

MAGIC SOFTWARE ENTERPRISES LTD
Form 20-F
April 30, 2018

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

OR

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

OR

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

Date of event requiring this shell company report

Commission file number: 0-19415

MAGIC SOFTWARE ENTERPRISES LTD.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter
and translation of Registrant's name into English)

Israel

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

5 Haplada Street, Or Yehuda 6021805, Israel

(Address of principal executive offices)

Amit Birk; +972 (3) 538 9322; abirk@magicsoftware.com

5 Haplada Street, Or Yehuda 6021805, 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:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Ordinary Shares, NIS 0.1 Par Value	NASDAQ Global Select Market

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

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

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:

44,488,578 Ordinary Shares, par value NIS 0.1 per share

(as of December 31, 2017)

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, a non-accelerated filer, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Emerging Growth Company

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If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards† provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the Other
International Accounting Standards Board

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

This annual report on Form 20-F is incorporated by reference into the registrant’s Registration Statements on Form S-8, File Nos. 333-113552, 333-132221 and 333-149553.

INTRODUCTION

We are a global provider of (i) proprietary application development and business process integration platforms; (ii) selected packaged vertical software solutions; as well as (iii) a vendor of software services and IT outsourcing software services. Our software technology is used by customers to develop, deploy and integrate on-premise, mobile and cloud-based business applications quickly and cost effectively. In addition, our technology enables enterprises to accelerate the process of delivering business solutions that meet current and future needs and allow customers to dramatically improve their business performance and return on investment. With respect to software services and IT outsourcing services, we offer a vast portfolio of professional services in the areas of infrastructure design and delivery, application development, technology consulting planning and implementation services, support services, cloud computing for deployment of highly available and massively-scalable applications and API's and supplemental outsourcing services. In addition, we offer a variety of proprietary comprehensive packaged software solutions through certain of our subsidiaries for (i) revenue management and monetization solutions in mobile, wireline, broadband and mobile virtual network operator/enabler, or MVNO/E ("**Leap**"); (ii) enterprise management systems for both hubs and traditional air cargo ground handling operations from physical handling and cargo documentation through customs, seamless electronic data interchange, or EDI communications, dangerous goods, special handling, track and trace, security to billing ("**Hermes**"); (iii) enterprise human capital management, or HCM, solutions, to facilitate the collection, analysis and interpretation of quality data about people, their jobs and their performance, to enhance HCM decision making ("**HR Pulse**"); (iv) comprehensive systems for managing broadcast channels in the area of TV broadcast management through cloud-based on-demand service or on-premise solutions; and (vi) enterprise-wide and fully integrated medical platform ("**Clicks**"), specializing in the design and management of patient-file oriented software solutions for managed care and large-scale health care providers. This platform allows providers to securely access an individual's electronic health record at the point of care, and it organizes and proactively delivers information with potentially real time feedback to meet the specific needs of physicians, nurses, laboratory technicians, pharmacists, front- and back-office professionals and consumers.

Based on our technological capabilities, our software solutions enable customers to respond to rapidly-evolving market needs and regulatory changes, while improving the efficiency of their core operations. We have approximately 2,000 employees and operate through a network of over 3,000 independent software vendors, or ISVs, who we refer to as Magic Software Providers, or MSPs, and hundreds of system integrators, distributors, resellers, and consulting and OEM partners. Thousands of enterprises in approximately 50 countries use our products and services.

Our application development and business process integration platforms consist of:

Magic xpa – a proprietary application platform for developing and deploying business applications.

AppBuilder – a proprietary application platform for building, deploying, and maintaining high-end, mainframe-grade business applications.

Magic xpi – a proprietary platform for application integration.

Magic xpc – hybrid integration platform as a service (iPaaS).

These software solutions enable our customers to improve their business performance and return on investment by supporting cost-effective and rapid delivery integration of business applications, systems and databases. Using our products, enterprises and MSPs can achieve fast time-to-market by rapidly building integrated solutions and deploy them in multiple environments while leveraging existing IT resources. In addition, our software solutions are scalable and platform-agnostic, enabling our customers to build software applications by specifying their business logic requirements in a high-level language rather than in computer code, and to benefit from seamless platform upgrades and cross-platform functionality without the need to re-write their applications. Our platforms also support the development of mobile applications that can be deployed on a variety of smartphones and tablets, and in a cloud environment. In addition, we continuously evolve our platforms to include the latest technologies to meet the demands of our customers and the markets in which they operate.

We sell our platforms globally through a broad channel network, including our own direct sales representatives and offices, independent country distributors, MSPs that use our technology to develop and sell solutions to their customers, and system integrators. We also offer software maintenance, support, training and consulting services to supplement with our products, thus aiding in the successful implementation of Magic xpa, Magic xpi, AppBuilder and Magic xpc projects, and assuring successful operation of the platforms once installed.

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Our vertical packaged software solutions include:

Clicks – a proprietary comprehensive core software solution for medical record information management system, used in the design and management of patient-files for managed care and large-scale healthcare providers. The platform is connected to each provider’s clinical, administrative and financial data base system, residing at the provider’s central computer, and allows immediate analysis of complex data with potentially real-time feedback to meet the specific needs of physicians, nurses, laboratory technicians, pharmacists, front- and back-office professionals and consumers.

Leap™ – a proprietary comprehensive core software solution for Business Support Systems, or BSS, including convergent charging, billing, customer management, policy control, mobile money and payment software solutions for the telecommunications, content, Machine to Machine/Internet of Things or M2M/IoT, payment and other industries.

Hermes Solution – Hermes Air Cargo Management System is a proprietary, state-of-the-art, packaged software solution for managing air cargo ground handling. Hermes software covers all aspects of cargo handling, from physical handling and cargo documentation through customs, seamless EDI communications, dangerous goods and special handling, tracking and tracing, security and billing. Customers benefit through faster processing and more accurate billing, reporting and ultimately enhanced revenue. The system also features the Hermes Business Intelligence (HBI) solution, adding unprecedented data analysis capabilities and management-decision support tools. The Hermes solution is delivered on a licensed or fully hosted basis

HR Pulse – A customizable single-tenant SaaS tool that helps organizations to monitor employee performance, progress and potential through a menu of templates that can create new HCM solutions, complement existing processes, and/or integrate with legacy HR systems already in use by organizations.

MBS Solution – a proprietary comprehensive core system for TV broadcast management for use in managing broadcast channels.

In addition, we provide a broad range of advanced software professional services and IT outsourcing services in the areas of infrastructure design and delivery, end-to-end application development, technology planning and implementation services, as well as outsourcing services to a wide variety of companies, including Fortune 1000 companies. The technical personnel we provide generally supplement in-house capabilities of our customers. We have extensive and proven experience with virtually all types of telecom infrastructure technologies in wireless and wire-line as well as in the areas of infrastructure design and delivery, application development, project management, technology planning and implementation services.

We have substantial experience in end-to-end development of high-end software solutions, beginning with collection and analysis of system requirements, continuing with architecture specifications and setup, to software

implementation, component integration and testing. From concept to implementation, from application of the ideas of startups requiring the early development of an application or a device, to somewhat larger, more established enterprises, vendors or system houses who need our team of experts to take full responsibility for the development of their systems and products. With our ability to draw on our pool of resources, comprised of hundreds of highly trained, skilled, educated and flexible engineers, we adhere to timelines and budget and work in full transparency with our customers every step of the way to create a tailor-made and cost-effective solution to answer all of our customers' unique needs.

Our consolidated financial statements appearing in this annual report are prepared in U.S. dollars and in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles, or U.S. GAAP. All references in this annual report to “dollars” or “\$” are to U.S. dollars and all references in this annual report to “NIS” are to New Israeli Shekels.

We have obtained trademark registrations for Magic® in the United States, Canada, Israel, the Netherlands (Benelux), Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom. All other trademarks and trade names appearing in this annual report are owned by their respective holders.

Statements made in this annual report concerning the contents of any contract, agreement or other document are summaries of such contracts, agreements or documents and are not complete descriptions of all of their terms. If we filed any of these documents as an exhibit to this annual report or to any previous filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, you may read the document itself for a complete recitation of its terms.

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Definitions

In this annual report, unless the context otherwise requires:

References to “Magic,” the “Company,” the “Registrant,” “our company,” “us,” “we” and “our” refer to Magic Software Enterprises Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries;

References to “our shares,” “Ordinary Shares” and similar expressions refer to Magic’s Ordinary Shares, par value NIS 0.1 per share;

References to “dollars,” “U.S. dollars,” “U.S. \$” and “\$” are to United States Dollars;

References to “Euro” or “€” are to the Euro, the official currency of the Eurozone in the European Union;

References to “shekels” and “NIS” are to New Israeli Shekels, the Israeli currency;

References to the “Articles” are to our Amended Articles of Association, as currently in effect;

References to the “Securities Act” are to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended;

References to the “Exchange Act” are to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended;

References to “NASDAQ” are to the NASDAQ Stock Market;

References to the “TASE” are to the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange; and

References to the “SEC” are to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain matters discussed in this annual report are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act, Section 21E of the Exchange Act and the safe harbor provisions of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, that are based on our beliefs and assumptions as well as information currently available to us. Such forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of the words “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “may,” “will,” “plan” and similar expressions. Such statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. While we believe such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, should one or more of the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, or these risks or uncertainties materialize, our actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Please read the risks discussed in Item 3 – “Key Information” under the caption “Risk Factors” and cautionary statements appearing elsewhere in this annual report in order to review conditions that we believe could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to release any update or revision to any forward-looking statements to reflect new information, future events or circumstances, or otherwise after the date hereof. Whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. In light of these risks, uncertainties, and assumptions, the forward-looking events discussed in this annual report might not occur.

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PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

A. Selected Financial Data

The following table summarizes certain selected consolidated financial data for the periods and as of the dates indicated. The selected consolidated financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with and are qualified entirely by reference to Item 5. "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" and our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this annual report.

We derived the following consolidated statement of income data for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2016 and 2017 from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. The selected consolidated statement of income data for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2014 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this annual report. Our historical consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or U.S. GAAP, and presented in U.S. dollars.

Statement of Income Data:

Year ended December 31,				
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017

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(U.S. dollars in thousands, except per share data)

Revenues:					
Software	\$23,254	\$25,351	\$21,598	\$19,626	\$21,644
Maintenance and technical support	22,685	22,780	22,908	25,885	30,386
Consulting services	99,019	116,173	131,524	156,135	206,110
Total revenues	144,958	164,304	176,030	201,646	\$258,140
Cost of revenues:					
Software	6,648	7,646	7,836	8,674	9,564
Maintenance and technical support	2,949	2,921	2,466	2,952	3,888
Consulting services	76,296	89,160	102,919	121,756	161,709
Total cost of revenues	85,893	99,727	113,221	133,382	175,161
Gross profit	59,065	64,577	62,809	68,264	82,979
Operating costs and expenses:					
Research and development, net	3,706	4,750	4,888	5,839	6,942
Selling and marketing	23,066	24,580	23,062	23,776	27,244
General and administrative	13,166	14,521	13,425	17,562	22,837
Operating income	19,127	20,726	21,434	21,087	25,956
Financial income (expense), net	(684)	(1,786)	(685)	(430)	(1,711)
Other income (expense), net	(12)	(67)	8	-	-
Income before taxes on income	18,431	18,873	20,757	20,657	24,245
Tax benefit (taxes on income)	(1,575)	(2,307)	(3,681)	(3,949)	(6,331)
Net income	\$16,856	\$16,566	\$17,076	\$16,708	\$17,914
Change in redeemable non-controlling interests	546	425	639	4,520	1,536
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	430	621	239	281	936
Net income attributable to Magic's Shareholders	15,880	15,520	16,198	11,907	15,442
Basic earnings per share ⁽¹⁾	\$0.43	\$0.36	\$0.37	\$0.27	\$0.35
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.43	\$0.36	\$0.36	\$0.27	\$0.35
Shares used to compute basic earnings per share ⁽²⁾	36,835	44,172	44,248	44,347	44,436
Shares used to compute diluted earnings per share	37,294	43,305	44,452	44,516	44,597
Dividends	7,723	8,681	7,788	7,761	9,554
Cash dividend declared per ordinary share ⁽¹⁾	\$0.21	\$0.22	\$0.18	\$0.18	\$0.22

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	December 31,				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	(U.S. dollars in thousands)				
Working capital	\$45,171	\$103,049	\$106,945	\$113,668	\$122,403
Cash, cash equivalents, short term deposits and marketable securities	35,988	84,430	76,684	87,822	90,946
Total assets	167,003	224,184	239,846	316,399	342,539
Total equity	129,131	187,724	193,106	196,641	213,563

From September 10, 2012 through September 3, 2013 we declared and paid accumulated cash dividend distributions of \$ 0.31 per share (\$ 11,448 in the aggregate). On February 18, 2014, we declared a dividend distribution of \$ 0.12 per share (\$ 4,468 in the aggregate) which was paid on March 14, 2014. On August 19, 2014 we declared a dividend distribution of \$ 0.095 per share (\$ 4,195 in the aggregate) which was paid on September 4, 2014. On February 5, 2015, we declared a dividend distribution of \$ 0.081 per share (\$ 3,582 in the aggregate) which was paid on March 11, 2015. On August 12, 2015, we declared a dividend distribution of \$ 0.095 per share (\$ 4,204 in the aggregate) which was paid on September 10, 2015. On February 21, 2016, we declared a dividend distribution of \$ 0.09 per share (\$ 3,991 in the aggregate) which was paid on March 17, 2016. On August 14, 2016, we declared a dividend distribution of \$ 0.085 per share (\$ 3,770 in the aggregate) which was paid on September 22, 2016. On February 22, 2017, we declared a dividend distribution of \$ 0.085 per share (\$ 3,774 in the aggregate) which was paid on April 5, 2017. On August 13, 2017, we declared a dividend distribution of \$ 0.13 per share (\$ 5,779 in the aggregate) which was paid on September 13, 2017. Subsequent to the balance sheet date, on February 28, 2018, we declared a dividend distribution of \$ 0.13 per share (\$ 5,784 in the aggregate) which was paid on March 26, 2018.

On March 5, 2014, we completed a follow-on public offering of 6,900,000 of our Ordinary Shares including 900,000 Ordinary Shares sold pursuant to the underwriters' full exercise of their over-allotment option at a price to the public of \$8.50 per share pursuant to an underwriting agreement with Barclays Capital Inc. and William Blair & Company, L.L.C, as representative of certain underwriters.

Dividend Policy

Our Board of Directors' dividend policy is to distribute dividends of up to 75% of our annual distributable profits each year (amended on August 9, 2017 from previously 50% of our annual distributable profits each year), subject to any applicable law. We have paid dividends since 2012. Our Board of Directors may in its discretion and at any time, whether as a result of a one-time decision or a change in policy, change the rate of dividend distributions or decide not to distribute a dividend.

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B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

Investing in our ordinary shares involves a high degree of risk and uncertainty. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below before investing in our ordinary shares. Our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected due to any of the following risks. In that case, the value of our ordinary shares could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business and Our Industry

We are dependent on a limited number of core product families and services and a decrease in revenues from these products and services would adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition; our future success will be largely dependent on the acceptance of future releases of our core product families and service offerings and if we are unsuccessful with these efforts, our business, results of operations and financial condition will be adversely affected.

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from sales of application and integration platforms and vertical software solutions and from related professional services, software maintenance and technical support as well as from other IT professional services, which include IT consulting and outsourcing services. Our future growth depends heavily on our ability to effectively develop and sell new products developed by us or acquired from third parties as well as add new features to existing products and new software service offerings. A decrease in revenues from our principal products and services would adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our future success depends in part on the continued acceptance of our application platforms and integration products primarily under our Magic xpa, Magic xpi, AppBuilder and Magic xpc brands and our vertical packaged software

solutions, primarily Clicks, Leap™, the Hermes solution and HR Pulse. The continued acceptance of these platforms and software solutions will be dependent in part on the continued acceptance and growth of the cloud market, including rich internet applications, or RIAs, mobile and software as a service, or SaaS, for which certain of them are particularly useful and advantageous. We will need to continue to enhance our products to meet evolving requirements and if new versions of such products are not accepted, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

Rapid technological changes may adversely affect the market acceptance of our products and services, and our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

We compete in a market that is characterized by rapid technological changes. Other companies are also seeking to offer software solutions, enterprise mobility solutions, internet-related solutions, such as cloud computing, and complementary services to generate growth. These companies may develop technological or business model innovations or offer services in the markets that we seek to address that are, or are perceived to be, equivalent or superior to our products and services. In addition, our customers' business models may change in ways that we do not anticipate and these changes could reduce or eliminate our customers' needs for our products and services. Our operating results depend on our ability to adapt to market changes and develop and introduce new products and services into existing and emerging markets.

The introduction of new technologies and devices could render existing products and services obsolete and unmarketable and could exert price pressures on our products and services. Our future success will depend upon our ability to address the increasingly sophisticated needs of our customers by:

Supporting existing and emerging hardware, software, databases and networking platforms; and

Developing and introducing new and enhanced software development technology and applications that keeps pace with such technological developments, emerging new product markets and changing customer requirements.

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These potential terminations, cancellations or delays in planned or existing engagements could make it difficult for us to use our personnel efficiently and may negatively affect our revenues and profitability.

Adapting to evolving technologies can require substantial financial investments, distract management and adversely affect the demand for our existing products and services.

Adapting to evolving technologies may require us to invest a significant amount of resources, time and attention into the development, integration, support and marketing of those technologies. The acceptance and growth of cloud computing and enterprise mobility are examples of rapidly changing technologies, which we have adapted into our products, packaged software solution and software service offerings. This required us to make a substantial financial investment to develop and implement cloud computing and enterprise mobility into our software solution models and has required significant attention from our management to refine our business strategies to include the delivery of these solutions. As the market continues to adopt these new technologies, we expect to continue to make substantial investments in our software solutions, system integrations and professional services related to these changing technologies. Even if we succeed in adapting to a new technology by developing attractive products and services and successfully bringing them to market, there is no assurance that the new product or service will have a positive impact on our financial performance and could even result in lower revenue, lower margins and higher costs and therefore could negatively impact our financial performance.

If our customers terminate contracted projects or choose not to retain us for additional projects, our revenues and profitability may be negatively affected.

Our IT professional services customers typically retain us on a non-exclusive basis. Many of our customer contracts, including those that are on a fixed price and timeframe basis, can be terminated by the customer with or without cause upon 90 days' notice or less, and generally without termination-related penalties. Additionally, our contracts with customers are typically limited to discrete projects without any commitment to a specific volume of business or future work and may involve multiple stages. Furthermore, the increased breadth of our service offerings may result in larger and more complex projects for our customers that require us to devote resources to more thoroughly understand their operations. Despite these efforts, our customers may choose not to retain us for additional stages or may cancel or delay planned or existing engagements due to any number of factors, including:

a customer's financial difficulties;

a change in a customer's strategic priorities;

a customer's demand for price reductions; and

a decision by a customer to utilize its in-house IT capacity or work with our competitors.

These potential terminations, cancellations or delays in planned or existing engagements could make it difficult for us to use our personnel efficiently and may negatively affect our revenues and profitability.

We enter from time to time into fixed-price contracts that could subject us to losses in the event we fail to properly estimate our costs.

We enter from time to time into number of firm fixed-price contracts. If our initial cost estimates are incorrect, it may cause losses on these contracts. Because many of these contracts involve new technologies and applications, unforeseen events, such as technological difficulties and other cost overruns, can result in the contract pricing becoming less favorable or even unprofitable to us and have an adverse impact on our financial results.

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If we fail to meet our customers' performance expectations, our reputation may be harmed, causing us to lose customers or exposing us to legal liability.

Our ability to attract and retain customers depends to a large extent on our relationships with our customers and our reputation for high quality solutions, professional services and integrity. As a result, if a customer is not satisfied with our services or solutions, including those of subcontractors we engage, our reputation may be damaged. Our failure to meet these goals or a customer's expectations may result in a less profitable or an unprofitable engagement. Moreover, if we fail to meet our customers' expectations, we may lose customers and be subject to legal liability, particularly if such failure adversely affects our customers' businesses.

In addition, a portion of our projects may be considered critical to the operations of our customers' businesses. Our exposure to legal liability may be increased in the case of contracts in which we become more involved in our customers' operations. While we typically strive to include provisions designed to limit our exposure to legal claims relating to our services and the solutions we develop, these provisions may not adequately protect us or may not be enforceable in all cases. The general liability insurance coverage that we maintain, including coverage for errors and omissions, is subject to important exclusions and limitations. We cannot be certain that this coverage will continue to be available on reasonable terms or will be available in sufficient amounts to cover one or more large claims, or that the insurer will not disclaim coverage as to any future claim. A successful assertion of one or more large claims against us that exceeds our available insurance coverage or changes in our insurance policies, including premium increases or the imposition of large deductible or co-insurance requirements, could adversely affect our profitability.

If our technical support or professional services are not satisfactory to our customers, they may not renew their maintenance and support agreements or buy future products, which could adversely affect our future results of operations.

Our business relies on our customers' satisfaction with the technical support and professional services we provide to support our products. If we fail to provide technical support services that are responsive, satisfy our customers' expectations and resolve issues that they encounter with our products and services, then they may elect not to purchase or renew annual maintenance and support contracts and they may choose not to purchase additional products and services from us. Accordingly, our failure to provide satisfactory technical support or professional services could lead our customers not to renew their agreements with us or renew on terms less favorable to us, and therefore have a material and adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We face intense competition in the markets in which we operate. This competition could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We compete with other companies in the areas of application platforms, business integration and business process management, or BPM, tools, and in the applications, mobile solutions, vertical solutions and professional services markets in which we operate. The growth of the cloud computing market has increased the competition in these areas. We expect that such competition will continue to increase in the future with respect to our technology, applications and professional services that we currently offer and applications, and with respect to our services that we and other vendors are developing. Increased competition, direct and indirect, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As we also compete with other companies in the technical IT consulting and outsourcing services industry, this industry is highly competitive and fragmented and has low entry barriers. We compete for potential customers with providers of outsourcing services, systems integrators, computer systems consultants, other providers of technical IT consulting services and, to a lesser extent, temporary personnel agencies. We expect competition to increase, and we may not be able to remain competitive.

Some of our existing and potential competitors are larger companies, have substantially greater resources than us, including financial, technological, marketing, skilled human resources and distribution capabilities, and enjoy greater market recognition than us. We may not be able to differentiate our products and services from those of our competitors, offer our products as part of integrated systems or solutions to the same extent as our competitors, or successfully develop or introduce new products that are more cost-effective, or offer better performance than our competitors. Failure to do so could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Unfavorable national and global economic conditions could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

During periods of slowing economic activity, our customers may reduce their demand for our products, technology and professional services, which would reduce our sales, and our business, operating results and financial condition may be adversely affected. The global and domestic economies continue to face a number of economic challenges, including threatened sovereign defaults, credit downgrades, restricted credit for businesses and consumers and potentially falling demand for a variety of products and services. These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, could result in longer sales cycles, slower adoption of new technologies and increased price competition for our products and services. We could also be exposed to credit risk and payment delinquencies on our accounts receivable, which are not covered by collateral.

We are exposed to economic and market conditions that impact the communications industry.

We provide packaged software and software services to service-providers in the telecom industry, and our business may therefore be highly dependent upon conditions in that industry. Developments in the telecom industry, such as the impact of global economic conditions, industry consolidation, emergence of new competitors, commoditization of voice, video and data services and changes in the regulatory environment, at times have had, and could continue to have, a material adverse effect on our existing or potential customers. In the past, these conditions reduced the high growth rates that the communications industry had previously experienced and caused the market value, financial results and prospects and capital spending levels of many telecom companies to decline or degrade. Industry consolidation involving our customers may place us at risk of losing business to the incumbent provider to one of the parties to the consolidation or to new competitors. During previous economic downturns, the telecom industry experienced significant financial pressures that caused many in the industry to cut expenses and limit investment in capital intensive projects and, in some cases, led to restructurings and bankruptcies. Continuing uncertainty as to economic recovery in recent years may have adverse consequences for our customers and our business.

Downturns in the business climate for telecom companies have previously resulted in slower customer buying decisions and price pressures that adversely affected our ability to generate revenue. Adverse market conditions may have a negative impact on our business by decreasing our new customer engagements and the size of initial spending commitments under those engagements, as well as decreasing the level of discretionary spending by existing customers. In addition, a slowdown in buying decisions may extend our sales cycle period and may limit our ability to forecast our flow of new contracts. If such adverse business conditions arise in the future, our business may be harmed.

As some of our revenues are derived from the Israeli government sector, a reduction of government spending in Israel on IT services may reduce our revenues and profitability; and any delay in the annual budget approval

process may negatively impact our cash flows.

We perform work for a wide range of Israeli governmental agencies and related subcontractors. Any reduction in total Israeli government spending for political or economic reasons may reduce our revenues and profitability. In addition, the government of Israel has experienced significant delays in the approval of its annual budget in recent years. Such delays in the future could negatively affect our cash flows by delaying the receipt of payments from the government of Israel for services performed.

We may encounter difficulties in realizing the potential financial or strategic benefits of recent business acquisitions. We expect to make additional acquisitions in the future that could disrupt our operations and harm our operating results.

A significant part of our business strategy is to pursue acquisitions and other initiatives based on strategy centered on three key factors: growing our customer base, expanding geographically and adding complementary solutions to our portfolio— all while we seek to ensure our continued high quality of services and product delivery. In the past five years we made numerous acquisitions, including: (i) in 2013, Dario Solutions IT Ltd., a provider of software integration and software solutions for large and mid-range customers in Israel and Microsoft Gold Level Partner; (ii) in 2013, Valinor Ltd., a Microsoft Certified Partner and a Oracle Gold Level Partner that specializes in project and product consultation, and the installation and implementation of databases; (iii) in 2013, the enterprise division of AllStates Technical Services, LLC, a U.S.-based full-service provider of consulting and outsourcing solutions for IT, engineering and telecom personnel; (iv) in 2014, Datamind, a system integrator of user-driven Business Intelligence (“BI”) solutions (mainly QlikView and Qlik Sense) that enable customers to make better, faster and more informed business decisions, wherever they are; (v) in 2014, Formula Telecom Solutions Ltd., an Israeli based global proprietary software vendor that specializes in the development, sale, service and support of business support systems, including convergent charging, billing, customer management, policy control and payment software solutions for the telecommunications, content, Machine to Machine/Internet of Things, or M2M/IoT, payment and other industries; (vi) in 2015, Comblack IT Ltd, an Israeli-based company specializing in software professional services and outsource services for mainframes and complex large-scale environments; (vii) in 2015, Infinigy Solutions LLC, a U.S.-based services company focused on expanding the development and implementation of technical solutions which delivers design-driven turnkey solutions, combining Architecture and Engineering, or A&E design project management and general contracting competencies, across the wireless communications industry; (viii) in 2016, Roshtov Software Industries Ltd, an Israeli-based software company that is a local Israeli market leader in patient medical record information systems; (ix) in 2016, Shavit Software (2009) Ltd., an Israeli-based company specializing in software professional and outsource services; and (x) in late December 2017, Futurewave Systems, Inc., a U.S.-based full-service provider of consulting and outsourcing solutions for IT personnel.

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Mergers and acquisitions of companies are inherently risky and subject to many factors outside of our control and no assurance can be given that our future acquisitions will be successful and will not adversely affect our business, operating results, or financial condition. In the future, we may seek to acquire or make strategic investments in complementary businesses, technologies, services or products, or enter into strategic partnerships or alliances with third parties in order to expand our business. Failure to manage and successfully integrate such acquisitions could materially harm our business and operating results. Prior acquisitions have resulted in a wide range of outcomes, from successful introduction of new products technologies and professional services to a failure to do so. Even when an acquired company has previously developed and marketed products, there can be no assurance that new product enhancements will be made in a timely manner or that pre-acquisition due diligence will have identified all possible issues that might arise with respect to such products. If we acquire other businesses, we may face difficulties, including:

Difficulties in integrating the operations, systems, technologies, products, and personnel of the acquired businesses or enterprises;

Diversion of management's attention from normal daily operations of the business and the challenges of managing larger and more widespread operations resulting from acquisitions;

Integrating financial forecasting and controls, procedures and reporting cycles;

Potential difficulties in completing projects associated with in-process research and development;

Difficulties in entering markets in which we have no or limited direct prior experience and where competitors in such markets have stronger market positions;

Insufficient revenue to offset increased expenses associated with acquisitions; and

The potential loss of key employees, customers, distributors, vendors and other business partners of the companies we acquire following and continuing after announcement of acquisition plans.

The increasing amount of intangible assets and goodwill recorded on our balance sheet may lead to significant impairment charges in the future.

The amount of goodwill and identifiable intangible assets on our consolidated balance sheet has increased significantly from \$ 86.5 million as of December 31, 2013 to approximately \$149.2 million as of December 31, 2017 because of our acquisitions, and may increase further following future acquisitions. We regularly review our

long-lived assets, including identifiable intangible assets and goodwill, for impairment. Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are subject to impairment review at least annually. Other long-lived assets are reviewed when there is an indication that impairment may have occurred. Impairment testing under U.S. GAAP, subject to downturns in our operating results and financial condition, may lead to impairment charges in the future. Any significant impairment charges could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

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If we fail to manage our growth, our business could be disrupted and our profitability will likely decline.

We have experienced rapid growth during recent years, through both acquisitions and organically. The number of our employees over the last five years increased from 1,300 as of December 31, 2013 to approximately 2,052 as of December 31, 2017 and may increase further as we aim to enhance our businesses. This increase may significantly strain our management and other operational and financial resources. In particular, continued headcount growth increases the integration challenges involved in:

Recruiting, training and retaining skilled technical, marketing and management personnel;

Maintaining high quality standards;

Preserving our corporate culture, values and entrepreneurial environment;

Developing and improving our internal administrative infrastructure, particularly our financial, operational, communications and other internal controls; and

Maintaining high levels of customer satisfaction.

The rapid execution necessary to exploit the market for our business model requires an effective planning and management process. Our systems, procedures or controls may not be adequate to support the growth in our operations, and our management may not be able to achieve the rapid execution necessary to exploit the market for our business model. Our future operating results will also depend on our ability to expand our development, sales and marketing organizations. If we are unable to manage growth effectively, our profitability will likely decline.

If we fail to attract and retain highly skilled IT professionals, we may not have the necessary resources to properly staff projects and competition for such professionals may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our success depends largely on the contributions of our employees and our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel, including technology, consulting, engineering, marketing and management professionals and upon our ability to attract and retain qualified computer professionals to serve as temporary IT personnel. Competition for the limited number of qualified professionals with a working knowledge of certain sophisticated computer languages is intense. We compete for technical personnel with other providers of technical IT consulting and outsourcing services,

systems integrators, providers of outsourcing services, computer systems consultants, customers and, to a lesser extent, temporary personnel agencies, and competition may be amplified by evolving restrictions on immigration, travel, or availability of visas for skilled technology workers. A shortage of, and significant competition for software professionals with the skills and experience necessary to perform the required services, may require us to forego projects for lack of resources and may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, our ability to maintain and renew existing engagements and obtain new business for our contract IT professional services operations depends, in large part, on our ability to hire and retain technical personnel with the IT skills that keep pace with continuing changes in software evolution, industry standards and technologies, and customer preferences. Demand for qualified professionals conversant with certain technologies may exceed supply as new and additional skills are required to keep pace with evolving computer technology or as competition for technical personnel increases. Increasing demand for qualified personnel could also result in increased expenses to hire and retain qualified technical personnel and could adversely affect our profit margins

We have a history of quarterly fluctuations in our results of operations and expect these fluctuations to continue.

We have experienced, and in the future may continue to experience, significant fluctuations in our quarterly results of operations. Factors that may contribute to fluctuations in our quarterly results of operations include:

The size and timing of orders;

The high level of competition that we encounter;

The timing of our products introductions or enhancements or those of our competitors or of providers of complementary products;

Market acceptance of our new products, applications and services;

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The purchasing patterns and budget cycles of our customers and end-users;

The mix of product sales;

Exchange rate fluctuations;

General economic conditions; and

The integration of newly acquired businesses.

Our customers ordinarily require the delivery of our products promptly after we accept their orders. With the exception of contracts for services and packaged software solution projects, which normally would extend between nine to twenty four months, we usually do not have a backlog of orders for our products. Consequently, revenues from our products in any quarter depend on orders received and products provided by us and accepted by the customers in that quarter. A deferral in the placement and acceptance of any large order from one quarter to another or from one year to another could adversely affect our results of operations for the respective quarter or year. Our customers sometimes require an acceptance test for services and packaged software solutions projects we provide and as a result, we may have a significant backlog of orders arising from those services and projects. Our revenues from services depend on orders received and services provided by us and accepted by our customers in that quarter. If sales in any quarter or year do not increase correspondingly or if we do not reduce our expenses in response to level or declining revenues in a timely fashion, our financial results for that period may be adversely affected. For these reasons, quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our results of operations are not necessarily meaningful and you should not rely on the results of our operations in any particular quarter as an indication of future performance.

The majority of revenues of two of our principal IT professional services subsidiaries and of our 2016 acquired Roshtov subsidiary are dependent upon a small number of key customers. Therefore a significant decrease in revenues from such customers could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We depend on repeat product and professional services revenues from existing customers. Our five largest customers accounted for, in the aggregate, 18% and 27% of our revenues in the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively. If these existing customers decide not to continue utilizing our professional services, not to renew their existing engagements, or not to continue using our products, or decide to significantly decrease their total spend with us, it may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. While one of these five customers is under a long-term contract until December 31, 2020, under their master services agreements, the other customers may terminate their agreements with us upon only a 30-day notice without any penalty.

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from independent distributors who are under no obligation to purchase our products and the loss of such independent distributors could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We sell our products and packaged software solutions through our own direct sales representatives and offices, as well as through third parties that in the case of our development platforms (Magic xpa and AppBuilder) use our technology to develop and sell solutions to their customers (ISVs) and through system integrators. The ISVs then sell the applications they develop on the Magic xpa or AppBuilder application platforms to end-users. In some regions, especially in Asia and Asia-Pacific, Central and Eastern Europe, Spain, Italy, South America, Africa and a few countries in the Mediterranean area, we also sell our products and packaged software solutions through a broad distribution and sales network, including independent regional distributors. We are dependent upon the acceptance of our products by our ISVs and independent distributors and their active marketing and sales efforts. Typically, our arrangements with our independent distributors do not require them to purchase specified amounts of products or prevent them from selling competitive products. Our ISVs may stop using our technology to develop and sell solutions to end-users. Similarly, our independent distributors may not continue, or may not give a high priority to, marketing and supporting our products. Our results of operations could be adversely affected by a decline in the number of ISVs utilizing our technology and by changes in the financial condition, business, marketing strategies, local and global economic conditions, or results of our independent distributors. If any of our distribution relationships are terminated, we may not be successful in replacing them on a timely basis, or at all. In addition, we will need to develop new sales channels for new products, and we may not succeed in doing so. Any changes in our distribution and sales channels, or our inability to establish effective distribution and sales channels for new markets, could adversely impact our ability to sell our products and result in a loss of revenues and profits.

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Changes in the ratio of our revenues generated from different revenue elements may adversely affect our gross profit margins.

We derive our revenues from the sale of software licenses, related professional services, maintenance and technical support as well as from other IT professional services. In recent years the decline in our gross margin was affected by the change in proportion of our revenues generated from the sale of each of those elements of our revenues. Our revenues from the sale of our software licenses, related professional services, maintenance and technical support have higher gross margins than our revenues from IT professional and outsourcing services. Our software licenses revenues also include the sale of third party software licenses, which have a lower gross margin than sales of our proprietary software products. Any increase in the portion of third party software license sales out of total license sales will decrease our gross profit margin. If the relative proportion of our revenues from the sale of IT professional services continues to increase as a percentage of our total revenues, our gross profit margins may continue to decline in the future.

Our success depends in part upon the senior members of our management and research and development teams, and our inability to attract and retain them or attract suitable replacements could have a negative effect on our ability to operate our business.

We are dependent on the senior members of our management and research and development teams. We do not maintain key man life insurance for any of the senior members of our management and research and development teams. Competition for senior management in our industry is intense, and we may not be able to retain our senior management personnel or attract and retain new senior management personnel in the future. The loss of one or more members of our senior management and research and development teams could have a negative effect on our ability to attract and retain customers, execute our business strategy and otherwise operate our business, which could reduce our revenues, increase our expenses and reduce our profitability.

We may encounter difficulties with our international operations and sales that could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

While our principal executive offices are located in Israel, 79%, 71% and 64% of our sales in the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively, were generated in other regions and countries including, but not limited to the Americas, Europe, Japan, Asia-Pacific, India, and Africa. Our success in becoming a stronger competitor in the sale of development application platforms, integration solutions, packaged software solutions and professional services is dependent upon our ability to increase our sales in all our markets. Our efforts to increase our penetration into these markets are subject to risks inherent to such markets, including the high cost of doing business in such locations. Our efforts may be costly and they may not result in profits, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our current international operation and our plans to further expand our international operations subjects us to many risks inherent to international business activities, including:

Limitations and disruptions resulting from the imposition of government controls;

Compliance with a wide variety of foreign regulatory standards;

Compliance with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended, or FCPA, particularly in emerging market countries;

Import and export license requirements, tariffs, taxes and other trade barriers;

Political, social and economic instability abroad, terrorist attacks and security concerns in general. For example, our operations in India may be adversely affected by future political and other events in the region;

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Trade restrictions;

Changes in tariffs;

Increased exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates;

Complexity in our tax planning, and increased exposure to changes in tax regulations in various jurisdictions in which we operate, which could adversely affect our operating results and limit our ability to conduct effective tax planning;

Increased financial accounting and reporting requirements and complexities;

Weaker protection of intellectual property rights in some countries;

Greater difficulty in safeguarding intellectual property;

Increased management, travel, infrastructure and legal compliance costs associated with having multiple international operations;

Longer payment cycles and difficulties in enforcing contracts and collecting accounts receivable;

The need to localize our products and licensing programs for international customers;

As we continue to expand our business globally, our success will depend, largely, on our ability to anticipate and effectively manage these and other risks associated with our international operations. Any of these risks could harm our international operations and reduce our international sales, adversely affecting our business, results of operations, financial condition and growth prospects.

Currency exchange rate fluctuations in the markets in which we conduct business could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our financial statements are stated in U.S. dollars, our functional currency. However, in the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, approximately 47%, 50% and 52% of our revenues, respectively, were derived from sales outside the United States, particularly , Israel, Europe, Japan and Asia-Pacific, the United Kingdom and Africa. We also maintain substantial non-U.S. dollar balances of assets, including cash and accounts receivable, and liabilities, including accounts payable and debts to banks and financial institutions. Similarly, a significant portion of our expenses, primarily salaries, related personnel expenses, subcontractors expenses and the leases of our offices and related administrative expenses, were incurred outside the United States. Therefore, fluctuations in the value of the currencies in which we do business relative to the U.S. dollar, primarily NIS, euros and Japanese yen, may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition, by decreasing the U.S. dollar value of assets held in other currencies and increasing the U.S. dollar amount of liabilities payable in other currencies, or by decreasing the U.S. dollar value of our revenues in other currencies and increasing the U.S. dollar amount of our expenses in other currencies. Even if we use derivatives or engage in any currency-hedging transactions intended to reduce the effect of fluctuations of foreign currency exchange rates on our financial position and results of operations, there can be no assurance that any such hedging transactions will materially reduce the effect of fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates on such results. In addition, if for any reason exchange or price controls or other restrictions on the conversion of foreign currencies were imposed, our financial position and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Breaches of network or information technology security, natural disasters or terrorist attacks could have an adverse effect on our business.

Cyber-attacks or other breaches of network or IT security, natural disasters, terrorist acts or acts of war may cause equipment failures or disrupt our systems and operations. We may be subject to attempts to breach the security of our networks and IT infrastructure through cyber-attack, malware, computer viruses and other means of unauthorized access. While we maintain insurance coverage for some of these events, the potential liabilities associated with these events could exceed the insurance coverage we maintain. Our inability to operate our facilities because of such events, even for a limited period, may result in significant expenses or loss of market share to other competitors for our application platforms as well as in the process and business integration technologies and IT services market. In addition, a failure to protect the privacy of customer and employee confidential data against breaches of network or IT security could result in damage to our reputation. To date, we have not been subject to cyber-attacks or other cyber incidents which, individually or in the aggregate, resulted in a material impact to our operations or financial condition.

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Maintaining the security of our products, computers and networks is a critical issue for our customers and us. Security researchers, criminal hackers and other third parties regularly develop new techniques to penetrate computer and network security measures. In addition, hackers also develop and deploy viruses, worms and other malicious software programs, some of which may be specifically designed to attack our products, systems, computers or networks. Additionally, outside parties may attempt to fraudulently induce our employees or users of our products to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to our data or our customers' data. These potential breaches of our security measures and the accidental loss, inadvertent disclosure or unauthorized dissemination of proprietary information or sensitive, personal or confidential data about us, our employees or our customers, including the potential loss or disclosure of such information or data as a result of hacking, fraud, trickery or other forms of deception, could expose us, our employees, our customers or the individuals affected to a risk of loss or misuse of this information, result in litigation and potential liability or fines for us, damage our brand and reputation or otherwise harm our business. These risks are persistent and likely will increase as we continue to grow our cloud offerings and services and store and process increasingly large amounts of our customers' confidential information and data. We also may acquire companies, products, services and technologies and inherit such risks when we integrate these acquisitions within our company. Further, as regulatory focus on privacy issues continues to increase and become more complex, these potential risks to our business will intensify. Changes in laws or regulations associated with the enhanced protection of certain types of sensitive data could greatly increase our cost of providing our products and services.

Regulation of the internet and telecommunications, privacy and data security may adversely affect sales of our products and result in increased compliance costs.

As internet commerce continues to evolve, increasing regulation by federal, state or foreign agencies and industry groups becomes more likely. For example, we believe increased regulation is likely with respect to the solicitation, collection, processing or use of personal, financial and consumer information as regulatory authorities around the world are considering a number of legislative and regulatory proposals concerning data protection, privacy and data security. In addition, the interpretation and application of consumer and data protection laws and industry standards in the United States, Europe and elsewhere are often uncertain and in flux.

In particular, our European activities will be subject to the new European Union General Data Protection Regulation, or GDPR, which will create additional compliance requirements for us. GDPR broadens the scope of personal privacy laws to protect the rights of European Union citizens and requires organizations to report on data breaches within 72 hours and be bound by more stringent rules for obtaining the consent of individuals on how their data can be used. GDPR will become enforceable on May 25, 2018 and non-compliance may expose entities such as our company to significant fines or other regulatory claims. While we have invested in, and intend to continue to invest in, reasonably necessary resources to comply with these new standards, to the extent that we fail to adequately comply, that failure could have an adverse effect on our business, financial conditions, results of operations and cash flows.

Furthermore, the application of existing laws to cloud-based solutions is particularly uncertain and cloud-based solutions may be subject to further regulation, the impact of which cannot be fully understood at this time. Moreover, these laws may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent with our data and privacy practices. If so, in addition to the possibility of fines, this could result in an order requiring that we change our data and privacy practices, which could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Complying with these various laws could cause us to incur substantial costs or require us to change our business practices in a manner adverse to our business. In addition, any new regulation, or interpretation of existing regulation, imposing greater fees or taxes on internet-based services, or restricting information exchange over the Web, could result in a decline in the use and adversely affect sales of our products and our results of operations.

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Our products have a lengthy sales cycle that could adversely affect our revenues.

The typical sales cycle for our solutions is lengthy and unpredictable, requires pre-purchase evaluation by a significant number of persons in our customers' organizations, and often involves a significant operational decision by our customers as they typically use our technologies to develop and deploy as well as to integrate applications that are critical to their businesses. Our sales efforts involve educating our customers and industry analysts and consultants about the use and benefits of our solutions, including the technical capabilities of our solutions and the efficiencies achievable by organizations deploying our solutions. As a result, the licensing and implementation of our technologies generally involves a significant commitment of attention and resources by prospective customers. Because of the long approval process that typically accompanies strategic initiatives or capital expenditures by companies, our sales process is often delayed, with little or no control over any delays encountered by us. Our sales cycle, which generally ranges from three to eighteen months, can be further extended for sales made through third party distributors. We spend substantial time, effort and money in our sales efforts without any assurance that such efforts will produce any sales.

Our proprietary platforms and vertical software solutions may contain defects that may be costly to correct, delay their market acceptance and expose us to difficulties in the collection of receivables and to litigation.

Despite our regular quality assurance testing, as well as testing performed by our partners and end-users who participate in our beta-testing programs, undetected errors or "bugs" may be found in our software products or in applications developed with our technology. This risk is exacerbated by the fact that a significant percentage of the applications developed with our technology were and are likely to continue to be developed by our ISVs, system integrators and enterprises over which we exercise no supervision or control. If defects are discovered, we may not be able to successfully correct them in a timely manner or at all. Defects and failures in our products could result in a loss of, or delay in, market acceptance of our products, as well as difficulties in the collection of receivables and litigation, and could damage our reputation.

Our standard license agreement with our customers contains provisions designed to limit our exposure to potential product liability claims that may not be effective or enforceable under the laws of some jurisdictions. In addition, the professional liability insurance that we maintain may not be sufficient against potential claims. Accordingly, we could fail to realize revenues and suffer damage to our reputation as a result of, or in defense of, a substantial claim.

Third parties have in the past, and may in the future, claim that we infringe upon their intellectual property rights and such claims could harm our business.

The software industry is characterized by the existence of a large number of patents and frequent claims and related litigation regarding patents and other intellectual property rights. In particular, leading companies in the software industry own large numbers of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets, which they may use to assert claims against us. From time to time, third parties, including certain of these leading companies, may assert patent, copyright, trademark or other intellectual property claims against us, our customers and partners, and those from whom we license technology and intellectual property.

Although we believe that our products and services do not infringe upon the intellectual property rights of third parties, we cannot assure you that third parties will not assert infringement or misappropriation claims against us with respect to current or future products or services, or that any such assertions will not require us to enter into royalty arrangements or result in costly litigation, or result in us being unable to use certain intellectual property. We cannot assure you that we are not infringing or otherwise violating any third party intellectual property rights. Infringement assertions from third parties may involve patent holding companies or other patent owners who have no relevant product revenues, and therefore our own issued and pending patents may provide little or no deterrence to these patent owners in bringing intellectual property rights claims against us.

Any intellectual property infringement or misappropriation claim or assertion against us, our customers or partners, and those from whom we license technology and intellectual property could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, reputation and competitive position regardless of the validity or outcome. If we are forced to defend against any infringement or misappropriation claims, whether they are with or without merit, are settled out of court, or are determined in our favor, we may be required to expend significant time and financial resources on the defense of such claims. Furthermore, an adverse outcome of a dispute may require us to pay damages, potentially including treble damages and attorneys' fees, if we are found to have willfully infringed on a party's intellectual property; cease making, licensing or using our products or services that are alleged to infringe or misappropriate the intellectual property of others; expend additional development resources to redesign our products or services; enter into potentially unfavorable royalty or license agreements in order to obtain the right to use necessary technologies or works; and to indemnify our partners, customers, and other third parties. Royalty or licensing agreements, if required or desirable, may be unavailable on terms acceptable to us, or at all, and may require significant royalty payments and other expenditures. Any of these events could seriously harm our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, any lawsuits regarding intellectual property rights, regardless of their success, could be expensive to resolve and divert the time and attention of our management and technical personnel.

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Our proprietary technology and packaged software solutions are difficult to protect and unauthorized use of our proprietary technology by third parties may impair our ability to compete effectively.

Our success and ability to compete depend in large part upon our ability to protect our proprietary technology. In accordance with industry practice, since we have no registered patents on our software solution technologies, we rely on a combination of trade secret and copyright laws and confidentiality, non-disclosure and assignment-of-inventions agreements to protect our proprietary technology. We believe that due to the dynamic nature of the computer and software industries, copyright protection is less significant than factors such as the knowledge and experience of our management and personnel, the frequency of product enhancements and the timeliness and quality of our support services. Therefore, we distribute our products under software license agreements that grant customers a personal, non-transferable license to use our products and contain terms and conditions prohibiting the unauthorized reproduction or transfer of our products and our policy is to require employees and consultants to execute confidentiality and non-compete agreements upon the commencement of their relationships with us. These measures may not be adequate to protect our technology from third-party infringement, and our competitors might independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to ours. Additionally, our products may be sold in foreign countries that provide less protection for intellectual property rights than that provided under U.S. or Israeli laws.

Our customers and we rely on technology and intellectual property of third parties, the loss of which could limit the functionality of our products and disrupt our business.

We use technology and intellectual property licensed from unaffiliated third parties in certain of our products, and we may license additional third-party technology and intellectual property in the future. Any errors or defects in this third-party technology and intellectual property could result in errors that could harm our brand and business. In addition, licensed technology and intellectual property may not continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. The loss of the right to license and distribute this third party technology could limit the functionality of our products and might require us to redesign our products.

Further, although we believe that there are currently adequate replacements for the third-party technology and intellectual property we presently use and distribute, the loss of our right to use any of this technology and intellectual property could result in delays in producing or delivering affected products until equivalent technology or intellectual property is identified, licensed or otherwise procured, and integrated. Our business would be disrupted if any technology and intellectual property we license from others or functional equivalents of this software were either no longer available to us or no longer offered to us on commercially reasonable terms. In either case, we would be required either to attempt to redesign our products to function with technology and intellectual property available from other parties or to develop these components ourselves, which would result in increased costs and could result in delays in product sales and the release of new product offerings. Alternatively, we might be forced to limit the features available in affected products. Any of these results could harm our business and impact our results of operations.

Some of our services and technologies may use “open source” software, which may restrict how we use or distribute our services or require that we release the source code of certain products subject to those licenses.

Some of our services and technologies may incorporate software licensed under so-called “open source” licenses, including, but not limited to, the GNU General Public License and the GNU Lesser General Public License. In addition to risks related to license requirements, usage of open source software can lead to greater risks than use of third-party commercial software, as open source licensors generally do not provide warranties or controls on origin of the software. Additionally, open source licenses typically require that source code subject to the license be made available to the public and that any modifications or derivative works to open source software continue to be licensed under open source licenses. These open source licenses typically mandate that proprietary software, when combined in specific ways with open source software, become subject to the open source license. If we combine our proprietary software with open source software, we could be required to release the source code of our proprietary software.

We take steps to ensure that our proprietary software is not combined with, and does not incorporate, open source software in ways that would require our proprietary software to be subject to an open source license. However, few courts have interpreted open source licenses, and the manner in which these licenses may be interpreted and enforced is therefore subject to some uncertainty. Additionally, we rely on multiple software programmers to design our proprietary technologies, and although we take steps to prevent our programmers from including open source software in the technologies and software code that they design, write and modify, we do not exercise complete control over the development efforts of our programmers and we cannot be certain that our programmers have not incorporated open source software into our proprietary products and technologies or that they will not do so in the future. In the event that portions of our proprietary technology are determined to be subject to an open source license, we could be required to publicly release the affected portions of our source code, re-engineer all or a portion of our technologies, or otherwise be limited in the licensing of our technologies, each of which could reduce or eliminate the value of our services and technologies and materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and prospects.

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We could be required to provide the source code of our products to our customers.

Some of our customers have the right to require the source code of our products to be deposited into a source code escrow. Under certain circumstances, our source code could be released to our customers. The conditions triggering the release of our source code vary by customer. A release of our source code would give our customers access to our trade secrets and other proprietary and confidential information that could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition. A few of our customers have the right to use the source code of some of our products based on the license agreements signed with such clients (mostly with respect to older versions of our solutions), although such use is limited for specific matters and cases, these clients are exposed to some of our trade secrets and other proprietary and confidential information which could harm us.

Any unauthorized, and potentially improper, actions of our personnel could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

The recognition of our revenue depends on, among other things, the terms negotiated in our contracts with our customers. Our personnel may act outside of their authority and negotiate additional terms without our knowledge. We have implemented policies to help prevent and discourage such conduct, but there can be no assurance that such policies will be followed. For instance, in the event that our sales personnel negotiate terms that do not appear in the contract and of which we are unaware, whether such additional terms are written or verbal, we could be prevented from recognizing revenue in accordance with our plans. Furthermore, depending on when we learn of unauthorized actions and the size of the transactions involved, we may have to restate revenue for a previously reported period, which would seriously harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Under applicable employment laws, we may not be able to enforce covenants not to compete and therefore may be unable to prevent our competitors from benefiting from the expertise of some of our former employees.

We generally enter into non-competition agreements with our employees. These agreements prohibit our employees from competing directly with us or working for our competitors or clients for a limited period after they cease working for us. We may be unable to enforce these agreements under the laws of the jurisdictions in which our employees work and it may be difficult for us to restrict our competitors from benefiting from the expertise that our former employees or consultants developed while working for us. For example, Israeli courts have required 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 that have been recognized by the courts, such as the secrecy of a company's confidential commercial information or the protection of its intellectual property. If we cannot demonstrate that such interests will be harmed, we may be unable to prevent our competitors from benefiting from the expertise of our former employees or consultants and our ability to remain competitive may be diminished.

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Our business may be materially affected by changes to fiscal and tax policies. Potentially negative or unexpected tax consequences of these policies, or the uncertainty surrounding their potential effects, could adversely affect our results of operations and share price.

As a multinational corporation, we are subject to income taxes, withholding taxes and indirect taxes in numerous jurisdictions worldwide. Significant judgment and management attention and resources are required in evaluating our tax positions and our worldwide provision for taxes. In the ordinary course of business, there are many activities and transactions for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. In addition, our tax obligations and effective tax rates could be adversely affected by changes in the relevant tax, accounting, and other laws, regulations, principles and interpretations. This may include recognizing tax losses or lower than anticipated earnings in jurisdictions where we have lower statutory rates and higher than anticipated earnings in jurisdictions where we have higher statutory rates, changes in foreign currency exchange rates, or changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities.

We may be audited in various jurisdictions, and such jurisdictions may assess additional taxes against us. If we experience unfavorable results from one or more such tax audits, there could be an adverse effect on our tax rate and therefore on our net income. Although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, the final determination of any tax audits or litigation could be materially different from our historical tax provisions and accruals, which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results or cash flows in the period or periods for which a determination is made. Additionally, we are subject to transfer pricing rules and regulations, including those relating to the flow of funds between us and our affiliates, which are designed to ensure that appropriate levels of income are reported in each jurisdiction in which we operate.

The U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 introduced significant changes to the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.

On December 22, 2017, President Trump signed into law the U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, or the TCJA, that significantly reforms the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code. The TCJA includes changes to U.S. federal corporate and individual income tax rates. As at December 31, 2017, we have not completed our accounting for the tax effects of enactment of the TCJA; however, we have made reasonable estimates of the effects on the existing deferred tax balances for which provisional amounts have been recorded.

The TCJA requires complex computations to be performed that were not previously required under U.S. tax law, significant judgments to be made in interpretation of the provisions of the TCJA and significant estimates in calculations, and the preparation and analysis of information not previously relevant or regularly produced. The U.S. Treasury Department, the IRS, and other standard-setting bodies could interpret or issue guidance on how provisions of the TCJA will be applied or otherwise administered that is different from our interpretation. As we complete our analysis of the TCJA, collect and prepare necessary data, and interpret any additional guidance, we may make adjustments to provisional amounts that we have recorded that may impact our provision for income taxes in the

period in which the adjustments are made.

The base erosion and profit shifting, or BEPS, project undertaken by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, or OECD, may have adverse consequences to our tax liabilities. The BEPS project contemplates changes to numerous international tax principles, as well as national tax incentives, and these changes, when adopted by individual countries, could adversely affect our provision for income taxes. Countries have only recently begun to translate the BEPS recommendations into specific national tax laws, and it remains difficult to predict the magnitude of the effect of such new rules on our financial results.

Certain of our credit facility agreements with banks and other financial institutions are subject to a number of restrictive covenants that, if breached, could result in acceleration of our obligation to repay our debt.

In the context of our engagements with banks and other financial institutions for receiving various credit facilities, we have undertaken to maintain a number of conditions and limitations on the manner in which we can operate our business, including a negative pledge and limitations on our ability to distribute dividends. These credit facilities agreements also contain various financial covenants that require us to maintain certain financial ratios related to shareholders' equity, total rate of financial liabilities and minimum outstanding balance of total cash and short-term investments. These limitations and covenants may force us to pursue less than optimal business strategies or forego business arrangements that could have been financially advantageous to us and, by extension, to our shareholders. A breach of the restrictive covenants could result in the acceleration of our obligations to repay our debt. See Note 12 to our consolidated financial statements for additional information on liabilities to banks and other financial institutions.

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If we are unable to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Sections 302 and 404(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the reliability of our financial statements may be questioned and our share price may suffer.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 imposes certain duties on us and on our executives and directors. To comply with this statute, we are required to document and test our internal control over financial reporting, and our independent registered public accounting firm must issue an attestation report on our internal control procedures, and our management is required to assess and issue a report concerning our internal control over financial reporting. Our efforts to comply with these requirements have resulted in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention, and we expect these efforts to require the continued commitment of significant resources. We may identify material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our assessments of our internal controls over financial reporting. Failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could result in investigation or sanctions by regulatory authorities, and could adversely affect our operating results, investor confidence in our reported financial information and the market price of our Ordinary Shares.

Risks Related to Our Ordinary Shares

Our Ordinary Shares are traded on more than one market and this may result in price variations.

Our Ordinary Shares are traded primarily on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and on the TASE. Trading in our Ordinary Shares on these markets is made in different currencies (U.S. dollars on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and NIS on the TASE) and at different times (resulting from different time zones, different trading days and different public holidays in the United States and Israel). Consequently, the trading prices of our Ordinary Shares on these two markets may differ. Any decrease in the trading price of our Ordinary Shares on one of these markets could cause a decrease in the trading price of our Ordinary Shares on the other market.

The trading volume of our shares has been low in the past and may be low in the future, which reduces liquidity for our shareholders, and may furthermore cause the share price to be volatile, all of which may lead to losses by investors.

There has historically been limited trading volume in our Ordinary Shares, both on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and the TASE, which results in reduced liquidity for our shareholders. As a further result of the limited volume, our Ordinary Shares have experienced significant market price volatility in the past and may experience significant market price and volume fluctuations in the future, in response to factors such as announcements of developments related to our business, announcements by competitors, quarterly fluctuations in our financial results

and general conditions in the industry in which we compete.

In the past, securities class action litigations have often been brought against registrants following periods of volatility in the market price of their securities. We may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources.

We are a foreign private issuer under the rules and regulations of the SEC and are therefore exempt from a number of rules under the Exchange Act and are permitted to file less information with the SEC than a domestic U.S. reporting company, which reduces the level and amount of disclosure that you receive.

As a foreign private issuer under the Exchange Act, we are exempt from certain rules under the Exchange Act, including the proxy rules, which impose certain disclosure and procedural requirements for proxy solicitations. Moreover, we are not required to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as domestic U.S. companies with securities registered under the Exchange Act; and are not required to comply with Regulation FD, which imposes certain restrictions on the selective disclosure of material information. In addition, our officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and "short-swing" profit recovery provisions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act and the rules under the Exchange Act with respect to their purchases and sales of our Ordinary Shares. Accordingly, you receive less information about our company than you would receive about a domestic U.S. company, and are afforded less protection under the U.S. federal securities laws than you would be afforded in holding securities of a domestic U.S. company.

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As a foreign private issuer whose shares are listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, we are permitted to follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of certain requirements of the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules. Among other things, as a foreign private issuer we may also follow home country practice with regard to, the composition of the board of directors, director nomination procedure, compensation of officers and quorum at shareholders' meetings. In addition, we may follow our home country law, instead of the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules, which require that we obtain shareholder approval for certain dilutive events, such as for the establishment or amendment of certain equity based compensation plans, an issuance that will result in a change of control of the company, certain transactions other than a public offering involving issuances of a 20% or more interest in the company and certain acquisitions of the stock or assets of another company. Accordingly, our shareholders may not be afforded the same protection as provided under NASDAQ's corporate governance rules. In addition, as foreign private issuer, we are not required to file quarterly reviewed financial statements. A foreign private issuer that elects to follow a home country practice instead of such requirements must submit to NASDAQ in advance a written statement from an independent counsel in such issuer's home country certifying that the issuer's practices are not prohibited by the home country's laws. In addition, a foreign private issuer must disclose in its annual reports filed with the SEC each such requirement that it does not follow and describe the home country practice followed by the issuer instead of any such requirement.

Our controlling shareholder, Formula Systems (1985) Ltd., beneficially owns approximately 47.12% of our outstanding Ordinary Shares and therefore has a controlling influence over matters requiring shareholder approval, which could delay or prevent a change of control that may benefit our public shareholders.

Formula Systems (1985) Ltd., or Formula Systems (symbol: FORTY), an Israeli company whose shares trade on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and the TASE, directly owned 20,962,734 or 47.12%, of our outstanding Ordinary Shares as of December 31, 2017. Asseco Poland S.A., or Asseco, a Polish company listed on Warsaw Stock Exchange, owns 26.31% of the outstanding shares of Formula Systems. Guy Bernstein, our Chief Executive Officer who is also the Chief Executive Officer of Formula Systems, owns 13.4% of the outstanding shares of Formula Systems. In addition, on October 4, 2017 Asseco entered into a shareholders agreement with Mr. Bernstein, under which agreement Asseco has been granted an irrevocable proxy to vote an additional 1,971,973 Ordinary Shares of Formula, thereby effectively giving Asseco beneficial ownership (voting power) over an aggregate of 39.7% of Formula's outstanding ordinary share. Therefore, based on the foregoing beneficial ownership by each of Formula and Asseco, each of Formula and Asseco may be deemed to directly or indirectly (as appropriate) control us.

Although transactions between us and our controlling shareholders are subject to special approvals under Israeli law, Formula and Asseco may exercise their controlling influence over our operations and business strategy and use their sufficient voting power to control the outcome of various matters requiring shareholder approval. These matters may include:

The composition of our board of directors, which has the authority to direct our business and to appoint and remove our officers;

Approving or rejecting a merger, consolidation or other business combination;

Raising future capital; and

Amending our Articles, which govern the rights attached to our Ordinary Shares.

This concentration of ownership of our Ordinary Shares could delay or prevent proxy contests, mergers, tender offers, open-market purchase programs or other purchases of our Ordinary Shares that might otherwise give one the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-prevailing market price of our Ordinary Shares. This concentration of ownership may also adversely affect our share price.

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Our U.S. shareholders may suffer adverse tax consequences if we are classified as a passive foreign investment company or as a “controlled foreign corporation”.

Generally, if for any taxable year 75% or more of our gross income is passive income, or at least 50% of the average quarterly value of our assets (which may be measured in part by the market value of our Ordinary Shares, which is subject to change) are held for the production of, or produce, passive income, we would be characterized as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes under the Code. Based on our gross income and gross assets, and the nature of our business, we believe that we were not classified as a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2017. Because PFIC status is determined annually based on our income, assets and activities for the entire taxable year, it is not possible to determine whether we will be characterized as a PFIC for the taxable year ending December 31, 2018, or for any subsequent year, until we finalize our financial statements for that year. Furthermore, because the value of our gross assets is likely to be determined in large part by reference to our market capitalization, a decline in the value of our Ordinary Shares may result in our becoming a PFIC. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will not be considered a PFIC for any taxable year. Our characterization as a PFIC could result in material adverse tax consequences for you if you are a U.S. investor, including having gains realized on the sale of our Ordinary Shares treated as ordinary income, rather than a capital gain, the loss of the preferential rate applicable to dividends received on our Ordinary Shares by individuals who are U.S. holders, and having interest charges apply to distributions by us and the proceeds of share sales. Certain elections exist that may alleviate some of the adverse consequences of PFIC status and would result in an alternative treatment (such as mark-to-market treatment) of our Ordinary Shares. Prospective U.S. investors should consult their own tax advisers regarding the potential application of the PFIC rules to them. Prospective U.S. investors should refer to “Item 10.E. Taxation—U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” for discussion of additional U.S. income tax considerations applicable to them based on our treatment as a PFIC.

Certain U.S. holders of our Ordinary Shares may suffer adverse tax consequences if we or any of our non-U.S. subsidiaries are characterized as a “controlled foreign corporation”, or a CFC, under Section 957(a) of the Code. Certain changes to the CFC constructive ownership rules under Section 958(b) of the Code introduced by the TCJA may cause one or more of our non-U.S. subsidiaries to be treated as CFCs, may also impact our CFC status, and may affect holders of our Ordinary Shares that are United States shareholders. Generally, for U.S. shareholders that own 10% or more of the combined vote or combined value of our Ordinary Shares, this may result in negative U.S. federal income tax consequences and these shareholders may be subject to certain reporting requirements with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. Any such 10% U.S. shareholder should consult its own tax advisors regarding the U.S. tax consequences of acquiring, owning, or disposing our Ordinary Shares and the impact of the TCJA, especially the changes to the rules relating to CFCs.

Risks Related to Our Location in Israel

Political, economic and military instability in Israel may disrupt our operations and negatively affect our business condition, harm our results of operations and adversely affect our share price.

We are organized under the laws of the State of Israel, and our principal executive offices and manufacturing and research and development facilities are located in Israel. As a result, political, economic and military conditions affecting Israel directly influence us. Any major hostilities involving Israel, a full or partial mobilization of the reserve forces of the Israeli army, the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners, or a significant downturn in the economic or financial condition of Israel could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Conflicts in North Africa and the Middle East, including in Egypt and Syria that border Israel, have resulted in continued political uncertainty and violence in the region. Efforts to improve Israel's relationship with the Palestinian Authority have failed to result in a permanent solution, and there have been numerous periods of hostility in recent years. In addition, relations between Israel and Iran continue to be seriously strained, especially with regard to Iran's nuclear program. Such instability may affect the economy, could negatively affect business conditions and, therefore, could adversely affect our operations. To date, these matters have not had any material effect on our business and results of operations; however, the regional security situation and worldwide perceptions of it are outside our control and there can be no assurance that these matters will not negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations in the future.

Furthermore, there are a number of countries, primarily in the Middle East, as well as Malaysia and Indonesia, that restrict business with Israel or Israeli companies, and we are precluded from marketing our products to these countries. Restrictive laws or policies directed towards Israel or Israeli businesses may have an adverse impact on our operations, our financial results or the expansion of our business.

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Our results of operations may be adversely affected by the obligation of our personnel to perform military service.

Many of our executive officers and employees in Israel are obligated to perform annual reserve duty in the Israeli Defense Forces and may be called for active duty under emergency circumstances at any time. If a military conflict or war arises, these individuals could be required to serve in the military for extended periods of time. Our operations could be disrupted by the absence for a significant period of one or more of our executive officers or key employees or a significant number of other employees due to military service. Any disruption in our operations could adversely affect our business.

We currently have the ability to benefit from certain government tax benefits, which may be cancelled or reduced in the future.

We are currently eligible to receive certain tax benefits under programs of the Government of Israel. In order to maintain our eligibility for these tax benefits, we must continue to meet specific requirements. If we fail to comply with these requirements in the future, such tax benefits may be cancelled.

Service and enforcement of legal process on us and our directors and officers may be difficult to obtain.

We are organized in Israel and some of our directors and executive officers reside outside the United States. Service of process upon them may be difficult to effect within the United States. Furthermore, most of our assets and the assets of some of our executive officers are located outside the United States. Therefore, a judgment obtained against us or any of them in the United States, including one based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws may not be collectible in the United States and may not be enforced by an Israeli court. It also may be difficult for you to assert U.S. securities law claims in original actions instituted in Israel.

Provisions of Israeli law may delay, prevent or make difficult an acquisition of us, which could prevent a change of control and therefore depress the price of our shares.

Israeli corporate law regulates mergers, requires tender offers for acquisitions of shares above specified thresholds, requires special approvals for transactions involving directors, officers or significant shareholders and regulates other matters that may be relevant to these types of transactions. Furthermore, Israeli tax considerations may make potential transactions unappealing to us or to some of our shareholders. These provisions of Israeli corporate and tax law may have the effect of delaying, preventing or complicating a merger with, or other acquisition of, us. This could cause our

Ordinary Shares to trade at prices below the price for which third parties might be willing to pay to gain control of us. Third parties who are otherwise willing to pay a premium over prevailing market prices to gain control of us may be unable or unwilling to do so because of these provisions of Israeli law.

The rights and responsibilities of our shareholders are governed by Israeli law and differ in some respects from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders under U.S. law.

We are organized under Israeli law. The rights and responsibilities of holders of our Ordinary Shares are governed by our memorandum of association, articles of association and by Israeli law. These rights and responsibilities differ in some respects from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders in typical U.S. corporations. In particular, a shareholder of an Israeli company has a duty to act in good faith in exercising his or her rights and fulfilling his or her obligations toward the company and other shareholders and to refrain from abusing his power in the company, including, among other things, in voting at the general meeting of shareholders on certain matters. Israeli law provides that these duties are applicable in shareholder votes at the general meeting with respect to, among other things, amendments to a company's articles of association, compensation policy, increases in a company's authorized share capital, mergers and actions and transactions involving interests of officers, directors or other interested parties which require the shareholders' general meeting's approval. In addition, a controlling shareholder of an Israeli company or a shareholder who knows that he or she possesses the power to determine the outcome of a vote at a meeting of our shareholders, or who has, by virtue of the company's articles of association, the power to appoint or prevent the appointment of an office holder in the company, or any other power with respect to the company, has a duty of fairness toward the company. The Israeli Companies Law does not establish criteria for determining whether or not a shareholder has acted in good faith.

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ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

Corporate details

Our legal and commercial name is Magic Software Enterprises Ltd., and we were organized and registered in Israel on February 10, 1983 and began operations in 1986. We are a public limited liability company and operate under the provisions of the state of Israel. Our Ordinary Shares have been listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market (symbol: MGIC) since our initial public offering in the United States on August 16, 1991. On January 3, 2011, our shares were transferred to the NASDAQ Global Select Market. Since November 16, 2000, our Ordinary Shares have also traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, or the TASE, and since December 15, 2011, our shares have been included in the TASE's TA-125 Index.

Capital Expenditures and Divestitures since January 1, 2013

In May 2013, our subsidiary, CommIT Technology Solutions Ltd., acquired two Israeli companies, Dario Solutions IT Ltd. and Valinor Ltd. Dario, a Microsoft Gold Level Partner, provides integration services with respect to Microsoft products and provides software integration and advanced IT solutions for large and mid-range customers in Israel, for a total consideration of \$3.6 million. Dario's customers include Israeli governmental offices, the Israeli defense forces, banks, insurance companies, telecom and construction companies and hi-tech firms. Dario specializes in virtualization and private cloud, server based computing, storage area networks, multiple user system management and mobile solutions. Valinor specializes in project and product consultation, installation and implementation of databases and employs a wide range of information system architects, including data base system architects, or DBAs, who have expertise in database management. Valinor assists its customers in finding creative and effective solutions, including development, conversion, upgrade and installation of complex database systems that handle large amounts of information. As a Microsoft Certified Partner and an Oracle Gold Level Partner, Valinor collaborates with both of these major software providers and is involved in different projects in Israel and internationally. Valinor's DBA employees assist Microsoft in developing SQL Server based databases and provide database consultations for strategic partners. Valinor customers include Israeli governmental offices, the Israeli defense forces, banks, insurance companies, communications companies and hi-tech firms.

In November 2013, we acquired the enterprise division of Allstates Technical Services, LLC, a U.S.-based full-service provider of consulting and outsourcing solutions for IT, Engineering and Telecom personnel from KBR Inc. (NYSE: KBR) for a total consideration of \$11.0 million. This division, now known as AllStates Consulting Services LLC, brings a strong reputation and an experienced growth-focused management team serving some of the world's leading

telecom and technology companies. The acquisition of the enterprise division of Allstates Technical Services, LLC broadens our existing U.S. footprint and adds leading Fortune 500 companies to our customer base. We believe that this acquisition will become an important contributor to our future growth.

On March 5, 2014, we completed a follow-on public offering of 6,900,000 of our Ordinary Shares including 900,000 shares sold pursuant to the underwriters' exercise of their over-allotment option, at a price to the public of \$8.50 per share.

In October 2014, we acquired 100% of Formula Telecom Solutions Ltd., or FTS, an Israeli based software vendor, for a total consideration of \$5.8 million. FTS specializes in the development, sale, service and support of business support systems, or BSS, including convergent charging, billing, customer management, policy control and payment software solutions for the telecommunications, content, Machine to Machine/Internet of Things or M2M/IoT, payment and other industries. FTS has a track record of proven experience and successful implementation of many projects in Western and Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa.

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In April 2015, we acquired a 70% interest in Comblack IT Ltd., for a total consideration of \$1.8 million, with an option to increase our interest to 100%. Comblack IT Ltd. is an Israeli-based company that specializes in software professional and outsourcing management services for mainframes and complex large-scale environments.

In June, 2015 we acquired a 70% interest in Infinigy Solutions LLC, a U.S.-based services company focused on expanding the development and implementation of technical solutions throughout the telecommunications industry with offices over the U.S., providing nationwide coverage and support for wireless engineering, deployment services, surveying, environmental service and project management, for a total consideration of \$6.5 million.

In June 2016, we acquired a 60% equity interest, with the option to acquire the remaining 40% of the equity in the future, in Roshtov Software Industries Ltd., or Roshtov, an Israeli company. Roshtov is the developer of the Clicks development platform, which is used in the design and management of patient-file oriented software solutions for managed care and large-scale healthcare providers. The aggregate purchase price for the 60% interest was approximately \$20.6 million and we have the option to acquire the remaining 40% of the equity in Roshtov in the future based on the same valuation.

In October 2016, we acquired a 100% equity interest in Shavit Software (2009) Ltd., or Shavit, an Israeli company, for a total consideration of \$6.8 million, of which \$4,699,000 was paid upon closing, \$2,137,000 (measured based on present value) was allocated to deferred payment and contingent payment which is due in 2017. Shavit specializes in software professional and outsource management services.

In late December 2017, we acquired a 100% equity interest in Futurewave Systems, Inc., a U.S.-based full-service provider of consulting and outsourcing solutions for IT personnel, for a total consideration of \$3.0 million.

Our fixed assets capital expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 were approximately \$1.1 million, \$0.8 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. These expenditures were principally for network equipment and computer hardware, as well as for vehicles, furniture, office equipment and leasehold improvements.

B. Business Overview

We are a global provider of (i) proprietary application development and business process integration platforms, (ii) selected packaged vertical software solutions, as well as (iii) a vendor of software services and IT outsourcing software services. We report our results on the basis of two reportable business segments: software solutions (which include proprietary and non-proprietary software technology, maintenance and support and complementary services)

and IT professional services.