



TEL-AVIV STOCK EXCHANGE







2012
ANNUAL REVIEW

>>> MAIN INDICATORS 2010-2012

THE TEL-AVIV STOCK EXCHANGE

	2010	2011	2012
DOLLAR YIELD*			
TA-25 Index	23.2%	-24.0%	11.8%
TA-100 Index	22.3%	-25.7%	9.7%
TA Blue-Tech 50 Index	16.0%	-15.8%	18.3%
TA-Finance Index	16.3%	-38.7%	26.0%
TA Real Estate-15 Index	22.7%	-28.7%	16.8%
Government Non-Linked Bond Index	11.7%	-2.3%	9.5%
Non-Government Bonds - Tel-Bond 20 Index	18.2%	-6.5%	10.5%
Daily Turnover (US \$ millions)			
Shares and Convertibles (Including ETNs)	547	482	279
Non-Government Bonds (Including ETNs)	875	1,054	1,063
Treasury Bills (MAKAM)	320	328	165
TA-25 Index Options (Thousands of contracts)	289	357	234
Dollar Options (Thousands of contracts)	33	43	35
Capital Raised (US \$ billions)			
Shares and Convertibles	3.4	1.4	0.9
Government Bonds - Net	2.6	0.7	5.2
Non-Government Bonds	11.5	11.4	10.3
Market Capitalization (US \$ billions)			
Shares and Convertibles (Excluding ETNs)	227.1	157.1	161.8
Government Bonds	109.7	107.0	123.1
Non-Government Bonds (Excluding ETNs)	90.9	86.0	96.5
ETNs Public Holdings	15.5	12.7	15.6
Treasury Bills (MAKAM)	38.1	32.1	31.4
Number of Shares Listed Companies	613	593	549

MAJOR WORLD STOCK EXCHANGES' INDICES

LOCAL CURRENCY YIELD	2010	2011	2012
S&P 500 Index	12.8%	0.0%	13.4%
NASDAQ 100 Index	19.2%	2.7%	16.8%
DJ Euro STOXX 50 Index	-5.8%	-17.1%	7.3%
FTSE 100 Index	9.0%	-5.6%	5.8%
DAX Index	16.1%	-14.7%	29.1%
NIKKEI 225 Index	-3.0%	-17.3%	22.9%
MSCI EM Index	15.5%	-20.1%	12.2%
TA-25 Index	15.8%	-18.2%	9.2%

* In 2012 the dollar has depreciated 2.3% against the NIS.

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2012 IN REVIEW

CHAIRMAN & CEO REMARKS

We open our annual review by expressing our gratitude to Prof. Shmuel Hauser, Chairman of the Israel Securities Authority (ISA) for the summary of the ISA "road map" in the pages that follow. Developments in Israel and abroad in the past few years, as well as those anticipated in the future require that we focus, in a balanced manner, on the "three legs" on which the ISA's strategic action plan is based. The execution of the "Hauser Plan" will enable Israel's capital market to fulfill the vital role assigned it to propel Israel's economy and society forward. Towards this end, TASE's Board of Directors and executive staff are committed to do the utmost to contribute our share to this undertaking.

This past year has not been easy for the world's economies and securities markets. Israel and TASE are no exception. The downward trend in share prices and trading volume on TASE, which began in the second quarter of 2011 continued steadily until mid-2012, did not come as a surprise. The difficulties shading the world's economies and their impact on the pace of growth in Israel were well reflected in trading on TASE.

A glance at TASE market data indicates that in the second half of the year share prices began to rebound and the erosion of trading volume appeared to be coming to an end. We hope that these data herald an upturn in 2013.

The current bear market is not unusual in either its depth or duration. It is distinguished by the fact that it is a "foreign import", caused by forces over which Israel has no control. This situation requires that the Israeli government adopt proactive macroeconomic measures to mitigate extraneous effects and that the financial market and regulatory communities redouble their efforts to strengthen capital market infrastructure. If this is accomplished, recovery will hasten its arrival and the improved infrastructure will pave the way for sustainable market growth.

The slowdown in primary market activity and trading volume on the equity market in 2012 did not reduce TASE's work load in the slightest. Similarly, considerable resources were invested this year in upgrading vital infrastructure.

Order flow constitutes the key variable determining the work load of the trading system and trading volume notwithstanding, order flow did not decrease in 2012. It did not decrease in the debt market, which experienced higher turnovers, and it did not decrease in the equity market, in which trading volume fell. The increase in order flow reflects an increase in algorithmic trading, a global trend started several years ago. For this reason, TASE order flow did not decrease as a result of the slowdown in stock trading activity. The intensification of algorithmic trading

requires ongoing investment in expanding IT and communications capacity; this was achieved in 2012.

The department dealing with securities listings also experienced significant work flow, albeit lower than last year, resulting from a welcome abundance of prospectuses. TASE continued to be engaged in the handling of applications to raise capital, but given market developments, only a fraction of the prospectuses submitted resulted in actual securities offerings.

In 2012 efforts to increase TASE's exposure to foreign investors were concentrated in two main areas. EUREX expressed interest in trading U.S. dollar-denominated futures on the TA-25 index. Cooperation with EUREX can prove to be an important breakthrough and the opportunities and risks inherent in this cooperation are currently being weighed.

In addition, TASE endeavors to have Israeli companies included in leading European share price indices and to motivate foreign vendors to issue and trade ETFs and other exchange-traded products (ETPs) on the TA-25 index abroad.

The most evident (literally) activity undertaken by TASE in 2012 was the progress made on its new headquarters in the center of Tel Aviv's financial district. Construction is almost completed and the move to the new facilities will be implemented incrementally beginning in mid-2013.

In the thirty years since TASE entered its current headquarters on 54 Ahad Ha'am Street, the workings of TASE was revolutionized from all standpoints –

trading systems, the derivatives market, clearing and settlement, market data dissemination, index methodology, risk management, the handling of corporate actions, to mention a few.

All TASE-provided services today are computer-dependent and over the years the need for modernizing the entire physical infrastructure supporting automation has grown steadily. The new IT center is built according to the highest and most current engineering standards, including compliance with the strict survivability requirements. The location of the IT center, its security and backup are designed to enable TASE to operate seamlessly, without technical and other failures, as is expected of a central financial infrastructure.

The visitor and convention centers at the new headquarters will allow TASE to expand its investor education activities to various sectors of the population and provide the facilities for professional training in capital markets and finance. The new center is designed to serve large numbers of visitors and professionals taking part in study tours, conferences and seminars.

In 2012 an important stage in fortifying the TASE Clearing House was completed. All shares and bonds are now cleared and settled DVP in a T+1 clearing and settlement cycle. As of March 2012 the Clearing House is better protected, since clearing and settlement is conducted simultaneously and according to processes tried and tested by clearing agencies around the world. The transition to the new clearing and settlement regime was conducted incrementally over a number of years and in 2012 was deployed, without incident, for the clearing and settlement of TASE equities.





Progress was also made this year in other areas affecting the Clearing House and its ability to effectively manage CCP risk. Arrangements were made that will, should the need arise; enable the TASE Clearing House to expediently liquidate collateral held in the mutual guarantee "Risk Fund". In addition, the Bank of Israel and the TASE Clearing House are examining the possibility of having the Clearing House open accounts at the Bank of Israel in order to make the daily settlement process more efficient. In 2012 a new model for setting total and member margin requirements for the Risk Fund was applied. The new model reflects counterparty risk borne by the Clearing House in its role as CCP more accurately than did the previous model and it constitutes yet another brick in the wall fortifying the Clearing House.

From the discussion above, one can conclude that in 2012, as in past years and in the years to come, TASE invested considerable thought and resources in strengthening its clearing houses and improving their operations. The ISA, Ministry of Justice and the Bank of Israel contributed to this effort. We take this opportunity to thank the Bank of Israel's Payment and Settlement Systems Unit and the rest of our colleagues in Jerusalem – at the ISA and the Ministry of Justice- for their assistance in furthering this important mission, which was recognized by the International Monetary Fund as well.

There is no time better than the end of 2012 to praise the unsung heroes of the "back office"

– the clearing houses, IT department and legal staff. The back office has always been an important part of TASE, but only in the past few years has awareness of this vital role grown.

The great importance, which TASE places on clearing house operations, is also reflected in the separation of the Clearing and Settlement Unit from the Trading Department, and the promotion of its head to senior vice president. This organizational revision enables TASE to dedicate the human and financial resources necessary to ensure smooth and continuous operations on a regular basis and in crisis situations.

As a matter of course, the current bear market catalyzed the development of a large number of subjects examined by TASE over the past years (although not all were completed in 2012).

- >> Rules governing the Tel-Bond indices were amended in a manner which enables the expansion of index constituents.
- >> An innovative mechanism was integrated into the trading system to mitigate extreme price fluctuations on individual securities. Events experienced in the past few years necessitate a circuit breaker of this type.
- >> The listing rules have been revised, particularly regarding debt restructuring arrangements and delisting, but also pertaining to oil and gas exploration limited partnerships, whose footprint in the capital market has grown significantly.

-
- >> Activities targeted at developing TASE as a financial hub for "tech" companies have continued, the key among them being the establishment by Prof. Shmuel Hauser of an inter-ministerial committee co-chaired by the ISA and TASE. We hope that the new committee will complete the recommendations proffered by the Haim Shani Committee and contribute to TASE's development as an important source of financing for high tech companies.
 - >> This year the new capital adequacy and liquidity model for non-bank TASE members was implemented in full. By mid-year, all members complied with the new requirements. This year TASE members began submitting financial position reports on a monthly basis. The Board of Directors approved new rules for managing TASE member IT systems, which will become effective over the course of 2013.

This outline of 2012 activities reveals the issues TASE plans to address in the coming year.

The move to the new headquarters, scheduled to begin in the second quarter of 2013 and continue incrementally throughout the year, is the major item on the agenda. The relocation of the IT systems to the new center will be spread out over many months, given the need to secure a seamless and glitch-free move. The transfer of the IT systems and work force, and the operation of the new visitor and convention center in its new format constitute complex managerial challenges, which

require considerable ongoing organizational and financial investments.

In 2013 we intend to complete initiatives started this year: inclusion of Israeli companies in European share price indices, cooperation with foreign securities exchanges, the opening of accounts for the TASE Clearing House at the Bank of Israel, the drafting of recommendations to encourage high tech financing on TASE, adoption of new rules for the listing of oil and gas exploration limited partnerships and the implementation of the new IT management requirements for TASE's non-bank members.

In addition we will launch weekly options on the TA-25 index. We also intend to launch new Tel-Bond indices, based on yield-to-maturity and duration and are working to renew the issue of leveraged ETNs.

There are many other items on TASE's agenda, the execution of which we look forward to outline in the 2013 Annual Review.

In conclusion we wish to thank the Board of Directors and the TASE staff for their relentless dedication during a trying year, and to the ISA and Bank of Israel for their contribution to the workings of TASE and its clearing houses.

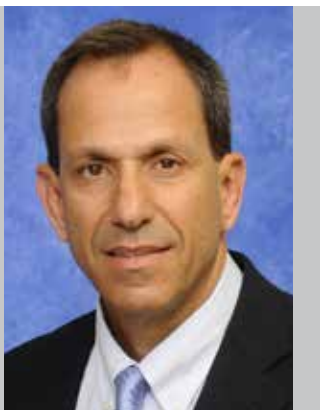


Saul Bronfeld • Chairman



Ester Levanon • CEO

Prof. Shmuel Hauser,
Chairman Israel
Securities Authority (ISA)



ISA ROAD MAP

Regulatory Reform, Deregulation and Capital Market Development

2012 marked a milestone in capital market regulation. During this year the ISA promoted a series of initiatives designed to increase investor protection, improve disclosure, strengthen the standing of existing gatekeepers and safeguard public confidence in the capital market.

In wake of the financial crisis which has plagued financial markets around the globe, the ISA is called upon, more than ever, to remain vigilant in its primary mission of investor protection and to invest considerable time and human resources to this end. At the same time, however, it should consider the burden on reporting companies and market professionals, and enable them to operate in an efficient and orderly market.

Israeli capital market regulation is recognized in the international community for its high quality from the standpoint of investor protection. This recognition was reinforced this past year in the results of a comprehensive appraisal of Israel's financial markets conducted by the International Monetary Fund. This evaluation ranked Israel as one of the leading countries in the quality of its capital market regulation. Israel received similar reinforcement from the OECD, which evaluated the quality of corporate governance in Israel relative to other countries.

This international recognition can contribute to rendering Israel's capital market more accessible to foreign companies and facilitate the ability of Israeli companies to raise capital in foreign markets.

In 2011, for example, the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) decided to recognize Israeli regulation regarding the content and format of prospectuses under Israel's Securities Law as equivalent to that of the EU Prospectus Directive. As a consequence, an ISA-approved Israeli prospectus, with a few additions, can be submitted to any of the 27 EU members for the listing of Israeli public companies on European exchanges. ESMA's decision indicates the high regard held abroad for the quality of regulation and signifies the positive light in which Israeli regulation is viewed internationally.

The assumption underlying Israel's capital market regulation is that advanced regulation can ensure a fair and efficient capital market, promotes stability over time, contributes to investor confidence in general, and particularly to the ability to attract investors, local and foreign.



This belief is the background for the multi-year strategic action plan entitled the "ISA Roadmap" published this past year by the ISA. For the first time, the ISA presented for public scrutiny the outlook on regulation in a detailed and comprehensive manner, including how we view our role as regulator and how we regard the place of regulation in the market. The publication stems from our desire to enhance public involvement and to encourage public participation in the regulatory process. The road map outlines the primary projects currently before the ISA, which are to be implemented in the coming years and provides an estimated timeline for implementation. It includes an extensive list of regulatory initiatives and planned activities, including numerous proposals to ease the burden placed on regulated entities.

The road map is based on four fundamental principles which guide the ISA in its effort to achieve its regulatory objectives in the coming years:

Balance: balancing the burden of regulation on the regulated entities while strengthening the gatekeepers and the mechanisms for "market regulation" and "market discipline".

The underlying assumption is that once gatekeepers (internal and external) operate efficiently and market discipline becomes a dominant factor in how the market professionals conduct business, it is possible to reduce the regulation placed on regulated entities. Over the past year, the ISA has been proactive in encouraging institutional investors to fulfill expectations in actions designed to protect share and bondholder interests;

Measured response: supervision and regulation based on cost-benefit considerations;

Transparency: increasing regulatory certainty, the transparency of ISA actions and public participation in the legislative process;

Enforcement and deterrence: the administration of; Prevention and Enforcement: providing incentives to internalize norms and adopt internal controls as a means to prevent violations, but when necessary, applying the full extent of the law to violators

The goals articulated by the ISA for the coming years are based on three foundations: regulation, deregulation (lessening the burden of regulation on regulated entities) and capital market development. Striking a proper balance between the need for regulation and deregulation, which can result in the lowering of regulatory costs without compromising investor protection, constitutes an important condition for developing the capital market as a vital engine for economic growth.

Regulation – regulatory involvement is particularly important in cases in which market failure obstructs the development of a properly functioning and efficient capital market. The institution of a strict regulatory regime for entities active in the market and enforcement of this regime are vital conditions if the capital market is to fulfill its economic mission. Without enlightened regulation, which ensures investor protection, the capital market cannot perform efficiently. Accordingly, the ISA's agenda includes a number of items that are well on their way towards implementation – the establishment of a supervisory board for CPAs, similar to the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) in the United States; regulation of credit rating agencies; regulation of broker-dealers; the articulation of rules regarding dividend distribution based on earnings; changes in the underwriting industry; the transfer of "Basket Certificates" (ETNs) to a new regulatory regime; regulation of trading platforms; setting industry-based disclosure requirements, such as

for real estate development, life sciences, holding companies and investment companies; improvement and reduction of periodic reporting, etc.

Deregulation – Along with the need for comprehensive capital market regulation, we recognize that such regulation must be measured and balanced. For this reason, the ISA has decided to incorporate deregulation as one of the objectives of its multi-year strategic plan, which will be reflected in a balanced and measured reduction of regulatory requirements where possible and without impinging on the preservation of investor interest. To further this goal, over the past year the ISA staff examined a great number of rules and regulations and initiated a series of meetings with various market participants with an eye to identifying the areas in which the regulatory burden can be reduced without compromising investor protection. After a prolonged and intense process, the ISA formulated a list of recommendations for easing certain regulations. Some of the most noteworthy among the dozens of recommendations proffered: extending the effective period of shelf registration from two to three years; nullification of the requirement to prepare quarterly reports in prospectuses according to the annual report format; nullification of duplication in periodic reporting; cancellation of the intention to require mutual fund managers to prepare financial statements according to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); simplification and shortening of the process of vetting client needs by investment advisors and portfolio managers. Within this context, the ISA also examined the possibility of scaling regulation by establishing a regulatory regime which differentiates large and small regulated entities. This complex issue requires a proper balance in order to ensure that the reduction of regulation on small entities will not compromise

investor protection. With this balance in mind, the ISA proposed easing certain regulations solely on small public companies, i.e. small cap companies with a relatively low free float. One example is the proposal to exempt small companies from the long and costly CPA audit of financial statements mandated under the ISOX provisions.

Market Development – Cognizant of the significance of the capital market to economic growth and efficient resource allocation, the ISA has defined market development as one of its key objectives in the multi-year strategic plan. Within this context, the ISA intends to examine, inter alia: regulatory tools to promote investment in public companies engaging in research and development (for this purpose the ISA together with TASE appointed an inter-ministerial committee to examine this issue); enhancing the array of investment instruments available to investors; increasing market liquidity and marketability; and promoting the position of Israel's capital market worldwide.

The implementation of the road map published by the ISA, and its component parts, is critical to positioning Israel's capital market as one of the worlds' leading markets. We can anticipate that, as a result of the plan's implementation, Israel's capital market will become more stable, more highly developed and more reliable in the coming years, and as such, will be better able to attract local and foreign investors as well as companies and entrepreneurs.

WHAT WE WERE UP TO



TASE new IT Center (computer image)



TASE Conference Center (computer image)

which enable the continuous, seamless and secure operation of sophisticated digital systems.

The IT Center - the spearhead of modern trading systems - has been designed according to the highest international engineering standards and represents the cutting edge in computer technology.

TASE's new offices include an upgraded **visitor's center**, which will focus on financial education activities. The center's exhibits demonstrate key financial concepts and create an interactive experience for the visitor.

In addition, the new building will contain a **conference center** designed for conventions and seminars for the financial community.

>> TASE's New Headquarters

Progress has been made on the construction of the new TASE headquarters in the heart of Tel Aviv's financial district. The new building is a state-of-the-art facility based on advanced technologies



TASE Visitors Center (computer image)

>> Trading Systems Upgrade

In September TASE initiated a **new mechanism for mitigating the volatility of all TASE-traded securities**. This new mechanism complements the existing circuit



breaker instituted by TASE. It is designed to keep price fluctuations arising from error or unusual activity in check.

In the past seven years the volume of orders for TASE-listed equities has grown ten-fold. The steep increase in the scope of orders and the dissemination of market data continued in 2012 as well, despite lower trading volume. Throughout the year, TASE invested in upgrades to the trading system, which increased TASE's capacity to handle greater volumes of order flow and disseminate market data. In addition, proprietary analytic tools were developed to facilitate advanced monitoring of traffic on communications and trading networks. Those developments led to a **substantial improvement in the system's performance.**

Over the course of the year, a procedure for handling emergency events by transfer of trading to TASE's **backup facility** was implemented. TASE members are able to connect to the backup facility and carry on with continuous trading.

>> New Products and Indices

Three new Tel-Bond indices were launched in May: the **Tel Bond-CPI Linked** index, the **Tel Bond-CPI Linked SmallCap** index, and the **Tel Bond-CPI Linked Bank** index.

In addition, a **new methodology for calculating TASE bond indices**, partially based on that used for TASE share price indices was adopted. The new method fostered a significant increase in the number of bond series included in the bond indices.

In the past years leading derivative exchanges launched weekly options, and in keeping with this global trend, the TASE Board approved the launch of **weekly options on the TA-25 index**. Except for the shorter, one-week life span, the terms of the weekly options are identical to those of monthly options. It is anticipated that the launch of these new options will stimulate trading in both the derivatives and the underlying

TA-25 share markets. The trading of weekly options is scheduled to begin in June 2013.

>> Clearing and Settlement

At the beginning of 2012, the TASE clearing houses were delegated to a dedicated independent department. This revision enables them to more effectively concentrate on improving operations, developing facilities and interaction with foreign exchanges.

Over the course of the past year, TASE completed a multi-stage project, the transition to a T+1 clearing and settlement cycle, including fully synchronized delivery versus payment (DVP) for all cash securities (i.e. excluding derivatives). The final stage of this project was completed in March 2012 with the transition of all stocks, warrants and mutual funds to the T+1 cycle.

Considerable resources were invested over the past year in TASE's risk management system. A new method of calculating TASE's mutual guarantee "risk fund", based on gauging clearing house exposure resulting from the activity of its members. In April contributions to the fund



What we were up to >> cont.

were readjusted according to the new model. In addition, TASE articulated principles for clearing house operations in wake of a member default.

>> Tel Aviv Stock Exchange – High Tech Hub

True to the vision of evolving into an international high tech center, TASE continued to work towards this goal in the past year.

Inter-ministerial Committee to promote R&D IPOs: The Chairman of the Israel Securities Authority, Prof. Shmuel Hauser, formed an inter-ministerial committee co-chaired by the ISA and TASE, charged with examining the incentives offered R&D companies seeking to raise capital on TASE. The committee is composed of representatives from the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance, and the National Economic Council.

Reclassification of High Tech Shares: In wake of the growth in the number of TASE-listed high tech companies, TASE initiated their classification into two industry sectors: technology (including cleantech) and biomed. Accordingly, some 140 TASE-listed

high tech companies have been reclassified into 11 sub-sectors. This reclassification facilitates investors in focusing on companies with similar characteristic.

TASE hosted a meeting of underwriters, institutional investors and venture capitalists in order to articulate ways to promote R&D companies to list shares on TASE. In addition, TASE took part in various industry **meetings and conferences**, such as Journey 2012, Fast50, and others.

>> International Activities

TASE's international activities are designed to increase global investments in TASE-traded companies and to encourage the listing of foreign high tech companies. This year TASE continued its efforts towards these goals:

Inclusion of Israel in the MSCI Europe index: Following Israel's upgrade to "developed market" status by MSCI in 2010, TASE asked MSCI to examine the possibility of including Israeli companies in the Europe index. TASE held similar discussions with **FTSE**.

In October TASE held meetings with institutional investors in London, with the participation of Dr. Karnit Flug, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Israel and Ms. Ester Levanon, TASE CEO.

The cooperation with the **business television network, Bloomberg TV** continued, and during the year interviews with prominent figures in Israel's economy were broadcast from the TASE Visitors Center. In addition, Bloomberg broadcast a monthly review of the Israeli economy as well as TASE market data several times a day.

2012 marks the fifth year of TASE's **joint conference with NASDAQ in New York** and the second year highlighting Israel's biomed industries. Ten Israeli

Pictured: Eyal Waldman, CEO Mellanox Technologies on Bloomberg TV





Pictured: Meyer "Sandy" Frucher, Vice Chairman NASDAQ/OMX, Israeli biomed executives and TASE representatives

biomed companies participated in the conference, taking part in the opening bell ceremony and presenting before American biomed investors and analysts.

Two companies opted for **dual listings** this year –

PhotoMedex

a foreign company which develops and markets dermatological products and devices and



which develops and manufactures communications systems and medical devices.

In addition, TASE hosted a group of publicly traded **U.S. biomed companies** and held presentations outlining the advantages of listing shares on TASE under the dual



▲ Pictured: Minister of Finance, Dr. Yuval Steinitz and delegation members

listing arrangement. TASE CEO joined a delegation headed by Israel's Minister of Finance, Dr. Yuval Steinitz, to an **investor conference held in Frankfurt** regarding the credit crisis in Europe. Ms. Levanon

also represented Israel on a panel dealing with Israeli high tech innovation at the **"Innovate Invest Israel"** conference held in New York by Israel's Ministry of Finance in conjunction with the Wall Street Journal.

TASE 2012 BY THE NUMBERS

12%

TA-25 Index
annual dollar yield

739

million dollars
largest ever corporate bond offering by Israel Electric Corp.

15.6

billion dollars
public holdings of ETNs

10.3

billion dollars
capital raised in corporate bonds

508

million dollars
net international investors' purchase of equities

549

companies with share listings,
of which 50 dual-listing with international exchanges

137

High-tech companies
of which 58 are biomed

440

ETN series
traded on TASE

672

Bond series
traded on TASE

2

New dual-listing companies

279

million dollars
daily turnover on TASE in equity market

1,063

million dollars
daily turnover on TASE in bond market

20%

Portion of equity-linked ETNs in total equity market turnover

263

million dollars
record corporate bond daily turnover

219

TASE employees
of which 128 women

TASE IN 2012 >>

In 2012 the TA-25 index increased by approximately 12% after falling 24% in 2011. Daily trading volume stabilized at around US\$ 280 million and activity on the primary market was low.

THE EQUITY MARKET

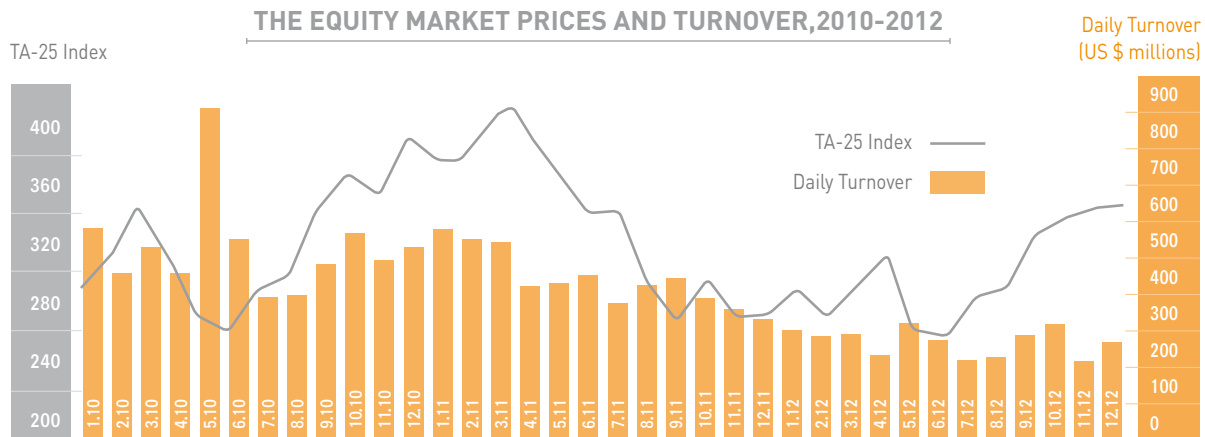
2012 opened on a negative note with a 5% decrease in TA-25 index in the first five months of the year. Share prices subsequently rebounded, however, climbing 18% and **bringing the annual rate of return on the TA-25 to 12%**.

The global economic slowdown was the most relevant factor adversely affecting the performance of the TASE index. At the same time, several signs of a slowdown of the Israeli economy became evident, including a downward adjustment of the estimated growth rate to 3% per annum, and an increase in both the unemployment rate and government deficit.

The lowering of interest rates by the Bank of Israel four times during the year, by 0.25%, to a level of 1.75% starting in January 2013 positively affected share price trends. The recurrent interest rate cuts came in response to a lower-than-anticipated inflation rate, which fell below the lower threshold set by the Israeli government. The rally of share prices abroad, particularly on U.S. exchanges, contributed to the positive trend on TASE. Still, in 2012 the TA-25 index yielded somewhat lower returns than average returns reflected in leading share price indices around the globe.

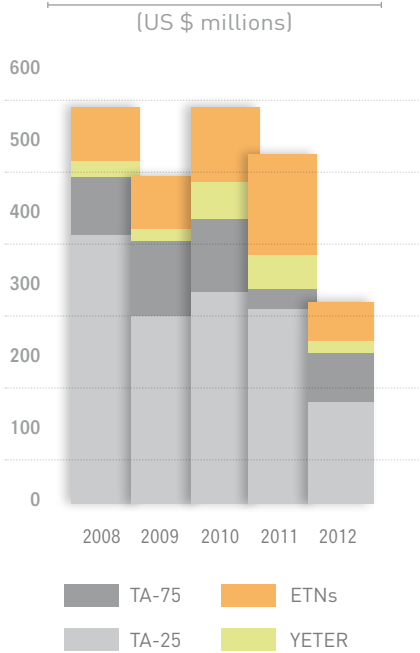


THE EQUITY MARKET PRICES AND TURNOVER, 2010-2012



All the data cited in this review are in terms of U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. The dollar depreciated during 2012 against the NIS by 2.3%.

EQUITY MARKET - DAILY TURNOVER, 2008-2012



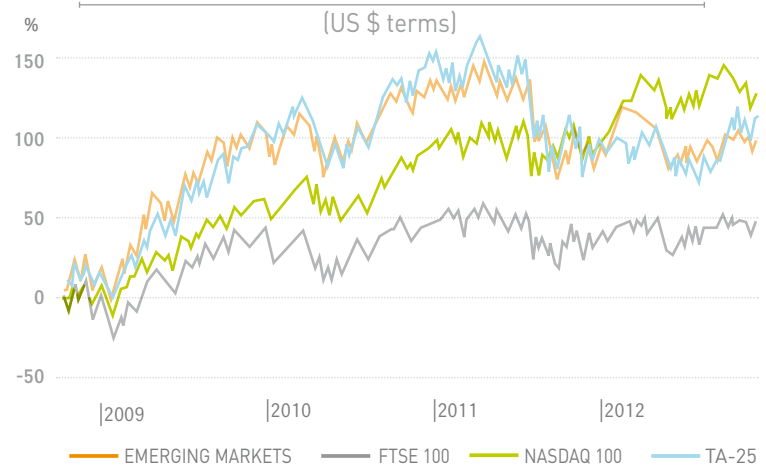
Most TASE industry indices registered positive returns in 2012. The TA-Finance and TA BlueTech-50 (which is comprised of the major TASE-listed technology and biomed companies) indices stood out with returns of 26% and 18% respectively. In contrast, the TA Com index of communications companies lost 31% of its value in the course of the year.

Annual Rates of Return on Share Price Indices 2010-2012 (U.S. dollar terms)

Index	2010	2011	2012
TA-25	23%	-24%	12%
TA-75	23%	-31%	7%
TA BlueTech-50	16%	-16%	18%
TA MidCap 50	27%	-31%	25%
TA-Finance	16%	-39%	26%
TA Real Estate-15	23%	-29%	17%
Oil & Gas	58%	-13%	9%
TA-Com*		-42%	-31%

* Index launched on 3 April 2011.

TA-25 AND INTERNATIONAL INDICIES, 11/2008-2012



Source: Bloomberg

The **average trading volume** continued to slide in 2012, extending the trend started in the second quarter of 2011, and stabilized at an average of US \$280 million – some 42% lower than last year's. The weight of TA-25 index shares in total trading volume increased, reaching approximately 70% of the total trading volume for equities (excluding ETNs), compared to 68% in the previous year. The share of mid and small-cap shares came to only 9% of the total trading volume.

Foreign residents purchased a net US \$0.5 billion in 2012 TASE-traded equities, some 24% less than total net acquisitions in 2011.

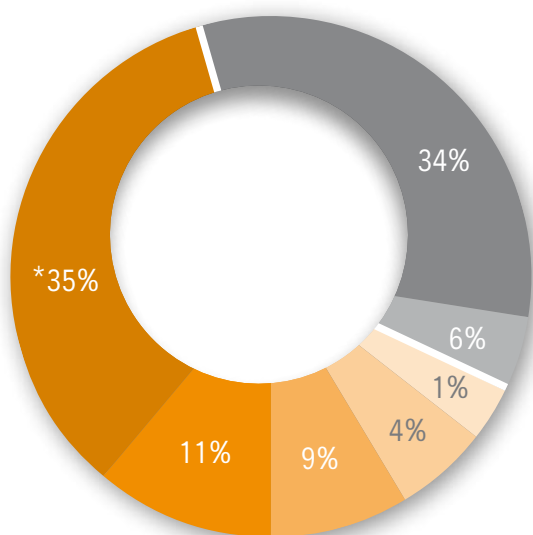
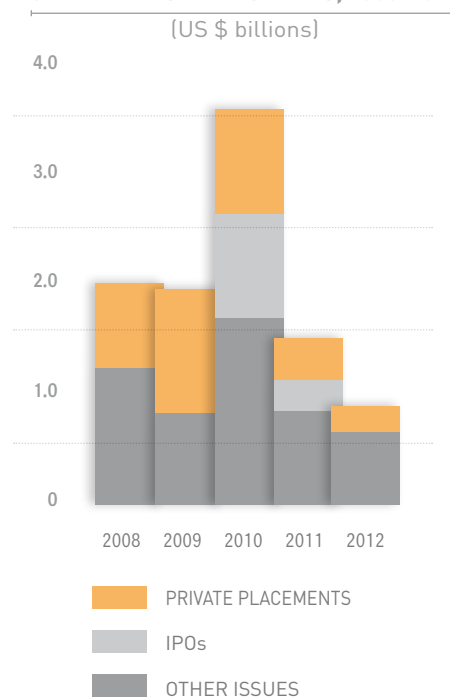
Total equity capital raised on TASE in 2012 came to only **US \$0.9 billion**, after US \$1.4 billion in 2011 and US \$3.4 billion in 2010.

In 2012 high tech (i.e., technology and biomed) companies raised approximately US \$240 million, equaling 27% of the total equity capital raised this year.

There were no **IPOs** this year, but in 2012 business activity was renewed for ten "shell" companies that had previously discontinued operations.

Dual-listed companies **raised** US \$0.2 billion **abroad**, a 58% decrease relative to 2011. Over the course of 2012 two companies **dual listed** their shares on TASE – U.S. biomed firm, **PhotoMedex**, whose shares trade on NASDAQ, and **BATM** Communications, whose shares trade on the London Stock Exchange Main Market Premier Listings. In addition, TASE-listed **Redhill Biopharma**, listed its shares on NASDAQ.

CAPITAL RAISED BY SHARES, 2008-2012



BREAKDOWN OF SHARE OWNERSHIP ON TASE, 2012

"FREE FLOAT" (60%)

- INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC & INSTITUTIONALS (35%*)
- ISRAELI PUBLIC (11%)
- PROVIDENT & PENSION FUNDS (9%)
- INSURANCE COMPANIES (4%)
- MUTUAL FUNDS (1%)

INTERESTED PARTIES (40%)

- ISRAELI (34%)
- INTERNATIONAL (6%)

*Thereof: 22% holdings in dual-listed shares abroad.

Source: TASE & Bank of Israel

50 Dual-Listing companies traded on TASE

Five dual-listed companies were delisted. **Radvision** delisted from both TASE and NASDAQ in wake of the company's merger with a foreign company. The shares of **D Medical** and **Orckit** were delisted from NASDAQ, while **Pointer** and **Blue Phoenix** delisted from TASE.

There are currently 50 dual-listed companies trading simultaneously in Tel Aviv and the U.S. or Europe.

The number of companies on TASE as of the end of 2012 came to 549 compared to 593 at the end of 2011. The shares of 43 companies were delisted over the course of the year. Twelve of these were delisted for failure to meet the maintenance requirements. Twenty three were taken private as a result of mergers and tender offers, half of which in connection with the "flattening" of pyramidal ownership structures.

TABLE 1: MAIN INDICATORS OF THE EQUITY MARKET, 2003-2012

Year	Daily Turnover (US \$ millions)	Capital Raised in Tel-Aviv ⁽¹⁾ (US \$ billions)	Number of Listed Companies	Thereof: New Listed Companies ⁽²⁾	TA-100 Index % Change (US \$ terms)
2003	80	0.7	577	4	73.9
2004	147	1.6	578	25	21.0
2005	223	2.7	584	32	21.1
2006	326	2.7	606	44	22.0
2007	505	5.2	654	62	37.6
2008	547	1.8	642	2	-50.6
2009	432	1.7	622	4	90.1
2010	547	3.4	613	22	22.3
2011	482	1.4	593	11	-25.7
2012	279	0.9	549	2	9.7

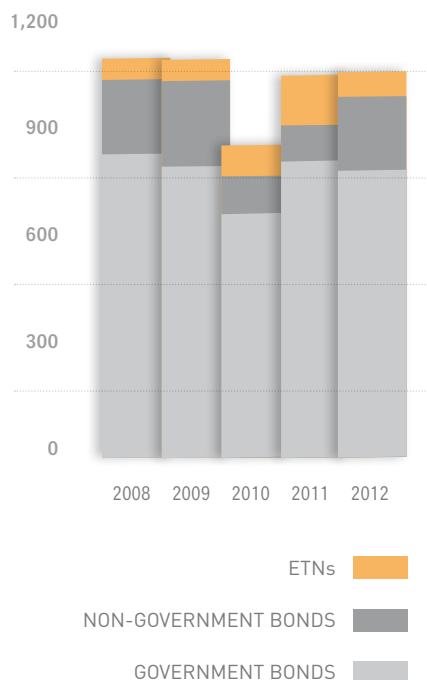
(1) Including private placements and exercise of warrants, Excluding issues abroad of the dual-listed companies.

(2) Including new dual-listed companies, Excluding new index products issuers.

TASE-traded bonds registered positive price returns ranging between 10%-13%, after losing 9% in 2011.

DAILY TURNOVER OF BONDS, 2008-2012

(US \$ millions)



Debt Market

Corporate CPI-linked bonds stood out, gaining 13% after losing 9% in 2011. CPI-linked and non-linked government bonds increased 10%-12% in 2012, after losing 2%-3% in 2011. Corporate foreign currency-linked bonds increased 10% after gaining less than 1% in the previous year.

The daily trading volume for bonds came this year to US \$1.1 billion, similar to 2011.

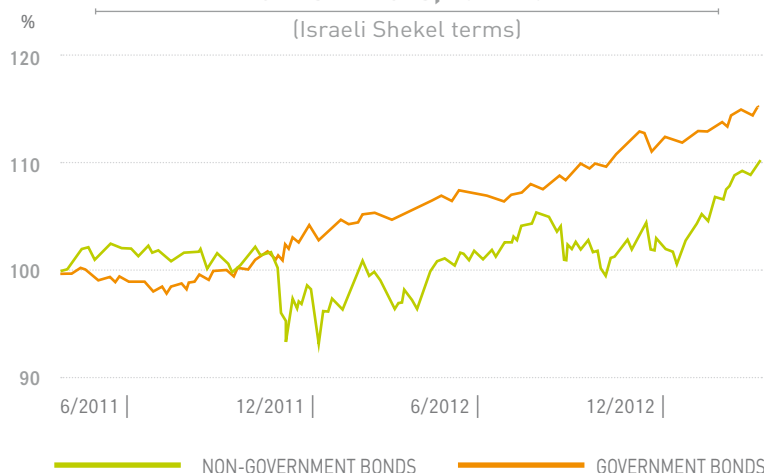
The scope of Ministry of Finance (MOF) auctions sharply increased this year in wake of an increase in the fiscal deficit. In 2012 the MOF raised a net US \$5.2 billion in government bond offerings, compared to US \$0.7 billion in the previous year.

The scope of gross MOF bond offerings in 2012 was the largest in more than twenty years, coming to US \$21.3 billion, 72% of which in non-linked bonds, compared to US \$18 billion in 2011. At the same time, the redemption of non-linked government bonds came to US \$11.1 billion, while that of CPI-linked government bonds came to US \$5 billion, compared to a total redemption of US \$17.3 billion for all classes of government bonds last year.

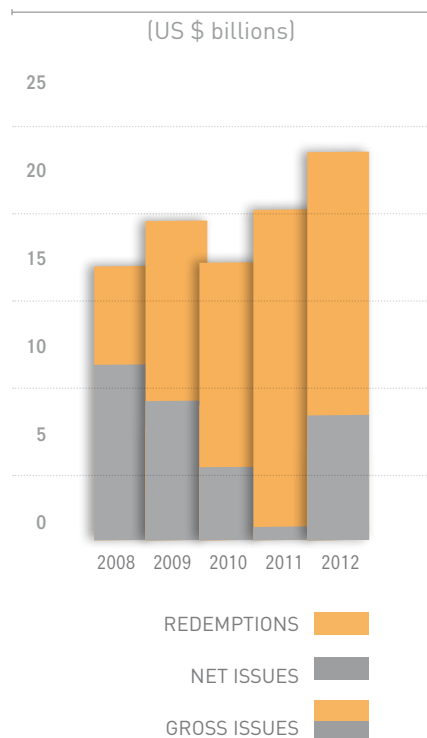
Total corporate (including structures and depository receipts) **debt capital raised** this year came to **US \$10.3 billion**, an amount 10% lower than that raised in 2011.

GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT BONDS INDICES, 2011-2012

(Israeli Shekel terms)



ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT BONDS, 2008-2012



2012 Public Bond Offerings – Key Characteristics:

- The total debt capital raised by companies, excluding the Israel Electric Company (IEC), declined 17% in 2012 after retreating 12% in 2011. Companies raised US \$8.2 billion in 2012, compared to US \$9.8 billion in 2011.
- The weight of offerings of investment grade bonds (rated A- and above) increased from 85% of the total raised in public offerings in 2010 to 92% in 2011 and 96% in 2012.
- The **financial sector** continues to lead in debt offerings, raising US \$2.8 billion in 2012, approximately 34% of the total (excluding IEC), of which the offering of **Leumi Finance Company** accounted for US \$0.6 billion. The scope of capital raised in this industry stems from changes to capital adequacy requirements levied on the banking system.
- **IEC** completed **the largest bond offering in TASE history**, raising US \$1.3 billion in three government-guaranteed bond series. In addition, it raised US \$0.6 billion in a separate placement to institutional investors of bonds not guaranteed by the government.

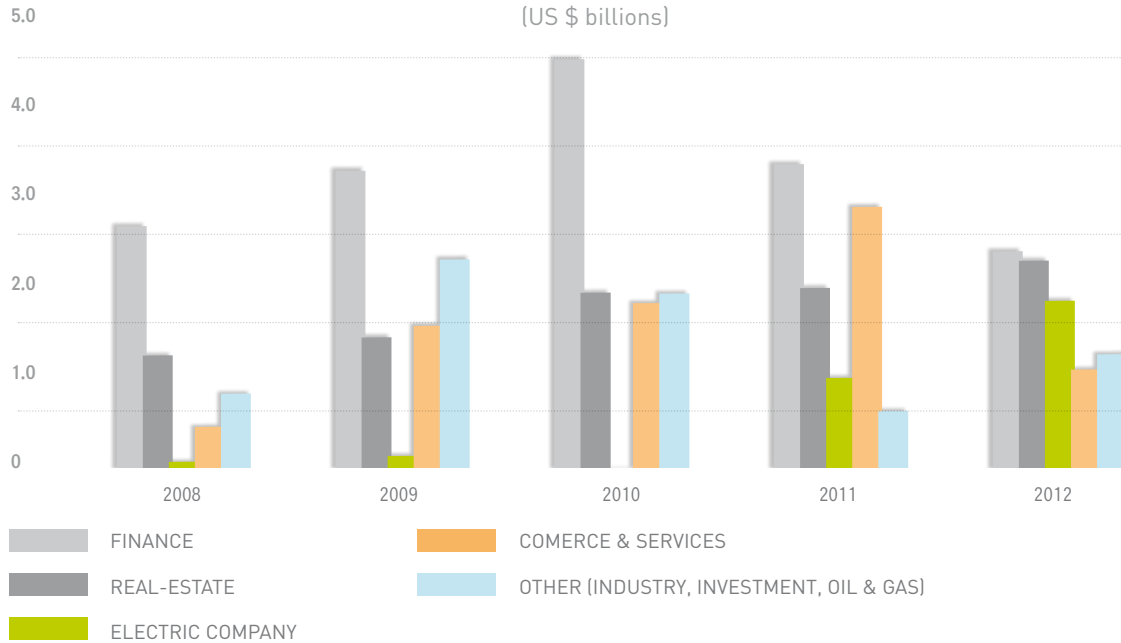
Corporate Public Bond Offerings* by Industry, 2010-2012 (U.S. \$ millions)

	2010		2011		2012	
Total	11,151		10,963		10,131	
of which: Israel Electric company	0		1,118		1,918	
Total excluding IEC	11,151	100%	9,845	100%	8,213	100%
Industry Breakdown:						
Financial Services	4,806	44%	3,757	38%	2,809	34%
Real Estate	2,154	19%	2,114	22%	2,659	32%
Commerce & Services	2,047	18%	3,285	33%	1,197	15%
Manufacturing	671	6%	157	2%	788	10%
Investment & Holding Companies	1,256	11%	532	5%	499	6%
Oil & Gas Exploration	217	2%	0	0%	261	3%

* Including private placements to institutional investors; excluding structured notes, depository receipts and exercise of warrants.

ISSUES OF NON-GOVERNMENT BONDS BY SECTORS, 2008-2012

(US \$ billions)



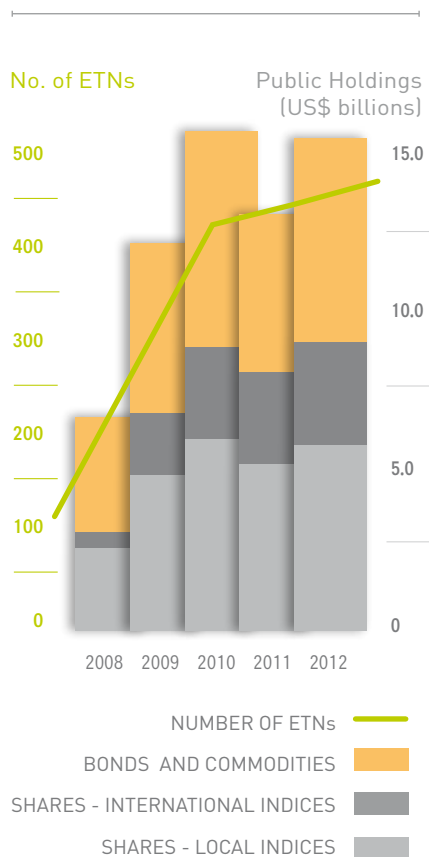
* Including private placements to institutional investors; excluding structured notes, depository receipts and exercise of warrants.

Exchange-Traded Notes (ETNs)

440 Series of
ETNs traded
on TASE

As of the end of 2012, some **440 series of ETNs** traded on TASE. The market capitalization of these notes as of the end of 2012 came to US \$15.6 billion. The development of the ETN market in Israel, which began in 2003 and peaked in 2008, has slowed down in the past few years. 18 new ETN series **were issued this year**. These included debut offerings of two ETNs tracking the TA-Biomed index, an index launched in March 2010 and three ETNs tracking the TA-Oil & Gas index, which was launched in April 2011.

THE ETNs MARKET, 2008-2012



The public holdings of all ETNs increased by some US \$2.7 billion. 55% of this increase can be attributed to the increase in prices of the underlying assets.

- ETNs tracking Israeli share price indices increased by US \$0.8 billion, due to increases in underlying share prices. Investors sold a net US \$0.4 billion of these ETNs through October and subsequently purchased a net US \$0.7 billion in the last two months of the year.
- An increase of US \$1 billion was registered for ETNs tracking foreign share price indices. Most of this increase, US \$0.6 billion can be attributed to increased net investment in these instruments, particularly during the first half of 2012, while the remainder to increases in underlying asset prices.
- ETNs tracking bonds and commodities increased by US \$0.9 billion as well, about 37% of which can be attributed to increased net investment in these instruments.

The notable increase in public holdings equity (domestic and foreign) ETNs was accompanied this year by a substantial drop in their **daily trading volume**, which came to US \$56 million, some 49% lower than in 2011. This figure represents 20% of the total trading volume of equities on TASE, compared to 23% in 2011. The average daily trading volume of ETNs tracking bond indices came to US \$38 million, some 16% lower than that of the previous year. This figure represents 14% of the total trading volume of corporate bonds, compared to 18% in 2011.

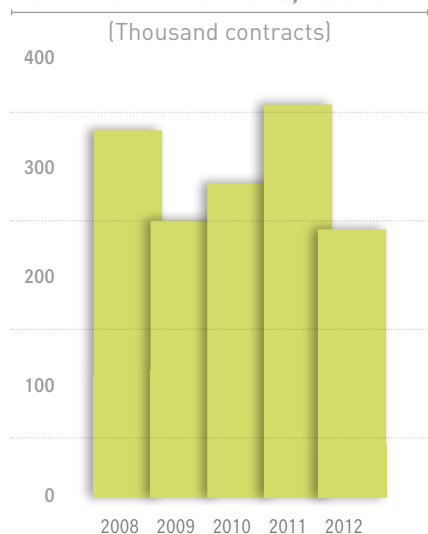
Treasury Bills (MAKAM)

The **daily trading volume** for domestic treasury bills (MAKAM) in 2012 came to US \$0.2 billion, approximately 50% of the average volume posted in 2011. The slowdown in MAKAM activity this year stems from foreign investors, who in reaction to the annulment of the tax exemption granted foreign residents which came into effect in July 2011, cut back net investments in this instrument by US \$9 billion in May-December 2011. In 2012 the liquidation of foreign holdings continued, albeit at a slower pace, amounting to US \$3.4 billion by the end of the year.

MAKAM prices increased 2.5% (in NIS terms) in 2012 and yield-to-maturity decreased to 1.8% at the end of the year, compared to 2.6% at the end of 2011.

Both local and foreign holdings in MAKAM decreased in 2012, coming to US \$31.6 billion at the end of the year, after peaking at US \$38.5 billion at the end of 2010 and falling to US \$32.3 billion at the end of 2011.

DAILY TURNOVER OF TA-25 INDEX OPTIONS, 2008-2012



Derivatives Market

As in the underlying stock market, **TA-25 index options** trading was relatively sluggish in 2012, with an average 234 thousand contracts traded daily, compared to the 357 thousand contracts traded daily in 2011.

At the beginning of the year the implied volatility came to 25%, and gradually declined to 15% by the beginning of May. In June the implied volatility spiked to 20%-28%, but during the second half of the year again retreated, stabilizing and closing the year at 15%.

Trading in **NIS/dollar exchange rate options** was also marked by less active trade, despite the relatively high volatility of the underlying currency rate. Daily trading volume decreased by some 19% relative to 2011, coming to 35 thousand contracts daily.

TABLE 2: TA-25 INDEX OPTIONS TURNOVER, 2008-2012

Year	Daily Turnover (thousand contracts)	Derivatives Liquidity ratio ⁽¹⁾	Maximum no. of open interest contracts (thousands)
2008	332	916%	1,028
2009	252	779%	660
2010	289	1,086%	746
2011	357	1,520%	1,125
2012	234	1,473%	718

(1) The ratio between the turnover of the TA-25 options, in the underlying asset terms, (delta-weighted, taking into account the probability that the options will be exercised) and the turnover of the TA-25 index shares.



TA-25 INDEX COMPANIES

TABLE 3: MARKET CAPITALIZATION AND WEIGHTING

SECURITY	MARKET CAP 31.12.2012 (US\$ millions)	WEIGHTING ⁽²⁾
1. Bank Hapoalim	5,639	10.3%
2. Bank Leumi	5,001	10.2%
3. Perrigo ⁽²⁾	9,625	10.0%
4. Israel Chemicals	15,215	9.9%
5. Teva ⁽²⁾	35,111	9.3%
6. Bezeq	3,117	5.6%
7. Mellanox ⁽²⁾	2,394	5.4%
8. Nice ⁽²⁾	2,020	4.7%
9. Isramco	2,099	3.8%
10. Mizrahi Tefahot Bank	2,341	3.2%
11. Bank Discount	1,733	3.1%
12. Israel Corporation	5,022	2.9%
13. Avner	2,304	2.4%
14. Elbit Systems ⁽²⁾	1,674	2.3%
15. Delek Group	2,659	2.1%
16. Gazit Globe ⁽²⁾	2,147	2.1%
17. Ezchip ⁽²⁾	921	2.0%
18. Azrieli Group	3,114	1.8%
19. Delek Drilling	2,198	1.8%
20. Paz Oil	1,519	1.5%
21. Partner ⁽²⁾	934	1.3%
22. Osem	1,902	1.1%
23. Strauss Group	1,393	1.1%
24. Cellcom ⁽²⁾	819	1.1%
25. Bazan	1,305	1.0%
TOTAL	112,206	100.0%

TABLE 4: DAILY TURNOVER

SECURITY	DAILY TURNOVER ⁽³⁾ (US\$ thousands)
1. Israel Chemicals	18,198
2. Teva ⁽²⁾	16,001
3. Bezeq	13,733
4. Bank Leumi	13,639
5. Bank Hapoalim	12,782
6. Mellanox ⁽²⁾	10,046
7. Perrigo ⁽²⁾	7,132
8. Israel Corporation	5,130
9. Bank Discount	4,927
10. Mizrahi Tefahot Bank	4,549
11. Nice ⁽²⁾	4,233
12. Isramco	4,152
13. Avner	4,020
14. Partner ⁽²⁾	3,339
15. Delek Group	3,218
16. Cellcom ⁽²⁾	2,760
17. Elbit Systems ⁽²⁾	2,723
18. Gazit Globe ⁽²⁾	2,568
19. Delek Drilling	2,210
20. Azrieli Group	1,983
21. Ezchip ⁽²⁾	1,829
22. Bazan	1,518
23. Paz Oil	1,266
24. Strauss Group	1,077
25. Osem	898
TOTAL OF TOTAL TURNOVER	143,931 57%

(1) The weight is calculated according to the value of the float in each share. Weighting is adjusted according to the 10% cap - updated quarterly.

(2) a Dual-Listing company.

(3) Not including off exchange transactions.

TABLE 5: CAPITAL RAISED BY SECURITY TYPES, 2003-2012 (US \$ millions)

Year	Shares & convertibles		Government Bonds - Net	Non-Government Bonds			
	Tel-Aviv ⁽¹⁾	Abroad		Corporate Bonds ⁽¹⁾	Institutionals	Other Bonds ⁽²⁾	Total
2003	721	25	4,196	778	1,456	323	2,557
2004	1,582	2,054	4,150	1,498	2,338	669	4,505
2005	2,748	465	1,208	5,203	4,009	848	10,060
2006	2,713	6,909	698	4,725	5,597	480	10,802
2007	5,168	668	957	10,970	8,904	1,301	21,175
2008	1,774	3,265	8,889	5,003	1,257	318	6,578
2009	1,701	266	7,595	8,367	874	63	9,304
2010	3,424	152	2,634	10,401	862	220	11,483
2011	1,437	405	668	9,647	1,631	170	11,448
2012	889	171	5,156	8,751	1,520	61	10,332
Change in 2012	-38%	-58%	672%	-9%	-7%	-64%	-10%

(1) Including direct offers, private placements and exercise of warrents.

(2) Including structured bonds and deposit notes.

TABLE 6: DAILY TURNOVER, 2003-2012⁽¹⁾ (US \$ millions)

Year	The Equity Market			The Fixed Income Market					Treasury Bill	Total
	Total	Thereof:		Total	Thereof:					
		Shares & convertibles	ETN's		Government Bonds	Corporate Bonds	Other Bonds ⁽²⁾	ETN's		
2003	80	77	3	160	154	4	2	-	107	347
2004	147	138	9	214	199	9	6	0.1	140	501
2005	223	200	23	298	251	21	26	0.2	151	672
2006	326	263	63	384	325	27	30	2	179	889
2007	505	412	93	799	635	95	52	17	205	1,509
2008	547	446	101	1,120	866	152	46	56	219	1,886
2009	432	347	85	1,035	806	151	28	50	163	1,630
2010	547	460	87	875	639	172	17	47	320	1,742
2011	482	373	109	1,054	805	180	24	45	328	1,864
2012	279	223	56	1,063	800	188	37	38	165	1,507
Change in 2012	-42%	-40%	-49%	1%	-1%	4%	54%	-16%	-50%	-19%

(1) Including off-the floor transactions.

(2) Including structured bonds and deposit notes.

TABLE 7: MARKET CAPITALIZATION OF LISTED SECURITIES, 2003-2012 (US \$ billions)

Year	The Equity Market		The Fixed Income Market						Treasury Bills
	Shares & convertibles	ETN's ⁽¹⁾	Government Bonds	Corporate Bonds	TACT Institutional	Structured Bonds ⁽²⁾	Deposit Notes ⁽¹⁾	ETN's ⁽¹⁾	
2003	69.7	0.3	52.5	4.4	-	0.3	0.3	-	12.7
2004	87.1	1.2	58.7	7.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	-	17.5
2005	112.8	1.5	56.8	12.6	3.7	2.6	1.2	0.02	18.9
2006	140.7	3.0	62.8	20.0	6.4	3.8	1.3	0.1	20.9
2007	198.0	4.9	71.2	38.5	11.1	4.2	2.1	1.8	18.1
2008	106.7	2.3	84.3	34.4	11.2	5.1	1.7	3.7	18.9
2009	189.4	6.7	97.3	53.3	9.1	5.1	1.2	5.1	22.6
2010	227.1	9.4	109.7	67.3	9.8	4.2	0.8	6.0	38.1
2011	157.1	7.5	107.0	61.6	9.3	3.2	2.0	5.4	32.1
2012	161.8	9.3	123.1	69.9	10.0	1.9	3.8	6.3	31.4

(1) Public Holdings, Source: Bank of Israel.

(2) Market capitalization - Including holdings by subsidiary companies; Public holdings as of December 2012 - 1.2 \$ billions.

TABLE 8: ANNUAL YIELDS OF THE EQUITY INDICES, 2003-2012 (in US \$ terms)

Year	TA-25	TA-100	TA Blue-Tech 50 ⁽¹⁾	TA-Finance ⁽²⁾	TA Real Estate-15 ⁽³⁾	General Share Index
2003	63.3	73.9	138.1	-	-	68.1
2004	24.6	21.0	17.9	-	-	19.5
2005	24.7	21.1	-10.9	27.5	32.1	24.3
2006	22.6	22.0	5.8	17.1	81.3	15.3
2007	44.3	37.6	6.0	12.1	10.9	35.0
2008	-45.6	-50.6	-60.5	-55.7	-79.5	-45.8
2009	76.1	90.1	94.0	128.5	126.8	80.1
2010	23.2	22.3	16.0	16.3	22.7	19.8
2011	-24.0	-25.7	-15.8	-38.7	-28.7	-27.6
2012	11.8	9.7	18.3	26.0	16.8	7.0

(1) Till March 2011 - Tel-Tech.

(2) Till March 2011 - Finance-15. Launched in January 2005.

(3) Launched in January 2005.

TABLE 9: ANNUAL YIELDS OF THE BOND INDICES, 2003-2012 (in US \$ terms)

Year	General Bond Index	Government Bond Indices		Non-Government Bond Indices			
		CPI Linked Bonds	Non Linked Bonds	CPI Linked Bonds			Dollar Linked Bonds ⁽¹⁾
				Total ⁽¹⁾	Thereof: Tel-Bond 20 ⁽²⁾	Thereof: Tel-Bond 40 ⁽³⁾	
2003	22.9	19.0	29.5	22.8	-	-	11.9
2004	7.1	6.8	7.3	10.0	-	-	2.3
2005	-0.9	-0.3	-1.4	0.1	-	-	-0.7
2006	14.0	13.4	15.9	14.2	-	-	6.4
2007	14.3	17.2	13.3	15.9	18.6	-	7.1
2008	0.5	10.8	10.9	-15.7	-2.1	-21.3	-4.4
2009	16.4	11.1	3.3	41.2	22.5	45.1	7.5
2010	14.9	14.9	11.7	20.2	18.2	17.9	5.5
2011	-4.8	-3.1	-2.3	-8.8	-6.5	-8.6	0.5
2012	11.3	11.9	9.5	12.9	10.5	11.7	9.8

(1) Including corporate bonds (until June 2010 including structured bonds and deposit notes).

(2) Launched in February 2007.

(3) Launched in February 2008.

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Bank Leumi Le-Israel	Shoshie Haimovici	972-3-5149106 972-50-6519077	972-3-5148548	custody-cash@bll.co.il	www.leumi.co.il
Bank Massad	Liat Ben-Ari	972-3-5641343	972-3-7170557	liat.benari@bankmassad.co.il	www.bankmassad.co.il
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Israel Discount Bank	Barry Simon	972-3-5146593	972-3-5145150	barry.simon@discountbank.co.il	www.discountbank.co.il/ir
Mercantile Discount Bank	Joseph Kazum	972-76-8044254	972-76-8044895	kazum@mdb.co.il	www.mercantile.co.il
Mizrahi Tefahot Bank	Ronit Baron	972-3-7559722	972-3-7559150	ronitb@umtb.co.il	www.mizrahi-tefahot.co.il
The First International Bank of Israel	Dafna Zucker	972-3-5196224	972-3-5100253	zucker.d@fibi.co.il	www.fibi.co.il
Ubank	Udi Dahan	972-3-5645669	972-3-5645234	udahan@u-bank.net	www.u-bank.net
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Deutsche Securities Israel	Hadar Oshrat	972-3-7102036 972-54-4905010	972-3-7102045	hadar.oshrat@db.com	www.db.com
DS Stock Exchange Srevices	Kobby Finkelstein	972-3-6843374 972-54-8070218	972-3-6843379	kobby@ds-invest.co.il	www.ds-invest.co.il
Excellence Nessuah Brokerage Services	Sarah Jane Ross	972-3-7532960 972-54-8002155	972-3-7532040	sarah.ross@xnes.co.il	www.xnes.co.il
Israel Brokerage and Investment I.B.I	Lital Kost	972-3-5193452 972-54-4775718	972-3-5193456	lital@ibi.co.il	www.ibi.co.il
Meitav Trade Securities	Osher Tubul	972-3-7778277	972-3-6124830	oshert@meitav.co.il	www.meitav.co.il
Migdal Stock Exchange Services (N.E.)	Yam Rubinstein	972-3-5194032	972-3-5167410	yamrub@msh.co.il	www.msh.co.il
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Remote Member	contact Person	Tel	Fax	E-mail	Web Site
Merrill Lynch International	Haim Israel	972-3-6072007	972-3-6072052	haim.israel@baml.com	www.ml.com

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ester Levanon - TASE CEO 	

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- **Orly Grinfeld** - Senior Vice President, Head of Clearing Department
- **Yosi Levi** - Senior Vice President, Membership & Supervision Department
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* Clal Finance Batucha Investment Management Ltd.

** Harel Finance Trade&Securities Ltd.

*** Replaced by Zeev Chayu in December 2012.

**** Replaced by Itzhak Halamish in December 2012.



TEL-AVIV STOCK EXCHANGE

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