimate the variable consideration to which it will be entitled, the Company applied the 'most likely amount method' for contracts with a single volume threshold and the 'expected value method' for contracts with more than one volume threshold. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration was primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration.

Warranty obligations

The Company generally provides warranties for general repairs of defects that existed at the time of sale, as required by law. As such, most warranties are assurance-type warranties under IFRS 15, which the Company accounts for under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, consistent with its practice prior to the adoption of IFRS 15.

Financing components

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(b) Rendering of services

Provided the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the Company will receive any consideration, revenue from services is recognized in the period in which they are rendered.

(c) Revenues from Construction Contracts

Revenues are reported by the "percentage of completion" method. The percentage of completion is determined by dividing actual completion costs incurred to date by the total completion costs anticipated.

When a loss from a contract is anticipated, a provision is made in the period in which it first becomes evident, for the entire loss anticipated, as assessed by the company's management.

The Company recognizes income from construction contracts over time, since the Company's performance does not create an asset with alternative use to the Company and the Company has the right to enforce payment for performance completed up to that date.

(An Israeli Corporation)

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.):

The payment terms in the projects are based on milestones set at the date of signing the contract and are based mainly on the rate of progress. For this reason, the Company is not expected to recognize assets in respect of contracts and liabilities in respect of contracts in significant amounts in relation to these contracts.

Causes of uncertainty in material estimates

Measuring the progress of long-term performance commitments - the Company is required to estimate the total cost of completing each project based on estimates of material costs, labor costs, subcontractor performance, and more.

First time application

The Company elected to apply IFRS 15 retrospectively for the first time by recognizing the cumulative effect of the retroactive application as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as at January 1, 2018.

The adoption of IFRS 15 did not have an impact on the financial statements.

NOTE 3 – REVENUES:

	Three months period ended March 31,		Year ended December 31,
	2018	2017	2017
		U .S. \$ in thousan	ds
	Unau	dited	
Revenues arises from:			
Sale of goods	4,603	4,957	21,271
Rendering of services	725	546	2,492
Projects	828	708	2,613
	6,156	6,211	26,376

(An Israeli Corporation)

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 4 - OPERATING SEGMENTS:

The following table's present revenue and profit information regarding the Group's operating segments for the Three months period ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 respectively and for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Three months period ended March 31, 2018 (Unaudited)

	Water			
	Antennas	Solutions	Total	
	U.	S. \$ in thousand	ds	
Revenue				
External	3,054	3,102	6,156	
Total	3,054	3,102	6,156	
Segment profit	102	147	249	
Finance expense, net			(83)	
Profit before income tax			166	
Other				
Depreciation and amortization	135	10	145	

Three months period ended March 31, 2017 (Unaudited)

		Water				
	Antennas	Solutions	Total			
	U	.S. \$ in thousand	ds			
Revenue						
External	3,129	3,082	6,211			
Total	3,129	3,082	6,211			
Segment profit	166	280	446			
Finance expense, net			(213)			
Profit before income tax			233			
Other						
Depreciation and amortization	147	17	164			

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NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 4 – OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONT.):

Year ended December 31, 2017

		Water	
	Antennas	Solutions	Total
	U .	S. \$ in thousan	ds
Revenue			
External	13,267	13,109	26,376
Total	13,267	13,109	26,376
Segment profit	67	1,536	1,603
Unallocated corporate expenses			
Finance income, net			26
Profit before income tax			1,629
Other			
Depreciation and amortization	586	51	637

NOTE 5 -TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES:

The following transactions occurred with the Parent Company and other related parties:

	Three months period ended March 31,		Year ended December 31,
	2018	2017	2017
	U.S. \$ in thousands		
	Una	udited	
Purchased Goods	57	60	252
Management Fee	117	116	498
Services Fee	72	65	259
Lease income	(18)	(18)	(72)

Compensation of key management personnel of the Group:

		s period ended orch 31,	Year ended December 31,
	2018	2017	2017
	U.S. \$ in thousands		
	Unaudited		
Short-term employee benefits *)	203	201	920

^{*)} Including Management fees for the CEO, Directors, Executive Management and other related parties. All Transactions were made at market value.

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NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 5 -TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONT.):

Balances with related parties:

	As at	
31.03.2018	31.03.2017	31.12.2017
1	U.S. \$ in thousand	ls
Una	udited	
105	243	467

Other accounts payables

NOTE 6 – SIGNIFICANT AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

1. During March 2018 the Company announced that it is in preliminary discussions with its majority shareholder, MTI Computers & Software Services (1982) Ltd ("MTIC"), regarding a potential merger between the two companies (the "Proposed Transaction"). MTIC, whose shares are listed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, currently holds 53.2% of the Company's issued ordinary shares. Following the announcement on March 2018, on May 1, 2018 the Company announced that it had entered into a merger agreement (the "Merger Agreement") with its majority shareholder, MTIC and the Company together being the "Merging Companies", according to which, and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 350-351 of the Israeli Companies Law, 5759-1999 (the "Companies Law"), as a court approved scheme of arrangement between the Company, MTIC and their shareholders (the "Scheme of Arrangement"), MTIC will be merged into the Company in a statutory merger, so that MTIC will be dissolved and all of its activities, assets and liabilities, subject to certain qualifications, will be transferred to the Company in consideration for the allotment of new ordinary shares of the Company and the transfer of MTIC's existing holdings in the Company, to all of MTIC's shareholders (the "Merger").

As consideration for the Merger, the Company will allocate to the shareholders of MTIC 31,600,436 new ordinary shares in the Company, subject to a Conversion Ratio Mechanism (as defined below). In addition, MTIC's existing holdings in the Company will also be transferred to all of the shareholders in MTIC, pro rata to their holdings of shares in MTIC.

On the date of record for the Merger the Company will allocate to the shareholders of MTIC (the "Date of Record for the Merger" and the "Shareholders of MTIC" respectively) 31,600,436 new ordinary shares in the Company, according to the Conversion Ratio (as defined below) as of the date of the Merger Agreement, subject to the Conversion Ratio Mechanism (as defined below) (the "Allotted Shares") and will transfer them, together with MTIC's Holdings in the Company (the "Sold Shares"), to all of the shareholders in MTIC, pro rata to their holdings of shares in MTIC on the Date of Record for the Merger, according to the Conversion Ratio. With respect to the Merger Agreement, the "Conversion Ratio" - a ratio of 5.2689055 Sold Shares for each share in MTIC as of the date of entry into the Merger Agreement, which has been determined according to a valuation of the business activities of MTIC and the Company, on the basis of the consolidated and audited

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NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6 – SIGNIFICANT AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (CONT.):

financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 of each company as valued by an independent appraiser (the "Appraiser"), which is subject to updates, as necessary, according to the Conversion Ratio Mechanism (as defined below). According to the aforesaid valuation, which constitutes part of the Merger Agreement (the "Valuation"), the equity ratio as of 31 December 2017, between the value of MTIC excluding MTIC's holdings in the Company (approximately US\$10.7 million as of 31 December 2017) when compared with the value of the Company (approximately US \$18.8 million as at 31 December 2017) is approximately 1.75: in favor of the Company. Following completion of the Merger, assuming the Conversion Ratio is not adjusted in accordance with the Conversion Ratio Mechanism (as defined below) and provided none of the options granted by the Company are exercised, the issued share capital of the Company will be 87,038,724 ordinary shares.

The completion of the Merger pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement is contingent upon the fulfillment of the conditions precedent (the "Conditions Precedent") by 30 August 2018, unless such date is extended by the Merging Companies, explicitly and in writing.

2. On April 5, 2018 the company paid a dividend of US 2 cents per share totaling approximately US\$396,000 and in addition 1,813,970 new ordinary shares were issued to qualifying shareholders that chose the scrip dividend alternative.