

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

(Mark one)

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

For the fiscal year ended **June 30, 2016**

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: **001-36894**

SOLAREGE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

20-5338862
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

1 HaMada Street
Herziliya Pituach, Israel
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

4673335
(Zip Code)

972 (9) 957-6620
Registrant's telephone number, including area code
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class
Common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share

Name of each exchange on which registered
NASDAQ (Global Select Market)

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

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

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer
(do not check if a
smaller reporting
company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes No

The aggregate market value of the registrant's voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant on December 31, 2015, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was approximately \$788,988,346 (assuming that the registrant's only affiliates are its officers, directors and non-institutional 10% stockholders) based upon the closing market price on that date of \$28.17 per share as reported on the Nasdaq Global Select Market.

As of August 11, 2016, there were 40,898,197 shares of the registrant's common stock, par value of \$0.0001 per share, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements that are based on our management's expectations, estimates, projections, beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to our management. The forward-looking statements are contained principally in "Item 1. Business," "Item 1A. Risk Factors" "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." and "Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk". Forward looking statements include information concerning our possible or assumed future results of operations, business strategies, technology developments, new product developments, financing and investment plans, dividend policy, competitive position, industry and regulatory environment, potential growth opportunities and the effects of competition. Forward looking statements include statements that are not historical facts and can be identified by terms such as "anticipate," "believe," "could," "seek," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "plan," "potential," "predict," "project," "should," "will," "would" or similar expressions and the negatives of those terms.

Forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward looking statements. Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Also, forward looking statements represent our management's beliefs and assumptions only as of the date of this filing. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations include:

- our limited history of profitability, which may not continue in the future;
- our limited operating history, which makes it difficult to predict future results;
- future demand for solar energy solutions;
- changes to net metering policies or the reduction, elimination or expiration of government subsidies and economic incentives for on-grid solar energy applications;
- federal, state and local regulations governing the electric utility industry with respect to solar energy;
- the retail price of electricity derived from the utility grid or alternative energy sources;
- interest rates and supply of capital in the global financial markets in general and in the solar market specifically;
- competition, including introductions of power optimizer, inverter and solar photovoltaic ("PV") system monitoring products by our competitors;
- developments in alternative technologies or improvements in distributed solar energy generation;
- historic cyclicalities of the solar industry and periodic downturns;
- defects or performance problems in our products;
- our ability to forecast demand for our products accurately and to match production with demand;
- our dependence on ocean transportation to deliver our products in a cost effective manner;
- our dependence upon a small number of outside contract manufacturers;
- capacity constraints, delivery schedules, manufacturing yields and costs of our contract manufacturers and availability of components;
- delays, disruptions and quality control problems in manufacturing;
- shortages, delays, price changes or cessation of operations or production affecting our suppliers of key components;

- business practices and regulatory compliance of our raw material suppliers;
- performance of distributors and large installers in selling our products;
- our customer's financial stability, creditworthiness and debt leverage ratio;
- our ability to retain key personnel and attract additional qualified personnel;
- our ability to effectively design, launch, market and sell new generations of our products and services;
- our ability to maintain our brand and to protect and defend our intellectual property;
- our ability to retain, and events affecting, our major customers;
- our ability to manage effectively the growth of our organization and expansion into new markets;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- unrest, terrorism or armed conflict in Israel;
- general economic conditions in our domestic and international markets;
- consolidation in the solar industry among our customers and distributors; and
- the other factors set forth under "Risk Factors."

Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update these forward-looking statements, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Introduction

We have invented an intelligent inverter solution that has changed the way power is harvested and managed in a solar PV system. Our direct current (“DC”) optimized inverter system maximizes power generation at the individual PV module level while lowering the cost of energy produced by the solar PV system and providing comprehensive and advanced safety features. Our system consists of our power optimizers, inverters and cloud-based monitoring platform and addresses a broad range of solar market segments, from residential solar installations to commercial and small utility-scale solar installations. Since we began commercial shipments in 2010, we have shipped approximately 3.4 gigawatts (“GW”) of our DC optimized inverter systems and our products have been installed in solar PV systems in 96 countries.

Historically, the solar PV industry used traditional string and central inverter architectures to harvest PV solar power. However, traditional inverter architectures result in energy losses as well as systemic challenges in design flexibility, safety and monitoring. More recently, microinverter technology was introduced in an attempt to resolve these challenges, but this technology has certain inherent limitations. We believe that our DC optimized inverter system, consisting of an inverter and distributed power optimizers, best addresses all of these challenges.

Our system allows for superior power harvesting and module management relative to traditional inverter systems by deploying power optimizers at each PV module while maintaining a competitive system cost by keeping the AC inversion and grid interaction centralized using a simplified DC-AC inverter. The entire system is monitored through our cloud-based monitoring platform that enables reduced system operation and maintenance (“O&M”) costs. Our system enables each PV module to operate at its own maximum power point (“MPP”), rather than a system-wide average, enabling dynamic response to real-world conditions, such as atmospheric conditions, PV module aging, soiling and shading and offering improved energy yield relative to traditional inverter systems. In addition to higher efficiency, our system’s installed cost per watt is competitive with traditional inverter systems of leading manufacturers and generally lower than comparable microinverter systems of leading manufacturers. Furthermore, our architecture allows for complex rooftop system designs and enhanced safety and reliability. Our technology and system architecture are protected by 72 awarded patents and 114 patent applications filed worldwide as of June 30, 2016.

We primarily sell our products directly to large solar installers and engineering, procurement and construction firms (“EPCs”) and indirectly to thousands of smaller solar installers through large distributors and electrical equipment wholesalers. Our customers include leading providers of solar PV systems to residential and commercial end users, key solar distributors and electrical equipment wholesalers as well as several PV module manufacturers that offer PV modules with our power optimizer physically embedded into their modules.

We were founded in 2006 and began commercial shipments in 2010. As of June 30, 2016, we have shipped approximately 12.5 million power optimizers and 513,000 inverters. More than 265,000 installations, many of which may include multiple inverters, are currently connected to, and monitored through, our cloud-based monitoring platform.

Limitations of Existing Technologies

A solar PV system consists of PV modules, which produce direct current (“DC”) power when exposed to sunlight; an inverter, which transforms the DC power into alternating current (“AC”) power that is required by the electricity grid; and associated cabling, fuse boxes and mounting hardware. Traditionally, solar PV systems connected strings of solar PV modules to one or more inverters for this energy conversion.

Traditional inverter architecture still constitutes the vast majority of the PV inverter market, especially for larger commercial and utility installations. However, traditional inverter architecture suffers from significant inefficiencies leading to suboptimal power generation. These challenges include:

- **Module mismatch.** Traditional inverter systems are unable to consistently produce maximum energy from PV modules. Each PV module in a system has a unique power production profile driven by differences in manufacturing and installation parameters. The architecture of traditional inverter systems does not allow each PV module to operate at its unique MPP. When PV modules are wired in series in a traditional inverter architecture, the entire string’s output is reduced, sometimes correlated directly to the output of the lowest-performing PV module on the string. Output reduction can result from subtle variations in PV module composition, atmospheric conditions, soiling, individual PV module locations and orientations, or varying levels of PV module degradation over time.

- **Partial shading.** Many real-world factors can cause a subset of the PV modules in a system to be partially shaded, which can significantly affect the power output of the entire string. For instance, electric wires, a chimney or even adjacent solar panels may cast a shadow during particular hours of the day, or debris may accumulate. This partial shading reduces the yield of a traditional solar PV system by decreasing, or in extreme cases eliminating, power output from the shaded modules. Overall losses to system production from such partial shading can range from small to substantial.
- **Dynamic maximum power point tracking loss.** The MPP of a PV module shifts constantly throughout the day as a result of atmospheric conditions. A traditional inverter system's inability to coordinate output on a module-by-module basis makes it difficult for the system to respond dynamically to the shifting MPP. This inability to respond to the shifting MPP can reduce the potential power output of a traditional solar PV system by 3-10%.

In addition to power losses, the traditional inverter architecture also has system design, installation and operational challenges, including:

- **Rooftop system design complexities.** A traditional inverter system requires each string to be of the same length, use the same type of PV modules and be positioned at the same angle toward the sun. Consequently, rooftop asymmetries and obstructions result in either wasted roof space or inefficient duplication of system components.
- **Safety hazards.** Traditional inverter systems cannot shut down the DC output voltage at the PV module level. The DC cables from these modules carry high voltages as long as the sun is shining, even when the traditional inverter or the grid connection has been shut down. This poses serious risks to installers, fire fighters and anyone else who performs work on or around the installation. Such safety hazards have recently prompted heightened safety installation and operation procedures and regulations in a growing number of geographies, compliance with which increases the cost of traditional PV systems.
- **No module level monitoring.** A traditional inverter system cannot track power output, temperature or any other attribute of a single PV module. Consequently, a system operator cannot perform remote diagnostics, track performance of PV system components or receive alerts about individual PV module status, and may be unaware of specific module-level problems or breakdowns.

The first generation of module level power electronics ("MLPE") was the microinverter. This technology scaled down the traditional inverter to a size and power appropriate to a single PV module. By creating control and monitoring at the module level, microinverters solved certain challenges of the traditional inverter system architecture. However, microinverter architecture has its own limitations, such as:

- **Higher initial cost per watt and limited economies of scale.** Microinverters perform all the functionality of the traditional inverter, but at each PV module, and consequently a microinverter system has a higher initial upfront cost of components relative to traditional inverter architecture. In addition, as every PV module must have its own microinverter, the cost per watt of a microinverter system does not decrease with scale. As such, microinverters are generally more expensive than traditional inverter systems on a cost per watt basis for residential installations and not economically viable relative to traditional inverter systems for large commercial and utility installations.
- **Grid Code Compliance.** With the growing penetration of solar energy, many utilities in individual U.S. states and Europe have adopted new sets of grid codes to preserve the stability of the electric grid. These grid codes require solar PV inverters to respond dynamically to variances in grid-wide voltage, which typically requires inverter hardware and software to be reengineered. The microinverter faces significant implementation challenges in complying with many of these new grid codes primarily due to its small size. In most cases, adaptation to these new grid codes would require added costs and complexities, limiting the ability of microinverters to address some markets.

The SolarEdge Solution

Our DC optimized inverter system maximizes power generation at the individual PV module level while lowering the cost of energy produced by the solar PV system and providing comprehensive and advanced safety features. Our solution consists of our power optimizers, inverters and cloud-based monitoring platform and addresses a broad range of solar market segments, from residential solar installations to commercial and small utility-scale solar installations.

The key advantages of our solution include:

- **Maximized PV module power output.** Our power optimizers provide module-level MPP tracking and real-time adjustments of current and voltage to the optimal working point of each individual PV module. This enables each PV module to continuously produce its maximum power potential independent of other modules in the same string, thus minimizing module mismatch and partial shading losses. By performing these adjustments at a very high rate, our power optimizers also solve the dynamic MPP losses associated with traditional inverters. Independent testing from Photon Laboratories as well as tests performed by PV Evolution Labs according to the National Renewable Energy Laboratory shade test have confirmed that our technology provides power harvesting that is superior to traditional inverter systems.
- **Optimized architecture with economies of scale.** Our system shifts certain functions of the traditional inverter to our power optimizers while keeping the DC to AC function and grid interaction in our inverter. As a result, our inverter is smaller, more efficient, more reliable and less expensive than inverters used in traditional inverter systems. The cost savings that we have achieved on the inverter enable our system to be priced at a cost per watt that is comparable with traditional inverter systems of leading manufacturers. As a PV system grows in size, our inverter benefits from economies of scale, making our technology viable for large commercial and utility-scale applications.
- **Enhanced system design flexibility.** Unlike a traditional inverter system that requires each string to be the same length, use the same type of PV modules and be positioned at the same angle toward the sun, our system allows significant design flexibility by enabling the installer to place PV modules in uneven string lengths and on multiple roof facets. This design flexibility:
 - increases the amount of the available roof that can be utilized for power production. Unlike traditional inverter systems, our system does not require each string to be the same length, use the same type of PV modules or be positioned at the same angle toward the sun. As a result, our system is significantly less prone to wasted roof space resulting from rooftop asymmetries and obstructions.
 - reduces the number of field change orders. For example, some installers use remote tools to estimate the size and configuration of an installation in connection with the customer acquisition process. This is especially common for high-volume residential arrays, where an exhaustive survey of rooftop obstructions would be uneconomical. In some cases, installers discover that their preliminary design, based on remote tools, cannot be implemented due to unexpected shading or other obstructions. With traditional inverter system designs, an obstructed module may require a significant system redesign and a modification of the customer contract to take into account the changed system design. Our DC optimized inverter solution enables an installer to compensate or adjust for most obstructions without materially changing the original design or requiring a modification to the customer contract.
- **Reduced balance of system costs.** Our DC optimized inverter system allows significantly longer strings to be connected to the same inverter (as compared to a traditional inverter system). This minimizes the cost of cabling, fuse boxes and other ancillary electric components. These factors together result in easier installation with shorter design times and a lower initial cost per watt, while enabling larger installations per rooftop.
- **Continuous monitoring and control to reduce operation and maintenance costs.** Our cloud-based monitoring platform provides full data visibility at the module level, string level, inverter level and system level. The data can be accessed remotely by any web-enabled device, allowing comprehensive analysis, immediate fault detection and alerts. These monitoring features reduce O&M costs for the system owner by identifying and locating faults, enabling remote testing and reducing field visits.

- **Enhanced safety.** We have incorporated module-level safety mechanisms in our system to protect installers, electricians and firefighters. Each power optimizer is configured to reduce output to 1 volt unless the power optimizer receives a fail-safe signal from a functioning inverter. As a result, if the inverter is shut down (e.g., for system maintenance, due to malfunction, in the event of a fire or otherwise), the DC voltage throughout the system is reduced to a safe level. In recent years, new safety standards have been introduced in the U.S. and in Europe that require or encourage the installation of safety measures such as these. Our DC optimized inverters comply with the applicable safety requirements of the areas in which they are sold, providing incremental cost savings to installers by eliminating the need for additional hardware such as DC breakers, switches or fire-proof ducts required by traditional inverter systems.
- **High reliability.** Solar PV systems are typically expected to operate for at least 25 years under harsh outdoor conditions. High reliability is critical and is facilitated by systems and components that have low heat generation, solid and stable materials, and an absence of moving parts. We have designed our system to meet these stringent requirements. Our power optimizers dissipate much less heat than microinverters because no DC-AC inversion occurs at the module level. As a result, less heat is dissipated beneath the PV module, which improves lifetime expectancy and reliability of our power optimizers. Our power optimizers' high switching frequency allows the use of ceramic capacitors with a low, fixed rate of aging and a proven life expectancy in excess of 25 years. Further, we use automotive-grade application specific integrated circuits ("ASICs") that embed many of the required electronics into the ASIC. This reduces the number of components and consequently the potential points of failure.

Our Products

Our solution consists of a DC power optimizer, an inverter and a cloud-based monitoring platform that operate as a single integrated system:

SolarEdge Power Optimizer. Our DC power optimizer is a highly reliable and efficient DC-to-DC converter which is connected by installers to each PV module or embedded by PV module manufacturers into their modules as part of the manufacturing process. Our power optimizer increases energy output from the PV module to which it is connected by continuously tracking the MPP of each module and controlling its working point. The power optimizer's ability to track the MPP of each PV module and its ability to increase or decrease its output voltage, enables the inverter's input voltage to remain fixed under a large variety of string configurations. This feature enhances flexibility in PV system designs, enabling use of different string lengths in a single PV system connected to the same inverter, use of PV panels situated on multiple orientations connected to the same inverter and using varied PV module types in the same string. In addition, our power optimizers monitor the performance of each PV module and communicates this data to our inverter using our proprietary power line communication. In turn, the inverter transmits this information to our monitoring server. Each power optimizer is equipped with our proprietary safety mechanism which automatically reduces the output voltage of each power optimizer to 1V unless the power optimizer receives a fail-safe signal from a functioning inverter. As a result, if the inverter is shut down (e.g., for system maintenance, due to malfunction, in the event of a fire or otherwise), the DC voltage throughout the system is reduced to a safe level.

Our power optimizers are designed to withstand high temperatures and harsh environmental conditions, and contain multiple bypass features that localize failures and enable continued system operation in the vast majority of cases of power optimizer failure. Our power optimizers are compatible with the vast majority of modules on the market today and carry a 25-year product warranty. Our power optimizers are designed to be used with our inverters as well as third party inverters to provide power optimization. Monitoring and safety features can also be achieved with third party inverters by adding supplemental communications hardware. During fiscal 2014, 2015 and 2016 revenues derived from the sale of power optimizers represented 48.8%, 48.8% and 50.0% of total revenues, respectively.

SolarEdge Inverter. Our DC-to-AC inverters contain sophisticated digital control technology with efficient power conversion architecture resulting in superior solar power harvesting and high reliability and are designed to work exclusively with our DC power optimizers. A proprietary power line communication receiver is integrated into each inverter, receiving data from our power optimizers, storing this data and transmitting it to our monitoring server when an internet connection exists. Since each string which is equipped with our power optimizers provides fixed input voltage to our inverter, the inverter is able to operate at its highest efficiency at all times and therefore is more cost-efficient, energy efficient and reliable. Like our power optimizers, our inverters are designed to withstand harsh environmental conditions. Since the power rating of an inverter determines how many PV modules it can serve, larger installations require inverters with higher power ratings. We currently offer our second generation of inverters which come in two models: a one-phase inverter designed to address the residential market (2.2 kilowatts ("kW") to 11.4 kW) and a three-phase inverter designed to address the residential market in certain European countries and the commercial market (4 kW to 33.3 kW). In June 2016, we introduced an extended commercial solution that consists of various inverters, sized 25kW, 27.6kW, and 33.3kW for the Europe, Middle East, Africa and Asia Pacific markets and 14.4kW and 33.3kW for the North American market. These inverters which are identical in size and enclosure as other SolarEdge inverters are designed for commercial installations, reduce the number of required inverters and increase the system return on investment. The vast majority of our inverters are sold with a 12-year warranty that is extendable to 20 or 25 years for an additional cost. During fiscal 2014, 2015 and 2016, revenues derived from the sale of inverters represented 46.6%, 48.3% and 45.7% of total revenues, respectively.

We have completed the development of and are currently ramping up shipments of our HD-Wave technology inverter. The HD-Wave inverter technology provides significant improvements in efficiency, while decreasing the magnetics and cooling components in order to reduce inverter size and cost.

StorEdge Solutions. Our StorEdge solution is a DC coupled solution that is used to increase energy independence and maximize self-consumption for homeowners by utilizing a battery which is sold separately by third party manufacturers, to store and supply power as needed. The solution is based on a single inverter for both solar PV and storage. Our StorEdge solution is designed to provide smart energy functions such as maximizing self-consumption, Time-of-Use programming for desired hours of the day, and home energy backup solutions. To optimize self-consumption, the battery is charged and discharged to meet consumption needs and reduce the amount of power purchased from the grid. With a backup solution, unused solar PV power is stored in a battery and used during a power outage or when solar PV production is insufficient. When there is a power outage, a combination of solar PV power and battery is used to power important sources such as the refrigerator, communication devices, lighting, and AC outlets. Our proprietary monitoring platform provides visibility into battery status, solar PV production, and self-consumption, while offering easy maintenance with remote access to inverter and battery software. Existing SolarEdge systems can be upgraded to our StorEdge solution.

SolarEdge Monitoring Software. Our cloud-based monitoring platform collects power, voltage, current and system data sent from our inverters and power optimizers and allows users to view the data at the module level, string level, inverter level and system level from any browser or from most smart phones and tablets. The monitoring software continuously analyzes data and flags potential problems. The monitoring software includes features which are used on a routine basis by integrators, installers, maintenance staff, and system owners to improve a solar PV system's performance by maximizing solar power harvesting and reducing O&M costs by increasing system up-time and detecting PV module performance issues more effectively. Connection to the monitoring server is completed during installation by the installer. The installer then receives full access to system data through the monitoring software and can select the amount of data to be shared with the system owner.

Product Roadmap

Our products reflect the innovation focus and capabilities of our technology departments. Our product roadmap is divided into five categories: power optimizers, inverters, monitoring services, energy storage and smart energy management

Power Optimizers. We currently sell our third generation power optimizer which was designed for fully automated assembly and which is based on our third generation ASIC. A key element of our reliability strategy, and a significant differentiator relative to our competitors, is our use of proprietary ASICs to control, among other things, our power optimizer's power conversion, safety features, and PV module monitoring. Instead of using large numbers of discrete components, our power optimizer uses a single proprietary ASIC, thus reducing the total number of components in an electrical circuit and thereby improving reliability. We are in the final stages of testing our fourth generation ASIC and we expect to begin commercial shipments of our fourth generation power optimizers in the first half of calendar 2017. In addition, we are also continuing to develop the necessary subsystems for the fifth generation ASIC which will be used in our fifth generation power optimizer. Each new ASIC generation has reduced the number of components required and meaningfully improved the efficiency of the power optimizer. The efficiency improvement reduces the energy losses which in turn reduces the amount of heat dissipation. This enables design of a more cost effective and usually smaller enclosure and also keeps the electronics cooler, thereby improving the power optimizer's reliability.

Inverters. Our inverter roadmap is intended to serve three purposes: (i) expand addressable market by developing new and larger inverters designed specifically for larger commercial installations and utility-scale projects; (ii) improve the electronics to increase the total power throughput without changing the existing enclosure, thereby reducing the actual cost per watt and increasing economies of scale and (iii) improve ease of installation by integrating additional functionality required in certain installations in order to reduce costs of additional hardware and labor costs. As part of our inverter roadmap, we plan to apply our HD-Wave technology to three-phase inverters and we are in the development process for doing so.

Monitoring Services. Our cloud-based monitoring platform is continuously growing by the amount of data aggregated. We are continuously developing tools to accommodate our growth and further enhance our service offering. Specifically, we plan to increase data compression in order to enable support for a rapidly increasing number of field systems while using low-cost equipment. In addition, we plan to improve our reporting systems and enable users to obtain self-generated customized reports. We also expect to expand algorithms that detect and pinpoint problems that can affect power production in field systems. We further plan to add more capabilities through our public application program interface to allow users to build and integrate our system into their own systems and to allow users to build and share useful applications based on monitoring data gathered by our software.

Energy Storage and Shifting. SolarEdge is working to continue to expand its third-party battery compatibility for the residential market. For the commercial market, we plan to expand our StorEdge product offering to the commercial and industrial sector.

Smart Energy Management. There are currently two separate energy technology industries that exist today, solar energy production and building automation technology. We believe that inverters will be taking on an expanded role in energy management and automation, and in conjunction with this assumption we are developing building automation products that can combine both of these industries. This line of products, when used with the SolarEdge solution, will be designed to allow system owners to increase self-consumption by shifting energy usage to match peak solar PV production as well as offer a convenient, wireless control option over various building and home devices. An example of this solution, would be using excess solar PV energy to heat water or the ability to remotely turn on or off certain power sources such as lighting or electrical appliances. The introduction of these products is dependent upon certification and region specific needs and as such, cannot yet be specified.

Sales and Marketing Strategy

Since commencing sales activities in early 2010, our strategy has been to focus on markets where electricity prices, irradiance and government policies make solar PV installations economically viable. Today, our products have been installed in 96 countries, including the U.S., Canada, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Israel, Australia Japan, Singapore and China.

We target our sales and marketing efforts to the largest distributors, electrical equipment wholesalers, EPC contractors and installers in each of the countries where we operate. In the U.S., Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and Australia, our products are carried and actively sold by most of the top solar PV distributors as well as the largest electrical distribution companies that are active in solar PV. We anticipate that an increasing percentage of solar PV equipment sales will also occur through electrical equipment wholesalers who sell to a broad range of electrical contractors, and we are focused on cultivating these global relationships. As of June 30, 2016, according to the data available on our monitoring portal, approximately 13,009 installers around the world have installed SolarEdge solar PV systems, including an average of approximately 330 new installers per month since the beginning of fiscal 2016. We also sell our power optimizers to several PV module manufacturers that offer PV modules with our power optimizer physically embedded into their modules.

Additionally, we have a number of programs focused on educating installers and other industry professionals about our technology, and we use a combination of road shows, webinars and partner trainings to show them how best to design, sell and implement our technology in their projects.

Our Customers

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from key solar distributors, electrical equipment wholesalers and large installers in the U.S. and worldwide. In fiscal 2016, three of our customers (two distributors and one large installer) represented 32.5% of our revenues. We fill orders primarily as they are received and as such, do not have significant backlog.

Training and Customer Support

We offer our installer base a comprehensive package of customer support and training services which include pre-sales support, ongoing trainings, and technical support before, during, and after installation. We also provide customized support programs to PV module manufacturers, large installers and distributors to help prioritize and track support issues, thereby enabling short cycle times for issue resolution. In 2016, we conducted approximately 281 training events in 20 countries, with an aggregate of approximately 7,003 attendees.

We offer a wide variety of training, including hands-on and on-demand video sessions and online product and training materials. We support our commercial system customers with design consulting throughout their sales process and installation. Our technical support organization includes local expert teams, call centers in the USA, Germany, Australia, Netherlands and Israel, and an online service portal. Our toll-free call centers are open Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. in every region in which we sell our products. In addition, customers can open and track support cases 24/7 utilizing our online portal. All support cases are monitored via a customer relationship management system in order to ensure service, track closure of all customer issues and further improve our customer service. Our call centers have access to our cloud-based monitoring platform database, which enables real-time remote diagnostics.

Customer service and satisfaction has been a key component of our business and we expect it to continue to be integral to our success in the future. We maintain high levels of customer engagement through our call centers in California, Germany and Israel. In addition to our call centers, we have field service engineers located in the geographies where we are active, and support our customers with commissioning of large projects, introduction of new technologies and features and on-the-job training of new installers. As of June 30, 2016, our customer support and training organization consisted of 91 employees worldwide.

Our Technology

We have drawn on our expertise in the fields of power electronics, magnetic design, mechanical and heat dissipation capabilities, control loops and algorithms and power line communications to design and develop what we believe to be the most advanced commercial solutions for harvesting power from solar PV systems. Our advanced technologies are explained in more detail below.

Power optimizers

Our power optimizers are DC/DC step up/step down (buck-boost) converters designed and developed to operate in harsh outdoor environments at very high conversion efficiency. Our power optimizers include proprietary power electronics customized to efficiently convert power from the PV module to the inverter. The conversion topology and components are all designed for the power optimizer specifications and verified for consistent performance and reliability in numerous lab tests and simulations.

A key factor in the performance of our power optimizer is determined by the digital control algorithms and closed-loop mechanism. The power optimizer's control is built into our advanced ASIC which is responsible for all critical digital control functions of the power optimizer, including detailed power analysis, digital control of the power conversion subsystem and power line communications and networking. Since each power optimizer handles the power and voltage of a single module, we are able to reach a high degree of semiconductor integration by leveraging low cost silicon in standard semiconductor packages. As a result, much of the functionality of our power optimizer can be integrated into a standard ASIC instead of discrete electronic components, resulting in lower costs and higher reliability.

The ASIC performs the critical power analysis and power conversion control functions of the power optimizer. The power analysis function processes the status and working parameters at the power optimizer's input and output and together with advanced digital control and state machine logic, controls the power conversion function. In addition, our digital control system uses technology that allows the solar PV installation to anticipate and adapt to changing operating conditions and protect against system anomalies.

Each power optimizer in the array is connected to the inverter by a power line communications networking link. Our power line communications link uses a proprietary networking technology that we developed utilizing the existing DC wiring between the power optimizers and the inverter to transmit and receive data between these devices.

Inverters

Our inverter is designed for single-stage DC/AC conversion. Using our inverter in combination with the power optimizers will allow the control loop to maintain a fixed DC voltage level at its input thereby allowing for longer, uneven and multi-faceted strings while also enabling custom, cost efficient and reliable inverter design and component selection. All of the power components, as well as the main magnetic components for our inverters, can then be optimized for DC/AC inversion at high efficiency.

The digital control algorithms of our inverters are implemented using programmable digital signal processors which allow for flexibility and adaptation of control loops for various grids and for the requirements and standards of various grid operators across geographies. We have already implemented the control mechanisms necessary to support advanced grid codes and standards that are required to support high penetration of solar energy into the grid.

Manufacturing

We have designed our manufacturing processes to produce high quality products at competitive costs. The strategy is threefold: outsource, automate and localize. We have entered into outsourcing contracts with two of the world's leading global electronics manufacturing service providers, Jabil Circuit, Inc. and Flextronics Industrial Ltd. By using these contract manufacturers rather than building our own manufacturing infrastructure, we are able to access advanced manufacturing equipment, processes, skills and capacity on a "capital light" budget. Our contract manufacturers are responsible for funding the capital expenses incurred in connection with the manufacture of our products, except with regard to end of line testing equipment and other specific manufacturing equipment utilized in assembling our products or sub-components. We expect to continue this funding arrangement in the future, with respect to any expansions to such existing lines. Further, contracting with global providers such as Jabil and Flextronics gives us added flexibility to manufacture certain products in China, closer to target markets in Asia and the North American west coast and other products in Hungary, closer to target markets in Europe and the North American east coast, potentially increasing responsiveness to customers while reducing costs and delivery times.

We have completed the development of our first proprietary automated assembly line for use at the Hungary Flextronics manufacturing plant and it is in operation and manufacturing approximately 4,000 power optimizers per day. This automated assembly line can also be replicated and deployed to additional production facilities. We are investing resources in additional automated assembly lines as well as in automated machinery for subassembly of certain components used in our products, and we will own and be responsible for funding all of the capital expenses related thereto. The current and expected capital expenses associated with these automated assembly lines and other machinery are not significant and will be funded out of our cash flows. In addition, we are in the process of designing an automatic assembly line for the production of embedded optimizers.

We source our raw materials through various component manufacturers and invest resources in continued cost reduction efforts as well as verifying second and third sources so as to limit dependence on sole suppliers.

Reliability and Quality Control

Our power optimizers are either connected to each PV module by installers, or embedded in each PV module by PV module manufacturers. Our power optimizers are designed to be as reliable as the PV module itself and capable of withstanding the same operating and environmental conditions.

Our reliability methodology includes a multi-level plan with design analysis, sub-system testing of critical components by Accelerated Life Testing, and integrative testing of design prototypes by Highly Accelerated Life Testing and large sample groups. As part of our reliability efforts, we subject components to industry standard conditions and tests including in accelerated life chambers that simulate burn-in, thermal cycling, damp-heat and other stresses. We also test complete products in stress tests and in the field. Our rigorous testing processes have helped us to develop highly reliable products.

In order to verify the quality of each of our products when it leaves the manufacturing plant, each component, sub-assembly, and final product are tested multiple times during production. These tests include Automatic Optical Inspection, In-Circuit Testing, Board- and Component-Level Functional Testing, Safety Testing and Integrative Stress Testing. We employ a serial number-driven manufacturing process auditing and traceability system that allows us to control production line activities, verify correct manufacturing processes and to achieve item-specific traceability.

As a part of our quality and reliability approach, failed products from the field are returned and subjected to root cause analysis, the results of which are used to improve our product and manufacturing processes and further reduce our field failure rate.

Certifications

Our products and systems comply with the applicable regulatory requirements of the jurisdictions in which they are sold as well as all other major markets around the world, collectively covering approximately 80% of the global solar PV market as measured by MW capacity shipped. These include safety regulations, electromagnetic compatibility standards and grid compliance.

Research and Development

We devote substantial resources to research and development with the objective of developing new products and systems, adding new features to existing products and systems and reducing unit costs of our products and systems. Our development strategy is to identify features, products and systems for both software and hardware that reduce the cost and improve the effectiveness of our solutions for our customers. We measure the effectiveness of our research and development by metrics including product unit cost, efficiency, reliability, power output and ease of use.

We have a strong research and development team with wide-ranging experience in power electronics, semiconductors, power line communications and networking, and software engineering. In addition, many members of our team have expertise in solar technologies. As of June 30, 2016, our research and development organization had a headcount of 244 people. Our research and development expense, net totaled, \$18.3 million \$22.0 million and \$33.2 million for fiscal 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Intellectual Property

The success of our business depends, in part, on our ability to maintain and protect our proprietary technologies, information, processes and know-how. We rely primarily on patent, trademark, copyright and trade secrets laws in the U.S. and similar laws in other countries, confidentiality agreements and procedures and other contractual arrangements to protect our technology. As of June 30, 2016, we had 53 issued U.S. patents, 19 issued non-U.S. patents, 57 patent applications pending for examination in the U.S. and 57 patent applications pending for examination in other countries, all of which are related to U.S. applications. A majority of our patents relate to DC power optimization and DC to AC conversion for alternative energy power systems, power system monitoring and control and management systems. Our issued patents are scheduled to expire between 2027 and 2036. We continually assess opportunities to seek patent protection for those aspects of our technology, designs and methodologies and processes that we believe provide significant competitive advantages.

We rely on trade secret protection and confidentiality agreements to safeguard our interests with respect to proprietary know-how that is not patentable and processes for which patents are difficult to enforce. We believe that many elements of our manufacturing processes involve proprietary know-how, technology or data that are not covered by patents or patent applications, including technical processes, test equipment designs, algorithms and procedures.

All of our research and development personnel are required to enter into confidentiality and proprietary information agreements with us. These agreements address intellectual property protection issues and require our employees to assign to us all of the inventions, designs and technologies they develop during the course of employment with us.

Our customers and business partners are required to enter into confidentiality agreements before we disclose any sensitive aspects of our technology or business plans.

Competition

The markets for our products are competitive, and we compete with manufacturers of traditional inverters and manufacturers of other MLPE. The principal areas in which we compete with other companies include:

- product and system performance and features;
- total cost of ownership;

- PV module compatibility and interoperability;
- reliability and duration of product warranty;
- customer service and support;
- breadth of product line;
- local sales and distribution capabilities;
- compliance with applicable certifications and grid codes;
- size and financial stability of operations; and
- size of installed base.

Our DC optimized inverter system competes principally with products from traditional inverter manufacturers, such as SMA Solar Technology AG, ABB Ltd. and Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. as well as from new Chinese inverter manufacturers. In the North American residential market, we compete with traditional inverter manufacturers, as well, as microinverter manufacturers such as Enphase Energy, Inc. In addition, several new entrants to the MLPE market, including low-cost Asian manufacturers, have recently announced plans to ship or have already shipped similar products. We believe that our DC optimized inverter system offers significant technology and cost advantages that reflect a competitive differentiation over traditional inverter systems and microinverter technologies.

Government Incentives

U.S. federal, state, and local government bodies, as well as non-U.S. government bodies, provide incentives to owners, end users, distributors and manufacturers of solar PV systems to promote solar electricity in the form of rebates, tax credits and other financial incentives such as system performance payments, payments for renewable energy credits associated with renewable energy generation and exclusion of solar PV systems from property tax assessments. The market for on-grid applications, where solar power is used to supplement a customer's electricity purchased from the utility network or sold to a utility under tariff, often depends in large part on the availability and size of these government subsidies and economic incentives, which vary by geographic market and from time to time. In general, the amount and availability of these incentives and subsidies to encourage the development of solar PV energy have been declining and are expected to continue to decline.

Seasonality

The solar energy market is subject to seasonal and quarterly fluctuations affected by weather. For example, during the winter months in Europe and the northeastern U.S. where the climate is particularly cold and snowy, it is typical to see a decline in PV installations and this decline can impact the timing of orders for our products.

Employees

As of June 30, 2016, we had 608 full-time employees. Of these full-time employees, 244 were engaged in research and development, 143 in sales and marketing, 175 in operations and support and 46 in general and administrative capacities. Of our employees, 376 were based in Israel, 94 were based in the U.S., 47 were based in China, 33 were based in Germany and an additional 58 were based elsewhere.

None of our employees are represented by a labor union. We have not experienced any employment related work stoppages, and we consider relations with our employees to be good.

Corporate Information

We were incorporated in Delaware in 2006. Our principal executive offices are located at 1 HaMada Street, Herziliya Pituach 4673335, Israel and our telephone number at this address is 972 (9) 957-6620. Our website is www.solaredge.com.

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other documents with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”). You may read and copy any materials that we file with the SEC at the SEC’s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-732-0330. Our reports, proxy statements and other documents filed electronically with the SEC are available at the website maintained by the SEC at www.sec.gov.

We also make available, free of charge on the Investor Relations portion of our website at www.solaredge.com, our annual, quarterly, and current reports, and, if applicable, amendments to those reports, filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such reports with, or furnish them to, the SEC. We also make available on the Investor Relations portion of our website at www.solaredge.com our earnings presentation and other important information, which we encourage you to review.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risk factors which could cause actual results to differ from our expectations and which could negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations are discussed below and elsewhere in this annual report. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. If any of the risks or uncertainties described below or any additional risks and uncertainties actually occur, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected. In particular, forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, some of which cannot be predicted or quantified. See “Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.”

Risks Related to Our Business and Our Industry

We cannot be certain that we will sustain profitability in the future.

We incurred net losses of \$21.4 million for fiscal 2014, and we achieved a net profit of \$21.1 million and \$76.6 million in fiscal 2015 and 2016, respectively. We expect to incur additional costs and expenses related to the continued development and expansion of our business, including in connection with marketing and developing our products, expanding into new product markets and geographies, maintaining and enhancing our research and development operations and hiring additional personnel. In addition, as a public company, we incur significant additional legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. We do not know whether our revenues will grow rapidly enough to absorb these costs, and our limited operating history makes it difficult to assess the extent of these expenses or their impact on our results of operations.

Further, revenue growth may slow or revenue may decline for a number of possible reasons, many of which are outside our control, including a decline in demand for our products, increased competition, a decrease in the growth of the solar industry or our market share, or our failure to continue to capitalize on growth opportunities. If we fail to maintain sufficient revenue to support our operations, we may not be able to sustain profitability.

Our limited operating history makes it difficult to evaluate our current business and future prospects.

We have only been in existence since 2006 and our first full fiscal year of commercial shipments was 2011. Much of our growth has occurred in recent periods. Our limited operating history, combined with the rapidly evolving and competitive nature of our industry, makes it difficult to evaluate our current business and future prospects. In addition, we have limited insight into emerging trends that may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. We have encountered and will continue to encounter risks and difficulties frequently experienced by growing companies in rapidly changing industries, including unpredictable and volatile revenues and increased expenses as we continue to grow our business. The viability and demand for solar energy solutions, and in turn, our products, may be affected by many factors outside of our control, including:

- cost competitiveness, reliability and performance of solar PV systems compared to conventional and non-solar renewable energy sources and products;
- availability and amount of government subsidies and incentives to support the development and deployment of solar energy solutions;
- the extent to which the electric power industry and broader energy industries are deregulated to permit broader adoption of solar electricity generation;
- prices of traditional carbon-based energy sources;
- levels of investment by end-users of solar energy products, which tend to decrease when economic growth slows; and
- the emergence, continuance or success of, or increased government support for, other alternative energy generation technologies and products.

If we do not manage these risks and overcome these difficulties successfully, our business will suffer.

If demand for solar energy solutions does not continue to grow or grows at a slower rate than we anticipate, our business will suffer.

Our solution is utilized in solar PV installations. As a result, our future success depends on continued demand for solar energy solutions and the ability of solar equipment vendors to meet this demand. The solar industry is an evolving industry that has experienced substantial changes in recent years, and we cannot be certain that consumers and businesses, with respect to distributed solar solutions, or utilities, with respect to utility-scale solar projects, will adopt solar PV systems as an alternative energy source at levels sufficient to grow our business. If demand for solar energy solutions fails to develop sufficiently, demand for our products will decrease, which would have an adverse impact on our ability to increase our revenue and grow our business.

The reduction, elimination or expiration of government subsidies and economic incentives for on-grid solar electricity applications could reduce demand for solar PV systems and harm our business.

Federal, state, local and foreign government bodies provide incentives to owners, end users, distributors, system integrators and manufacturers of solar PV systems to promote solar electricity in the form of rebates, tax credits and other financial incentives such as system performance payments, payments of renewable energy credits associated with renewable energy generation and exclusion of solar PV systems from property tax assessments. The market for on-grid applications, where solar power is used to supplement a customer's electricity purchased from the utility network or sold to a utility under tariff, often depends in large part on the availability and size of government and economic incentives that vary by geographic market. Because our customers' sales are typically into the on-grid market, the reduction, elimination or expiration of government subsidies and economic incentives for on-grid solar electricity may negatively affect the competitiveness of solar electricity relative to conventional and non-solar renewable sources of electricity, and could harm or halt the growth of the solar electricity industry and our business. These subsidies and incentives may expire on a particular date, end when the allocated funding is exhausted or be reduced or terminated as solar energy adoption rates increase or as a result of legal challenges, the adoption of new statutes or regulations or the passage of time. These reductions or terminations often occur without warning.

In addition, several jurisdictions have adopted renewable portfolio standards, which mandate that a certain portion of electricity delivered by utilities to customers come from a set of eligible renewable energy resources by a certain compliance date. Some programs further specify that a portion of the renewable energy quota must be from solar electricity. Under some programs, a utility can receive a "credit" for renewable energy produced by a third party by either purchasing the electricity directly from the producer or paying a fee to obtain the right to renewable energy generated but used by the generator or sold to another party. A renewable energy credit allows the utility to add this electricity to its renewable portfolio requirement total without actually expending the capital for generating facilities. However, there can be no assurances that such policies will continue. For example, in May 2014, Ohio froze renewable portfolio requirements at current levels. Proposals to extend compliance deadlines, reduce targets or repeal standards have also been introduced in a number of states. Reduction or elimination of renewable portfolio standards or successful efforts to meet current standards could harm or halt the growth of the solar PV industry and our business.

Changes to net metering policies may significantly reduce demand for electricity from solar PV systems and harm our business.

Our business benefits from favorable net metering policies in several U.S. states, Canadian provinces and European countries in which our customers operate. Net metering allows a solar PV system owner to pay his or her local electric utility only for power usage net of production from the solar PV system, transforming the conventional relationship between customers and traditional utilities. System owners receive credit for the energy that the solar installation generates to offset energy usage at times when the solar installation is not generating energy. Under a net metering program, the customer typically pays for the net energy used or receives a credit against future bills at the retail rate if more energy is produced than consumed. In some locations, customers are also reimbursed by the electric utility for net excess generation on a periodic basis.

Most U.S. states have adopted some form of net metering. However, net metering programs have recently come under regulatory scrutiny in some U.S. states due to challenges alleging that net metering policies inequitably shift costs onto non-solar ratepayers by allowing solar ratepayers to sell electricity at rates that are too high for utilities to recoup their fixed costs. We cannot assure you that the programs will not be significantly modified going forward.

If the value of the credit that customers receive for net metering is significantly reduced, end-users may be unable to recognize the same level of cost savings associated with net metering that current end-users enjoy. The absence of favorable net metering policies or of net metering entirely, or the imposition of new charges that only or disproportionately affect end-users that use net metering would significantly limit demand for solar PV systems that are sold by our customers and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and future growth.

Existing electric utility industry regulations, and changes to regulations, may present technical, regulatory and economic barriers to the purchase and use of solar PV systems that may significantly reduce demand for our products or harm our ability to compete.

Federal, state, local and foreign government regulations and policies concerning the electric utility industry, and internal policies and regulations promulgated by electric utilities, heavily influence the market for electricity generation products and services. These regulations and policies often relate to electricity pricing and the interconnection of customer-owned electricity generation, and governments and utilities continuously modify these regulations and policies. These regulations and policies could deter purchases of renewable energy products, including solar PV systems sold by our customers. This could result in a significant reduction in the potential demand for our products. For example, utilities commonly charge fees to larger, industrial customers for disconnecting from the electric grid or for having the capacity to use power from the electric grid for back-up purposes. These fees could increase the cost to use solar PV systems sold by our customers and make them less desirable, thereby harming our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, depending on the region, electricity generated by solar PV systems competes most effectively with expensive peak-hour electricity from the electric grid, rather than the less expensive average price of electricity. Modifications to the utilities' peak hour pricing policies or rate design, such as to a flat rate, could require the price of solar PV systems and their component parts to be lower in order to compete with the price of electricity from the electric grid.

Changes in current laws or regulations applicable to us or the imposition of new laws and regulations in the U.S., Europe or other jurisdictions in which we do business could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Any changes to government or internal utility regulations and policies that favor electric utilities could reduce the competitiveness of solar PV systems sold by our customers and cause a significant reduction in demand for our products and services. For example, regulators in certain U.S. states have been asked to consider proposals to assess fees on consumers purchasing energy from solar PV systems or imposing a new charge that would disproportionately impact solar PV system owners who utilize net metering, either of which would increase the cost of solar PV energy to those consumers and could reduce demand for our products. Any similar government or utility policies adopted in the future that discourage the growth of solar PV systems could reduce demand for our products and services and adversely impact our growth. In addition, changes in our products or changes in export and import laws and implementing regulations may create delays in the introduction of new products in international markets, prevent our customers from deploying our products internationally or, in some cases, prevent the export or import of our products to certain countries altogether. Any such event could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A drop in the retail price of electricity derived from the utility grid or from alternative energy sources may harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Decreases in the retail prices of electricity from the utility grid would make the purchase of solar PV systems less economically attractive and would likely lower sales of our products. The price of electricity derived from the utility grid could decrease as a result of:

- construction of a significant number of new power generation plants, including plants utilizing natural gas, nuclear, coal, renewable energy or other generation technologies;
- relief of transmission constraints that enable local centers to generate energy less expensively;
- reductions in the price of natural gas;
- utility rate adjustment and customer class cost reallocation;
- energy conservation technologies and public initiatives to reduce electricity consumption;
- development of smart-grid technologies that lower the peak energy requirements of a utility generation facility;
- development of new or lower-cost energy storage technologies that have the ability to reduce a customer's average

- cost of electricity by shifting load to off-peak times; and
- development of new energy generation technologies that provide less expensive energy.

Moreover, technological developments in the solar components industry could allow our competitors and their customers to offer electricity at costs lower than those that can be achieved by us and our customers, which could result in reduced demand for our products.

If the cost of electricity generated by solar PV installations incorporating our systems is high relative to the cost of electricity from other sources, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be harmed.

An increase in interest rates or tightening of the supply of capital in the global financial markets could make it difficult for end-users to finance the cost of a solar PV system and could reduce the demand for solar systems and thus demand for our products.

Many end-users depend on financing to fund the initial capital expenditure required to develop, build or purchase a solar PV system. As a result, an increase in interest rates, or a reduction in the supply of project debt financing or tax equity investments, could reduce the number of solar projects that receive financing or otherwise make it difficult for our customers or their customers, the end-users to secure the financing necessary to develop, build, purchase or install a solar PV system on favorable terms, or at all, and thus lower demand for our products which could limit our growth or reduce our net sales. In addition, we believe that a significant percentage of end-users install solar PV systems as an investment, funding the initial capital expenditure through financing. An increase in interest rates could lower such end-user's return on investment on a solar PV system, increase equity return requirements or make alternative investments more attractive relative to solar PV systems, and, in each case, could cause such end-users to seek alternative investments.

The market for our products is highly competitive and we expect to face increased competition as new and existing competitors introduce power optimizer, inverter and solar PV system monitoring products, which could negatively affect our results of operations and market share.

The market for solar PV solutions is highly competitive. We principally compete with traditional inverter manufacturers as well as microinverter manufacturers. Currently, our DC optimized inverter system competes with products from traditional inverter manufacturers, and microinverter manufacturers, as well as emerging technology companies offering alternative optimizer, or other MLPE products. Several new entrants to the inverter and MLPE market including low-cost Asian manufacturers, have recently announced plans to ship or have already shipped products in markets in which we sell our products. We expect competition to intensify as new and existing competitors enter the market.

Several of our existing and potential competitors are significantly larger, have greater financial, marketing, distribution, customer support and other resources, are longer established, and have better brand recognition. Further, certain competitors may be able to develop new products more quickly than us, may partner with other competitors to provide combined technologies and competing solutions and may be able to develop products that are more reliable or that provide more functionality than ours. In addition, some of our competitors have the financial resources to offer competitive products at aggressive or below-market pricing levels, which could cause us to lose sales or market share or require us to lower prices for our products in order to compete effectively. If we have to reduce our prices by more than we anticipated, or if we are unable to offset any future reductions in our average selling prices by increasing our sales volume, reducing our costs and expenses or introducing new products, our revenues and gross profit would suffer.

Developments in alternative technologies or improvements in distributed solar energy generation may have a material adverse effect on demand for our offerings.

Significant developments in alternative technologies, such as advances in other forms of distributed solar PV power generation, storage solutions, such as batteries, the widespread use or adoption of fuel cells for residential or commercial properties or improvements in other forms of centralized power production, may have a material adverse effect on our business and prospects. Any failure by us to adopt new or enhanced technologies or processes, or to react to changes in existing technologies, could result in product obsolescence, the loss of competitiveness of our products, decreased revenue and a loss of market share to competitors.

Our industry has historically been cyclical and experienced periodic downturns.

Our future success partly depends on continued demand for solar PV systems in the end-markets we serve, including the residential and commercial sectors in the United States and Europe. The solar industry has historically been cyclical and has experienced periodic downturns which may affect the demand for equipment that we manufacture. The solar industry has undergone challenging business conditions in recent years, including downward pricing pressure for PV modules, mainly as a result of overproduction, and reductions in applicable governmental subsidies, contributing to demand decreases. Although the solar industry is experiencing a slow recovery, there is no assurance that the solar industry will not suffer significant downturns in the future, which will adversely affect demand for our solar products and our results of operations.

Defects or performance problems in our products could result in loss of customers, reputational damage and decreased revenue, and we may face warranty, indemnity and product liability claims arising from defective products.

Although our products meet our stringent quality requirements, they may contain undetected errors or defects, especially when first introduced or when new generations are released. Errors, defects or poor performance can arise due to design flaws, defects in raw materials or components or manufacturing difficulties, which can affect both the quality and the yield of the product. Any actual or perceived errors, defects or poor performance in our products could result in the replacement or recall of our products, shipment delays, rejection of our products, damage to our reputation, lost revenue, diversion of our engineering personnel from our product development efforts and increases in customer service and support costs, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Furthermore, defective components may give rise to warranty, indemnity or product liability claims against us that exceed any revenue or profit we receive from the affected products. We offer a minimum 12-year limited warranty for our inverters and a 25-year limited warranty for our power optimizers. Our limited warranties cover defects in materials and workmanship of our products under normal use and service conditions. As a result, we bear the risk of warranty claims long after we have sold products and recognized revenue. While we do have accrued reserves for warranty claims, our estimated warranty costs for previously sold products may change to the extent future products are not compatible with earlier generation products under warranty. Our warranty accruals are based on our assumptions and we do not have a long history of making such assumptions. As a result, these assumptions could prove to be materially different from the actual performance of our systems, causing us to incur substantial unanticipated expense to repair or replace defective products in the future or to compensate customers for defective products. Our failure to accurately predict future claims could result in unexpected volatility in, and have a material adverse effect on, our financial condition.

If one of our products were to cause injury to someone or cause property damage, including as a result of product malfunctions, defects or improper installation, then we could be exposed to product liability claims. We could incur significant costs and liabilities if we are sued and if damages are awarded against us. Further, any product liability claim we face could be expensive to defend and could divert management's attention. The successful assertion of a product liability claim against us could result in potentially significant monetary damages, penalties or fines, subject us to adverse publicity, damage our reputation and competitive position and adversely affect sales of our products. In addition, product liability claims, injuries, defects or other problems experienced by other companies in the residential solar industry could lead to unfavorable market conditions for the industry as a whole, and may have an adverse effect on our ability to attract new customers, thus harming our growth and financial performance.

If we do not forecast demand for our products accurately, we may experience product shortages, delays in product shipment, excess product inventory, or difficulties in planning expenses, which will adversely affect our business and financial condition.

Our products are manufactured according to our estimates of customer demand, which requires us to make multiple forecasts and assumptions relating to demand from solar PV installers and distributors, their end customers and general market conditions. Because we sell a large portion of our products to larger solar installers and various distributors, who in turn sell to local installers, who in turn sell to their end customers, the system owner, we have limited visibility as to end customer demand and it is difficult to forecast future end-user demand to plan our operations. If we overestimate demand for our products, or if purchase orders are cancelled or shipments are delayed, we may have excess inventory that we cannot sell. Conversely, if we underestimate demand, we may not have sufficient inventory to meet end customer demand or to ramp up production at our contract manufacturers in a timely manner, or we could incur additional costs, lose market share, damage relationships with our distributors and end customers and forego potential revenue opportunities. For example, in fiscal 2014, unexpectedly high customer demand forced us to shorten transportation time from our factories in China and Hungary by using air freight rather than less expensive ocean freight.

We are dependent on ocean transportation to deliver our products in a cost efficient manner. If we are unable to use ocean transportation to deliver our products, our business and financial condition could be materially and adversely impacted.

We rely on commercial ocean transportation for the delivery of a large percentage of our products to our customers in North America. We also rely on more expensive air transportation when ocean transportation is not available or compatible with the delivery time requirements of our customers. Our ability to deliver our products via ocean transportation could be adversely impacted by shortages in available cargo capacity, changes by carriers and transportation companies in policies and practices, such as scheduling, pricing, payment terms and frequency of service or increases in the cost of fuel, taxes and labor, and other factors, such as labor strikes and work stoppages, not within our control. If we are unable to use ocean transportation and are required to substitute more expensive air transportation, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely impacted. In the first calendar quarter of 2015, contentious negotiations between the Pacific Maritime Association and the International Longshore & Warehouse Union resulted in port slowdowns caused port congestion and major delays in the transfer of cargo in the United States West Coast. Accordingly, in the quarter ended March 31, 2015 we shipped a higher percentage of our products to our customers in North America via air transportation. Material interruptions in service or stoppages in transportation, such as the aforementioned dispute, whether caused by strike, work stoppage, lock-out, slowdown or otherwise, could materially and adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We depend upon a small number of outside contract manufacturers. Our operations could be disrupted if we encounter problems with these contract manufacturers.

We do not have internal manufacturing capabilities, and currently rely upon two contract manufacturers to build all of our products. Our reliance on a small number of contract manufacturers makes us vulnerable to possible capacity constraints and reduced control over component availability, delivery schedules, manufacturing yields and costs.

The revenues that our contract manufacturers generate from our orders represent a relatively small percentage of their overall revenues. As a result, fulfilling our orders may not be considered a priority in the event of constrained ability to fulfill all of their customer obligations in a timely manner. In addition, the facilities in which our products are manufactured are located outside of the U.S., currently in China and Hungary. The location of these facilities outside of key markets such as the U.S. increases shipping time, thereby causing a long lead time between manufacturing and delivery.

If any of our contract manufacturers were unable or unwilling to manufacture our products in required volumes and at high quality levels or renew existing terms under supply agreements, we would have to identify, qualify and select acceptable alternative contract manufacturers. An alternative contract manufacturer may not be available to us when needed or may not be in a position to satisfy our quality or production requirements on commercially reasonable terms, including price. Any significant interruption in manufacturing would require us to reduce our supply of products to our customers or increase our shipping costs to make up for delays in manufacturing, which in turn could reduce our revenues, harm our relationships with our customers and damage our reputation with local installers and potential end-users and cause us to forego potential revenue opportunities.

We may experience delays, disruptions or quality control problems in our manufacturing operations.

Our product development, manufacturing and testing processes are complex and require significant technological and production process expertise. Such processes involve a number of precise steps from design to production. Any change in our processes could cause one or more production errors, requiring a temporary suspension or delay in our production line until the errors can be researched, identified and properly addressed and rectified. This may occur particularly as we introduce new products, modify our engineering and production techniques, and/or expand our capacity. In addition, our failure to maintain appropriate quality assurance processes could result in increased product failures, loss of customers, increased warranty reserve, increased production and logistics costs and delays. Any of these developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We depend on a limited number of suppliers for key components and raw materials in our products to adequately meet anticipated demand. Due to the limited number of such suppliers, any cessation of operations or production or any shortage, delay, price change, imposition of tariffs or duties or other limitation on our ability to obtain the components and raw materials we use could result in sales delays, cancellations and loss of market share.

We depend on limited or single source suppliers for certain key components and raw materials used to manufacture our products, making us susceptible to quality issues, shortages and price changes. Any of these limited or single source suppliers could stop producing our components or supplying our raw materials, cease operations or be acquired by, or enter into exclusive arrangements with, one or more of our competitors. As a result, these suppliers could stop selling to us at commercially reasonable prices, or at all. Because there are a limited number of suppliers of solar PV system components and raw materials used to manufacture our products, it may be difficult to quickly identify alternate suppliers or to qualify alternative components or raw materials on commercially reasonable terms, and our ability to satisfy customer demand may be adversely affected. Transitioning to a new supplier or redesigning a product to accommodate a new component manufacturer would result in additional costs and delays. These outcomes could harm our business or financial performance.

Any interruption in the supply of limited source components or raw materials for our products would adversely affect our ability to meet scheduled product deliveries to our customers, could result in lost revenue or higher expenses and would harm our business.

Failure by our contract manufacturers or our component or raw material suppliers to use ethical business practices and comply with applicable laws and regulations may adversely affect our business.

We do not control our contract manufacturers or suppliers or their business practices. Accordingly, we cannot guarantee that they follow ethical business practices such as fair wage practices and compliance with environmental, safety and other local laws. A lack of demonstrated compliance could lead us to seek alternative manufacturers or suppliers, which could increase our costs and result in delayed delivery of our products, product shortages or other disruptions of our operations. Violation of labor or other laws by our manufacturers or suppliers or the divergence of a supplier's labor or other practices from those generally accepted as ethical in the U.S. or other markets in which we do business could also attract negative publicity for us and harm our business.

Our results of operations may fluctuate from quarter to quarter, which could make our future performance difficult to predict and could cause our results of operations for a particular period to fall below expectations, resulting in a decline in the price of our common stock.

Our quarterly results of operations are difficult to predict and may fluctuate significantly in the future. We have experienced seasonal and quarterly fluctuations in the past as a result of seasonal fluctuations in our customers' business. For example, our customers' and end-users' ability to install solar energy systems is affected by weather, as for example during the winter months in Europe and the northeastern U.S. Such installation delays can impact the timing of orders for our products. Further, given that we are an early-stage company operating in a rapidly growing industry, the true extent of these fluctuations may have been masked by our recent growth rates and consequently may not be readily apparent from our historical results of operations and may be difficult to predict. Our financial performance, sales, working capital requirements and cash flow may fluctuate, and our past quarterly results of operations may not be good indicators of future performance. Any substantial decrease in revenues would have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and stock price.

We rely on distributors and large installers to assist in selling our products, and the failure of these customers to perform as expected could reduce our future revenue.

We currently sell a substantial percentage of our products through distributors, who in turn sell to local installers, and through direct sales to large installers. We do not have exclusive arrangements with these third party distributors and large installers. Many of our distributors also market and sell products from our competitors, and all of our large installer customers also use products from our competitors. These distributors and large installers may terminate their relationships with us at any time and with little or no notice. Further, these distributors and large installers may fail to devote resources necessary to sell our products at the prices, in the volumes and within the time frames that we expect, or may focus their marketing and sales efforts on products of our competitors. Termination of agreements with current distributors or large installers, failure by these distributors or large installers to perform as expected, or failure by us to cultivate new distributor or large installer relationships, could hinder our ability to expand our operations and harm our revenue and results of operations.

If we fail to retain our key personnel or if we fail to attract additional qualified personnel, we may not be able to achieve our anticipated level of growth and our business could suffer.

Our future success and ability to implement our business strategy depends, in part, on our ability to attract and retain key personnel, and on the continued contributions of members of our senior management team and key technical personnel, each of whom would be difficult to replace. All of our employees, including our senior management, are free to terminate their employment relationships with us at any time. Competition for highly skilled individuals with technical expertise is extremely intense, and we face challenges identifying, hiring and retaining qualified personnel in many areas of our business. Integrating new employees into our team could prove disruptive to our operations, require substantial resources and management attention and ultimately prove unsuccessful. An inability to retain our senior management and other key personnel or to attract additional qualified personnel could limit or delay our strategic efforts, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The requirements of being a public company may strain our resources and divert management's attention

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), the listing requirements of the NASDAQ Global Select Market, and other applicable securities rules and regulations. Compliance with these rules and regulations requires significant legal and financial compliance and demands on our systems and resources and makes some activities more difficult, time-consuming or costly than if we were a private company. As certain additional securities rules and regulations become applicable to us, our legal and financial compliance costs may increase. The Exchange Act requires, among other things, that we file annual, quarterly and current reports with respect to our business and results of operations and maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. To maintain and, if required, improve our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting to meet this standard, significant resources and management oversight are required. As a result, management's attention may be diverted from other business concerns, which could harm our business and results of operations. We may need to hire more employees in the future which would increase our costs and expenses.

If we fail to protect, or incur significant costs in defending, our intellectual property and other proprietary rights, our business and results of operations could be materially harmed.

Our success depends to a significant degree on our ability to protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights. We rely on a combination of patent, trademark, copyright, trade secret and unfair competition laws, as well as confidentiality and license agreements and other contractual provisions, to establish and protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights. We have applied for patents in the U.S., Europe and China, some of which have been issued. We cannot guarantee that any of our pending applications will be approved or that our existing and future intellectual property rights will be sufficiently broad to protect our proprietary technology, and any failure to obtain such approvals or finding that our intellectual property rights are invalid or unenforceable could force us to, among other things, rebrand or re-design our affected products. In countries where we have not applied for patent protection or where effective intellectual property protection is not available to the same extent as in the U.S., we may be at greater risk that our proprietary rights will be misappropriated, infringed or otherwise violated.

Third parties may assert that we are infringing upon their intellectual property rights, which could divert management's attention, cause us to incur significant costs and prevent us from selling or using the technology to which such rights relate.

Our competitors and other third parties hold numerous patents related to technology used in our industry. From time to time we may also be subject to claims of intellectual property right infringement and related litigation, and, if we gain greater recognition in the market, we face a higher risk of being the subject of claims that we have violated others' intellectual property rights. Regardless of their merit, responding to such claims can be time consuming, can divert management's attention and resources and may cause us to incur significant expenses in litigation or settlement. While we believe that our products and technology do not infringe in any material respect upon any valid intellectual property rights of third parties, we cannot be certain that we would be successful in defending against any such claims. If we do not successfully defend or settle an intellectual property claim, we could be liable for significant monetary damages and could be prohibited from continuing to use certain technology, business methods, content or brands. To avoid a prohibition, we could seek a license from the applicable third party, which could require us to pay significant royalties, increasing our operating expenses. If a license is not available at all or not available on reasonable terms, we may be required to develop or license a non-violating alternative, either of which could require significant effort and expense. If we cannot license or develop a non-violating alternative, we would be forced to limit or stop sales of our offerings and may be unable to effectively compete. Any of these results would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may become subject to claims for remuneration or royalties for assigned service invention rights by our employees, which could result in litigation and adversely affect our business.

We enter into agreements with our employees pursuant to which they agree that any inventions created in the scope of their employment or engagement are assigned to us or owned exclusively by us, depending on the jurisdiction, without the employee retaining any rights. A significant portion of our intellectual property has been developed by our employees in the course of their employment for us. Under the Israeli Patent Law, 5727-1967 (the "Patent Law"), inventions conceived by an employee during the scope of his or her employment with a company are regarded as "service inventions," which belong to the employer, absent a specific agreement between the employee and employer giving the employee service invention rights. The Patent Law also provides that if there is no such agreement between an employer and an employee, the Israeli Compensation and Royalties Committee (the "Committee"), a body constituted under the Patent Law, shall determine whether the employee is entitled to remuneration for his or her inventions. Recent decisions by the Committee and the Israeli Supreme Court have created uncertainty in this area, as the Israeli Supreme Court held that employees may be entitled to remuneration for their service inventions despite having specifically waived any such rights. Further, the Committee has not yet determined the method for calculating this Committee-enforced remuneration. Although our employees have agreed that any rights related to their inventions are owned exclusively by us, we may face claims demanding remuneration in consideration for such acknowledgement. As a consequence of such claims, we could be required to pay additional remuneration or royalties to our current and/or former employees, or be forced to litigate such claims, which could negatively affect our business.

The loss of, or events affecting, one of our major customers could reduce our sales and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

For fiscal 2016, three of our major customers in the U.S. together, accounted for 32.5% of our revenues. Our next five largest customers for fiscal 2016, together, accounted for 22 % of our revenues. Our customers' decisions to purchase our products are influenced by a number of factors outside of our control, including retail energy prices and government regulation and incentives, among others. In addition, these customers may decide to no longer use our products and services for other reasons which may be out of our control. Although we have agreements with some of our largest customers, these agreements do not have long-term purchase commitments and are generally terminable by either party after a relatively short notice period. The loss of, or events affecting, one or more of these customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, in April 2016 one of our customers, SunEdison (SUNEQ), filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy laws.

Consolidations in the solar industry among our current or potential customers or distributors may adversely affect our competitive position.

There has been an increase in consolidation activity among distributors, large installers and other strategic partners in the solar industry. For example, in July 2016 SunEdison (SUNEQ) announced its intention to purchase Vivint Solar for \$2 billion, in March 2016 Vivint Solar announced it is terminating the merger due to SunEdison's "willful breach of the merger agreement". In June 2016, Tesla Motors (TSLA) announced that it has submitted a proposal to acquire all of the outstanding shares of common stock of SolarCity Corporation (SCTY). This trend could further increase our reliance on a small number of customers for a significant portion of our sales and may negatively impact our competitive position in the solar market.

Our planned expansion into new markets could subject us to additional business, financial and competitive risks.

In fiscal 2016, we sold our products to approximately 220 direct customers in 45 countries, including the U.S., Canada, Belgium, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan and China. We intend to introduce new products targeted at large commercial and utility-scale installations and to expand into other international markets. Our success in these new product and geographic markets will depend on a number of factors, including our ability to develop solutions to address the requirements of the large commercial and utility-scale solar PV markets, timely qualification and certification of new products for large commercial and utility-scale solar PV installations, acceptance of power optimizers in solar PV markets in which they have not traditionally been used and our ability to manage increased manufacturing capacity and production.

Further, these solar PV markets have different characteristics from the markets in which we currently sell products, and our success will depend on our ability to adapt properly to these differences. These differences may include differing regulatory requirements, including tax laws, trade laws, labor regulations, tariffs, export quotas, customs duties or other trade restrictions, limited or unfavorable intellectual property protection, international political or economic conditions, restrictions on the repatriation of earnings, longer sales cycles, warranty expectations, product return policies and cost, performance and compatibility requirements. In addition, expanding into new geographic markets will increase our exposure to presently existing risks, such as fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies and difficulties and increased expenses in complying with U.S. and foreign laws, regulations and trade standards, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended (the "FCPA").

Failure to develop and introduce these new products successfully or to otherwise manage the risks and challenges associated with our potential expansion into new product and geographic markets could adversely affect our revenues and our ability to sustain profitability.

If we fail to manage our recent and future growth effectively, we may be unable to execute our business plan, maintain high levels of customer service or adequately address competitive challenges.

We have experienced significant growth in recent periods with our annual product sales growing rapidly from approximately 8,400 inverters and approximately 181,000 power optimizers in fiscal 2011, our first full fiscal year of commercial shipments, to annual product sales exceeding 224,000 inverters and 5.7 million power optimizers in fiscal 2016. We intend to continue to expand our business significantly within existing and new markets. This growth has placed, and any future growth may place, a significant strain on our management, operational and financial infrastructure. In particular, we will be required to expand, train and manage our growing employee base and scale and otherwise improve our IT infrastructure in tandem with that headcount growth. Our management will also be required to maintain and expand our relationships with customers, suppliers and other third parties and attract new customers and suppliers, as well as manage multiple geographic locations.

Our current and planned operations, personnel, IT and other systems and procedures might be inadequate to support our future growth and may require us to make additional unanticipated investment in our infrastructure. Our success and ability to further scale our business will depend, in part, on our ability to manage these changes in a cost-effective and efficient manner. If we cannot manage our growth, we may be unable to take advantage of market opportunities, execute our business strategies or respond to competitive pressures. This could also result in declines in quality or customer satisfaction, increased costs, difficulties in introducing new offerings or other operational difficulties. Any failure to effectively manage growth could adversely impact our business and reputation.

Covenants in our credit facility may limit our flexibility in responding to business opportunities and competitive developments and increase our vulnerability to adverse economic or industry conditions.

We have a revolving line of credit from Silicon Valley Bank (“SVB”). The SVB credit facility restricts our ability to take certain actions such as borrow money, grant liens, pay dividends, dispose of assets, or engage in certain transactions. Our credit agreement with SVB also requires us to maintain certain EBITDA and liquidity levels. These restrictions may limit our flexibility in responding to business opportunities, competitive developments and adverse economic or industry conditions. In addition, our obligations under the credit facility are secured by substantially all of our assets, including all of our intellectual property, which limits our ability to provide collateral for additional financing. Nevertheless, we and our subsidiaries may incur substantial additional debt in the future and any debt instrument we enter into in the future may contain similar restrictions or collateral packages. A breach of any of these covenants, or a failure to pay principal or interest when due, could result in a variety of adverse consequences, including the acceleration of our indebtedness. Our assets and cash flow may not be sufficient to fully repay borrowings if some or all of our indebtedness is accelerated. Acceleration could result in the foreclosure by the lenders on our assets that secure the credit facility.

Furthermore, there can be no assurance that we will be able to enter into new debt instruments on acceptable terms. If we are unable to satisfy financial covenants and other terms under existing or new credit arrangements or obtain waivers or forbearance from our lenders or if we are unable to obtain refinancing or new financings for our working capital, equipment and other needs on acceptable terms if and when needed, our business would be adversely affected.

Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations.

Although our financial results are reported in U.S. dollars, U.S. dollar revenues accounted for 76.0 % of our revenues in fiscal 2016. In addition, a significant portion of our operating expenses are accrued in New Israeli Shekels (primarily related to payroll) and, to a lesser extent, the Euro and other currencies. Our profitability is affected by movements of the U.S. dollar against the Euro, and, to a lesser extent, the New Israeli Shekel and other currencies in which we generate revenues, incur expenses and maintain cash balances. Foreign currency fluctuations may also affect the prices of our products. Our prices are denominated primarily in U.S. dollars. If there is a significant devaluation of a particular currency, the prices of our products will increase relative to the local currency and may be less competitive. Despite our efforts to minimize foreign currency risks, primarily by entering into forward hedging transactions to sell Euro for U.S. dollars at a predefined rate, and maintaining cash balances in New Israeli Shekels, significant long-term fluctuations in relative currency values, in particular a significant change in the relative values of the Euro and, to a lesser extent, the New Israeli Shekel and other currencies, against the U.S. dollar could have an adverse effect on our profitability and financial condition.

Any unauthorized access to, or disclosure or theft of personal information we gather, store or use could harm our reputation and subject us to claims or litigation.

We receive, store and use certain personal information of our customers, and the end-users of our customers' solar PV systems, including names, addresses, e-mail addresses, credit information and energy production statistics. We also store and use personal information of our employees. We take steps to protect the security, integrity and confidentiality of the personal information we collect, store and transmit, but there is no guarantee that inadvertent or unauthorized use or disclosure will not occur or that third parties will not gain unauthorized access to this information despite our efforts. Because techniques used to obtain unauthorized access or sabotage systems change frequently and generally are not identified until they are launched against a target, we and our suppliers or vendors may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative or mitigation measures.

Unauthorized use or disclosure of, or access to, any personal information maintained by us or on our behalf, whether through breach of our systems, breach of the systems of our suppliers or vendors by an unauthorized party, or through employee or contractor error, theft or misuse, or otherwise, could harm our business. If any such unauthorized use or disclosure of, or access to, such personal information were to occur, our operations could be seriously disrupted and we could be subject to demands, claims and litigation by private parties, and investigations, related actions, and penalties by regulatory authorities. In addition, we could incur significant costs in notifying affected persons and entities and otherwise complying with the multitude of foreign, federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the unauthorized access to, or use or disclosure of, personal information. Finally, any perceived or actual unauthorized access to, or use or disclosure of, such information could harm our reputation, substantially impair our ability to attract and retain customers and have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We could be adversely affected by any violations of the FCPA, the U.K. Bribery Act and other foreign anti-bribery laws.

The FCPA generally prohibits companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to foreign government officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Other countries in which we operate also have anti-bribery laws, some of which prohibit improper payments to government and non-government persons and entities. Our policies mandate compliance with these anti-bribery laws. However, we currently operate in and intend to further expand into, many parts of the world that have experienced governmental corruption to some degree and, in certain circumstances, strict compliance with anti-bribery laws may conflict with local customs and practices. In addition, due to the level of regulation in our industry, our entry into certain jurisdictions requires substantial government contact where norms can differ from U.S. standards. It is possible that our employees, subcontractors, agents and partners may take actions in violation of our policies and anti-bribery laws. Any such violation, even if prohibited by our policies, could subject us to criminal or civil penalties or other sanctions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and reputation.

Risks Related to Operations in Israel

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

Although we are incorporated in Delaware, our headquarters and research and development center are located in Israel. Accordingly, political, economic and military conditions in Israel directly affect us. Israel has been involved in a number of armed conflicts and has been the target of terrorist activity. Ongoing state of hostility, varying in degree such as rocket fire from the Gaza Strip, including against civilian targets, has occurred on an irregular basis, disrupting day-to-day civilian activity and negatively affecting business conditions. Israel also faces threats from Hezbollah militants in Lebanon, and others. We cannot predict whether or when such armed conflicts or attacks may occur or the extent to which such events may impact us. Any future armed conflict, political instability or violence in the region may impede our ability to manage our business effectively or to engage in research and development, or may otherwise adversely affect our business or operations. In the event of war, we and our Israeli subcontractors and suppliers may cease operations, which may cause delays in the distribution and sale of our products. Some of our directors, executive officers and employees in Israel are obligated to perform annual reserve duty in the Israeli military and are subject to being called for additional active duty under emergency circumstances. In the event that our principal executive office is damaged as a result of hostile action, or hostilities otherwise disrupting the ongoing operation of our offices, our ability to operate could be materially adversely affected.

Additionally, several countries, principally in the Middle East, restrict doing business with Israeli companies, and additional countries and groups may impose similar restrictions if hostilities in Israel or political instability in the region continue or increase. If recent regime changes and civil wars in neighboring states result in the establishment of fundamentalist Islamic regimes or governments more hostile to Israel, or if Egypt or Jordan abrogates its respective peace treaty with Israel, Israel could be subject to additional political, economic and military confines, and our operations and ability to sell our products to countries in the region could be materially adversely affected. These restrictions may limit materially our ability to obtain manufactured components and raw materials or to sell our products.

Any hostilities involving Israel or the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners, or significant downturn in the economic or financial condition of Israel, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The tax benefits that are available to us under Israeli law require us to meet various conditions and may be terminated or reduced in the future, which could increase our costs and taxes.

Our Israeli subsidiary is eligible for certain tax benefits provided to “Benefited Enterprises” under the Israeli Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 (the “Investment Law”). In order to remain eligible for the tax benefits for “Benefited Enterprises” we must continue to meet certain conditions stipulated in the Investment Law and its regulations, as amended. If these tax benefits are reduced, cancelled or discontinued, our Israeli taxable income would be subject to regular Israeli corporate tax rates and we may be required to refund any tax benefits that we have already received, plus interest and penalties thereon. The standard corporate tax rate for Israeli companies was increased to 26.5% in 2014 and 2015 and decreased back to 25% in 2016 and thereafter. Additionally, if we increase our activities outside of Israel through acquisitions, for example, our expanded activities might not be eligible for inclusion in future Israeli tax benefit programs. The Israeli government may furthermore independently determine to reduce, phase out or eliminate entirely the benefit programs under the Investment Law, regardless of whether we then qualify for benefits under those programs at the time, which would also adversely affect our global tax rate and our results of operations.

The terms of Israeli government grants that we have received restrict our ability to transfer technologies outside of Israel, and we may be required to pay penalties in such a case or upon the sale of our Company.

In fiscal 2016, we received a total of \$0.2 million from the Office of the Chief Scientist in the Israel Ministry of Economy (“OCS”). We do not expect to receive additional grants from the OCS in fiscal 2016. The terms of the previous grants require us to pay royalties at a rate of 4% to 4.5% on sales of products developed under these grants, up to the total grant amount, linked to the U.S. dollar and bearing interest at an annual rate of LIBOR applicable to dollar deposits. Even after payment in full, we will still be required to comply with the requirements of the Israeli Encouragement of Industrial Research and Development Law, 1984 (the “R&D Law”), and related regulations, with respect to those past grants. When a company develops know-how, technology or products under an OCS grant, the grant terms and the R&D Law restrict the transfer outside of Israel of such know-how without the prior approval of the OCS. Consequently, if aspects of our technologies are deemed to have been developed with OCS funding, the discretionary approval of an OCS committee would be required for any transfer to third parties outside of Israel of know-how related to those aspects of our technologies. The OCS may impose conditions on any arrangement under which it permits us to transfer technology or development out of Israel or may not grant such approval at all.

Any transfer of OCS-supported technology or know-how outside of Israel may require payment of significant amounts to the OCS, depending on the value of the transferred technology or know-how, the amount of OCS support, the time of completion of the OCS-supported research project and other factors. These restrictions and requirements for payment may impair our ability to sell our technology assets outside of Israel. Furthermore, the consideration available to our shareholders in a transaction involving the transfer outside of Israel of technology or know-how developed with OCS funding (such as a merger or similar transaction) would be reduced by any amounts that we are required to pay to the OCS.

It may be difficult to enforce a judgment of a U.S. court against our officers and directors, to assert U.S. securities laws claims in Israel or to serve process on our officers and directors.

The majority of our directors and executive officers reside outside of the U.S., and most of our assets and most of the assets of these persons are located outside of the U.S. Consequently, a judgment obtained against any of these persons, including a judgment based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws, may not be collectible in the U.S. It also may be difficult for you to effect service of process on these persons in the U.S. or to assert U.S. securities law claims in original actions instituted in Israel. Israeli courts may refuse to hear a claim based on an alleged violation of U.S. securities laws on the grounds that Israel is not the most appropriate forum in which to bring such a claim. In addition, even if an Israeli court hears a claim, it may determine that Israeli law and not U.S. law is applicable to the claim. If U.S. law is found to be applicable, the content of applicable U.S. law must be proven as a fact by expert witnesses, which can be a time consuming and costly process. Further, an Israeli court may not enforce a judgment awarded by a U.S. or other non-Israeli court. Certain matters of procedure will also be governed by Israeli law. There is little binding case law in Israel that addresses these matters. As a result of the difficulty associated with enforcing a judgment against any of these persons in Israel, you may not be able to obtain or enforce a judgment against many of our directors and executive officers.

Risks Related to the Ownership of Our Common Stock

We cannot assure you that our stock price will not decline or not be subject to significant volatility.

The trading price of our common stock has been volatile since our initial public offering. Since shares of our common stock were sold in our initial public offering in March 2015 at a price of \$18.00 per share, during fiscal year 2016, the reported high and low prices of our common stock has ranged from \$15.02 to \$38.11 per share. The price of our stock may change in response to fluctuations in our results of operations in future periods and also may change in response to other factors, including factors specific to companies in our industry, many of which are beyond our control. As a result, our share price may experience significant volatility and may not necessarily reflect the value of our expected performance. Among other factors that could affect our stock price are:

- the addition or loss of significant customers;
- changes in laws or regulations applicable to our industry, products or services;
- speculation about our business in the press or the investment community;
- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market;
- volatility in the market price and trading volume of companies in our industry or companies that investors consider comparable;
- share price and volume fluctuations attributable to inconsistent trading levels of our shares;
- our ability to protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights;
- sales of our common stock by us or our significant stockholders, officers and directors;
- the expiration of contractual lock-up agreements;
- the development and sustainability of an active trading market for our common stock;
- success of competitive products or services;
- the public's response to press releases or other public announcements by us or others, including our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), announcements relating to litigation or significant changes to our key personnel;
- the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting;
- changes in our capital structure, such as future issuances of debt or equity securities;
- our entry into new markets;
- tax developments in the U.S., Europe or other markets;
- strategic actions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions or restructurings; and
- changes in accounting principles.

Further, the stock markets have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected and continue to affect the market prices of equity securities of many companies. These fluctuations often have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In addition, the stock prices of many renewable energy companies have experienced wide fluctuations that have often been unrelated to the operating performance of those companies. These broad market and industry fluctuations, as well as general economic, political and market conditions such as recessions, interest rate changes or international currency fluctuations, may cause the market price of our common stock to decline. In the past, many companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock have been subject to securities class action litigation. We may be the target of this type of litigation in the future. Securities litigation against us could result in substantial cost and divert our management's attention from other business concerns, which could seriously harm our business.

The price of our common stock could decline if securities analysts or other third parties publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about us or if one or more of our analysts ceases to cover us or to regularly publish reports about us.

The trading of our common stock is likely to be influenced by the reports and research that industry or securities analysts publish about us, our business, our market or our competitors. If one or more securities or industry analysts downgrades our common stock or publishes inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our stock price would likely decline. If one or more securities or industry analysts ceases to cover the Company or fails to regularly publish reports on us, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation and by-laws may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control or changes in our management.

Our certificate of incorporation and by-laws contain provisions that could depress the trading price of our common stock by discouraging, delaying or preventing a change of control of our Company or changes in our management that the stockholders of our Company may believe advantageous. These provisions include:

- authorizing “blank check” preferred stock that our board of directors could issue to increase the number of outstanding shares to discourage a takeover attempt;
- providing for a classified board of directors with staggered, three-year terms, which could delay the ability of stockholders to change the membership of a majority of our board of directors;
- not providing for cumulative voting in the election of directors, which limits the ability of minority stockholders to elect director candidates;
- limiting the ability of stockholders to call a special stockholder meeting;
- prohibiting stockholders from acting by written consent;
- establishing advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings;
- the removal of directors only for cause and only upon the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % in voting power of all the then-outstanding shares of common stock of the Company entitled to vote thereon, voting together as a single class;
- providing that our board of directors is expressly authorized to amend, alter, rescind or repeal our by-laws; and
- requiring the affirmative vote of holders of at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the voting power of all of the then outstanding shares of common stock, voting as a single class, to amend provisions of our certificate of incorporation relating to the management of our business, our board of directors, stockholder action by written consent, advance notification of stockholder nominations and proposals, calling special meetings of stockholders, forum selection and the liability of our directors, or to amend, alter, rescind or repeal our by-laws.

In addition, we are governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law (“DGCL”), which generally prohibits a Delaware corporation from engaging in a broad range of business combinations with any “interested” stockholder for a period of three years following the date on which the stockholder becomes an “interested” stockholder.

Our certificate of incorporation includes a forum selection clause, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us.

Our certificate of incorporation provides that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the sole and exclusive forum for any stockholder (including any beneficial owner) to bring (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers, or employees to us or to our stockholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL or our certificate of incorporation or by-laws, or (iv) any action asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs doctrine, will be a state court located within the State of Delaware (or, if no state court located within the State of Delaware has jurisdiction, the federal district court for the District of Delaware); in all cases subject to the court's having personal jurisdiction over the indispensable parties named as defendants. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in shares of our capital stock is deemed to have notice of and consented to the foregoing provisions. This forum selection provision may limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us. It is also possible that, notwithstanding the forum selection clause that is included in our certificate of incorporation, a court outside of Delaware could rule that such a provision is inapplicable or unenforceable.

We do not intend to pay any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

We have never declared or paid any dividends on our common stock. We currently intend to retain any future earnings and do not expect to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. Any future determination to declare cash dividends will be made at the discretion of our board of directors, subject to applicable laws and provisions of our debt instruments and organizational documents, after taking into account our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, general business conditions and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. As a result, capital appreciation in the price of our common stock, if any, may be your only source of gain on an investment in our common stock.

If we fail to establish and maintain an effective system of integrated internal controls, we may not be able to report our financial results accurately, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Ensuring that we have adequate internal financial and accounting controls and procedures in place so that we can produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis is a costly and time-consuming effort that will need to be evaluated frequently. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires public companies to conduct an annual review and evaluation of their internal controls and requires attestations of the effectiveness of internal controls by independent auditors. We need to implement substantial control systems and procedures in order to satisfy the reporting requirements under the Exchange Act and applicable NASDAQ Global Select Market requirements, among other items. Establishing these internal controls will be costly and may divert management's attention.

Evaluation by us of our internal controls over financial reporting may identify material weaknesses that may cause us to be unable to report our financial information on a timely basis and thereby subject us to adverse regulatory consequences, including sanctions by the SEC or violations of NASDAQ Global Select Market rules. There also could be a negative reaction in the financial markets due to a loss of investor confidence in us and the reliability of our financial statements. Confidence in the reliability of our financial statements also could suffer if we or our independent registered public accounting firm were to report a material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting. This could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and could also lead to a decline in the price of our common stock.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our corporate headquarters are located in Herziliya Pituach, Israel, in an office consisting of approximately 56,000 square feet of office, testing and product design space. We have a ten-year lease on our corporate headquarters, which expires on December 31, 2024.

In addition to our corporate headquarters, we lease approximately 27,000 square feet of general office space in Fremont, California, under a lease that will expire on March 31, 2020. We also lease sales and support office space in China, Germany, Netherlands, Italy, France, Australia, UK, Japan, and Bulgaria.

We outsource all manufacturing to manufacturing partners, and currently do not own or lease any manufacturing facilities.

We believe that our existing properties are in good condition and are sufficient and suitable for the conduct of our business for the foreseeable future. To the extent our needs change as our business grows, we expect that additional space and facilities will be available on commercially reasonable terms.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In the normal course of business, we may from time to time be named as a party to various legal claims, actions and complaints. It is impossible to predict with certainty whether any resulting liability would have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

On January 9, 2015, a patent infringement lawsuit was filed by Beacon Power LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“Beacon”), against the Company and a third party in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas, San Antonio Division which alleges infringement by the Company of two U.S. patents. On March 9, 2015, the Company and Beacon entered into a patent purchase agreement under which the Company agreed to purchase all rights in the aforementioned patents and Beacon agreed to dismiss all outstanding claims against the Company. In July 2015, the Company completed the acquisition.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, began trading on the NASDAQ Global Select Market on March 26, 2015, where prices are quoted under the symbol "SEDG".

Holders of Record

As of June 30, 2016, there were 57 holders of record of our common stock. Because many of our shares of common stock are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of stockholders, we are unable to estimate the total number stockholders represented by these record holders.

Price Range of Our Common Stock

The following table set for the high and low sales prices for our common stock in fiscal year 2016, in each case as regularly on the NASDAQ Global Select Market:

	Price Range	
	High	Low
Fiscal Year 2015		
Third Quarter (March 26 – March 31)	\$ 22.50	\$ 19.49
Fourth Quarter (March 31 – June 30)	\$ 43.00	\$ 21.71
Fiscal Year 2016		
First Quarter (July 1 – September 30)	\$ 38.11	\$ 15.60
Second Quarter (October 1 – December 31)	\$ 29.50	\$ 15.02
Third Quarter (January 1 – March 31)	\$ 30.50	\$ 21.92
Fourth Quarter (March 31 – June 30)	\$ 28.80	\$ 17.10

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid any dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain any future earnings and do not expect to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. In addition, the terms of our debt instruments prohibit us from paying cash dividends on our common stock. Any future determination to declare cash dividends will be made at the discretion of our board of directors, subject to applicable laws and provisions of our debt instruments and organizational documents, after taking into account our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, general business conditions and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities; Use of Proceeds from Registered Securities

On March 25, 2015, our registration statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-202159) was declared effective for our initial public offering and on March 31, 2015, we consummated the initial public offering consisting of 8,050,000 shares of our common stock at a public offering price of \$18.00 per share. The offering terminated after the sale of all securities registered in the offering. Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. acted as joint book-running managers for the offering. Needham & Company, Canaccord Genuity Inc. and Roth Capital Partners acted as co-managers. As a result of the offering, we received total net offering proceeds of \$131.2 million, after deducting total expenses of \$13.7 million, consisting of underwriting discounts and commissions of \$10.1 million and offering related expenses of \$3.6 million. No payments for such expenses were made directly or indirectly to (i) any of our officers or directors or their associates, (ii) any persons owning 10% or more of any class of our equity securities, or (iii) any of our affiliates.

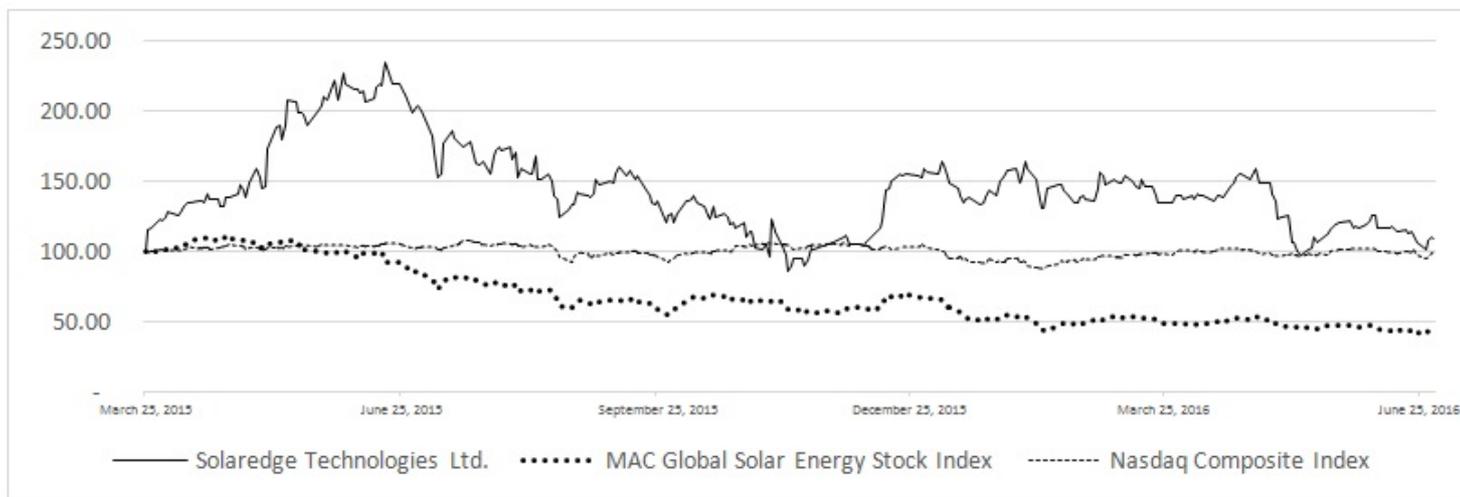
We maintain our funds received in cash and cash equivalents and available-for-sale marketable securities. Our principal use of proceeds from the initial public offering is for general corporate purposes, including working capital and expansion of our business into additional markets. The funds have not been used to make payments directly or indirectly to (i) any of the Company’s officers or directors or their associates, (ii) any persons owning 10% or more of any class of the Company’s equity securities, (iii) any of the Company’s affiliates, or (iv) others.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchases

There were no purchases of equity securities by the issuer and affiliated purchases during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative total shareholder return on our common stock from March 26, 2015 (using the price of which our shares of common stock were initially sold to the public) to June 30, 2016 to that of the total return of the Nasdaq Composite Index and the MAC Global Solar Energy Index. The comparison assumes \$100 was invested in our common stock on March 26, 2015 and in each of the forgoing indices on March 26, 2015 and assumes the reinvestment of dividends. This graph is furnished and not “filed” with the Securities and Exchange Commission or “soliciting material” under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and shall not be incorporated by reference into any such filings, irrespective of any general incorporation contained in such filing.



ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA
Selected Financial Data

The selected consolidated statement of operations data for each of fiscal 2014, 2015 and 2016 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2015 and 2016 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. The selected consolidated statement of operations data for fiscal 2012 and 2013 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2012, 2013 and 2014 are derived from our audited financial statements not included in this annual report. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of our results to be expected in any future period. These selected financial data should be read together with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes, as well as the section captioned "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" appearing elsewhere in this annual report.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	(In thousands)				
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Revenues	\$ 75,351	\$ 79,035	\$ 133,217	\$ 325,078	\$ 489,843
Cost of revenues	76,028	74,626	111,246	243,295	337,887
Gross profit (loss)	(677)	4,409	21,971	81,783	151,956
Operating expenses:					
Research and development, net	13,783	15,823	18,256	22,018	33,231
Sales and marketing	9,926	12,784	17,792	24,973	34,833
General and administrative	3,074	3,262	4,294	6,535	12,133
Total operating expenses	26,783	31,869	40,342	53,526	80,197
Operating income (loss)	(27,460)	(27,460)	(18,371)	28,257	71,759
Financial income (expenses)	(287)	(612)	(2,787)	(5,077)	471
Other expenses	—	—	—	104	—
Income (loss) before taxes on income	(27,747)	(28,072)	(21,158)	23,076	72,230
Taxes on income (tax benefit)	36	108	220	1,955	(4,379)
Net income (loss)	\$ (27,783)	\$ (28,180)	\$ (21,378)	\$ 21,121	\$ 76,609
Net basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock	\$ (10.30)	\$ (10.28)	\$ (7.64)	\$ 0.30	\$ 1.92
Net diluted earnings (loss) per share of common stock	\$ (10.30)	\$ (10.28)	\$ (7.64)	\$ 0.27	\$ 1.73
Weighted average number of shares used in computing net basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock	2,698,093	2,741,370	2,798,894	11,902,911	39,987,935
Weighted average number of shares used in computing net diluted earnings (loss) per share of common stock	2,698,093	2,741,370	2,798,894	15,269,448	44,376,075

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	(In thousands)				
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,437	\$ 13,142	\$ 9,754	\$ 144,750	\$ 74,032
Available-for-sale marketable securities	111,609				
Total assets	55,894	49,086	74,998	305,658	397,438
Total debt	3,515	12,823	20,244	-	-
Total stockholders' equity (deficiency)	\$ (87,990)	\$ (115,014)	\$ (135,294)	\$ 166,944	\$ 256,108

Key Operating Metrics

We regularly review a number of metrics, including the key operating metrics set forth in the table below, to evaluate our business, measure our performance, identify trends affecting our business, formulate projections and make strategic decisions.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2014	2015	2016
Inverters shipped	61,999	150,428	223,589
Power optimizers shipped	1,357,251	3,533,528	5,738,546
Megawatts shipped(1)	365	920	1,615

(1) Calculated based on the aggregate nameplate capacity of inverters shipped during the applicable period. Nameplate capacity is the maximum rated power output capacity of an inverter as specified by the manufacturer. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Performance Measures”

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the sections of this Annual Report on Form 10-K captioned "Selected Consolidated Financial Data and Other Data" and "Business" and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes to those statements included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. In addition to historical financial information, the following discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results and timing of selected events may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including those discussed under the sections of this annual report captioned "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors".

Overview

We are a leading provider of intelligent inverter solutions that are changing the way power is harvested and managed in solar PV systems. Our DC optimized inverter solution maximizes power generation at the individual PV module level while lowering the cost of energy produced by the solar PV system. Our systems allow for superior power harvesting and module management by deploying power optimizers at each PV module while maintaining a competitive system cost by using a simplified DC-AC inverter. Our systems are monitored through our cloud-based monitoring platform that enables lower system operating and maintenance ("O&M") costs. We believe that these benefits, along with our comprehensive and advanced safety features, are highly valued by our customers.

We are a leader in the global module level power electronics ("MLPE") market according to GTM Research, and as of June 30, 2016, we have shipped approximately 12.5 million power optimizers and 513,000 inverters. Approximately 265,000 installations, many of which may include multiple inverters, are currently connected to, and monitored through, our cloud-based monitoring platform. As of June 30, 2016, we have shipped approximately 3.4 GW of our DC optimized inverter systems. Our products have sold in approximately 55 countries, and are installed in solar PV systems in 96 countries.

We primarily sell our products directly to large solar installers, EPCs and indirectly to thousands of smaller solar installers through large distributors and electrical equipment wholesalers. Our sales strategy focuses on top-tier customers in markets where electricity prices, irradiance (amount of sunlight), and government policies make solar PV installations economically viable. We also sell our power optimizers to several PV module manufacturers that offer PV modules with our power optimizer physically embedded into their modules.

In fiscal 2016, we sold our products to approximately 220 direct customers in 45 countries and as of June 30, 2016, approximately 163,989 indirect customers had registered with us through our cloud-based monitoring platform. In fiscal 2016, three customers accounted for revenues of above 10% each, together comprising an aggregate of 32.5% of our sales. Of these customers, two are distributors.

We were founded in 2006 with the goal of addressing the lost power generation potential that is inherent in the use of traditional solar PV inverter technology, thereby increasing the return on investment in solar PV systems. The following is a chronology of some of our key milestones:

- In 2010, we commenced commercial shipments of our power optimizers and inverters to Europe after contracting with Flextronics (Israel) Ltd. (with its affiliates, "Flextronics") to initiate production in Israel.
- In 2011, we commenced sales in the U.S. and expanded our manufacturing capacity by contracting with Jabil Circuit, Inc. to open a larger manufacturing site in Guangzhou, China.
- In 2011, we introduced our second generation power optimizer, based on our second generation ASIC, with a power rating of up to 500 watts and a substantially reduced number of components.
- In 2012, we shipped our millionth power optimizer and increased our sales personnel presence in the U.S. market.
- In 2013, we opened an additional manufacturing site with Flextronics in Hungary to accommodate our accelerated growth, replacing the Flextronics manufacturing site in Israel.

- In 2013, we introduced our third generation power optimizer, based on our third generation ASIC, with a power rating of up to 700 watts and improved heat dissipation capabilities for high reliability and lower cost.
- In March 2015, we completed our initial public offering and started to trade on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the ticker SEDG.
- In September 2015, we released information about the development of our new HD-Wave inverter technology.
- In January 2016, we announced the immediate international availability of our StorEdge™ solution
- In February 2016, we shipped our ten millionth power optimizer.
- In June 2016, we received the Intersolar Award in the Photovoltaics category for our HD-Wave technology inverter and began shipments of our HD-Wave inverter.

We have achieved substantial growth since we commenced commercial shipments in fiscal 2010. Our revenues were \$133.2 million, \$325.1 million and 489.8 million for fiscal 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively. Gross margins were 16.5%, 25.2% and 31.0%, for fiscal 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively. Net loss was \$ \$21.4 million for fiscal 2014, and net profits were \$21.1 million and \$76.6 million for fiscal 2015 and 2016, respectively.

We continue to focus on our long-term growth. We believe that our market opportunity is large and that the transition from traditional inverter architecture to DC optimized inverter architecture as the architecture of choice for distributed solar installations globally will continue. We believe that we are well positioned to benefit from this market trend. We intend to continue to invest in sales and marketing to acquire new customers in our existing markets, grow internationally and drive additional revenue. We also plan to expand our product offerings to further penetrate the large commercial and utility segments. We expect to continue to invest in research and development to enhance our product offerings and develop new, cost effective solutions.

We believe that our strategy results in a lean operating base with low expenses that will enable profitability on lower revenues relative to our competitors. We believe that our sales and marketing, research and development and general and administrative costs will decrease as a percentage of revenue in the long-term as we continue to grow due to economies of scale. With this increased operating leverage, we expect our gross and operating margins to increase in the long-term.

Performance Measures

In managing our business and assessing financial performance, we supplement the information provided by the financial statements with other operating metrics. These operating metrics are utilized by our management to evaluate our business, measure our performance, identify trends affecting our business and formulate projections. We use metrics relating to yearly shipments (inverters shipped, power optimizers shipped and megawatts shipped) to evaluate our sales performance and to track market acceptance of our products from year to year. We use metrics relating to monitoring (systems monitored and megawatts monitored) to evaluate market acceptance of our products and usage of our solution.

We provide the “megawatts shipped” metric, which is calculated based on nameplate capacity shipped, to show adoption of our system on a nameplate capacity basis. Nameplate capacity shipped is the maximum rated power output capacity of an inverter and corresponds to our financial results in that higher total capacities shipped are generally associated with higher total revenues. However, revenues increase with each additional unit, not necessarily each additional MW of capacity, sold. Accordingly, we also provide the “inverters shipped” and “power optimizers shipped” operating metrics.

Key Components of Our Results of Operations

The following discussion describes certain line items in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Revenues

We generate revenues from the sale of DC optimized inverter systems for solar PV installations which include power optimizers, inverters and our cloud-based monitoring platform. Our customer base includes large solar installers, distributors, wholesalers, EPCs and PV module manufacturers.

Our revenues are affected by changes in the volume and average selling prices of our DC optimized inverter systems. The volume and average selling price of our systems is driven by the supply and demand for our products, changes in the product mix between our residential and commercial products, the customer mix between large and small customers, the geographical mix of our sales, sales incentives, end-user government incentives, seasonality and competitive product offerings.

Our revenue growth is dependent on our ability to expand our market share in each of the geographies in which we compete, expand our global footprint to new evolving markets, grow our production capabilities to meet demand and to continue to develop and introduce new and innovative products that address the changing technology and performance requirements of our customers.

Cost of Revenues and Gross Profit

Cost of revenues consists primarily of product costs, including purchases from our contract manufacturers and other suppliers as well as costs related to shipping, customer support, product warranty, personnel, depreciation of test and manufacturing equipment, hosting services for our cloud-based monitoring platform and other logistics services. Our product costs are affected by technological innovations, such as advances in semiconductor integration and new product introductions, economies of scale resulting in lower component costs, and improvements in production processes and automation. Some of these costs, primarily personnel and depreciation of test and manufacturing equipment, are not directly affected by sales volume.

We outsource our manufacturing to third-party manufacturers and negotiate product pricing on a quarterly basis. Our third-party manufacturers are responsible for funding the capital expenses incurred in connection with the manufacture of our products, except with regard to end of line testing equipment and the automated assembly lines for our power optimizers, as further described below (which resulted in capital expenditures of \$2.8 million and \$5.2 million for fiscal 2015 and 2016, respectively). We expect to continue this funding arrangement in the future, with respect to any expansions to such existing lines. We also procure strategic and critical components from various approved vendors on behalf of our contract manufacturers. At times, higher than anticipated demand has exceeded the production capacities of these manufacturers. In 2014 and early 2015, for example, such production shortfalls, as well as shortages in the supply of certain raw materials, required us to use air freight, rather than less expensive ocean freight, to deliver the majority of our products. The expansion of current manufacturing sites by our contract manufacturers allowed us to reduce these expenses in fiscal 2015 as well as to build sufficient inventory to continue our growth without the need to ship substantial amounts of products by air. In 2016 we managed to continuously increase the efficiency of our supply chain, reduce our reliance on air freight to a minimum and use ocean freight for the majority of our shipments. We believe that continued expansion of the current manufacturing sites by our contract manufacturers, and the development and deployment of our proprietary automated assembly line (described below), will provide sufficient manufacturing capacity to meet our forecasted demands with minimal shipment of products by air freight.

We completed development of our first proprietary automated assembly line for our power optimizers and have ordered an additional four lines for the automated manufacturing of our power optimizers. We expect to continue to invest in additional automated assembly lines in the future. We have designed and are responsible for funding all of the capital expenses associated with existing and future automated assembly lines. The current and expected capital expenses associated with these automated assembly lines will be funded out of our cash flows.

Key components of our logistics supply channel consist of third party distribution centers in the U.S and Europe. Finished goods are either shipped to our customers directly from our contract manufacturers or shipped to third party distribution centers and then finally shipped to our customers.

Cost of revenues also includes our operations and support departments' costs. The operations department is responsible for production management such as planning, procurement, supply chain, production methodologies and machinery planning, logistics management and manufacturing support to our contract manufacturers as well as the quality assurance of our products. Our support department provides customer and technical support at various levels through our call centers around the world as well as second and third level support services which are provided by support personnel located in our headquarters. Our full-time employee headcount in our operations and support departments has grown from 57 as of June 30, 2014 to 106 as of June 30, 2015 to 175 as of June 30, 2016.

Gross profit may vary from quarter to quarter and is primarily affected by our average selling prices, product costs, product mix, customer mix, geographical mix, shipping method, warranty costs and seasonality.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses consist of research and development, sales and marketing and general and administrative expenses. Personnel-related costs are the most significant component of each of these expense categories and include salaries, benefits, payroll taxes, commissions and stock-based compensation. Our full-time employee headcount in our research and development, sales and marketing and general and administrative departments has grown from 239 as of June 30, 2014 to 334 as of June 30, 2015 to 434 as of June 30, 2016. We expect to continue to hire significant numbers of new employees to support our growth. The timing of these additional hires could materially affect our operating expenses in any particular period, both in absolute dollars and as a percentage of revenue. We expect to continue to invest substantial resources to support our growth and anticipate that each of the following categories of operating expenses will increase in absolute dollar amounts for the foreseeable future.

Research and development expenses, net

Research and development expenses, net include personnel-related expenses such as salaries, benefits, stock-based compensation and payroll taxes. Our research and development employees are engaged in the design and development of power electronics, semiconductors, software and power line communications and networking. Our research and development expenses also include third-party design and consulting costs, materials for testing and evaluation, ASIC development and licensing costs, depreciation expense and other indirect costs. We devote substantial resources to ongoing research and development programs that focus on enhancements to and cost efficiencies in our existing products and timely development of new products that utilize technological innovation, thereby maintaining our competitive position.

Research and development expenses are presented net of the amount of any grants we receive for research and development in the period in which we receive the grant. We previously received grants and other funding from the Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation and the OCS. Certain of those grants require us to pay royalties on sales of certain of our products, which are recorded as cost of revenues.

Sales and marketing expenses

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of personnel-related expenses such as salaries, sales commissions, benefits, payroll taxes and stock-based compensation. These expenses also include travel, fees of independent consultants, trade shows, marketing, costs associated with the operation of our sales offices and other indirect costs. The expected increase in sales and marketing expenses is due to an expected increase in the number of sales and marketing personnel and the expansion of our global sales and marketing footprint, enabling us to increase our penetration of new markets. While most of our sales in fiscal 2012 were in Europe, sales in the U.S. have grown steadily since fiscal 2012. Revenues generated in the U.S. represented 73.3% and 68.2% of our revenues in fiscal 2015 and 2016, respectively. Sales in Europe, which represented most of our sales until fiscal 2013 also increased in absolute numbers in fiscal 2015 and 2016 and represented 20.1% and 22.7 % of our revenues in fiscal 2015 and 2016, respectively. We currently have a sales presence in the U.S., Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Israel, Turkey Japan, Australia and China. We intend to continue to expand our sales presence to additional countries.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries, employee benefits, payroll taxes and stock-based compensation related to our executives, finance, human resources, information technology and legal organizations, travel expenses, facilities costs fees for professional services and registration fees related to being a publicly traded company. Professional services consist of audit, legal, remuneration to board members, tax, insurance, information technology and other costs.

Non-Operating Expenses

Financial income (expenses)

Financial income (expenses) consist primarily of interest income, interest expense, gains or losses from foreign currency fluctuations and hedging transactions and gains or losses related to re-measurement of warrants granted in relation to long-term debt incurred by the Company in December 2012.

Interest income consists of interest from our investment in available for sale marketable securities.

Interest expense consists of interest and other charges paid to SVB in connection with our revolving line of credit, and interest on our term loan from Kreos, which was fully repaid on January 26, 2015.

Gains or losses related to re-measurement of warrants granted in relation to long-term debt incurred by the Company in December 2012 are not expected to occur in the future as the warrants were fully exercised on June 18, 2015.

Our functional currency is the U.S. Dollar. With respect to our subsidiaries, other than our Israeli subsidiary, the functional currency is the applicable local currency. Financial expenses, net is net of financial income which consists primarily of the effect of foreign exchange differences between the U.S. Dollar and the New Israeli Shekel, the Euro and other currencies, related to our monetary assets and liabilities, and the realization of gain from hedging transactions.

Taxes on income

We are subject to income taxes in the countries where we operate.

From incorporation through the end of fiscal 2014, we experienced operating losses and consequently accumulated a significant amount of operating loss carryforwards in several jurisdictions. By the end of fiscal 2015, we fully utilized our unused operating loss carryforwards with respect to U.S. federal tax obligations. In fiscal 2015, we recorded an income tax expense of \$1.7 million for federal and state taxes in the U.S. In fiscal 2016, we recorded a net income tax expenses of \$0.4 million for federal and state tax in the U.S, which consist \$1.8 million current income tax expenses and \$1.4 million deferred tax asset.

SolarEdge Technologies Ltd., our Israeli subsidiary, is taxed under Israeli law. Income not eligible for benefits under the Investment Law is taxed at the corporate tax rate. The corporate tax rate in Israel was 26.5% in fiscal 2014 and 2015. A recent amendment of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance decreased the corporate tax rate to 25% commencing on January 1, 2016. However, the effective tax rate payable by a company that derives income from a "Benefited Enterprise" or a "Preferred Enterprise", as defined under the Investment Law, may be considerably less. Capital gains derived by an Israeli company are subject to tax at the prevailing corporate tax rate.

Our subsidiaries are subject to taxes in each of the countries in which they operate. All of our products are developed and manufactured by our subsidiary, SolarEdge Technologies Ltd., which sells our products to its customers as well as to other entities in the SolarEdge group, which then sell them to their customers. All intercompany sales of products and services are paid for or reimbursed pursuant to transfer price policies established for each of the countries in which we operate, consistent with arm's length profit levels.

Due to our history of losses from inception through the end of fiscal 2014, we have recorded a full valuation allowance on our deferred tax assets. In fiscal 2015, the first fiscal year in which we were profitable, we used a portion of our carryforward losses from previous years in Israel and California. In fiscal 2016, we continued being profitable, stopped recording valuation allowances and started recording deferred tax assets in the amount of \$5.0 million in Israel, most of which is related to operating loss carryforward.

Results of Operations

The following tables set forth our consolidated statement of operations for fiscal 2014, 2015 and 2016. We have derived this data from our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. This information should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this this annual report. The results of historical periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for any future period.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			2014 to 2015		2015 to 2016	
	2014	2015	2016	Change		Change	
(In thousands)							
Revenues	\$ 133,217	\$ 325,078	\$ 489,843	\$ 191,861	144.0%	\$ 164,765	50.7%
Cost of revenues	111,246	243,295	337,887	132,049	118.7%	94,592	38.9%
Gross profit	21,971	81,783	151,956	59,812	272.2%	70,173	85.8%
Operating expenses:							
Research and development, net	18,256	22,018	33,231	3,762	20.6%	11,213	50.9%
Sales and marketing	17,792	24,973	34,833	7,181	40.4%	9,860	39.5%
General and administrative	4,294	6,535	12,133	2,241	52.2%	5,598	85.7%
Total operating expenses	40,342	53,526	80,197	13,184	32.7%	26,671	49.8%
Operating income (loss)	(18,371)	28,257	71,759	46,628	N/A	43,502	154.0%
Financial income (expenses)	(2,787)	(5,077)	471	(2,290)	82.2%	5,548	N/A
Other expenses	-	104	-	104	N/A	(104)	N/A
Income (loss) before taxes on income	(21,158)	23,076	72,230	44,234	N/A	49,154	213.0%
Taxes on income (tax benefit)	220	1,955	(4,379)	1,735	788.6%	(6,334)	N/A
Net income (loss)	\$ (21,378)	\$ 21,121	\$ 76,609	\$ 42,499	N/A	\$ 55,488	262.7%

Comparison of fiscal year 2015 and 2016

Revenues

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2015 to 2016	
	2015	2016	Change	
(In thousands)				
Revenues	\$ 325,078	\$ 489,843	\$ 164,765	50.7%

Revenues increased by \$164.8 million, or 50.7%, in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015, primarily due to an increase in the number of systems sold worldwide with the U.S. being the largest market. The number of power optimizers sold increased by approximately 2.2 million units, or 62.1%, from approximately 3.5 million units in fiscal 2015 to approximately 5.7 million units in fiscal 2016. The number of inverters sold increased by approximately 72,000 units, or 47.4%, from approximately 152,000 units in fiscal 2015 to approximately 224,000 units in fiscal 2016. The increase in the number of units sold was mainly attributable to an increase in the number of systems sold in the U.S. market and certain countries in Europe. In general, our increase in revenues in fiscal 2016 was attributable to rapid expansion in the U.S. market. Our blended average selling price per watt for units shipped decreased by \$0.048, or 13.5%, in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015, primarily due to increased sales of our commercial products which are characterized with lower average selling price per watt and a change in our customer mix, which included larger portion of sales to distribution channels and large customers to whom we provide volume discounts.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2015 to 2016	
	2015	2016	Change	
	(In thousands)			
Cost of revenues	\$ 243,295	\$ 337,887	\$ 94,592	38.9%
Gross profit	\$ 81,783	\$ 151,956	\$ 70,173	85.8%

Cost of revenues increased by \$94.6 million, or 38.9%, in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015, primarily due to (i) an increase in the volume of products sold; (ii) an increase in personnel-related costs resulting from an increase in our operations and support headcount; (iii) increased warranty expenses -associated with the increase in our install base; and (iv) an inventory write off of \$1.0 million related to unrecognized revenues from a customer that filed for bankruptcy. These increases were offset by reductions derived from increased efficiency in our supply chain including a decrease in shipping costs associated with the minimal use of air freight. Gross profit as a percentage of revenue increased from 25.2% fiscal 2015 to 31.0% in fiscal 2016 primarily due to reductions in per unit production costs, cost increased efficiency in our supply chain including the use of more ocean freight shipments rather than air shipments, lower costs associated with warranty product replacements, and general economies of scale in our personnel-related costs and other costs associated with our support and operations departments.

Operating Expenses:

Research and Development, Net

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2015 to 2016	
	2015	2016	Change	
	(In thousands)			
Research and development, net	\$ 22,018	\$ 33,231	\$ 11,213	50.9%

Research and development, net increased by \$11.2 million, or 50.9%, in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015, primarily due to an increase in personnel related costs of \$8.0 million as a result of an increased headcount of engineers. The increase in headcount reflects our continuing investment in enhancements of existing products as well as development associated with bringing new products to market. Expenses related to consultants and sub-contractors, other directly related overhead costs, depreciation related to lab equipment and materials consumption for development increased by, \$0.7 million, \$0.7 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015. In addition, grants received from the OCS decreased by \$0.8 million in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015.

Sales and Marketing

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2015 to 2016	
	2015	2016	Change	
	(In thousands)			
Sales and marketing	\$ 24,973	\$ 34,833	\$ 9,860	39.5%

Sales and marketing expenses increased by \$9.9 million, or 39.5%, in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015, primarily due to an increase in personnel related costs of \$7.3 million as a result of an increase in headcount supporting our growth in the U.S. and Europe. In addition, expenses associated with our worldwide sales offices, travel and other directly related overhead costs, costs related to trade shows and marketing activities and the use of third party vendors, increased by \$1.5 million, \$0.9 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015.

General and Administrative

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2015 to 2016	
	2015	2016	Change	
	(In thousands)			
General and administrative	\$ 6,535	\$ 12,133	\$ 5,598	85.7%

General and administrative expenses increased by \$5.6 million, or 85.7%, in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015, primarily due to an increase in personnel-related costs of \$3.3 million related to (i) higher headcount in the legal, finance, human resources, and information technology department functions required of a fast-growing public company and (ii) increased expenses related to equity-based compensation and changes in management compensation. In addition, costs related to accounting, tax, legal and information systems consulting, costs related to being a public company, travel and other directly related overhead costs and costs related to the accrual of doubtful debts increased by \$0.9 million, \$0.9 million, \$0.3 million, and \$0.2 million, respectively, in the fiscal 2016 as compared to the fiscal 2015.

Financial Income (Expenses)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2015 to 2016	
	2015	2016	Change	
	(In thousands)			
Financial Income (Expenses)	\$ (5,077)	\$ 471	\$ 5,548	N/A

Financial income was \$0.5 million in fiscal 2016 as compared to financial expenses of \$5.1 million in fiscal 2015, primarily due to \$6.7 expenses related to re-measurement of certain warrants granted to Kreos in relation to the Kreos Loan in fiscal 2015, and expenses related to interest expenses on a term loan received from Kreos Capital IV (Expert Fund) Limited (“Kreos”) in December 2012 (the “Kreos Loan”) and the revolving line of credit from SVB (described below) as compared to no such expenses in the fiscal 2016 due to full repayment of the Kreos Loan and exercise of the warrants by Kreos. Additionally, income of \$1.9 million generated from hedging transactions and foreign exchange fluctuations between the Euro and the New Israeli Shekel against the U.S. Dollar in fiscal 2015 as compared to \$0.2 million in fiscal 2016 and \$0.7 million interest income, net of accretion (amortization) of discount (premium) on marketable securities and time deposits were generated in fiscal 2016 compared to \$0.1 million in fiscal 2015.

Other expenses

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2015 to 2016	
	2015	2016	Change	
	(In thousands)			
Other expenses	\$ 104	-	\$ (104)	N/A

Other expenses of \$104 recorded in fiscal 2015 are related to the disposal of furniture and other equipment related to the move to our new offices in Israel.

Taxes on Income (tax benefit)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2015 to 2016	
	2015	2016	Change	
	(In thousands)			
Taxes on income (tax benefit)	\$ 1,955	\$ (4,379)	\$ (6,334)	N/A

Tax benefits were \$4.4 million in fiscal 2016 compared to taxes on income of \$2.0 million in fiscal 2015, primarily due to the recognizing of a \$6.4 million deferred tax asset for the first time in fiscal 2016 and an increase of \$0.1 million in current tax expenses for fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015.

Net Income

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2015 to 2016	
	2015	2016	Change	
	(In thousands)			
Net income	\$ 21,121	\$ 76,609	\$ 55,488	262.7%

Net income was \$76.6 million in fiscal 2016 as compared to a net income of \$21.1 million in fiscal 2015.

Comparison of fiscal 2014 and 2015

Revenues

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2014 to 2015	
	2014	2015	Change	
	(In thousands)			
Revenues	\$ 133,217	\$ 325,078	\$ 191,861	144.0%

Revenues increased by \$191.9 million, or 144.0%, in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014, primarily due to an increase in the number of systems sold worldwide with the U.S. being the largest market. The number of power optimizers sold increased by approximately 2.2 million units, or 169.5%, from approximately 1.3 million units in fiscal 2014 to approximately 3.5 million units in fiscal 2015. The number of inverters sold increased by approximately 91,000 units, or 148.8%, from approximately 61,000 units in fiscal 2014 to approximately 152,000 units in fiscal 2015. The increase in the number of units sold was mainly attributable to an increase in the number of systems sold in the U.S. market and certain countries in Europe. In general, our increase in revenues in fiscal 2015 was attributable to rapid expansion in the U.S. market. Our blended average selling price per watt for units shipped decreased by \$0.017, or 4.5%, in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014, primarily due to a change in our customer mix, which included larger portion of sales to large customers to whom we provide volume discounts.

Cost of Revenues and Gross Profit

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2014 to 2015	
	2014	2015	Change	
	(In thousands)			
Cost of revenues	\$ 111,246	\$ 243,295	\$ 132,049	118.7%
Gross profit	\$ 21,971	\$ 81,783	\$ 59,812	272.2%

Cost of revenues increased by \$132.0 million, or 118.7%, in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014, primarily due to an increase in the number of units sold, an increase in personnel related costs as a result of an increase in our operations and support headcount and an increase in spending on air shipments. Gross profit as a percentage of revenue increased from 16.5% fiscal 2014 to 25.2% in fiscal 2015. Product costs generally decreased at a rate consistent with our blended selling price. In addition, costs associated with air shipments decreased, as a percentage of revenues, as did costs associated with our warranty expenses, warranty provisions, personnel related costs and other costs associated with our support and operations departments.

Operating Expenses:

Research and Development, Net

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2014 to 2015	
	2014	2015	Change	
	(In thousands)			
Research and development, net	\$ 18,256	\$ 22,018	\$ 3,762	20.6%

Research and development, net increased by \$3.8 million, or 20.6%, in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014, primarily due to an increase in personnel related costs of \$2.3 million as a result of an increased headcount of engineers. The increase in headcount reflects our continuing investment in enhancements of existing products as well as development associated with bringing new products to market. In addition, expenses related to materials consumption for development, consultants and sub-contractors and other directly related overhead costs increased by \$0.9 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014. These amounts were partially offset by \$0.5 million received pursuant to a grant from the OCS during fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014.

Sales and Marketing

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2014 to 2015	
	2014	2015	Change	
	(In thousands)			
Sales and marketing	\$ 17,792	\$ 24,973	\$ 7,181	40.4%

Sales and marketing expenses increased by \$7.2 million, or 40.4%, in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014, primarily due to an increase in personnel related costs of \$5.4 million as a result of an increase in headcount supporting our growth in the U.S. and Europe. In addition, expenses associated with our worldwide sales offices, travel and other directly related overhead costs and costs related to trade shows and marketing activities and the use of third party vendors, increased by \$0.8 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014.

General and Administrative

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2014 to 2015	
	2014	2015	Change	
	(In thousands)			
General and administrative	\$ 4,294	\$ 6,535	\$ 2,241	52.2%

General and administrative expenses increased by \$2.2 million, or 52.2%, in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014, primarily due to an increase in personnel related costs of \$1.5 million as a result of an increase in headcount as part of our ongoing efforts to enhance the legal, finance, human resources, recruiting and information technology functions required of a growing company and increased expenses related to bonuses and equity-based compensation. In addition, costs related to accounting, tax, legal and information systems consulting and costs related to being a public company increased by \$0.4 million and 0.3 million, respectively, in the fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014.

Financial Expenses

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2014 to 2015	
	2014	2015	Change	
	(In thousands)			
Financial expenses	\$ 2,787	\$ 5,077	\$ 2,290	82.2%

Financial expenses increased by \$2.3 million in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014, primarily due to increased expenses of \$5.4 million related to the remeasurement of certain warrants, which were fully exercised on June 18, 2015 and \$0.3 million related to an early prepayment fee related to long term debt. These amounts were partially offset by gains associated with hedging transactions of the U.S. Dollar against the Euro and New Israeli Shekel in the amount of \$1.7 million in fiscal 2015, compared to a loss of \$0.2 million in fiscal 2014, a decrease of \$1.1 million in interest expenses due to the full repayment of our borrowings under our revolving line of credit and other long term debt as well as a decrease of \$0.4 million in expenses from foreign exchange fluctuations and bank charges.

Other expenses

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2014 to 2015	
	2014	2015	Change	
	(In thousands)			
Other expenses	-	\$ 104	\$ 104	N/A

Other expenses of \$104,000 recorded in fiscal 2015 are related to the disposal of furniture and other equipment related to the move to our new offices in Israel.

Taxes on Income

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2014 to 2015	
	2014	2015	Change	
	(In thousands)			
Taxes on income	\$ 220	\$ 1,955	\$ 1,735	788.6%

Taxes on income increased by \$1.7 million in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014, primarily due to tax payments and tax accruals with respect to U.S. federal taxes and taxes in certain U.S. states in which we operate.

Net Income (loss)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2014 to 2015	
	2014	2015	Change	
	(In thousands)			
Net income (loss)	\$ (21,378)	\$ 21,121	\$ 42,499	N/A

As a result of the factors discussed above, the Company reached profitability in fiscal 2015. Net income was \$21.1 million in fiscal 2015 as compared to a net loss of \$21.4 million in fiscal 2014.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table shows our cash flows from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities for the stated periods:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2014	2015	2016
	(In thousands)		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (17,845)	\$ 12,054	\$ 52,427
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,147)	(13,937)	(125,837)
Net cash provided by financing activities	17,676	136,953	2,779
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ (3,316)</u>	<u>\$ 135,070</u>	<u>\$ (70,631)</u>

As of June 30, 2016, our cash and cash equivalents were \$74.0 million. This amount does not include \$111.6 million invested in available for sale marketable securities and \$0.9 million of restricted cash (primarily held to secure letters of credit to vendors and bank guarantees securing office lease payments). On March 31, 2015, we consummated our initial public offering in which we sold 8,050,000 shares of our common stock at a price of \$18.00 per share, resulting in net proceeds of \$131.2 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and \$3.6 million in offering expenses. As of June 30, 2016, we maintain the net proceeds received from our initial public offering as well as cash provided by operating activities in cash and cash equivalents and in available-for-sale marketable securities. Our principal uses of cash are funding our operations and other working capital requirements. We believe that cash provided by operating activities as well as our cash and cash equivalents, including the net proceeds from our initial public offering will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next 12 months.

Operating Activities

During fiscal 2016, cash provided by operating activities was \$52.4 million derived mainly from a net income of \$76.6 million that included \$13.5 million of non-cash expenses. An increase of \$19.3 million in warranty obligations, \$8.6 million in deferred revenues and \$3.3 million accruals for employees and a decrease of \$10.5 million in prepaid expenses and other receivables was offset by an increase of \$37.3 million in trade receivables, \$7.4 million in inventories, \$6.4 million in deferred tax assets and a decrease of \$28.3 million in trade payables and other accounts payable.

For fiscal 2015, cash provided by operating activities was \$12.1 million derived mainly from a net income in the amount of \$21.1 million that included \$9.7 million of non-cash expenses. An increase of \$46.3 million in trade payables and other accounts payable, \$13.7 million in warranty obligations, \$4.0 million in deferred revenues and \$1.7 million in accruals for employees was offset by an increase of \$48.5 million in inventories, \$19.6 million in prepaid expenses and other receivables and \$16.3 million in trade receivables.

For fiscal 2014, cash used in operating activities was \$17.8 million mainly due to a net loss of \$21.4 million that included \$3.5 million of non-cash expenses. Although revenue grew 68.6% during fiscal 2014, we incurred a deficit in working capital while extending payments to our vendors to match collections from our customers and inventory management. Increases in fiscal 2014 compared to fiscal 2013 of \$9.9 million in trade receivables, \$7.4 million in prepaid expenses and other receivables and \$10.7 million in inventories, were offset by an increase of \$19.4 million in trade payables, \$7.8 million increase in warranty obligations and another \$1.3 million in accruals for employees and other accounts payable.

Investing Activities

During fiscal 2016, net cash used in investing activities was \$125.8 million, of which \$118.5 million was invested in available-for-sale marketable securities, \$15.7 million related to capital investments in laboratory equipment, end of line testing equipment, automated assembly lines, manufacturing tools and leasehold improvements and \$0.8 million related to intangible assets investment. This was offset by \$6.4 million from the maturities of available-for-sale marketable securities and a \$2.8 million repayment of a security deposit held to secure payments under our previous office lease and the expiration of a letter of credit, which was issued by us to one of our contract manufacturers.

During fiscal 2015, net cash used in investing activities was \$13.9 million, of which \$11.8 million related to capital investments in laboratory equipment, end of line testing equipment, manufacturing tools and leasehold improvements, \$2.0 million related to security deposits held to secure letters of credit to vendors and bank guarantees securing office lease payments, and \$0.1 million related to an increase of long term deposits.

During fiscal 2014, net cash used in investing activities was \$3.1 million, mostly attributed to capital investments in laboratory equipment, end of line testing equipment and manufacturing tools.

Financing Activities

For fiscal 2016, net cash provided by financing activities was \$2.8 million, of which \$3.0 million related to cash received from the exercise of employee and non-employee stock options, offset by \$0.2 million attributed to issuance costs related to initial public offering.

For fiscal 2015, net cash provided by financing activities was \$137.0 million, of which \$131.4 million was net proceeds from our initial public offering, \$24.7 million was net proceeds from our Series E convertible preferred stock issuance, \$23.0 million was from short-term borrowings under our revolving line of credit with SVB and \$0.1 million was proceeds from exercise of employee stock options, offset by \$36.3 million of repayment of the revolving line of credit with SVB and \$5.9 million of repayment of a term loan.

For fiscal 2014, net cash provided by financing activities was \$17.7 million, of which \$10.7 million was net proceeds from our Series D-2 and Series D-3 convertible preferred stock issuances in fiscal 2014 and \$9.4 million was from short-term borrowings under our \$20 million revolving line of credit with SVB, offset by \$2.4 million of repayment of the Kreos term loan.

Debt Obligations

\$20 million Revolving Line of Credit.

In June 2011, we entered into an agreement with SVB for a revolving line of credit, which permitted borrowings of up to \$20 million subject to certain limitations based on our accounts receivable and inventories. Interest was payable at a prime rate plus margin of 0.75% to 2.75%. The average interest rate on our outstanding borrowings during fiscal 2014 was 4.9%. In October, 2014, we had entirely repaid the revolving line of credit with SVB.

\$40 Million Revolving Line of Credit

In February 2015, we amended and restated an agreement with SVB for a revolving line of credit, which permits aggregate borrowings of up to \$40 million in an amount not to exceed 80% of the eligible accounts receivable and bears interest, payable monthly, at SVB's prime rate plus a margin of 0.5% to 2.0%. The revolving line of credit will terminate, and outstanding borrowings will be payable, on December 31, 2016. As of June 30, 2016, we had no outstanding borrowings under our \$40 million revolving line of credit with SVB.

In connection with the amended and restated revolving line of credit, we granted SVB security interests in substantially all of our assets, including a first-priority security interest in our trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents (the "SVB Priority Collateral"). The agreement contains certain financial covenants requiring us to maintain EBITDA and liquidity at specified levels. Specifically, we are required to maintain negative Adjusted EBITDA (defined in accordance with US GAAP as (a) net income, plus (b) the extent deducted in the calculation of net income, interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, plus (c) to the extent deducted in the calculation of net income, non-cash stock-based compensation) of no greater than (\$1,500,000) as of March 31, 2015, and positive Adjusted EBITDA of at least (i) \$1,500,000 as of June 30, 2015, (ii) \$3,500,000 as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2015, (iii) \$1,500,000 as of March 31, 2016 and (iv) \$3,500,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 and for each calendar quarter thereafter. In addition, we are required to maintain liquidity (defined as our unrestricted and unencumbered cash, plus availability under the revolving line of credit) of \$6,750,000. The amended and restated revolving line of credit also contains covenants that restrict our ability to borrow money, grant liens, pay dividends, dispose of assets or engage in business combinations. As of June 30, 2016, the company met all covenants related to this revolving credit line.

Revenue Recognition

We generate revenues from the sale of DC optimized inverter systems for solar PV installations which include our power optimizers, inverters and cloud-based monitoring platform. Our worldwide customer base includes large solar installers, distributors, EPCs and PV module manufacturers. Our products are fully functional at the time of shipment to the customer and do not require production, modification or customization. We recognize revenues when all of the following conditions are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (ii) delivery has occurred; (iii) the price is fixed or determinable and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured. Provisions for rebates, sales incentives, and discounts to customers are accounted for as reductions in revenue in the same period that the related sales are recorded.

We generally sell our products to our customers pursuant to a customer's standard purchase order and our customary terms and conditions. We do not offer rights to return our products other than for normal warranty conditions, and as such revenue is recorded upon shipment of products to customers and transfer of title and risk of loss under standard commercial terms. We evaluate the creditworthiness of our customers to determine that appropriate credit limits are established prior to the acceptance and shipment of an order.

Prior to May 2013, we provided our full web-based monitoring platform free of charge for a limited period of time after which the customer could elect whether to continue and receive a basic service for free or subscribe for a full line of services. Revenues associated with our web-based monitoring platform were recognized ratably over the term of 18 to 36 months (the free of charge period) and revenues associated with the basic functionality were recognized ratably over 25 years. Since May 2013, we have provided our full web-based monitoring platform free of charge and revenues associated with the service since that date are being recognized ratably over 25 years. In the absence of vendor-specific objective evidence or third party comparable pricing for such service, management determines the revenue levels of this service based on the costs associated with providing the service plus appropriate margins that reflect management's best estimate of the selling price. Since May 2013, these revenues were minimal and we do not expect this to become a significant source of revenue in the near future.

Product Warranty

We provide a standard limited product warranty against defects in materials and workmanship under normal use and service conditions. Our standard warranty period is 25 years for our power optimizers, 12 years for our inverters and 10 years for our storage interface. In certain cases, customers can purchase extended warranties for inverters that increase the warranty period to up to 25 years.

Our products are designed to meet the warranty periods and our reliability procedures cover component selection, design, accelerated life cycle tests and end of manufacturing line testing. However, since our history in selling power optimizers and inverters is substantially shorter than the warranty period, the calculation of warranty provisions is inherently uncertain.

We accrue for estimated warranty costs at the time of sale based on anticipated warranty claims and actual historical warranty claims experience. Warranty provisions are computed on a per-unit sold basis, are based on our best estimate of such costs and are included in our cost of revenues. The warranty obligation is determined based on actual and predicted failure rates of the products, cost of replacement and service and delivery costs incurred to correct a product failure. Our warranty obligation requires management to make assumptions regarding estimated failure rates and replacement costs.

In order to predict the failure rate of each of our products, we have established a reliability model based on the estimated mean time between failures ("MTBF"). The MTBF represents the average elapsed time predicted for each product unit between failures during operation. Applying the MTBF failure rate over our install base for each product type and generation allows us to predict the number of failed units over the warranty period and estimates the costs associated with the product warranty. Predicted failure rates are updated periodically based on data returned from the field and new product versions, as are replacement costs which are updated to reflect changes in our actual production costs for our products, labor costs and actual logistics costs.

Since the MTBF model does not take into account additional non-systematic failures such as failures caused by workmanship or manufacturing or design-related issues, and since warranty claims are at times opened for cases in which the error has been triggered by an improper installation, we have developed a supplemental model to predict such cases and recognize the associated expenses ratably over the expected claim period. This model, which is based on actual root cause analysis of returned products, identification of the causes of claims and time until each identified problem is revealed, allows us to better predict actual warranty expenses and is updated periodically based on our experience, taking into account the installed base of approximately 12.5 million power optimizers and approximately 513,000 inverters as of June 30, 2016.

If actual warranty costs differ significantly from these estimates, adjustments may be required in the future, which could adversely affect our gross profit and results of operations. Warranty obligations are classified as short term and long term warranty obligations based on the period in which the warranty is expected to be claimed. The warranty provision (short and long term) was \$18.2 million, \$31.9 million and \$51.2 million in fiscal 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Inventory Valuation

Our inventories comprise sellable finished goods, raw materials bought on behalf of our contract manufacturers and faulty units returned under our warranty policy.

Sellable finished goods and raw material inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market, based on the moving average cost method. Certain factors could affect the realizable value of our inventories, including market and economic conditions, technological changes, existing product changes (mainly due to cost reduction activities) and new product introductions. We consider historic usage, expected demand, anticipated sales price, the effect of new product introductions, product obsolescence, product merchantability and other factors when evaluating the value of inventories. Inventory write-downs are equal to the difference between the cost of inventories and their estimated fair market value. Inventory write-downs are recorded as cost of revenues in the accompanying statements of operations and were, \$1.1 million, \$1.0 million and \$2.5 million in fiscal 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Faulty products returned under our warranty policy are often refurbished and used as replacement units in warranty cases. As we do not yet have sufficient history of refurbish utilization rates, such products are written off upon receipt.

We do not believe that there is a reasonable likelihood that there will be a material change in the future estimates or assumptions that we use to record inventory at the lower of cost or market. However, if estimates regarding customer demand are inaccurate or changes in technology affect demand for certain products in an unforeseen manner, we may be exposed to losses that could be material.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

We account for stock-based compensation granted to employees, non-employee directors and independent contractors in accordance with ASC 718, "Compensation — Stock Compensation" and ASC 505-50, "Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees," which require the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all stock-based payment awards based on fair value.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model. The stock-based compensation expense, net of forfeitures, is recognized using a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award, which is generally four years. Estimated forfeitures are based on actual historical pre-vesting forfeitures.

Key Assumptions

The Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the fair value of the underlying common stock, the expected volatility of the price of our common stock, the expected term of the option, risk-free interest rates and the expected dividend yield of our common stock. These estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management's judgment. If factors change and different assumptions are used, our stock-based compensation expense could be materially different in the future. These assumptions are estimated as follows:

- *Fair value of our common stock.* Because our stock was not publicly traded prior to March 26, 2015, for periods prior to our initial public offering we have estimated the fair value of our common stock by using, among other factors, third party valuations at the time of grant of the option by considering a number of objective and subjective factors, including data from other comparable companies, issuance of convertible preferred stock to unrelated third parties, operating and financial performance, the lack of liquidity of capital stock and general and industry specific economic outlook. The fair value of the underlying common stock was determined by the management until such time as the Company's common stock is listed on an established stock exchange or national market system. Since the completion of our initial public offering, we have valued our common stock by reference to the trading price of our common stock in the public market.

- *Expected term.* The expected term represents the period that our stock-based awards are expected to be outstanding. For stock option awards that were at the money when granted, we have based our expected term on the simplified method available under SAB 110, as we do not have sufficient historical experience for determining the expected term of the stock option awards granted. For stock option awards that were in the money when granted¹ prior to the time that our common stock traded in the public market, we use an expected term that we believe is appropriate under these circumstances, which does not produce a materially different result than determining the expected term for our stock options that were granted with an exercise price at least equal to the then current fair market value of our common stock.
- *Risk-free rate.* The risk-free interest rate is based on the yields of U.S. Treasury securities with maturities similar to the expected terms of the options for each option group.
- *Dividend yield.* We have never declared or paid any cash dividends and do not presently plan to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Consequently, we used an expected dividend yield of zero.

If any of the assumptions used in the Black-Scholes-Merton model change significantly, future stock-based compensation awards for employees may differ materially compared with the awards granted previously.

The following table presents the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of options granted to employees during the periods presented:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2014	2015	2016
Expected term (in years)	6.02 – 6.27 years	5.50 – 6.27 years	5.50 – 6.11 years
Expected volatility	46.3% - 55.8%	46.5% - 55.1%	55.45% - 56.03%
Risk-free rate	1.62 – 1.94%	1.39% - 2.06%	1.39% - 1.97%
Dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

During fiscal 2014, 2015 and 2016, we incurred a non-cash stock-based compensation expense of \$1,082,000, \$2,956,000 and \$9,044,000, respectively. We expect to continue to grant stock options in the future, and to the extent that we do, our actual share-based compensation expense for employees and consultants recognized will likely increase.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risk in the ordinary course of our business. Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact our financial position due to adverse changes in financial market prices and rates. Our market risk exposure is primarily a result of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, customer concentrations and interest rates. We do not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

Approximately 31.8% and 22.0% of our revenues for fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2016, respectively, were earned in non-U.S. dollar denominated currencies, principally the Euro. Our expenses are generally denominated in the currencies in which our operations are located, primarily the U.S. dollar and New Israeli Shekel, and to a lesser extent the Euro and British pound sterling. Our New Israeli Shekel-denominated expenses consist primarily of personnel and overhead costs. Our consolidated results of operations and cash flows are, therefore, subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and may be adversely affected in the future due to changes in foreign exchange rates. A hypothetical 10% change in foreign currency exchange rates between the Euro and the U.S. dollar would increase or decrease our net income by \$9.5 million for fiscal 2016. A hypothetical 10% change in foreign currency exchange rates between the New Israeli Shekel and the U.S. dollar would increase or decrease our net income by \$3.2 million for fiscal 2016.

For purposes of our consolidated financial statements, local currency assets and liabilities are translated at the rate of exchange to the U.S. dollar on the balance sheet date and local currency revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rate as of the date of the transaction or at the average exchange rate to the U.S. dollar during the reporting period.

To date, we have used derivative financial instruments, specifically foreign currency forward contracts, to manage exposure to foreign currency risks by hedging a portion of our account receivable balances denominated in Euros expected to be paid within six months. Our foreign currency forward contracts are expected to mitigate exchange rate changes related to the hedged assets. We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

We had cash and cash equivalents of \$9.8 million, \$144.8 million, and \$74.0 million at June 30, 2014, June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016, respectively, which was held for working capital purposes. In addition, we had available-for-sale marketable securities with an estimated fair value of \$111.6 million on June 30, 2016. Since most of our investments and cash and cash equivalents are held in U.S. dollar-denominated money market funds, we believe that our cash and cash equivalents do not have any material exposure to changes in exchange rates.

Interest Rate Risk

As of June 30, 2016, we had no outstanding borrowings.

Concentrations of Major Customers

Our trade accounts receivables potentially expose us to a concentration of credit risk with our major customers. For fiscal 2016, three major customers accounted for 32.5% of total revenues, and as of June 30, 2016 these same customers accounted for approximately 35.4% of our consolidated trade receivables balance. We currently do not foresee a credit risk associated with these receivables. In fiscal 2015 and 2014, one major customer accounted for 24.6% and 19.1%, of our total revenues, respectively.

Inflation

We do not believe that inflation had a material effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations in the last three years. If our costs were to become subject to significant inflationary pressures, we may not be able to fully offset such higher costs through price increases. Our inability or failure to do so could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Commodity Price Risk

We are subject to risk from fluctuating market prices of certain commodity raw materials, including copper, which are used in our products. Prices of these raw materials may be affected by supply restrictions or other market factors from time to time, and we do not enter into hedging arrangements to mitigate commodity risk. Significant price changes for these raw materials could reduce our operating margins if we are unable to recover such increases from our customers, and could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

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Consolidated Financial Statements

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Unaudited Quarterly Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our unaudited quarterly consolidated statement of operations data for each of the eight quarters ended June 30, 2016. The data presented below has been prepared on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this this annual report and, in the opinion of management, reflects all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of this data. This information should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this this annual report. The results of historical periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for a full year or any future period.

	Three Months Ended							
	Sept. 30, 2014	Dec. 31, 2014	Mar. 31, 2015	June 30, 2015	Sept. 30, 2015	Dec. 31, 2015	Mar. 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
	(In thousands, unaudited)							
Revenues	\$ 66,969	\$ 73,290	\$ 86,399	\$ 98,420	\$ 115,054	\$ 124,832	\$ 125,205	\$ 124,752
Cost of revenues	52,939	57,509	62,698	70,149	81,527	86,250	84,471	85,639
Gross profit	<u>14,030</u>	<u>15,781</u>	<u>23,701</u>	<u>28,271</u>	<u>33,527</u>	<u>38,582</u>	<u>40,734</u>	<u>39,113</u>
Operating expense								
Research and development, net	5,059	4,768	5,490	6,701	6,991	8,299	8,709	9,232
Sales and marketing	5,461	5,658	6,422	7,432	8,244	8,833	8,826	8,930
General and administrative	1,159	1,121	1,990	2,265	3,418	2,188	3,460	3,067
Total operating expenses	<u>11,679</u>	<u>11,547</u>	<u>13,902</u>	<u>16,398</u>	<u>18,653</u>	<u>19,320</u>	<u>20,995</u>	<u>21,229</u>
Operating income	<u>2,351</u>	<u>4,234</u>	<u>9,799</u>	<u>11,873</u>	<u>14,874</u>	<u>19,262</u>	<u>19,739</u>	<u>17,884</u>
Financial income (expenses)	516	(458)	(3,436)	(1,699)	(72)	(959)	2,029	(527)
Other expenses	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	-
Income before taxes on income	<u>2,867</u>	<u>3,776</u>	<u>6,363</u>	<u>10,070</u>	<u>14,802</u>	<u>18,303</u>	<u>21,768</u>	<u>17,357</u>
Taxes on income (tax benefit)	347	401	398	809	370	(5,802)	969	84
Net income	<u>\$ 2,520</u>	<u>\$ 3,375</u>	<u>\$ 5,965</u>	<u>\$ 9,261</u>	<u>\$ 14,432</u>	<u>\$ 24,105</u>	<u>\$ 20,799</u>	<u>\$ 17,273</u>

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), as of June 30, 2016. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs.

Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Management assessed our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2016, the end of our 2016 fiscal year. Management based its assessment on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework). Management’s assessment included evaluation of elements such as the design and operating effectiveness of key financial reporting controls, process documentation, accounting policies, and our overall control environment.

Based on this assessment, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of the end of the fiscal year to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. We reviewed the results of management’s assessment with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young, independently assessed the effectiveness of the company’s internal control over financial reporting, as stated in the firm’s attestation report, which is incorporated by reference into Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well-designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system’s objectives will be met. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Further, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of controls to future periods are subject to risks. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that occurred during our most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Our Executive Officers

Name	Age ⁽¹⁾	Position(s) Held
Guy Sella	52	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board
Ronen Faier	45	Chief Financial Officer
Rachel Prishkolnik	48	Vice President, General Counsel & Corporate Secretary
Zvi Lando	51	Vice President, Global Sales
Lior Handelsman	42	Vice President, Marketing and Product Strategy
Yoav Galin	43	Vice President, Research & Development
Meir Adest	40	Vice President, Core Technologies

⁽¹⁾ As of June 30, 2016.

Guy Sella is a co-founder of SolarEdge and has served as Chairman of the board of directors and Chief Executive Officer since 2006. Prior to founding SolarEdge, Mr. Sella was a partner at Star Ventures, a leading venture capital firm, where he led investments in several startups, including AeroScout, Inc. (acquired by Stanley Black & Decker, Inc.) and Vidyo, Inc. Previously, Mr. Sella acted as the director of technology for the Israeli National Security Council and as the secretary for the National Committee for Cyber Protection. Mr. Sella also served as the head of the Electronics Research Department (“ERD”), one of Israel’s national labs, which is tasked with developing innovative and complex systems. Mr. Sella holds a B.S. in Engineering from the Technion, Israel’s Institute of Technology in Haifa. Mr. Sella brings to our board of directors demonstrated senior leadership skills, expertise from years of experience in electronics industries, and historical knowledge of our Company from the time of its founding.

Ronen Faier joined SolarEdge in 2011 as our Chief Financial Officer. Prior to joining SolarEdge, Mr. Faier served from 2008 to 2010 as the chief financial officer of Modu Ltd, a privately owned Israeli company, which entered into voluntary liquidation proceedings in Israel in December 2010. Between 2004 and 2007, Mr. Faier held several senior finance positions, including chief financial officer at M-Systems prior to its acquisition by SanDisk Corporation in 2006. Previously, Mr. Faier served as corporate controller of VocalTec Communications Ltd. Mr. Faier holds a CPA (Israel) license, an MBA (with Honors) from Tel Aviv University and a B.A. in Accounting and Economics from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Rachel Prishkolnik joined SolarEdge in 2010 as our Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary. Prior to joining SolarEdge, Mrs. Prishkolnik served as the vice president, general counsel & corporate secretary of Gilat Satellite Networks Ltd. At Gilat she held various positions beginning as legal counsel in 2001 and becoming corporate secretary in 2004 and vice president, general counsel in 2007. Prior to Gilat, she worked at the law firm of Jeffer, Mangels, Butler & Marmaro LLP in Los Angeles. Before that, Mrs. Prishkolnik worked at Kleinhendler & Halevy (currently GKH Law Offices.) in Tel Aviv. Mrs. Prishkolnik holds an LLB law degree from the Faculty of Law at the Tel Aviv University and a B.A. from Wesleyan University in Connecticut. She is licensed to practice law and is a member of the Israeli Bar.

Zvi Lando joined SolarEdge in 2009 as our Vice President, Global Sales. Mr. Lando had previously spent 16 years at Applied Materials, based in Santa Clara, California, where he held several positions, including process engineer for metal disposition and chemical vapor deposition systems, business manager for the Process Diagnostic and Control Group, vice president, and general manager of the Baccini Cell Systems Division in the Applied Materials Solar Business Group. Mr. Lando holds a B.S. in Chemical Engineering from the Technion, Israel’s Institute of Technology in Haifa, and is the author of several publications in the field of chemical disposition.

Lior Handelsman co-founded SolarEdge in 2006 and currently serves as our Vice President, Marketing and Product Strategy where he is responsible for SolarEdge’s marketing activities, product management and business development. Previously, Mr. Handelsman served as Vice President, Product Strategy and Business Development, from 2009 through 2013 and Vice President, Product Development, from our founding through 2009. Mr. Handelsman also served as acting Vice President, Operations, from 2008 through 2010. Prior to co-founding SolarEdge, Mr. Handelsman spent 11 years at the ERD, where he held several positions including research and development power electronics engineer, head of the ERD’s power electronics group and manager of several large-scale development projects and he was a branch head in his last position at the ERD. Mr. Handelsman holds a B.S. in Electrical Engineering (cum laude) and an MBA from the Technion, Israel’s Institute of Technology in Haifa.

Yoav Galin co-founded SolarEdge in 2006 and has served since our founding as our Vice President, Research & Development where he is responsible for leading the execution of our technology strategy, building and managing the technology team and overseeing research and development of SolarEdge’s innovative PV power harvesting products. Prior to joining SolarEdge, Mr. Galin served for 11 years at the ERD. During this period, Mr. Galin held various research and development and management positions, including his last position at the ERD where he led a project and its development team of over 30 hardware and software engineers. He was also responsible for overseeing the research and development of future technologies. Mr. Galin holds a B.S. in Electrical Engineering from Tel Aviv University.

Meir Adest co-founded SolarEdge in 2006 and has served since 2007 as our Vice President, Core Technologies where he is responsible for SolarEdge’s certification and long-term reliability of SolarEdge products and research of future technologies. Prior to co-founding SolarEdge, Mr. Adest spent 7 years at the ERD, where he held a number of positions, starting as an embedded software engineer for mission-critical systems, progressing to the position of a software team leader, managing a large-scale techno-operational project, and finally managing a multi-disciplinary section with approximately 25 hardware and software engineers. Mr. Adest holds a B.Sc in mathematics, physics, and computer science from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Our Board of Directors

The following table sets forth certain information concerning our directors:

Name	Age (1)	Position(s) Held
Guy Sella	52	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board
Dan Avida	52	Director*
Yoni Cheifetz	56	Director*
Marcel Gani	63	Director*
Doron Inbar	66	Director*
Avery More	61	Director*
Tal Payne	44	Director*

(1) As of June 30, 2016

* Our board of directors has determined that this director is independent under the standards of the NASDAQ Global Select Market.

Guy Sella. Please see Item 1 of Part I, “ITEM 1. Business—Executive Officers of the Registrant.”

Dan Avida has served as a member of our board of directors since 2007. Mr. Avida is a partner at Opus Capital. Before joining Opus Capital in 2005, Mr. Avida served for four years as president and chief executive officer at Decru Inc., a pioneering storage security company that Mr. Avida co-founded in 2001. Between 1989 and 1999 Mr. Avida was employed by Electronics for Imaging, Inc. (NASDAQ:EFII), where he held a number of positions and ultimately served as chairman and chief executive officer. Prior to Electronics for Imaging, Mr. Avida served as an officer in the Israel Defense Forces. Mr. Avida holds a B.Sc. in Computer Engineering (summa cum laude) from the Technion, the Israel Institute of Technology. Mr. Avida’s historical knowledge of our company and years of experience in working with innovative companies in the United States and Israel provide a valuable perspective to the board of directors.

Yoni Cheifetz has served as a member of our board of directors since 2010. Since 2006, Mr. Cheifetz has served as a Partner at Lightspeed Venture Partners, where he focuses on investment activity in Israel in areas of interest, including the Internet, general media, mobile, communications, software, semiconductors and cleantech. Prior to joining Lightspeed Venture Partners, Mr. Cheifetz was a partner with Star Ventures from 2003 to 2006. Before joining Star Ventures, Mr. Cheifetz was a serial entrepreneur and the founder, CEO and Chairman of several privately held software companies most of which have been acquired. Mr. Cheifetz holds a B.Sc. in Applied Mathematics from Tel Aviv University and a M.Sc. in Applied Mathematics and Computer Science from the Weizmann Institute of Science. Mr. Cheifetz’s historical knowledge of our company and extensive experience in working with technology companies qualify him to serve as a member of our board of directors.

Marcel Gani has served as a member of our board of directors since 2015. From 2005 to 2009, Mr. Gani lectured at Santa Clara University, where he taught classes on accounting and finance. In 1997, Mr. Gani joined Juniper Networks, Inc. where he served as chief financial officer and executive vice president from December 1997 to December 2004, and as chief of staff from January 2005 to March 2006. Prior to joining Juniper, Mr. Gani served as chief financial officer at various companies, including NVIDIA Corporation, Grand Junction Networks, Primary Access Corporation and Next Computers. Mr. Gani served as corporate controller at Cypress Semiconductor from 1991 to 1992. Prior to joining Cypress Semiconductor, Mr. Gani worked at Intel Corporation from 1978 to 1991. Mr. Gani holds a B.A. in Applied Mathematics from Ecole Polytechnique Federal and an M.B.A. from University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Mr. Gani serves on the board of directors of Infinera, where he is a member of the audit committee and the chairman of the compensation committee. Mr. Gani brings valuable financial and business experience to our board through his years of experience as a chief financial officer with public companies and experience as a director of other public companies.

Doron Inbar has been a venture partner at Carmel Ventures, an Israeli-based venture capital firm that invests primarily in early stage companies in the fields of software, communications, semiconductors, internet, media, and consumer electronics, since 2006. Previously, Mr. Inbar served as the president of ECI Telecom Ltd., a global telecom networking infrastructure provider, from November 1999 to December 2005 and its chief executive officer from February 2000 to December 2005. Mr. Inbar joined ECI Telecom Ltd. in 1983 and during his first eleven years with the company, served in various positions at its wholly-owned U.S. subsidiary, ECI Telecom, Inc., in the U.S., including executive vice president and General Manager. In July 1994, Mr. Inbar returned to Israel to become vice president, corporate budget, control and subsidiaries of ECI Telecom Ltd. In June 1996, Mr. Inbar was appointed senior vice president and chief financial officer of ECI Telecom Ltd., and he became executive vice president of ECI Telecom Ltd. in January 1999. Mr. Inbar has served on the board of directors of Alvarion Ltd. (NASDAQ: ALVR), a company that designs and sells broadband wireless and Wi-Fi products, since September 2009 and is a member of its audit and compensation committees and serves as chairman of its nominating and governance Committee. Mr. Inbar also serves on the board of directors of SolarEdge Technologies Inc., an innovative start up in the photovoltaic industry, as chairman of the board of Archimedes Global Ltd., a company which provides health insurance and health provision in East Europe, and on the board of directors of MaccabiDent Ltd., the largest chain of dental service clinics in Israel. In 2012, Mr. Inbar joined the board of directors of Comverse Technology Inc. (NASDAQ: CNSI), where he is a member of the audit committee and corporate governance committee. Mr. Inbar serves also as a board member and management consultant at Degania Medical Ltd., a medical device designer and manufacturer, and as a board member and management advisor to the board of Tzinorot Ltd. Previously, Mr. Inbar served as chairman of the board of C-nario Ltd., a global provider of digital signage software solutions, chairman of the board of Followap Ltd., which was sold to Neustar, Inc. in November 2006, and chairman of the board of Enure Networks Ltd. Mr. Inbar holds a B.A. in Economics and Business Administration from Bar-Ilan University, Israel.

Avery More has served as a member of our board of directors since 2006. Mr. More was the sole seed investor in the Company through his fund, ORR Partners I, L.P., and has participated in all successive rounds. Mr. More joined Menlo Ventures in 2013 as a venture partner, and focuses on investments in technology companies. Prior to joining Menlo Ventures, Mr. More was the president and chief executive officer of CompuCom Systems Inc. from 1989 to 1993. Mr. More currently serves on the board of directors of Vidyo, Inc., QualiSystems Ltd., Takipi BuzzStream, AppDome and Dome9. Mr. More has specific attributes that qualify him to serve as a member of our board of directors, including his historical knowledge of our company and his experience as a director of other private and public technology companies.

Tal Payne has served as a member of our board of directors since 2015. Tal Payne brings over 15 years of financial management experience, serving as Chief Financial Officer in Check Point Software Technologies Ltd. (“Check Point”) since joining in 2008 and as Chief Financial and Operations Officer since 2015. Prior to joining Check Point, Ms. Payne served as Chief Financial Officer at Gilat Satellite Networks, Ltd., where she held the role of Vice President of Finance for over five years. Ms. Payne began her career as a CPA in public accounting at PricewaterhouseCoopers. Ms. Payne holds a B.A. in Economics and Accounting and an Executive M.B.A., both from Tel Aviv University. Ms. Payne is a certified public accountant. Ms. Payne brings valuable financial and business experience to our board through her years of experience as a chief financial officer with publicly traded companies.

Committees of our Board of Directors

Our board of directors has established audit, compensation, and nominating and corporate governance committees. The composition, duties and responsibilities of these committees are set forth below. Our board of directors may from time to time establish certain other committees to facilitate the management of the Company.

Audit Committee

Our board of directors has established an audit committee, which operates under a written charter that is available on our website at <http://investors.solaredge.com> and that satisfies the applicable standards of the SEC and the listing requirements of NASDAQ. The audit committee's responsibilities include, but are not limited to: (1) appointing, compensating, retaining, evaluating, terminating and overseeing our outside auditor; (2) at least annually, reviewing the independence of our outside auditor; (3) reviewing with our independent registered public accounting firm the matters required to be reviewed by applicable auditing requirements; (4) approving in advance all audit and permissible non-audit services to be performed by our independent registered public accounting firm; (5) meeting to review and discuss with management and the outside auditor the annual audited and quarterly financial statements of the Company and the independent auditor's reports related to the financial statements; (6) receiving reports from management regarding, and reviewing and discussing the adequacy and effectiveness of, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures; (7) establishing and overseeing procedures for the confidential anonymous submission of concerns regarding questionable accounting, internal controls, auditing and federal securities law matters; (8) establishing and periodically reviewing policies and procedures for the review, approval and ratification of related person transactions; and (9) oversee the preparation of the report of the audit committee that SEC rules require to be included in our annual proxy statement.

Our audit committee consists of Marcel Gani, Tal Payne and Doron Inbar, with Marcel Gani serving as chairman. Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and NASDAQ Global Select Market rules require us to have one independent audit committee member upon the listing of our common stock on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, a majority of independent directors within 90 days of the date of listing and all independent audit committee members within one year of the date of listing. We comply with the independence requirements. Our board of directors has determined that Marcel Gani and Tal Payne each qualify as an "audit committee financial expert" as defined by applicable SEC rules and has the requisite financial sophistication as defined under the applicable NASDAQ Global Select Market rules and regulations.

Compensation Committee

Our board of directors has established a compensation committee, which operates under a written charter that is available on our website at <http://investors.solaredge.com> and that satisfies the applicable standards of the SEC and the listing requirements of NASDAQ. The compensation committee's responsibilities include, but are not limited to: (1) overseeing our overall compensation philosophy, policies and programs; (2) reviewing and approving corporate goals and objectives relevant to the compensation of our Chief Executive Officer, evaluating the Chief Executive Officer's performance in light of those goals and objectives, approving grants of equity awards to the Chief Executive Officer and recommending to the independent directors the Chief Executive Officer's compensation based on this evaluation; (2) overseeing the evaluation of other executive awards and approving equity awards to these officers, and setting their compensation based upon the recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer; (3) reviewing and approving the design of other benefit plans pertaining to executive officers; (4) reviewing and approving employment agreements and other similar arrangements between us and our executive officers; and (4) overseeing preparation of the report of the compensation committee to the extent required by SEC rules to be included in our annual meeting proxy statement.

Our compensation committee consists of Avery More, Marcel Gani, Dan Avida and Doron Inbar, with Avery More serving as chairman. The composition of our compensation committee meets the requirements for independence under current rules and regulations of the SEC and the NASDAQ Global Select Market. Each member of the compensation committee is also a non-employee director, as defined pursuant to Rule 16b-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act, and an outside director, as defined pursuant to Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

Our board of directors has established a nominating and corporate governance committee, which operates under a written charter that is available on our website at <http://investors.solaredge.com> and that satisfies the applicable standards of the SEC and the listing requirements of NASDAQ. The nominating and corporate governance committee's responsibilities include, but are not limited to: (1) identifying individuals qualified to become members of our board of directors, consistent with criteria approved by our board of directors; (2) assessing the contributions and independence of incumbent directors in determining whether to recommend them for reelection to the board; (3) developing and recommending to our board of directors a set of corporate governance guidelines and principles; (4) establishing procedures for the consideration of board candidates recommended by the Company's stockholders; (5) recommending to the board candidates to be elected by the board to fill vacancies and newly created directorships and candidates for election or reelection at each annual stockholders' meeting; (6) periodically reviewing the board's leadership structure, size, composition and functioning; (7) overseeing succession planning for positions held by executive offices; (8) overseeing the evaluation of the board and its committees; and (9) annually reviewing the compensation of directors for service on the board and its committees and recommend changes in compensation to the board as appropriate.

Our nominating and corporate governance committee consists of Avery More, Yoni Cheifetz and Dan Avida, with Avery More serving as chairman. The composition of our nominating and corporate governance committee meets the requirements for independence under current rules and regulations of the SEC and the NASDAQ Global Select Market.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

None of the members of our compensation committee is, or was in fiscal 2016, an officer or employee of the Company. None of our executive officers currently serves, or in the past year has served, as a member of the board of directors or compensation committee of any entity that has one or more executive officers serving on our board of directors or compensation committee.

Director Compensation for Fiscal 2016

Director Compensation Table

The following table sets forth the total cash and equity compensation paid to our non-employee directors for their service on our board of directors and committees of our board of directors during fiscal 2016. Mr. Sella is not eligible to receive any additional compensation for serving on our board of directors. His compensation for serving as our Chief Executive Officer is disclosed in the “—Summary Compensation Table” below.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash \$(1)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Dan Avida (2)	40,000	-	—	—	—	—	40,000
Yoni Cheifetz (3)	-	-	—	—	—	—	—
Marcel Gani (4)	55,000	-	—	—	—	—	55,000
Doron Inbar (5)	40,000	-	—	—	—	—	40,000
Avery More (6)	50,000	-	—	—	—	—	50,000
Tal Payne (7)	35,000	-	—	—	—	—	35,000

(1) Amounts in this column reflect the amount of pro-rated annual retainers for board and committee service, as detailed below. See “Director Compensation Program

(2) Mr. Avida was granted 11,240 restricted stock units, 4,496 of which were unvested as of June 30, 2016.

(3) Mr. Cheifetz was granted 11,240 restricted stock units, 4,496 of which were unvested as of June 30, 2016.

(4) Mr. Gani was granted 11,240 restricted stock units, 4,496 of which were unvested as of June 30, 2016.

(5) In January 2011, Mr. Inbar was granted an option to purchase 223,333 shares of our common stock at \$2.01. As of June 30, 2016, all of the 223,333 options are outstanding. In addition, in March 2015, Mr. Inbar was granted 11,240 restricted stock units, 4,496 of which were unvested as of June 30, 2016.

(6) Mr. More was granted 11,240 restricted stock units, 4,496 of which were unvested as of June 30, 2016.

(7) Mrs. Payne was granted 11,240 restricted stock units, 4,496 of which were unvested as of June 30, 2016.

Director Compensation Program

Each of our non-employee directors is eligible to receive compensation for his or her service on our board of directors consisting of annual cash retainers and equity awards. Specifically, as of July 1, 2016, our non-employee directors are entitled to receive the following annual retainers for their service on our board of directors, which are in four equal quarterly installments and prorated for any partial year of service on our board of directors. Directors serving as chair of a committee do not also receive compensation as a general member of such committee.

Position	Retainer (\$)
Board Member	40,000
Audit Committee Chair	20,000
Compensation Committee Chair	15,000
Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Chair	10,000
Audit Committee Member	10,000
Compensation Committee Member	7,500
Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Member	5,000

The equity awards for our non-employee directors consist of (i) an initial equity award in the form of restricted stock units, granted upon the individual's initial appointment to our board of directors, with a grant date value of \$150,000, and (ii) an annual equity award in the form of restricted stock units with a grant date value of \$100,000, subject to proration, for directors whose commencement of board service is in the midst of a particular year. The initial restricted stock unit awards vest in equal annual installments over three years and annual restricted stock unit awards vest in full on the earlier of: (i) after one year after their grant; and (ii) at the annual shareholders meeting following their grant (or the balance of this period in which the award is granted, in the case of pro-rated annual awards), subject in each case to continued board service through the applicable vesting date. As of July 1, 2016, all equity awards granted to directors will automatically accelerate upon death or disability.

Our directors are reimbursed for travel, food, lodging and other expenses directly related to their activities as directors. Our directors are also entitled to the protection provided by the indemnification provisions in our by-laws. Our board of directors may revise the compensation arrangements for our directors from time to time.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to our directors and an Employee Code of Conduct that applies to our officers and employees, including our principal executive, financial and accounting officers, or persons performing similar functions. These Codes are published on our corporate governance website located at <http://investors.solaredge.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=253935&p=irol-govHighlights>. We intend to disclose future amendments to certain provisions of our Code, or waivers of such provisions granted to executive officers and directors, on the website within four business days following the date of such amendment or waiver.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and SEC rules require our directors, executive officers and persons who own more than 10% of any class of our common stock to file reports of their ownership and changes in ownership of our common stock with the SEC. Statements of Changes of Beneficial Ownership of Securities on Form 4 are generally required to be filed within two business days of a change in beneficial ownership of securities. Based solely on our review of the reports filed during fiscal 2016, and on written representations from such reporting persons, we determined that all of our directors and reporting officers failed to timely file one Form 4, each with respect to the vesting of RSUs that had been reported as granted.

Procedures for Nomination of Directors by Stockholders

The Company identifies new director candidates through a variety of sources. The nominating and corporate governance committee will consider director candidates recommended by stockholders in the same manner it considers other candidates, as described below. Stockholders seeking to recommend candidates for consideration by the nominating and corporate governance committee should submit a recommendation in writing describing the candidate's qualifications and other relevant biographical information and provide confirmation of the candidate's consent to serve as director. Please submit this information to the Corporate Secretary at 1 Hamada Street Herzliya Pituach, Israel, 4673335.

Stockholders may also propose director nominees by adhering to the advance notice procedure included in our bylaws. In order to be timely under our bylaws, notice of stockholder proposals related to stockholder nominations for the election of directors (or stockholder proposals not related to director nominations) must be received by the Corporate Secretary of the Company in the case of an annual meeting of the stockholders, no later than the close of business on the 90th day nor earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to the first anniversary date of the preceding year's annual meeting of stockholders. If the next annual meeting is called for a date that is more than 30 days before or more than 30 days after that anniversary date, or if no annual meeting was held in the preceding year, notice by the stockholder in order to be timely must be received no earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to such annual meeting nor later than the close of business on the later of the 90th day prior to such annual meeting or the 10th day following the date on which public announcement is first made by the Company of the date of such meeting.

Stockholder nominations for the election of directors at a special meeting of the stockholders must be received by the Corporate Secretary of the Company no earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to such special meeting nor later than the close of business on the later of the 90th day prior to such special meeting or the 10th day following the day on which public announcement is first made of the date of such special meeting.

A stockholder's notice to the Corporate Secretary of the Company must be in proper written form and must include the information and consents required by our bylaws related to the stockholder giving the notice, the beneficial owner (if any) on whose behalf the nomination or proposal is made and each person whom the stockholder proposes to nominate for election as a director or the business desired to be brought before the meeting.

A copy of the full text of the bylaw provisions discussed above may be obtained by writing to the Corporate Secretary of the Company at 1 Hamada Street Herziliya Pituach, Israel, 4673335.

Director Qualifications

The nominating and corporate governance committee and the board believe that candidates for director should have certain minimum qualifications, including, without limitation:

- demonstrated business acumen and leadership, and high levels of accomplishment;
- ability to exercise sound business judgment and to provide insight and practical wisdom based on experience;
- commitment to understand the Company and its business, industry and strategic objectives;
- integrity and adherence to high personal ethics and values, consistent with our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics;
- ability to read and understand financial statements and other financial information pertaining to the Company;
- commitment to enhancing stockholder value;
- willingness to act in the interest of all stockholders; and
- for non-employee directors, independence under NASDAQ listing standards and other applicable rules and regulations.

Other requirements, such as industry experience or experience in a particular business discipline, that are expected to contribute to the Board's overall effectiveness and meet the needs of the board of directors and its committees may be considered. The Company values diversity on a company-wide basis and seeks to achieve a diversity of occupational and personal backgrounds on the board of directors, but has not adopted a specific policy regarding board diversity.

Compensation Committee Report

This report shall not be deemed incorporated by reference by any general statement incorporating by reference this Annual Report on Form 10-K into any filing under the Securities Act or under the Exchange Act, except to the extent the Company specifically incorporates this report by reference, and shall not otherwise be deemed filed under such Acts.

The compensation committee has reviewed and discussed the below Compensation Discussion and Analysis with management and its independent consultant and, based on the review and discussions, recommended to our board that this Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Compensation Committee,

Avery More, Chairman
Dan Avida
Marcel Gani
Doron Inbar

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Compensation Strategy

The main objectives of our pay-for-performance compensation program are to:

- motivate our executives to maximize stockholder value;
- provide compensation that varies based on performance; and
- attract and retain managerial talent, without promoting unreasonable risk taking.

These guiding principles apply to all of our executive pay practices discussed.

Compensation Governance Highlights

In addition to aligning pay with performance, our executive compensation program is intended to be consistent with corporate governance best practices. This is demonstrated by the following elements in our 2016 executive officer compensation arrangements:

- robust selling restrictions;
- restrictions on hedging and pledging the Company's common stock;
- use of objective, performance criteria in our short- and long-term incentive plans;
- advice from independent compensation consultants retained by the compensation committee;
- no specific retirement benefit plans designed solely for senior executives or related entitlements such as executive benefits and perquisites, tax gross-ups, etc.

2016 Results and Key Events and Impact on Compensation

The Company's performance in fiscal 2016 was significantly better than fiscal 2015 in all parameters. Our revenues grew from \$325.1 million in fiscal 2015 to \$489.8 million in fiscal 2016. Gross margins also grew from 25.2% in fiscal 2015 to 31.0% in fiscal 2016. Our net profits were \$21.1 million in fiscal 2015 and \$76.6 million for fiscal 2016. In addition, the Company generated \$52.4 million in cash from operating activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. In fiscal 2016 we also introduced a new inverter technology, the HD Wave which embodies a new power conversion topology that the Company believes is one of the most significant leaps in solar technology in the past 20 years. The Company also announced the commercial availability of products for storage solutions that are compatible with leading home battery manufacturers.

In line with our emphasis on pay-for-performance and our performance relative to our peers, compensation awarded to our named executive officers ("NEOs") for 2016 reflected our positive financial results.

Named Executive Officers

Our named executive officers, or NEOs, for fiscal 2016 are: our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board, Guy Sella; our Chief Financial Officer, Ronen Faier; our Vice President, Global Sales, Zvi Lando; our VP Research and Development, Yoav Galin, and our VP General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, Rachel Prishkolnik.

Compensation Objectives and Guiding Principles

The primary objectives of our executive compensation program are as follows:

- *Pay for Performance:* Motivate, recognize and reward superior performance and individual contributions.
- *Alignment of Interests:* We seek to align the interests of our senior executives with those of our stockholders.
- *Attraction, Motivation, and Retention of Talent:* Our senior executive compensation programs are designed to help us attract, motivate and retain key management talent who drive profitability and the creation of stockholder value

Elements of Compensation

The following table describes each element of our senior executive compensation program and how these elements achieve our compensation objectives:

Compensation Element	Form	Objective	Rationale/Key Characteristics
Base Salary	Cash	Attraction Retention Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed compensation Intended to be commensurate with each senior executive's position and level of responsibility Evaluated annually or as necessary in response to organizational/business changes, individual performance, market data, etc., but are not automatically increased
Annual Cash Incentive Compensation	Cash	Performance Alignment of Interests Motivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tied to Company and, for all NEOs other than the CEO, individual performance Designed to reward achievement of annual performance goals that we consider important contributors to stockholder value Performance goals and targets are established by the compensation committee at the beginning of each calendar year The compensation committee approves annual cash incentive award payouts based on the level of achievement of these pre-established goals
Long-Term Incentives	Options Restricted Stock Units Performance-Vested Restricted Stock Units ("PRSUs")	Performance Alignment of Interests Performance Alignment of Interest Retention Motivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since options have no value unless the value of our common stock increases, it aligns the interests with our stockholders. The multiyear vesting encourages retention since recipients need to remain employed in order for vesting to occur. Variable compensation designed to reward contributions to our long-term strategic, financial and operational success, motivate future performance, align the interests of senior executives with those of stockholders and retain key senior executives through the term of the awards PRSUs are at risk through the applicable performance period and depend upon the achievement of key performance measures that drive value for our stockholders thus aligning the interests of our senior executives with our stockholders and, following achievement of applicable performance goals, become subject to service-based vesting restrictions that serve to retain senior executives
Other Compensation and Benefits	N/A	Attraction Retention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEOs receive benefits that are generally available to all salaried employees in Israel, where the NEOs are located. This includes contributions to an education fund and to a fund known as Manager's Insurance, which provides a combination of retirement plan, insurance and severance pay benefits to Israeli employees. NEOs receive benefits that we generally make available to all salaried employees, including participation in the Employee Stock Purchase Plan.
Change in Control Arrangements	Equity	Attraction Retention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certain of our NEOs have a clause in their employment agreement that entitles them to immediate vesting of equity in the event of a termination within one year following a change in control ("double-trigger" equity vesting) Keep management's highest priority on stockholder interests in the face of events that may result in a change-in-control and not on potential individual implications of any such events Reasonable change-in-control protections for our senior executives are necessary in order for us to attract and retain qualified employees We periodically review the necessity and design of our senior executive severance and change-in-control arrangements

Implementing Compensation Objectives

Determining Compensation

In making compensation decisions, we review the performance of the Company and each senior executive. We also consider the senior executive's level of responsibility, the importance of the senior executive's role in achieving our corporate objectives, and the senior executive's long-term potential, while taking into account his or her current target compensation, value of outstanding equity awards and stock ownership levels, and our stock selling restrictions for senior executives. Finally, we weigh competitive practices, relevant business and organizational changes, retention needs and internal pay equity.

In order to attract, retain and motivate the best management talent, we believe that we must provide a target compensation package that is competitive relative to our peers. In connection therewith, the compensation committee considers practices of specific companies that we identified as our peers for executive compensation in 2016 (the "2016 Peer Group"), as well as size-appropriate technology industry survey data.

Each year, the compensation committee reviews the market data with the assistance of its external compensation consultant and makes changes as appropriate in order to ensure it continues to appropriately reflect the Company's size, industry and scope of operations.

For fiscal 2016, working with Frederic W. Cook & Co., Inc. ("FW Cook"), the compensation committee approved the below 2016 Peer Group based on multiple factors, including business similarities and broadly comparable financial profiles (*i.e.*, revenue, market capitalization, enterprise value and growth profiles). The 2016 Peer Group used for establishing 2016 senior executive target compensation was as follows: Generac Holdings Inc., Verint Systems Inc., MKS Instruments Inc., Stratasy Ltd., Powell Industries Inc., Polypore International Inc., Advanced Energy Industries Inc., Ormat Technologies Ltd., Mellanox Technologies Ltd., Xura Ltd. (formerly Comverse, Inc.), Enphase Energy, Inc., Tessera Technologies Inc., SolarCity Corporation, Vicor Corporation and Wix.com Ltd.

When the compensation committee evaluated the 2016 Peer Group, our revenues were positioned at approximately the thirty-fifth percentile compared to the group, our operating income was at approximately the fifty-third percentile and our market capitalization was at approximately the forty-first percentile.

After reviewing the peer group data described above, we determined the approximate range within which to target total direct compensation (the sum of base salary, target annual incentive and the grant date fair value of long-term incentives) for our senior executives for 2016. Within that range, we incorporated flexibility to respond to and adjust for the evolving business environment and our specific hiring and retention needs.

In general for 2016, we set base salary and short- and long-term incentive compensation opportunities for our senior executives, including the NEOs, at or near the median of the peer group proxy and survey data, where applicable. As described below, individual levels varied from the targeted position for each of the elements of target total direct compensation based on the compensation committee's overall subjective evaluation of individual performance, senior executive responsibilities relative to benchmark position responsibilities, and individual skill set and experience.

Role of Compensation Committee and Management

The compensation committee has primary responsibility for overseeing the design and implementation of our senior executive compensation programs. The compensation committee, with input from the other independent directors, evaluates the performance of the CEO. The compensation committee then recommends CEO compensation to the independent directors for approval. The CEO and the compensation committee together review the performance of our other senior executives, and the compensation committee determines their compensation based on recommendations from the CEO. The executives do not play a role in their own individual compensation determinations.

Role of Compensation Consultants

With respect to decisions for 2016 target compensation of the NEOs, competitive review of senior executive and non-employee director compensation programs and peer group review for 2016, the compensation committee retained FW Cook to review market trends and advise the compensation committee. FW Cook is the sole compensation consultant of the compensation committee.

Our compensation committee has concluded that no conflicts of interest exist with respect to FW Cook's provision of services after considering the following six factors: (i) the provision of other services to us by FW Cook; (ii) the amount of fees FW Cook received from us as a percentage of the total revenue of FW Cook; (iii) the policies and procedures of FW Cook that are designed to prevent conflicts of interest; (iv) any business or personal relationship of the FW Cook consultants with a member of the compensation committee; (v) any of our stock owned by the FW Cook consultants; and (vi) any business or personal relationship of the FW Cook consultants or FW Cook with any of our executive officers.

The compensation committee is directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of FW Cook. FW Cook reported directly to the compensation committee, although the compensation committee instructed FW Cook to work with management to compile information and to gain an understanding of the Company and any Company-related issues for consideration by the compensation committee, including market trends.

Compensation-Related Governance Policies

Stock Ownership and Holding Guidelines

Effective March 31, 2015, all of our employees, including the NEOs, are subject to our Insider Trading Policy which forbids employees to trade in the Company's stock, or any derivatives thereof, while holding non-public material information or during the Company's set "black-out periods".

Compensation of the Named Executive Officers

In determining target total compensation for our NEOs for 2016, we evaluated the financial and operational performance of the Company and considered each senior executive's contributions to that performance. As part of the annual senior executive compensation review, the compensation committee reviewed independent market data as well as then-current pay levels of the Company's senior executives, the Company's pay philosophy and corporate performance, and the individual performance of the Company's senior executives.

For a discussion of the Company's 2016 performance, see "*Executive Summary — 2016 Results and Key Events*" above.

Base Salary

The compensation committee (and the independent directors, in the case of the CEO) approved fiscal 2016 base salaries for the NEOs in August 2015. The salaries reflected significant increases in base salaries for all of our NEOs, which were made to: (i) align the cash/equity mix of compensation to that of a publicly-traded, profitable Company following the Company's recent IPO; and (ii) to fall within the range of the median relative to the benchmarking market data, consistent with the compensation committee's stated philosophy, as noted above. The following table sets forth the 2016 base salaries for the NEOs:

Name and Principal Position	Annual base salary prior to increase	Annual base salary after increase	Percentage increase
<i>Guy Sella - Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board</i>	323,077	510,000	58%
<i>Ronen Faier - Chief Financial Officer</i>	184,615	300,000	63%
<i>Zvi Lando - Vice President, Global Sales</i>	215,385	300,000	39%
<i>Yoav Galin - VP Research and Development</i>	184,615	275,000	49%
<i>Rachel Prishkolnik - VP General Counsel and Corporate Secretary</i>	169,231	250,000	48%

Annual Cash Incentive Compensation

For calendar year 2015, each NEO was eligible to receive an annual incentive compensation payment based on achievement of pre-established performance goals. For Mr. Sella, the performance goals were 100% weighted based upon Company-related financial, operational and strategic objectives, comprised of 70% financial achievement, 10% operations, 10% strategy and 10% scalability. For the remaining NEOs, the performance goals were weighted based upon 50% Company-related financial, operational and strategic objectives (the same as for the CEO) and 50% individual performance. The Company exceeded the financial goals by exceeding revenues, profitability and gross margin targets. Specifically, the financial achievement parameters of the bonuses were contingent upon the Company meeting its targeted annual calendar revenues of \$345 million, a net income of \$20 million and achieving a gross margin of above 25%. The Company exceeded all of these parameters by achieving revenues of \$424.7 million, a net income of \$53.8 million and a gross margin of 29.2%. The individual performance goals relate to each NEO's specific areas of contribution to the Company such as specific goals for the development of products for our Vice President of Research and Development or the penetration of sales in certain new geographic regions for our Vice President of Sales. Each of the NEOs received a bonus under the compensation plan that had been preapproved by the Committee and after review by the Committee of the specific performance goals and determination of their level of achievement. Specifically, Mr. Sella was awarded \$714,528 which represents 140% of his Base Salary; Mr. Faier was awarded \$260,841 which represents 87% of his Base Salary; Mr. Lando was awarded \$247,065 which represents 82% of his Base Salary; Mr. Galin was awarded \$235,933 which represents 86% of his Base Salary and Ms. Prishkolnik was awarded \$202,542 which represents 81% of her Base Salary. These performance-based cash bonuses were paid in March 2016 for achievement of business objectives established by the Committee for calendar year 2015.

Equity Compensation

In August 2015, the Committee evaluated the equity compensation of the CEO and other senior executives as part of the study performed by FW Cook. In order to align NEO compensation with the median of the 2016 Peer Group (with adjustments as necessary based on the Committee's overall subjective evaluation of individual performance, senior executive responsibilities relative to benchmark position responsibilities, and individual skill set and experience), the Committee approved annual long-term incentive grants for the CEO and other NEOs (as well as the other senior executives) consisting of 50% RSUs, 40% options and 10% performance-based RSUs. All of the equity grants have a four-year vesting period. The options were granted at an exercise price of \$25.09, which was the fair market value of the shares as of the date of the grant. The rationale of granting options to senior executives is to create more leverage and greater wealth creation opportunity that can materially impact financial and stock price performance, consistent with typical market practice and aligning senior executives with the interests of the Company's shareholders. The options have strong performance orientation since they only provide value if the stock price increases. The time-vested RSUs, which are granted to all of the Company's employees, offer more certainty in value delivery (while still being shareholder aligned) thereby driving executive retention. The Committee also allocated 10% of the equity grants to the CEO and other NEOs in the form of performance based RSUs which were linked to the same Company and individual performance goals used in the annual incentive program for calendar 2015. Entitlement to the performance based RSUs was evaluated based on the achievement of the same calendar 2015 bonus criterion vest over a four year period from the date of grant.

Employment Agreements

During fiscal 2016 we were party to employment agreements with Messrs. Sella, Faier, Lando, Galin and Ms. Prishkolnik. Each of these employment agreements provides for employment of the NEO on an “at-will” basis and provide for a base salary, vacation, sick leave, payments to a pension and severance fund as well as an Israeli recreational fund and recuperation pay in accordance with Israeli law. See the section below titled “**Executive Compensation Table Narrative--Employment Agreements**” for more information.

Other Compensation

Our CEO and the remaining NEOs receive benefits that we generally make available to all salaried employees in Israel, where the NEOs are located. These include contributions to an education fund and to a fund known as Manager’s Insurance, which provides a combination of retirement plan, insurance and severance pay benefits to Israeli employees. See the section below titled “**Executive Compensation Table Narrative--Employment Agreements**” for more information. Executives do not receive any special perquisites not extended to other employees of the Company.

Tax Deductibility of Compensation

In general, Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, imposes a limit of \$1 million on the amount that a publicly held corporation may deduct for federal income tax purposes for compensation paid to the company’s “covered employees” (generally, its chief executive officer and three other executive officers (other than its chief financial officer) whose compensation is disclosed). This limitation does not apply to compensation that meets the requirements under Section 162(m) for “qualifying performance-based” compensation (*i.e.*, compensation paid only if performance meets pre-established, objective goals established by a compensation committee that is comprised solely of two or more “outside directors,” based on criteria approved by stockholders). With respect to the deductibility limit of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, we generally try to preserve the federal income tax deductibility of compensation paid when it is appropriate and is in our best interests. However, we reserve the right to authorize the payment of non-deductible compensation if we deem that it is appropriate to do so under the circumstances.

COMPENSATION RISK

Our compensation programs are designed to balance risk and reward in relation to the Company’s overall business strategy. Management assessed, and the compensation committee reviewed, our senior executive and broad-based compensation and benefits programs. Based on this assessment, we have concluded that our compensation policies and practices do not create risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on us. Among the program attributes that discourage inappropriate risk-taking are:

- the balance between annual and long-term compensation, including the fact that a significant portion of compensation is delivered in the form of equity incentives that vest over several years;
- the use of multiple financial metrics for performance-based annual and long-term incentive awards and the use of individual goals under our annual cash incentive program;
- the compensation committee’s ability to modify annual cash incentives to reflect the quality of earnings, individual performance, and other factors that it believes should influence compensation; and
- our management stock selling restrictions encourage a longer-term perspective and align the interests of senior executives and the Board, as applicable, with other stockholders.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION TABLES AND DISCUSSION

Fiscal 2016 Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)(1)	Bonus (\$)(1)	Option Awards(\$)(4)	Stock Awards(\$)(4)	Non Equity Incentive Plan Compensation(\$)(1)(5)	All Other Compensation (\$)(1)	Total (\$)
<i>Guy Sella</i>								
<i>Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board</i>								
	2016	483,192	—	641,051	903,240	714,528	72,435(6)	2,814,446
	2015	298,114	243,808(3)	4,650,956		174,348	46,749(7)	5,413,975
	2014	273,746	218,150(2)	—		—	43,732(8)	535,628
<i>Ronen Faier</i>								
<i>Chief Financial Officer</i>								
	2016	283,315	—	256,420	361,296	260,841	42,666(9)	1,204,538
	2015	180,319	92,879(3)	154,399		59,574	28,720(10)	515,891
	2014	188,201	63,991(2)	—		—	29,850(11)	282,042
<i>Zvi Lando</i>								
<i>Vice President, Global Sales</i>								
	2016	288,503	—	256,420	361,296	247,065	46,329(12)	1,199,614
	2015	190,260	—	154,399		71,815	31,688(13)	448,162
	2014	178,223	79,544(2)	—		—	26,588(14)	284,355
<i>Yoav Galin</i>								
<i>VP Research and Development</i>								
	2016	262,299	—	256,420	361,296	235,933	42,256(15)	1,158,204
<i>Rachel Prishkolnik</i>								
<i>VP General Counsel and Corporate Secretary</i>								
	2016	238,690	—	149,579	210,756	202,542	37,148(16)	838,715

(1) We paid the amounts reported for each named executive officer in New Israeli Shekels. We have translated amounts paid in New Israeli Shekels into U.S. dollars at the foreign exchange rate published by the Bank of Israel as of the date of payment.

(2) Represents discretionary bonuses paid to Mr. Sella, Mr. Faier and Mr. Lando in respect of the Company's performance in calendar 2014.

(3) Represents one time bonuses to Mr. Sella and Mr. Faier in connection with the completion of our initial public offering.

(4) The amounts in this column represent the aggregate grant date fair value of the option awards granted to our NEOs, computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. We provide information regarding the assumptions used to calculate the value of these option awards in Note 2v to the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. There can be no assurance that these awards will vest or will be exercised (in which case no value will be realized by the individual), or that the value upon exercise will approximate the aggregate grant date fair value.

(5) Represents the cash bonuses earned pursuant to our Management By Objectives (MBO) program calendar 2015.

- (6) Includes a \$40,250 contribution by the Company to Mr. Sella's severance fund and \$32,185 in aggregate Company contributions to pension and Israeli recreational funds and a recuperation allowance.
- (7) Includes a \$24,833 contribution by the Company to Mr. Sella's severance fund and \$21,916 in aggregate Company contributions to pension and Israeli recreational funds and a recuperation allowance.
- (8) Includes a \$22,812 contribution by the Company to Mr. Sella's severance fund and \$20,920 in aggregate Company contributions to pension and Israeli recreational funds and a recuperation allowance.
- (9) Includes a \$22,772 contribution by the Company to Mr. Faier's severance fund and \$19,894 in aggregate Company contributions to pension and Israeli recreational funds and a recuperation allowance.
- (10) Includes a \$15,021 contribution by the Company to Mr. Faier's severance fund and \$13,699 in aggregate Company contributions to pension and Israeli recreational funds and a recuperation allowance.
- (11) Includes a \$15,683 contribution by the Company to Mr. Faier's severance fund and \$14,167 in aggregate Company contributions to pension and Israeli recreational funds and a recuperation allowance.
- (12) Includes a \$24,032 contribution by the Company to Mr. Lando's severance fund and \$22,297 in aggregate Company contributions to pension and Israeli recreational funds and a recuperation allowance.
- (13) Includes a \$15,849 contribution by the Company to Mr. Lando's severance fund and \$15,839 in aggregate Company contributions to pension and Israeli recreational funds and a recuperation allowance.
- (14) Includes a \$14,852 contribution by the Company to Mr. Lando's severance fund and \$11,736 in aggregate Company contributions to pension and Israeli recreational funds and a recuperation allowance.
- (15) Includes a \$21,850 contribution by the Company to Mr. Galin's severance fund and \$20,406 in aggregate Company contributions to pension and Israeli recreational funds and a recuperation allowance.
- (16) Includes a \$19,107 contribution by the Company to Ms. Prishkolnik's severance fund and \$18,042 in aggregate Company contributions to pension and Israeli recreational funds and a recuperation allowance.

Fiscal 2016 Grants of Plan-Based Awards

Name	Equity Award Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units (#)	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options (#)	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Share)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock & Option Awards (\$)(1)
		Threshold (\$)	Target (5) (\$)	Maximum (\$)	Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)				
Guy Sella			510,000								
	8/19/2015										641,051
	8/19/2015							30,000	48,000	\$ 25.09	752,700
Ronen Faier	8/19/2015		200,000		0	6,000(2)	6,000				150,540
	8/19/2015										256,420
	8/19/2015				0	2,400(3)	2,400	12,000	19,200	\$ 25.09	301,080
Zvi Lando	8/19/2015		200,000								60,216
	8/19/2015										256,420
	8/19/2015				0	2,400(3)	2,400	12,000	19,200	\$ 25.09	301,080
Yoav Galin	8/19/2015		183,333								60,216
	8/19/2015										256,420
	8/19/2015				0	2,400(3)	2,400	12,000	19,200	\$ 25.09	301,080
Rachel Prishkolnik	8/19/2015		166,667								60,216
	8/19/2015										149,579
	8/19/2015				0	1,400(4)	1,400	7,000	11,200	\$ 25.09	175,630
	8/19/2015										35,126

- (1) The amounts in this column represent the aggregate grant date fair value of the options and RSU awards granted to our NEOs, computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. We provide information regarding the assumptions used to calculate the value of these option awards in Note 2v to the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. There can be no assurance that these awards will vest or will be exercised (in which case no value will be realized by the individual), or that the value upon exercise will approximate the aggregate grant date fair value.
- (2) Represents the grant of 6,000 performance-based restricted stock units, of which 100% were achieved based on the performance goal criterion.
- (3) Represents the grant of 2,400 performance-based restricted stock units, of which 100% were achieved based on the performance goal criterion.
- (4) Represents the grant of 1,400 performance-based restricted stock units, of which 100% were achieved based on the performance goal criterion.
- (5) The Non-Equity Incentive Plan does not include any thresholds or a maximum cap for the Non-Equity Awards.

Executive Compensation Table Narrative
Employment Agreements

We are party to an employment agreement with Mr. Sella, pursuant to which he began serving as our (and SolarEdge Technologies Ltd.'s) Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board, effective September 1, 2007. In addition, SolarEdge Technologies Ltd. is party to an employment agreement with (i) Mr. Faier, effective as of January 2, 2011, pursuant to which he began serving as its Chief Financial Officer; (ii) Mr. Lando effective as of May 17, 2009, pursuant to which he began serving as its Global Vice President of Sales; (iii) Mr. Galin effective as of June 1, 2006 pursuant to which he began serving as its Vice President, Research and Development; and (iv) Mrs. Prishkolnik, effective November 1, 2010, pursuant to which she began serving as VP General Counsel and Corporate Secretary.

Each of these employment agreements provides for employment of the NEO on an "at-will" basis. In all cases, either party may terminate the agreement by providing 60 days prior written notice; provided, however, that we may terminate the agreements immediately and without prior notice and make a payment in lieu of advance notice, in accordance with applicable law. In addition, we may also terminate the agreements immediately upon written notice in the event of "cause" (as defined therein).

The agreements provide for a base salary, vacation, sick leave, payments to a pension and severance fund as well as an Israeli recreational fund and recuperation pay in accordance with Israeli law. Pursuant to the agreements, we have effected a manager's insurance policy for each NEO pursuant to which we make contributions on behalf of each NEO as well as the required statutory deductions from salary and any other amounts payable under the agreements on behalf of each NEO to the relevant authorities in accordance with the requirements of Israeli law. For all NEOs, we contribute 8.33% of each NEO's base salary toward the policy for the severance pay component, 5% for the savings and risk component (or 6% in the case of a pension fund, with such amount to be allocated to a provident fund or pension plan), 7.5% for the educational fund component, up to \$4,100 per year and up to 2.5% for disability insurance. In all cases we deduct 5% of each NEO's base salary to be paid on behalf of the NEO toward the policy (or 5.5%, in the event an NEO chooses to allocate his payments to a pension plan) and 2.5% for the educational fund component.

On February 5, 2016, Amendment no. 12 of the Supervision of Financial Services (Provident Funds) Law, 5765-2005 and the corresponding Integrated Extension Order For Compulsory Pension came into effect pursuant to which as of July 1, 2016 employee and employer contribution rates for pension and manager's insurance funds shall increase for all of our employees including our NEOs. As of July 1, 2016 Employee pension fund contributions shall increase to 5.75% and employer pension fund contributions shall increase to 6.25%. In the event that an employee has a manager's insurance fund the employer shall be required to allocate a portion of its contributions to purchase disability insurance to insure 75% of an employee's salary which allocation shall not decrease the severance component of the employer's contributions below 5% or increase total employer contributions above 7.5%.

Outstanding Equity Awards as of June 30, 2016

The following table provides information regarding outstanding equity awards held by each of our NEOs as of June 30, 2016, including the applicable vesting dates.

Name	Option Awards				Stock Awards	
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock that have not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock that have not Vested (\$)
Guy Sella	73,333	—	\$ 1.50	July 1, 2019	—	—
	76,667	—	\$ 2.46	January 26, 2022	—	—
	27,778	38,888(1)	\$ 5.01	October 29, 2024	—	—
	291,470	485,783(2)	\$ 5.01	December 22, 2024	—	—
	9,000	39,000(3)	\$ 25.09	August 19, 2025	—	—
	—	—	—	—	29,250(4)	\$ 573,300
Ronen Faier	100,000	—	\$ 2.01	January 25, 2021	—	—
	91,666	—	\$ 2.46	January 26, 2022	—	—
	27,778	38,889(1)	\$ 5.01	October 29, 2024	—	—
	3,600	15,600(3)	\$ 25.09	August 19, 2025	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	11,700(4)
Zvi Lando	98,333	—	\$ 1.50	May 28, 2019	—	—
	63,333	—	\$ 2.01	January 25, 2021	—	—
	68,333	—	\$ 2.46	January 26, 2022	—	—
	27,778	38,889(1)	\$ 5.01	October 29, 2024	—	—
	3,600	15,600(3)	\$ 25.09	August 19, 2025	—	—
	—	—	—	—	11,700(4)	\$ 229,320
Yoav Galin	75,000	—	\$ 2.46	January 26, 2022	—	—
	27,778	38,888(1)	\$ 5.01	October 29, 2024	—	—
	3,600	15,600(3)	\$ 25.09	August 19, 2025	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	11,700(4)
Rachel Prishkolnik	40,000	—	\$ 2.01	January 25, 2021	—	—
	20,000	—	\$ 2.46	January 26, 2022	—	—
	13,889	19,444(1)	\$ 5.01	October 29, 2024	—	—
	2,100	9,100(3)	\$ 25.09	August 19, 2025	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	6,826(4)

(1) The shares subject to the stock option vest over a four-year period commencing October 31, 2014, with 1/48 of the shares vesting monthly thereafter.

(2) The shares subject to the stock option vest over a four-year period commencing December 31, 2014, with 1/48 of the shares vesting monthly thereafter.

(3) The shares subject to the stock option vest over a four-year period commencing August 31, 2015, with 1/16 of the shares vesting quarterly thereafter.

(4) The shares subject to the RSU vest over a four-year period commencing on August 31, 2015, with 1/16 of the shares vesting quarterly thereafter.

2016 Option Exercises and Stock Vested Table

The following table provides information regarding option exercises and stock vested during the last fiscal year for each named executive officer.

Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized upon Exercise (\$)(1)	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting#	Value Realized on Vesting (\$)(2)
Guy Sella	—	—	6,750	\$ 150,375
Ronen Faier	100,000	\$ 2,237,406	2,700	\$ 60,150
Zvi Lando	61,667	\$ 1,492,021	2,700	\$ 60,150
Yoav Galin	75,000	\$ 1,810,095	2,700	\$ 60,150
Rachel Prishkolnik	40,000	\$ 911,491	1,574	\$ 35,068

(1) The value realized on exercise is calculated as the difference between (A) either (i) the actual sales price of the shares underlying the options exercised if the shares were immediately sold upon exercise or (ii) the closing price of the shares underlying options exercised if the shares were not immediately sold after exercise and (B) the applicable exercise price of the options.

(2) The value realized on vesting is calculated by multiplying (A) the closing price of a common share on the vesting date and (B) the number of shares acquired on vesting before withholding taxes.

Potential Payments upon Termination of Employment and Change of Control

Severance

Pursuant to the terms of the employment agreements with the NEOs, as well as in accordance with Israeli law, upon a termination of the NEO's employment, the NEO is entitled to the payments we have made on behalf of each NEO to the Manager's Insurance Policy.

Equity Acceleration

Pursuant to the terms of his employment agreement, if within 12 months following the occurrence of a “change in control” Mr. Sella is terminated without “cause or if Mr. Sella terminates his employment due to “justifiable reasons” (each such term as defined in his Mr. Sella’s agreement), he will be entitled to full acceleration of any unvested shares of restricted stock or stock options held by him at the time of such termination. Pursuant to the terms of their respective employment agreements, if Mr. Faier or Mr. Lando employment agreements are terminated within 12 months of the date of a “transaction” without “cause” (each term as defined therein), then all outstanding and unvested stock options will become fully vested and exercisable as of the date of such termination. In addition, pursuant to Mr. Faier’s employment agreement if within 12 months following a “transaction”, Mr. Faier terminates his employment due to “justifiable reason” (as defined therein) then all outstanding and unvested stock options will become fully vested and exercisable as of the date of such termination. Mr. Galin and Mrs. Prishkolnik’s respective employment agreements do not contain similar vesting acceleration provisions.

Furthermore, in the event of a “transaction” (as defined in our 2007 Global Incentive Plan (the “2007 Plan”), all outstanding equity held by each NEO will accelerate to the extent such awards are not assumed or substituted by a successor corporation in connection with such transaction.

Potential Payments as of June 30, 2016

The following tables show the value of the potential payments and benefits our named executive officers would receive in various scenarios involving a termination of their employment or a change in control or other qualifying corporate transaction, assuming a June 30, 2016 triggering date and, where applicable, using a price per share for our common stock of \$19.60 (the closing price of a share of our common stock as of the last day of the fiscal year).

Name: Guy Sella	Termination upon Death of Employee	Termination for Cause	Voluntary Termination by Employee After Provision of Requisite Notice	Termination by Company After Provision of Requisite Notice	Termination w/o Cause or for Good Reason	Termination w/o Cause or for Good Reason within 12 months of Change in Control
Base Salary	—	—	129,290	129,290	129,290	129,290
Israeli Social Benefits	—	—	19,107	19,107	19,107	19,107
Vested and Unvested Options/RSUs (1)	8,112,877	8,112,877	8,112,877	8,112,877	8,112,877	15,527,478
Accrued Vacation Pay	322,609	322,609	322,609	322,609	322,609	322,609
TOTAL	8,435,486	8,435,486	8,583,883	8,583,883	8,583,883	15,998,484

- (1) The value realized is based on the difference between the exercise price of the stock options or the base price of the stock appreciation rights and the closing price of our common stock on June 30, 2016 (the last trading day of fiscal 2016).

Name: Ronen Faier	Termination upon Death of Employee	Termination for Cause	Voluntary Termination by Employee After Provision of Requisite Notice	Termination by Company After Provision of Requisite Notice	Termination w/o Cause or for Good Reason	Termination w/o Cause or for Good Reason within 12 months of Change in Control
Base Salary	—	—	50,702	50,702	50,702	50,702
Israeli Social Benefits	—	—	7,445	7,445	7,445	7,445
Vested and Unvested Options/RSUs (1)	3,793,604	3,793,604	3,793,604	3,793,604	3,793,604	4,532,147
Accrued Vacation Pay	71,258	71,258	71,258	71,258	71,258	71,258
TOTAL	3,864,862	3,864,862	3,923,009	3,923,009	3,923,009	4,661,551

- (1) The value realized is based on the difference between the exercise price of the stock options or the base price of the stock appreciation rights and the closing price of our common stock on June 30, 2016 (the last trading day of fiscal 2016).

Name: Zvi Lando	Termination upon Death of Employee	Termination for Cause	Voluntary Termination by Employee After Provision of Requisite Notice	Termination by Company After Provision of Requisite Notice	Termination w/o Cause or for Good Reason	Termination w/o Cause within 12 months of Change in Control(2)
Base Salary	—	—	50,702	50,702	50,702	50,702
Israeli Social Benefits	—	—	8,005	8,005	8,005	8,005
Vested and Unvested Options/RSUs (1)	4,528,531	4,528,531	4,528,531	4,528,531	4,528,531	5,267,074
Accrued Vacation Pay	105,013	105,013	105,013	105,013	105,013	105,013
TOTAL	4,633,544	4,633,544	4,692,251	4,692,251	4,692,251	5,340,794

- (1) The value realized is based on the difference between the exercise price of the stock options or the base price of the stock appreciation rights and the closing price of our common stock on June 30, 2016 (the last trading day of fiscal 2016).
- (2) Mr. Lando's employment agreement entitles him to immediate vesting of all unexercised equity upon termination without cause within twelve months of a change of control only.

Name: Yoav Galin	Termination upon Death of Employee	Termination for Cause	Voluntary Termination by Employee After Provision of Requisite Notice	Termination by Company After Provision of Requisite Notice	Termination w/o Cause or for Good Reason	Termination w/o Cause or for Good Reason within 12 months of Change in Control
Base Salary	—	—	69,715	69,715	69,715	69,715
Israeli Social Benefits	—	—	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917
Vested and Unvested Options/RSUs (1)	1,769,212	1,769,212	1,769,212	1,769,212	1,769,212	1,769,212
Accrued Vacation Pay	246,967	246,967	246,967	246,967	246,967	246,967
TOTAL	2,015,909	2,015,909	2,096,541	2,096,541	2,096,541	2,096,541

- (1) The value realized is based on the difference between the exercise price of the stock options or the base price of the stock appreciation rights and the closing price of our common stock on June 30, 2016 (the last trading day of fiscal 2016).

Name: Rachel Prishkolnik	Termination upon Death of Employee	Termination for Cause	Voluntary Termination by Employee After Provision of Requisite Notice	Termination by Company After Provision of Requisite Notice	Termination w/o Cause or for Good Reason	Termination w/o Cause or for Good Reason within 12 months of Change in Control
Base Salary	—	—	42,252	42,252	42,252	42,252
Israeli Social Benefits	—	—	6,385	6,385	6,385	6,385
Vested and Unvested Options/RSUs (1)	1,279,594	1,279,594	1,279,594	1,279,594	1,279,594	1,279,594
Accrued Vacation Pay	36,316	36,316	36,316	36,316	36,316	36,316
TOTAL	1,315,910	1,315,910	1,364,547	1,364,547	1,364,547	1,364,547

- (1) The value realized is based on the difference between the exercise price of the stock options or the base price of the stock appreciation rights and the closing price of our common stock on June 30, 2016 (the last trading day of fiscal 2016).

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table summarizes information as of June 30, 2016, about shares of common stock that may be issued under our equity compensation plans.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options and warrants (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options and warrants (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders ⁽¹⁾	5,768,266	\$ 3.80	3,446,260
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	5,768,266	\$ 3.80	3,446,260

(1) Includes in column (a) 1,100,754 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options outstanding under the Company's 2015 Global Incentive Plan, 4,667,512 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options outstanding under the Company's 2007 Global Incentive Plan. Includes in column (c) 2,557,691 shares of common stock available for future issuance under the Company's 2015 Global Incentive Plan and 888,569 shares of common stock available for future issuance under the Company's Employee Stock Purchase Plan. Upon consummation of our initial public offering, the Company's 2007 Global Incentive Plan was terminated and no further awards can be granted under this plan.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

We have adopted an employee stock purchase plan ("ESPP"), pursuant to which our eligible employees and eligible employees of our subsidiaries may elect to have payroll deductions made during the offering period in an amount not exceeding 10% of the compensation which the employees receive on each pay day during the offering period. In the fourth quarter of 2016, we started granting eligible employees the right to purchase our common stock under the ESPP. As of June 30, 2016, a total of 888,569 shares were reserved for issuance under the ESPP. The number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the ESPP will increase annually on January 1st, for ten years, by the lesser of 1% of the total number of shares of the Company's common stock outstanding on December 31st of the preceding calendar year or 487,643 shares. Our board of directors may reduce the number of shares to be added to the share reserve for the ESPP in any particular year at their discretion. As of June 30, 2016, no shares of our common stock had yet been purchased under the ESPP.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of June 30, 2016 with respect to:

- each person known by us to beneficially own 5% or more of the outstanding shares of our common stock;
- each member of our board of directors and each NEO; and
- the members of our board of directors and our executive officers as a group.

Unless otherwise noted below, the address of each beneficial owner listed in the table below is c/o SolarEdge Technologies, Inc., 1 HaMada Street, Herziliya Pituach 4673335, Israel.

We have determined beneficial ownership in accordance with the rules of the SEC. Except as indicated by the footnotes below, we believe, based on the information furnished to us, that each person or entity named in the table below has sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock that he, she or it beneficially owns, subject to applicable community property laws.

Applicable percentage of beneficial ownership is based on 40,889,922 shares of common stock that would be outstanding as of June 30, 2016.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Shares Beneficially Owned	
	Shares	%
5% Stockholders:		
Affiliates of Opus Capital Venture Partners V, L.P.(1)	4,000,000	9.78%
Genesis Partners III L.P.(2)	3,043,732	7.44%
Affiliates of Pacven Walden Ventures VI, L.P.(3)	2,269,632	5.55%
FMR LLC (4)	2,458,330	6.01%
Directors and Named Executive Officers:		
Guy Sella (5)	958,743	2.34%
Ronen Faier (6)	230,622	*
Zvi Lando (7)	268,955	*
Yoav Galin (8)	547,288	1.34%
Rachel Prishkolnik (9)	80,178	*
Dan Avida (10)	4,006,744	9.8%
Yoni Cheifetz (11)	27,863	*
Marcel Gani (12)	17,854	*
Doron Inbar (13)	230,077	*
Avery More (14)	688,174	*
Tal Payne (15)	6,744	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (13 individuals)(16)	15,928,484	38.96%

* Represents beneficial ownership of less than 1%.

- (1) Opus Capital Venture Partners V, L.P.'s investment committee consists of Carl Showalter, Dan Avida, Gill Cogan and Joseph Cutts. Each of these individuals has shared voting and investment power over the shares held by Opus Capital Venture Partners, L.P. The principal business address of each of the Opus Capital Venture Partners Funds is 2730 Sand Hill Road, Suite 150, Menlo Park, CA 94025.
- (2) The investment committee of Genesis Partners III L.P.'s general partner, Genesis Partners III Management Ltd., consists of Eddy Shalev, Dr. Eyal Kishon, Gary Gannot, Jonathan Saacks and Hadar Kiriati. Each of these individuals has shared voting and investment power over the shares held by Genesis Partners III L.P. The principal business address of Genesis Partners III L.P. is 11B Hamenofim St., Hertzilia Pituach POB 12866 Israel 46733.
- (3) Consists of 2,105,647 shares held by Pacven Walden Ventures VI, L.P. and 163,985 shares held by Pacven Walden Ventures Parallel VI, L.P. (together with Pacven Walden Ventures VI, L.P., the "Pacven Walden Funds"). The general partner of Pacven Walden Ventures VI, L.P. ("Pacven VI") and Pacven Walden Ventures VI Parallel VI, L.P. ("Pacven VI Parallel") is Pacven Walden Management VI Co. Ltd., which is affiliated with Walden International, a venture capital firm. Mr. Lip-Bu Tan is the sole director and a member of the investment committee of Pacven Walden Management VI Co., Ltd. and shares voting and investment power with respect to the shares held by Pacven VI and Pacven VI Parallel with other members of the investment committee, i.e., Andrew Kau, and Brian Chiang. The business address of Pacven VI, Pacven VI Parallel and Walden International is One California Street 28th Floor, San Francisco, California 94111.
- (4) Based solely on a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 12, 2016. The address of FMR LLC is 245 Summer Street, Boston, MA 02210. The shares are, or may be deemed, beneficially owned by FMR LLC and its subsidiaries and affiliates, including Fidelity Institutional Asset Management Trust Company.

- (5) Consists of 440,083 shares of common stock owned of record by Mr. Sella and 518,660 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of June 30, 2016.
- (6) Consists of 2,700 shares of common stock owned of record by Mr. Faier and 227,922 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of June 30, 2016.
- (7) Consists of 2,700 shares of common stock owned of record by Mr. Lando and 266,255 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of June 30, 2016.
- (8) Consists of 436,033 shares of common stock owned of record by Mr. Galin and 111,255 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of June 30, 2016.
- (9) Consists of 1,574 shares of common stock owned of record by Mrs. Prishkolnik and 78,604 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of June 30, 2016.
- (10) Consists of shares described in Note (1) above and 6,744 shares of common stock owned of record by Mr. Avida.
- (11) Consists of 27,863 shares of common stock owned of record by Mr. Cheifetz.
- (12) Consists of 6,744 shares of common stock owned of record by Mr. Gani, 5,555 shares of common stock held directly by Marcel Gani 2002 Living Trust and 5,555 shares of common stock held directly by ALGA Partners LLC. Mr. Gani, in his capacity as trustee, has voting and investment power over the shares owned by the Marcel Gani 2002 Living Trust. Mr. Gani, in his capacity as manager, has voting and investment power over the shares owned by ALGA Partners LLC.
- (13) Consists of 6,744 shares of common stock owned of record by Mr. Inbar and 223,333 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of June 30, 2015.
- (14) Consists of 164,572 shares of common stock owned of record by Mr. More, 469,850 shares of common stock held by ORR Partners I GP, LP, a limited partnership controlled by Avery More, 28,752 shares held by Avery More's wife, Jerralyn Smith More, as to which Avery More disclaims any ownership interest and 25,000 shares held by MentorMore Foundation, a private charitable foundation of which Avery More serves as President; Avery More disclaims any ownership interest in such shares.
- (15) Consists of 6,744 shares of common stock owned of record by Mr. Payne.
- (16) Consists of 13,968,803 shares of common stock and 1,960,045 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of June 30, 2015.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

There have been no transactions since July 1, 2015 to which we were or are a party in which the amount involved exceeded or exceeds \$120,000 and in which any of our directors, executive officers, holders of more than 5% of any class of our voting securities or any member of the immediate family of any of the foregoing persons, had or will have a direct or indirect material interest, other than compensation arrangements with directors and executive officers, which are described under “— Executive Compensation” and “— Director Compensation” above.

Review, Approval or Ratification of Transactions with Related Persons

The audit committee of our board of directors has primary responsibility for reviewing and approving transactions with related parties. Our audit committee charter provides that the audit committee shall review and approve in advance any related party transactions.

We adopted a formal written policy providing that our executive officers, directors, nominees for election as directors, beneficial owners of more than 5% of any class of our voting stock, any member of the immediate family of any of the foregoing persons, and any firm, corporation or other entity in which any of the foregoing persons is employed, is a general partner or principal or in a similar position, or in which such person has a 5% or greater beneficial ownership interest, are not permitted to enter into a related party transaction with us without the consent of our audit committee, subject to the exceptions described below. In approving or rejecting any such proposal, our audit committee is to consider the relevant facts and circumstances available and deemed relevant to our audit committee, including whether the transaction is on terms no less favorable than terms generally available to an unaffiliated third party under the same or similar circumstances and the extent of the related party’s interest in the transaction. Our audit committee has determined that certain transactions will not require audit committee approval, including certain employment arrangements of executive officers, director compensation, transactions with another company at which a related party’s only relationship is as a non-executive employee or beneficial owner of less than 5% of that company’s shares, transactions where a related party’s interest arises solely from the ownership of our common stock and all holders of our common stock received the same benefit on a pro rata basis, and transactions available to all employees generally.

Director Independence

The Board has determined that each of our directors, other than Mr. Sella, is an “independent director” within the meaning of the applicable NASDAQ rules. In addition, the Board has determined that each of our directors, other than Mr. Sella is an “independent director” as defined by Rule 10A-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Exchange Act”). The board of directors has also determined that pursuant to heightened independence requirements applicable to compensation committee members as set forth in Rule 10C-1 of the Exchange Act (“Rule 10C-1”) and applicable NASDAQ rules, all of the Board members except for Mr. Sella are independent as defined in these rules. In making its determinations, the board of directors considered, among other things, all transactions and relationships between each director or any member of his or her immediate family and the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates. There are no family relationships among any of our executive officers, directors or nominees for director.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES**Audit and Related Fees**

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by Ernst & Young for the audit of our financial statements for fiscal 2016 and 2015 and the aggregate fees for other services rendered by Ernst & Young billed in those periods:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	(in thousands)	
Audit fees(1)	\$ 525	\$ 890
Audit Related fees(2)	-	22
Tax fees(3)	27	80
Total audit and related fees	<u>\$ 552</u>	<u>\$ 992</u>

- (1) "Audit fees" are fees for audit services for each of the years shown in this table, including fees associated with the annual audit (including audit of our internal control over financial reporting in fiscal year 2016), reviews of our quarterly financial results submitted on Form 10-Q, consultations on various accounting issues and services rendered for the filing of our Form S-1 and fees related to our initial public offering in fiscal year 2015.
- (2) Represents accounting consultations regarding financial accounting and reporting standards.
- (3) Represents professional services rendered for tax compliance, tax advice, tax planning and review our Israeli tax returns.

In connection with our initial public offering, the board of directors adopted a written policy for the pre-approval of certain audit and non-audit services which Ernst & Young provides. The policy balances the need to ensure the independence of Ernst & Young while recognizing that in certain situations Ernst & Young may possess both the technical expertise and knowledge of the Company to best advise the Company on issues and matters in addition to accounting and auditing. In general, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm cannot be engaged to provide any audit or non-audit services unless the engagement is pre-approved by the audit committee. Certain services may also be pre-approved by the Chairman of the audit committee under the policy. All of the fees identified in the table above were approved in accordance with SEC requirements and, following our initial public offering, pursuant to the policies and procedures described above.

All of the services of Ernst & Young for fiscal 2016 and 2015 described above were pre-approved by the audit committee.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

1. Our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto are included in ITEM 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. See Index to ITEM 8 for more detail.
2. All financial schedules have been omitted either because they are not applicable or because the required information is provided in our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto, included in ITEM 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.
3. The Index to Exhibits, which appears immediately following the signature page and is incorporated herein by reference, is filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

SOLAREEDGE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF JUNE 30, 2016

IN U.S. DOLLARS

AUDITED

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Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer Tel: +972-3-6232525
3 Aminadav St. Fax: +972-3-5622555
Tel-Aviv 6706703, Israel ey.com

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

SOLAREEDGE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of SolarEdge Technologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), changes in stockholders’ equity (deficiency) and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2016. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company at June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated August 17, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Tel-Aviv, Israel
August 17, 2016

/s/ KOST FORER GABBAY & KASIERER
A Member of Ernst & Young Global



Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer Tel: +972-3-6232525
3 Aminadav St. Fax: +972-3-5622555
Tel-Aviv 6706703, Israel ey.com

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

SOLAREEDGE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

We have audited SolarEdge Technologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). SolarEdge Technologies, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2016, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), changes in stockholders' equity (deficiency) and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2016 and our report dated August 17, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Tel-Aviv, Israel
August 17, 2016

/s/ KOST FORER GABBAY & KASIERER
A Member of Ernst & Young Global

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

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

	June 30,	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 74,032	\$ 144,750
Restricted cash	928	3,639
Marketable Securities	59,163	-
Trade receivables, net	72,737	35,428
Prepaid expenses and other accounts receivable	21,340	32,645
Inventories	81,550	73,950
<u>Total</u> current assets	<u>309,750</u>	<u>290,412</u>
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET	<u>27,831</u>	<u>14,717</u>
LONG-TERM ASSETS:		
Marketable securities	52,446	-
Prepaid expenses and lease deposits	399	529
Deferred tax assets, net	6,296	-
Intangible assets, net	716	-
<u>Total</u> assets	<u>\$ 397,438</u>	<u>\$ 305,658</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

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

	June 30,	
	2016	2015
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Trade payables	\$ 48,481	\$ 80,684
Employees and payroll accruals	10,092	6,814
Warranty obligations	14,114	9,431
Deferred revenues	3,859	1,676
Accrued expenses and other accounts payable	10,725	6,987
Total current liabilities	87,271	105,592
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:		
Warranty obligations	37,078	22,448
Deferred revenues	14,684	8,289
Lease incentive obligation	2,297	2,385
Total long-term liabilities	54,059	33,122
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Share capital		
Common stock of \$0.0001 par value - Authorized: 125,000,000 shares as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively; issued and outstanding: 40,889,922 and 39,297,539 shares as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.	4	4
Additional paid-in capital	299,214	287,152
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	271	(222)
Accumulated deficit	(43,381)	(119,990)
Total stockholders' equity	256,108	166,944
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 397,438	\$ 305,658

* Represents an amount less than \$1.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

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

	Year ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Revenues	\$ 489,843	\$ 325,078	\$ 133,217
Cost of revenues	337,887	243,295	111,246
Gross profit	151,956	81,783	21,971
Operating expenses:			
Research and development, net	33,231	22,018	18,256
Sales and marketing	34,833	24,973	17,792
General and administrative	12,133	6,535	4,294
Total operating expenses	80,197	53,526	40,342
Operating income (loss)	71,759	28,257	(18,371)
Other expenses	-	104	-
Financial income (expenses), net	471	(5,077)	(2,787)
Income (loss) before taxes on income	72,230	23,076	(21,158)
Taxes on income (tax benefit)	(4,379)	1,955	220
Net income (loss)	\$ 76,609	\$ 21,121	\$ (21,378)
Net basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock	\$ 1.92	\$ 0.30	\$ (7.64)
Net diluted earnings (loss) per share of common stock	\$ 1.73	\$ 0.27	\$ (7.64)
Weighted average number of shares used in computing net basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock	39,987,935	11,902,911	2,798,894
Weighted average number of shares used in computing net diluted earnings (loss) per share of common stock	44,376,075	15,269,448	2,798,894
Reconciliation of net income (loss) to net income (loss) available to common stock used for net basic earnings (loss) per share calculations			
Net income (loss)	\$ 76,609	\$ 21,121	\$ (21,378)
Dividends accumulated for the period	-	(17,550)	-
Net income (loss) available to shareholders of common stock	\$ 76,609	\$ 3,571	\$ (21,378)
Reconciliation of net income (loss) to net income (loss) available to common stock used for net diluted earnings (loss) per share calculations			
Net income (loss)	\$ 76,609	\$ 21,121	\$ (21,378)
Dividends accumulated for the period	-	(16,971)	-
Net income (loss) available to shareholders of common stock	\$ 76,609	\$ 4,150	\$ (21,378)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

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

	Year ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net income (loss)	\$ 76,609	\$ 21,121	\$ (21,378)
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Available-for-sale securities:			
Changes in unrealized gains, net of tax benefit	56	-	-
Reclassification adjustments for losses included in net income	1	-	-
Net change	57	-	-
Cash flow hedges:			
Changes in unrealized gains, net of tax expense	412	-	-
Reclassification adjustments for gains, net of tax expense included in net income	(169)	-	-
Net change	243	-	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net	193	(161)	(35)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	493	(161)	(35)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 77,102	\$ 20,960	\$ (21,413)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)

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

	Convertible Preferred stock		Receipt on account of Convertible Preferred stock	Common stock		Additional paid in Capital	Accumulated other comprehensive Income (loss)	Accumulated deficit	Total stockholders' equity (deficiency)
	Number	Amount		Number	Amount				
Balance as of June 30, 2013	68,493,373	\$ 100,229	\$ 5,314	2,782,491	\$ * -	\$ 4,745	\$ (26)	\$ (119,733)	\$ (115,014)
Issuance of Common Stock upon exercise of employee stock options	-	-	-	27,459	* -	51	-	-	51
Issuance of Series D-2 Convertible Preferred stock, net of issuance expenses in the amount of \$17	2,598,528	5,983	(5,314)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of Series D-3 Convertible Preferred stock, net of issuance expenses in the amount of \$9	4,330,872	9,991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity based compensation expenses to employees and non-employee consultants	-	-	-	-	-	1,082	-	-	1,082
Change in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35)	-	(35)
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,378)	(21,378)
Balance as of June 30, 2014	<u>75,422,773</u>	<u>\$ 116,203</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>2,809,950</u>	<u>\$ * -</u>	<u>\$ 5,878</u>	<u>\$ (61)</u>	<u>\$ (141,111)</u>	<u>\$ (135,294)</u>

* Represents an amount less than \$1.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY) (Cont.)

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

	Convertible Preferred stock		Receipt on account of Convertible Preferred stock	Common stock		Additional paid in Capital	Accumulated Other comprehensive Income (loss)	Accumulated deficit	Total stockholders' equity (deficiency)
	Number	Amount		Number	Amount				
Balance as of June 30, 2014	75,422,773	\$ 116,203	\$ -	2,809,950	\$ * -	\$ 5,878	\$ (61)	\$ (141,111)	\$ (135,294)
Issuance of Common Stock upon exercise of employee and non-employees consultants stock options	-	-	-	34,898	* -	84	-	-	84
Issuance of Series E Convertible Preferred stock, net of issuance expenses in the amount of \$288	9,321,019	24,712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity based compensation expenses to employees and non-employee consultants	-	-	-	-	-	2,956	-	-	2,956
Conversion of convertible preferred stock into ordinary shares	(84,743,792)	(140,915)	-	28,247,923	3	140,912	-	-	140,915
Issuance of common stock in initial public offering, net of issuance expenses in an amount of \$13,692	-	-	-	8,050,000	1	131,207	-	-	131,208
Exercise of warrants into common stock	-	-	-	154,768	* -	6,115	-	-	6,115
Change in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(161)	-	(161)
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,121	21,121
Balance as of June 30, 2015	-	\$ -	\$ -	39,297,539	\$ 4	\$ 287,152	\$ (222)	\$ (119,990)	\$ 166,944
Issuance of Common Stock upon exercise of employee and non-employees stock options	-	-	-	1,592,383	* -	2,973	-	-	2,973
Equity based compensation expenses to employees and non-employee consultants	-	-	-	-	-	9,089	-	-	9,089
Other comprehensive income adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	493	-	493
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,609	76,609
Balance as of June 30, 2016	-	\$ -	\$ -	40,889,922	\$ 4	\$ 299,214	\$ 271	\$ (43,381)	\$ 256,108

* Represents an amount less than \$1.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Year ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
<u>Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities:</u>			
Net income (loss)	\$ 76,609	\$ 21,121	\$ (21,378)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation	3,763	2,253	1,978
Amortization of intangible assets	84	-	-
Amortization of premiums on available-for-sale marketable securities	532	-	-
Stock-based compensation	9,089	2,956	1,082
Financial expenses (income), net related to term loan	-	(992)	431
Remeasurement of warrants to purchase convertible preferred stock	-	5,350	(53)
Capital loss from disposal of property	-	104	-
Interest expenses related to short term bank loan	-	-	44
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Inventories	(7,356)	(48,507)	(10,681)
Prepaid expenses and other accounts receivable	10,542	(19,563)	(7,409)
Trade receivables, net	(37,271)	(16,333)	(9,911)
Deferred tax assets, net	(6,380)	-	-
Trade payables	(32,200)	41,111	19,441
Employees and payroll accruals	3,278	1,668	1,726
Warranty obligations	19,313	13,698	7,803
Deferred revenues	8,578	3,989	(500)
Accrued expenses and other accounts payable	3,934	2,530	(418)
Lease incentive obligation	(88)	2,669	-
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>52,427</u>	<u>12,054</u>	<u>(17,845)</u>
<u>Cash flows from investing activities:</u>			
Purchase of property and equipment	(15,690)	(11,765)	(2,990)
Purchase of intangible assets	(800)	-	-
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	2,711	(2,038)	(156)
Decrease (increase) in long-term lease deposit	103	(134)	(1)
Investment in available-for-sale marketable securities	(118,511)	-	-
Maturities of available-for-sale marketable securities	6,350	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(125,837)</u>	<u>(13,937)</u>	<u>(3,147)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Year ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
<u>Cash flows from financing activities:</u>			
Proceeds from short term bank loan	-	23,000	21,813
Repayment of short term bank loan	-	(36,326)	(12,447)
Repayments of term loan	-	(5,919)	(2,401)
Proceeds from issuance of Series D-2 Convertible Preferred stock, net	-	-	669
Proceeds from issuance of Series D-3 Convertible Preferred stock, net	-	-	9,991
Proceeds from issuance of Series E Convertible Preferred stock, net	-	24,712	-
Proceeds from initial public offering, net	-	131,402	-
Issuance costs related to initial public offering	(194)	-	-
Proceeds from issuance of shares under stock purchase plan and upon exercise of options	2,973	84	51
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,779	136,953	17,676
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(70,631)	135,070	(3,316)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	144,750	9,754	13,142
Effect of exchange rate differences on cash and cash equivalents	(87)	(74)	(72)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	\$ 74,032	\$ 144,750	\$ 9,754
<u>Supplemental disclosure of non-cash financing activities:</u>			
Deferred issuance costs related to initial public offering	\$ -	\$ 194	\$ -
Cashless exercise of warrants to purchase common stock	\$ -	\$ 6,115	\$ -
<u>Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:</u>			
Cash paid for interest	\$ -	\$ 896	\$ 1,085
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 1,178	\$ 4,040	\$ 92

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 1:- GENERAL

- a. SolarEdge Technologies, Inc. (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries design, develop, and sell an intelligent inverter solution designed to maximize power generation at the individual photovoltaic (“PV”) module level while lowering the cost of energy produced by the solar PV system and providing comprehensive and advanced safety features. The Company’s products consist mainly of (i) power optimizers designed to maximize energy throughput from each and every module through constant tracking of Maximum Power Point individually per module, (ii) inverters which invert direct current (DC) from the PV module to alternating current (AC) and (iii) a related cloud-based monitoring platform, that collects and processes information from the power optimizers and inverters of a solar PV system to enable customers and system owners as applicable, to monitor and manage the solar PV systems. In addition, the Company has a storage solution that is used to increase energy independence and maximize self-consumption for homeowners by utilizing a battery that is sold separately by third party manufacturers, to store and supply power as needed (the “StorEdge solution”). The StorEdge solution is designed to provide smart energy functions such as maximizing self-consumption, Time-of-Use programming for desired hours of the day, and home energy backup solutions.

The Company and its subsidiaries sells its products worldwide directly to large solar installers and engineering, procurement and construction firms (“EPCs”), as well as through large distributors and electrical equipment wholesalers to smaller solar installers.

The Company was incorporated in Delaware in August 2006 and began commercial sale of its products in January 2010.

- b. Initial Public Offering:

On March 31, 2015, the Company closed its initial public offering (“IPO”) whereby 8,050,000 shares of common stock were sold by the Company to the public (inclusive of 1,050,000 shares of common stock pursuant to the full exercise of an overallotment option granted to the underwriters). The aggregate net proceeds received by the Company from the offering were approximately \$131,208, net of underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses. Upon the closing of the IPO, all shares of the Company’s outstanding convertible preferred stock automatically converted into 28,247,923 shares of common stock, and outstanding warrants to purchase convertible preferred stock automatically converted into warrants to purchase 187,671 shares of common stock (See Note 18).

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 1:- GENERAL (Cont.)

- c. As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Company had three and one major customers that accounted for approximately 32.5% and 24.6% of the Company's consolidated revenues, respectively (see Note 20).
- d. The Company depends on two contract manufacturers and several limited or single source component suppliers. Reliance on these vendors makes the Company vulnerable to possible capacity constraints and reduced control over component availability, delivery schedules, manufacturing yields and costs. Two vendors collectively account for 69% and 79% of the Company's total trade payables as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Company has the right to offset its payables to one of its contract manufacturers against vendor non-trade receivables. As of June 30, 2016 a total of \$5,874 of these receivables met the criteria for net recognition and were offset against the corresponding accounts payable balances for this contract manufacturer in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements are prepared according to United States generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP").

- a. Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with U.S. GAAP, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The Company evaluates on an ongoing basis its assumptions, including those related to warranty obligation, inventory valuation, contingencies, share-based compensation cost, as well as in estimates used in applying the revenue recognition policy. The Company's management believes that the estimates, judgment and assumptions used are reasonable based upon information available at the time they are made. These estimates, judgments and assumptions can affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

- b. Financial statements in U.S. dollars:

The functional currency of the Company and its Israeli subsidiary is the U.S. dollar, as the U.S. dollar is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company has operated and expects to continue to operate in the foreseeable future. The Company's and its Israeli subsidiary's operations are currently primarily conducted in Israel and a significant portion of its expenses are currently paid in U.S. dollars. Financing activities including loans and cash investments, are mainly made in U.S. dollars.

Accordingly, monetary accounts maintained in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 830 ("Foreign Currency Matters"). All transaction gains and losses of the re-measurement of monetary balance sheet items are reflected in the statements of operations as financial income or expenses, as appropriate.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

The financial statements of the Company's subsidiaries in Germany, China, Australia, Canada, Netherlands, UK, Japan, France, Italia and Bulgaria, whose functional currency is other than the U.S. dollar, have been translated into U.S dollars. Assets and liabilities have been translated using the exchange rates in effect on the balance sheet date. Statements of operations amounts have been translated using the average exchange rate for the relevant periods.

The resulting translation adjustments are reported as a component of stockholders' equity (deficiency) in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Accumulated other comprehensive loss related to foreign currency translation adjustments, net amounted to \$29 and \$222 as of June 30, 2016 and 2015 , respectively.

c. Principles of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. Intercompany transactions and balances including profits from intercompany sales not yet realized outside the Company have been eliminated upon consolidation.

The Company's fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014 ended on June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Unless otherwise stated, references to particular years and quarters, refer to the Company's fiscal years ended in June and the associated quarters of those fiscal years.

d. Basic and Diluted Net Earnings (Loss) Per Share:

Basic net earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net earnings (loss) by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period.

Diluted net earnings (loss) per share is computed by giving effect to all potential shares of common stock, including stock options and convertible preferred stock, to the extent dilutive, all in accordance with ASC No. 260, "Earnings Per Share."

The total weighted average number of shares related to the outstanding stock options, convertible preferred stock and warrants to purchase convertible preferred stock, excluded from the calculation of diluted net earnings (loss) per share due to their anti-dilutive effect was 16,208, 20,565,747 and 25,234,818, for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share is presented in conformity with the two-class method for participating securities for the periods prior to their conversion. Under this method the earnings per share for each class of shares are calculated assuming 100% of the Company's earnings are distributed as dividends to each class of shares based on their contractual rights. In addition, since all classes other than common stock do not participate in losses, for the year ended June 30, 2014 these shares are not included in the computation of basic loss per share.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

For the year ended June 30, 2014, basic and diluted net loss per share was the same for each period presented as the inclusion of all potential shares of common stock outstanding would have been anti-dilutive.

The following table presents the computation of basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share for the periods presented (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock:			
Numerator:			
Net income (loss)	76,609	21,121	(21,378)
Dividends accumulated for the period	-	(17,550)	-
Net income (loss) available to shareholders of common stock	<u>76,609</u>	<u>3,571</u>	<u>(21,378)</u>
Denominator:			
Shares used in computing net earnings (loss) per share of common stock, basic	<u>39,987,935</u>	<u>11,902,911</u>	<u>2,798,894</u>
Net diluted earnings (loss) per share of common stock:			
Numerator:			
Net income (loss)	76,609	21,121	(21,378)
Dividends accumulated for the period	-	(16,971)	-
Net income (loss) available to shareholders of common stock	<u>76,609</u>	<u>4,150</u>	<u>(21,378)</u>
Denominator:			
Shares used in computing net earnings (loss) per share of common stock, diluted	<u>44,376,075</u>	<u>15,269,448</u>	<u>2,798,894</u>

e. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash, with original maturities of three months or less at the date acquired.

f. Marketable Securities:

Marketable securities consist of corporate and governmental bonds. The Company determines the appropriate classification of marketable securities at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such designation at each balance sheet date. In accordance with FASB ASC No. 320 "Investments - Debt and Equity Securities", the Company classifies marketable securities as available-for-sale. Available-for-sale securities are stated at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), a separate component of stockholders' equity, net of taxes.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

Realized gains and losses on sales of marketable securities, as determined on a specific identification basis, are included in financial income (expenses), net. The amortized cost of marketable securities is adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount to maturity, both of which, together with interest, are included in financial income (expenses), net.

The Company classifies its marketable debt securities as either short-term or long-term based on each instrument's underlying contractual maturity date. Marketable debt securities with maturities of 12 months or less are classified as short-term and marketable debt securities with maturities greater than 12 months are classified as long-term.

The Company recognizes an impairment charge when a decline in the fair value of its investments in debt securities below the cost basis of such securities is judged to be other-than-temporary. Factors considered in making such a determination include the duration and severity of the impairment, the reason for the decline in value, the potential recovery period and the Company's intent to sell, including whether it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investment before recovery of cost basis. If the Company does not intend to sell the security or it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before it recovers in value, the Company must estimate the net present value of cash flows expected to be collected. If the amortized cost exceeds the net present value of cash flows, such excess is considered a credit loss and an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred. For securities that are deemed other-than-temporarily impaired ("OTTI"), the amount of impairment is recognized in the statement of operations and is limited to the amount related to credit losses, while impairment related to other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). The Company did not recognize OTTI on its marketable securities during the year ended on June 30, 2016.

g. Restricted cash:

Restricted cash is primarily invested in short-term bank deposits, which are primarily used to guarantee a letter of credit which has been issued to one of the Company's major vendors and to the Company's landlords for its office leases.

h. Inventories:

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Inventory reserves are provided to cover risks arising from slow-moving items or technological obsolescence.

The Company periodically evaluates the quantities on hand relative to historical, current and projected sales volume. Based on this evaluation, an impairment charge is recorded when required to write-down inventory to its market value. Cost of finished goods and raw materials is determined using the moving average cost method.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

i. Property and equipment:

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, at the following rates:

	<u>%</u>
Computers and peripheral equipment	14 – 33 (mainly 33)
Office furniture and equipment	7 – 15 (mainly 7)
Machinery & equipment	7 – 33 (mainly 20)
Laboratory equipment	15 – 33 (mainly 33)
Vehicles	15
Leasehold improvements	over the shorter of the lease term or useful economic life

j. Impairment of long-lived assets:

The Company's long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment in accordance with ASC 360 ("Property, Plants and Equipment"), whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset (or asset group) may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset (or asset group) to the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the assets (or asset group).

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds their fair value. For the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, no impairment losses have been identified.

k. Severance pay:

Pursuant to Israel's Severance Pay Law, Israeli employees are entitled to severance pay equal to one month's salary for each year of employment, or a portion thereof. The employees of the Company's Israeli subsidiary have elected to be included under section 14 of the Severance Pay Law, 1963, under which these employees are entitled only to monthly deposits made in their name with insurance companies, at a rate of 8.33% of their monthly salary. These payments cause the Company to be released from any future obligation under the Israeli Severance Pay Law to make severance payments in respect of those employees; therefore, related assets and liabilities are not presented in the balance sheet.

For the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company recorded \$1,761, \$1,273, and \$1,109, severance expenses, respectively.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

1. Revenue recognition:

The Company and its subsidiaries generate their revenues mainly from the sale of power optimizers, inverters and cloud-based monitoring services, to distributors, installers and PV module manufacturers.

Revenues from product sales and related services are recognized in accordance with ASC 605 (“Revenue Recognition”), when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the selling price is fixed or determinable, collectability is reasonably assured and no significant obligations remain.

Persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists. The Company’s customers mainly consist of distributors and installers (the “Customers”). The Company’s sales arrangements with Customers are pursuant to written documentation, either a written contract or purchase order. The actual documentation used is dependent on the business practice with each Customer. Therefore, the Company determines that persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists with respect to a Customer when it has a written contract, or a binding purchase order from the Customer.

Delivery has occurred. Each item of written documentation relating to a sale arrangement that is agreed upon with the Customer specifically sets forth when risk of loss and title are being transferred (based on the agreed International Commercial terms, or “INCOTERMS”). Unless a different written arrangement with the Customer exists, the Company determines that risk of loss and title are transferred to the Customer when the applicable INCOTERMS are satisfied and thus delivery of its products has occurred.

The fee is fixed or determinable. The Company does not provide any price protection, stock rotation and/or right of return and thus the Company considers all the Customers as end-users and the fee is considered fixed and determinable upon execution of the written documentation with the Customers. Additionally, payments that are due within the normal course of the Company’s credit terms, which are currently no more than three months from the delivery date, are deemed to be fixed and determinable. Fees and arrangements with payment terms extending beyond customary payment terms are considered not to be fixed or determinable, in which case revenues are deferred and recognized when payments become due, provided that all other revenue recognition criteria have been met.

Collectability is reasonably assured. The Company determines whether collectability is reasonably assured on a Customer-by-Customer basis pursuant to its credit review policy. The Company typically sells to Customers with whom it has a long-term business relationship and a history of successful collection. For a new Customer, or when an existing Customer substantially expands its commitments, the Company evaluates the Customer’s financial position, the number of years the Customer has been in business, the history of collection with the Customer and the Customer’s ability to pay and typically assigns a credit limit based on that review.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

Provisions for rebates, sales incentives, and discounts to customers are accounted for as reductions in revenue in the same period the related sales are recorded.

The Company increases a credit limit only after it has established a successful collection history with the Customer. If the Company determines at any time that collectability is not reasonably assured under a particular arrangement based upon its credit review process, the Customer's payment history or information that comes to light about a Customer's financial position, it recognizes revenue under that arrangement as Customer payments are actually received.

Revenues related to cloud-based monitoring services are recognized ratably on a straight-line basis over the estimated service period of 25 years.

For multiple-element arrangements, the Company allocates revenue to all deliverables based on their relative selling prices. In such circumstances, the Company uses a hierarchy to determine the selling price to be used for allocating revenue to deliverables: (i) vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value ("VSOE"), (ii) third-party evidence of selling price ("TPE"), and (iii) best estimate of the selling price ("ESP").

VSOE generally exists only when the Company sells the deliverable separately and is the price actually charged by the Company for that deliverable. ESPs reflect the Company's best estimates of what the selling prices of elements would be if they were sold regularly on a stand-alone basis. The Company has allocated revenue between its deliverables based on their relative selling prices. Because the Company has neither VSOE nor TPE for its deliverables, the allocation of revenue has been based on the Company's ESPs. Amounts allocated to the delivered elements are recognized at the time of sale provided the other conditions for revenue recognition have been met.

The Company's process for determining its ESP considers multiple factors that may vary depending upon the unique facts and circumstances related to each deliverable. Key factors considered by the Company in developing the ESPs for its products include prices charged by the Company for similar offerings, the Company's historical pricing practices and product-specific business objectives.

Deferred revenues consist of deferred cloud-based monitoring services, advance payments received from Customers for the Company's products and warranty extensions, and are classified as short-term and long-term deferred revenues based on the period in which revenues are expected to be recognized.

m. Cost of revenues:

Cost of revenues sold includes the following: product costs consisting of purchases from contract manufacturers and other suppliers, indirect manufacturing, support, warranty expenses, provision for losses related to slow moving and dead inventory and personnel and logistics costs.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

n. Shipping and handling costs:

Shipping and handling costs, which amounted to \$21,922, \$26,931 and \$14,066 for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, are included in cost of revenues in the consolidated statements of operations. Shipping and handling costs include all costs associated with the distribution of finished products from the Company's point of selling directly to its Customers.

o. Warranty obligations:

The Company's products include 10 years limited warranty for StorEdge products, a minimum 12-year limited warranty for inverters and a 25-year limited warranty for power optimizers. In certain cases, the Company provides extended warranties for inverters that bring the warranty period up to 25 years. The Company maintains reserves to cover the expected costs that could result from these warranties. The potential liability is generally in the form of product replacement and associated costs. Warranty reserves are based on the Company's best estimate of such costs and are included in cost of revenues. The reserve for the related warranty expenses is based on various factors including assumptions about the frequency of warranty claims on product failures, derived from results of accelerated lab testing, field monitoring, analysis of the history of product failures and the Company's reliability estimates.

The Company has established a reliability measurement system based on the units' estimated mean time between failure, or MTBF, a metric that equates to a steady-state failure rate per year for current generation products. The MTBF represents the predicted mean elapsed time to each product unit failure during system operation. The Company performs accelerated life cycle testing, which simulates the service life of the product in a short period of time.

The accelerated life cycle tests incorporate test methodologies derived from standard tests used by solar module vendors to evaluate the period over which solar modules wear out. Corresponding replacement costs are updated periodically to reflect changes in the Company's actual and estimated production costs for its products.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

In addition, through the collection of actual failure statistics, the Company has identified several additional failure causes that are not included in the MTBF calculations. Such causes, which mostly consist of design, workmanship errors caused during the manufacturing process and, to a lesser extent, replacement of non-faulty units by installers, are in addition to the replacement costs projected under the MTBF model. The Company identified each of those causes, its failure pattern and the relative ratio compared to the pattern of malfunctions identified under the MTBF and accrued additional provisions for the occurrence of such malfunctioning. The Company evaluates the continuation of these occurrences and the appearance of potential additional malfunctioning cases beyond the MTBF pattern and accrues additional expenses accordingly.

Warranty obligations are classified as short-term and long-term warranty obligations based on the period in which the warranty is expected to be claimed.

p. Royalty-bearing grants from the Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation:

Royalty-bearing grants from the Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation (“BIRD-F”) for funding of approved research and development projects are recognized, as a deduction from research and development expenses, at the time the Company is entitled to such grants (see Note 14c).

No grants were recorded in the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

q. Government grants:

Government grants received by the Company’s Israeli subsidiary relating to categories of operating expenditures are credited to the consolidated statements of operations during the period in which the expenditure to which they relate is charged. Royalty bearing grants from the Israeli Office of the Chief Scientist (“OCS”) for funding certain approved research and development projects are recognized at the time when the Company’s Israeli subsidiary is entitled to such grants, on the basis of the related costs incurred, and are included as a deduction from research and development expenses.

The Company recorded grants in the amount of \$763 and \$275 for the year ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which was deducted from research and development expenses.

No grants were recorded for the year ended June 30, 2016.

r. Research and development costs:

Research and development costs, net of grants received, are charged to the consolidated statement of operations as incurred.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

s. Concentrations of credit risks:

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade receivables, other accounts receivable and marketable securities.

Cash and cash equivalents are mainly invested in major banks in the U.S., Israel and in Germany. Management believes that the financial institutions that hold the Company's investments are financially sound and, accordingly, minimal credit risk exists with respect to these investments.

The Company's marketable securities consist of corporate and governmental bonds.

The Company's marketable securities include investments in highly rated debentures (mainly of U.S., Canada and other European countries) corporations and governmental bonds. The financial institutions that hold the Company's marketable securities are major U.S. financial institutions, located in the United States. Management believes that the Company's marketable securities portfolio is a diverse portfolio of highly-rated securities and the Company's investment policy limits the amount the Company may invest in each issuer, and accordingly, management believes that minimal credit risk exists from geographic or credit concentration with respect to these securities.

As of June 30, 2016, the amortized cost of the Company's marketable securities was \$111,514, and their stated market value was \$111,609, representing a net unrealized gain of \$95.

The trade receivables of the Company are derived from sales to Customers located primarily in North America and Europe.

The Company generally does not require collateral however, in certain circumstances, the Company may require letters of credit, other collateral or additional guarantees.

An allowance for doubtful accounts is determined with respect to specific debts that are doubtful of collection. The Company accrued \$235 and \$13 as allowance for doubtful accounts as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. As of June 30, 2014 the Company did not accrue any allowance for doubtful accounts.

As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Company had two and one major customers (customers with a balance that represents more than 10% of total trade receivables) which accounted in the aggregate for approximately 34% and 30%, respectively, of the Company's consolidated trade receivables.

The Company and its subsidiaries have no off-balance sheet concentration of credit risk except for certain derivative instruments as mentioned below.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

t. Fair value of financial instruments:

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments:

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade receivables, prepaid expenses and other accounts receivable, short term bank loan, trade payables, employees and payroll accruals and accrued expenses and other accounts payable approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturities of such instruments.

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2016 are comprised of foreign currency derivative contracts and marketable securities. (see Note 4)

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2015 are comprised of foreign currency forward contracts.

The Company applies ASC 820 ("Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures"), with respect to fair value measurements of all financial assets and liabilities.

Fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or a liability.

A three-tiered fair value hierarchy is established as a basis for considering such assumptions and for inputs used in the valuation methodologies in measuring fair value:

Level 1- Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2- Include other inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.

Level 3- Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

The fair value hierarchy also requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

u. Warrants to Purchase Convertible Preferred Stock:

The Company accounts for freestanding warrants to purchase shares of its convertible preferred stock as a liability on the balance sheets at fair value. The warrants to purchase convertible preferred stock are recorded as a liability because of a provision calling for minimum proceeds upon or after an "Exit Event", as described in Note 10.

The fair value of warrants to purchase convertible preferred stock on the issuance date and on subsequent reporting dates was determined using a hybrid method utilizing the assumptions noted below. The fair value of the underlying preferred stock price was determined by the board of directors considering, among others, third party valuations. The valuation of the Company was performed using the hybrid method, a hybrid between the probability-weighted estimated return method ("PWERM") and Option Pricing Method ("OPM") estimating the probability-weighted value across multiple scenarios but using the OPM to estimate the allocation of value within one or more of those scenarios. The OPM was used to allocate the Company's equity value between the preferred stock, common stock and warrants in a scenario of other liquidation events.

The expected terms of the warrants were based on the remaining contractual expiration period. The expected share price volatility for the shares was determined by examining the historical volatilities of a group of the Company's industry peers as there was insufficient trading history of the Company's shares. The risk-free interest rate was calculated using the average of the published interest rates for U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with maturities that approximate the expected term.

The dividend yield assumption was zero as there is no history of dividend payments and the Company does not expect to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future.

The following assumptions were used to estimate the value of the warrants to purchase convertible preferred stock:

	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2014</u>
Expected volatility	45.0%
Risk-free rate	0.09%
Dividend yield	0%
Expected term (in years)	1.21

The warrants to purchase convertible preferred stock were subject to re-measurement to fair value at each balance sheet date and any change in fair value was recognized as a component of financial expenses, net, on the statements of operations.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

The change in the fair value of warrants to purchase convertible preferred stock is summarized below:

	<u>Balance at beginning of period</u>	<u>Issuance of warrants to purchase preferred stock</u>	<u>Exercise of warrants to purchase common stock (*)</u>	<u>Change in fair value</u>	<u>Balance at end of period</u>
June 30, 2015	\$ 765	\$ -	\$ (6,115)	\$ 5,350	\$ -
June 30, 2014	\$ 818	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (53)	\$ 765

(*) Upon the closing of the IPO, all outstanding warrants to purchase convertible preferred stock automatically converted into warrants to purchase 187,671 shares of common stock (See Note 1b).

On June 18, 2015 the warrants were redeemed in a cashless exercise into 154,768 common shares. Immediately before the cashless exercise the warrants were remeasured to fair value based on their intrinsic value which amounted to \$6,115 (see Note 10).

v. Accounting for stock-based compensation:

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718 ("Compensation-Stock Compensation"). ASC 718 requires companies to estimate the fair value of equity-based payment awards on the date of grant using an Option-Pricing Model ("OPM"). The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as an expense over the requisite service periods in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

In March 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-09, "Compensation — Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting" ("ASU 2016-09"). ASU 2016-09 simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. For public entities, ASU 2016-09 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The Company has adopted this guidance effective June 30, 2016.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

The Company recognizes compensation expenses for the value of its awards granted based on the straight-line method over the requisite service period of each of the awards, net of estimated forfeitures. ASC 718 requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Estimated forfeitures are based on actual historical pre-vesting forfeitures (pursuant to the adoption of ASU 2016-09, the Company made a policy election to estimate the number of awards that are expected to vest).

The Company selected the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model as the most appropriate fair value method for its stock-option awards and Employee Stock Purchase Plan. The option-pricing model requires a number of assumptions, of which the most significant are the fair market value of the underlying common stock, expected stock price volatility and the expected option term. Expected volatility was calculated based upon certain peer companies that the Company considered to be comparable. The expected option term represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The expected option term is determined based on the simplified method in accordance with SAB No. 110, as adequate historical experience is not available to provide a reasonable estimate. The simplified method will continue to apply until enough historical experience is available to provide a reasonable estimate of the expected term. The risk-free interest rate is based on the yield from U.S. treasury bonds with an equivalent term. The Company has not declared or paid any dividends on its common stock and does not expect to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future.

The fair value of the shares of common stock underlying the stock options has historically been determined by the Company's management and approved by the board of directors. Because until March 31, 2015, there was no public market for the Company's common stock, the Company's management determined the fair value of the common stock by using, among other factors, third party valuations at the time of grant of the option by considering a number of objective and subjective factors, including data from other comparable companies, issuance of convertible preferred stock to unrelated third parties, operating and financial performance, the lack of liquidity of capital stock and general and industry specific economic outlook. The fair value of the underlying common stock was determined by the management until such time as the Company's common stock is listed on an established stock exchange or national market system. The Company's management determined the value of the shares of common stock based on valuations performed using the OPM for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 and for the period from July 1, 2014 and up to March 31, 2015. The common stock of the Company has been publicly traded since March 31, 2015.

Since the distributions and participation rights to security holders until March 31, 2015 are different in a sale/liquidation scenario versus an IPO, the valuation of the Company's equity was performed using a discounted cash flow (DCF) model or a new investment round by external investors. The allocation of the Company's equity value between the convertible preferred stock, common stock and warrants was performed using a hybrid method between the PWERM and OPM estimating the probability-weighted value across multiple scenarios for liquidation events other than an IPO.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

Before the per share value was determined, a discount for lack of marketability and a voting right differential was applied, as applicable, to the common stock.

The fair value for options granted to employees and executive directors and Employee Stock Purchase Plan in the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 is estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Year ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Employee Stock Options			
Risk-free interest	1.39% - 1.97%	1.39% - 2.06%	1.62% - 1.94%
Dividend yields	0%	0%	0%
Volatility	55.45%-56.03%	46.5%-55.1%	46.3%-55.8%
Expected option term	5.50-6.11 years	5.50-6.27 years	6.02-6.27 years
Estimated forfeiture rate	10.3%	12.5%-18.7%	14.0%
Employee Stock Purchase Plan			
Risk-free interest	0.40%	-	-
Dividend yields	0%	-	-
Volatility	28.54%	-	-
Expected term	6 months	-	-

The following table set forth the parameters used in computation of the options compensation to non-employee consultants in the year ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, using a Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Year ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Risk-free interest	1.15%-2.21%	1.49%-2.58%	1.95%-2.45%
Dividend yields	0%	0%	0%
Volatility	55.37%-55.75%	45.5%-56.2%	45.0%-55.8%
Contractual life	6.4-10.0 years	7.2-10.0 years	6.0-10.0 years

w. Income taxes:

The Company and its subsidiaries account for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, "Income Taxes." ASC 740 prescribes the use of the liability method, whereby deferred tax asset and liability account balances are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

The Company and its subsidiaries provide a valuation allowance, if necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to their estimated realizable value.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions in accordance with ASC 740. ASC 740-10 contains a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that, on an evaluation of the technical merits, the tax position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% (cumulative probability) likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company accrues interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits under taxes on income.

x. Derivative financial instruments:

The Company accounts for derivatives and hedging based on ASC 815 ("Derivatives and Hedging"). ASC 815 requires the Company to recognize all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value (i.e., gains or losses) of a derivative instrument depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship and further, on the type of hedging relationship.

To protect against the increase in value of forecasted foreign currency cash flows resulting from salary and lease payments of its Israeli facilities denominated in the Israeli currency, the New Israeli Shekel ("NIS"), during the year ended June 30, 2016, the Company instituted a foreign currency cash flow hedging program. The Company hedges portions of the anticipated payroll and lease payments denominated in NIS for a period of one to twelve months with hedging contracts. These hedging contracts are designated as cash flow hedges, as defined by ASC 815 and are all effective hedges.

In accordance with ASC 815, for derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a cash flow hedge (i.e. hedging the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk), the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument is reported as a component of other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Any gain or loss on a derivative instrument in excess of the cumulative change in the present value of future cash flows of the hedged item is recognized in current earnings during the period of change.

In addition to the above mentioned cash flow hedges transactions, the Company also entered into derivative instrument arrangements to hedge the Company's exposure to currencies other than the U.S. dollar. These derivative instruments are not designated as cash flows hedges, as defined by ASC 815, and therefore all gains and losses, resulting from fair value remeasurement, were recorded immediately in the statement of operations, as financial income (expenses).

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

As of June 30, 2016, the Company entered into forward contracts and put and call options to sell U.S. dollars for NIS and Euros for U.S. dollars in the amount of \$17,693 and €30,000, respectively. These hedging contracts do not contain any credit-risk-related contingency features. See Note 4 for information on the fair value of these hedging contracts.

The fair value of derivative assets and derivative liabilities as of June 30, 2016 was \$504 and \$23, respectively, which was recorded at net amount in other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses in the consolidated balance sheets (see Note 13).

y. Comprehensive income (loss):

The Company reports comprehensive income (loss) in accordance with ASC 220 ("Comprehensive Income"). ASC 220 establishes standards for the reporting and presentation of comprehensive income and its components in a full set of general purpose financial statements.

Total comprehensive income (loss) and the components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are presented in the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity (deficiency). Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) consists of foreign currency translation effects, unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale marketable securities and hedging contracts.

z. Intangible assets:

On March 9, 2015, the Company and Beacon Power LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Beacon") entered into a patent purchase agreement pursuant to which the Company agreed to purchase all rights in the patents. In July 2015, the Company completed the purchase of the patents for \$800.

The patents are stated at cost, net of accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated by the straight-line method over 10 years, which represents the estimated useful lives of the patents (see Note 7).

aa. The impact of recently issued accounting standards still not effective for the Company as of June 30, 2016 is as follows:

In May 2014, the FASB issued an accounting standard update on revenue from contracts with customers, which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

The new guidance will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective. On July 9, 2015, the FASB agreed to delay the effective date by one year. In accordance with the agreed upon delay, the new standard is effective for the Company beginning January 1st, 2018. Early adoption is permitted, but not before the original effective date of the standard. The new standard is required to be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying it recognized at the date of initial application. The Company is currently evaluating the effect that the new guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. The Company has not yet selected a transition method nor has it determined the effect of the standard on its ongoing financial reporting.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases" (Topic 842), whereby lessees will be required to recognize for all leases at the commencement date a lease liability, which is a lessee's obligation to make lease payments arising from a lease, measured on a discounted basis; and a right-of-use asset, which is an asset that represents the lessee's right to use, or control the use of, a specified asset for the lease term.

Under the new guidance, lessor accounting is largely unchanged. A modified retrospective transition approach for leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements must be applied. The modified retrospective approach would not require any transition accounting for leases that expired before the earliest comparative period presented. Companies may not apply a full retrospective transition approach. ASU 2016-02 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early application is permitted. The Company is evaluating the potential impact of this pronouncement.

NOTE 3:- MARKETABLE SECURITIES

The following is a summary of available-for-sale marketable securities at June 30, 2016:

	<u>Amortized cost</u>	<u>Gross unrealized gains</u>	<u>Gross unrealized losses</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
Corporate bonds	\$ 103,494	\$ 136	\$ (42)	\$ 103,588
Governmental bonds	\$ 8,020	\$ 7	\$ (6)	\$ 8,021
	<u>\$ 111,514</u>	<u>\$ 143</u>	<u>\$ (48)</u>	<u>\$ 111,609</u>

As of June 30, 2015, the Company had no investments in marketable securities.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 3:- MARKETABLE SECURITIES (Cont.)

The amortized cost of available-for-sale marketable securities at June 30, 2016, by contractual maturities, is shown below:

	<u>Amortized cost</u>	<u>Gross unrealized gains</u>	<u>Gross unrealized losses</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
Due in one year or less	\$ 59,124	\$ 50	\$ (11)	\$ 59,163
Due after one year to two years	\$ 52,390	\$ 93	\$ (37)	\$ 52,446
	<u>\$ 111,514</u>	<u>\$ 143</u>	<u>\$ (48)</u>	<u>\$ 111,609</u>

As of June 30, 2016, management believes the impairments are not other than temporary and therefore the impairment losses were recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The Company has no intent to sell these securities and it is more likely than not that the Company will not be required to sell these securities prior to the recovery of the entire amortized cost basis.

Proceeds from maturity of available-for-sale marketable securities during 2016 were \$6,350. The Company had no proceeds from sales of available-for-sale marketable securities during 2016, therefore no realized gains or losses from the sale of available-for-sale marketable securities were recognized during 2016. The Company determines realized gains or losses on the sale of available-for-sale marketable securities based on a specific identification method.

NOTE 4:- FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

In accordance with ASC 820, the Company measures its cash equivalents, foreign currency derivative contracts and marketable securities, at fair value using the market approach valuation technique. Cash equivalents and marketable securities are classified within Level 1 or Level 2. This is because these assets are valued using quoted market prices or alternative pricing sources and models utilizing market observable inputs. Foreign currency derivative contracts are classified within the Level 2 value hierarchy, as the valuation inputs are based on quoted prices and market observable data of similar instruments.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 4:- FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Cont.)

The following table sets forth the Company's assets that were measured at fair value as of June 30, 2016 by level within the fair value hierarchy:

Description	Balance as of June 30, 2016	Fair value measurements		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash equivalents:				
Money market mutual funds	\$ 13,373	\$ 13,373	-	-
Derivative instruments asset				
	\$ 481	-	\$ 481	-
Short-term marketable securities:				
Corporate bonds	\$ 57,158	-	\$ 57,158	-
Governmental bonds	\$ 2,005	-	\$ 2,005	-
Long-term marketable securities:				
Corporate bonds	\$ 46,430	-	\$ 46,430	-
Governmental bonds	\$ 6,016	-	\$ 6,016	-

The following table sets forth the Company's assets that were measured at fair value as of June 30, 2015 by level within the fair value hierarchy:

Description	Balance as of June 30, 2015	Fair value measurements		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative instruments asset	\$ 859	-	\$ 859	-

NOTE 5:- PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	June 30,	
	2016	2015
Vendor non-trade receivables (*)	\$ 15,375	\$ 24,814
Government authorities	2,727	3,729
OCS	-	249
Prepaid expenses and other	2,756	2,994
Foreign currency derivative contracts	482	859
	<u>\$ 21,340</u>	<u>\$ 32,645</u>

(*) Vendor non-trade receivables related to contract manufacturers derive from the sale of components to manufacturing vendors who manufacture products for the Company. The Company purchases these components directly from suppliers. The Company does not reflect the sale of these components in revenues (see also Note 14e).

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 6:- INVENTORIES

	June 30,	
	2016	2015
Raw materials	\$ 9,805	\$ 14,405
Finished goods	71,745	59,545
	<u>\$ 81,550</u>	<u>\$ 73,950</u>

The Company recorded inventory write-downs of \$2,539, \$992 and \$1,131 for the years ended on June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

NOTE 7:- PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	June 30,	
	2016	2015
Cost:		
Computers and peripheral equipment	\$ 5,190	\$ 3,139
Office furniture and equipment	1,289	779
Laboratory and testing equipment	8,590	7,205
Machinery and equipment	18,433	6,936
Leasehold improvements	5,450	4,047
Vehicles	13	13
	<u>38,965</u>	<u>22,119</u>
Less - accumulated depreciation	<u>11,134</u>	<u>7,402</u>
Depreciated cost	<u>\$ 27,831</u>	<u>\$ 14,717</u>

Depreciation expenses for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were \$3,763, \$2,253 and \$1,978 , respectively.

Intangible assets include an acquired patent with an original cost of \$800 and accumulated amortization of \$84 as of June 30, 2016. The patent is amortized over a 10 years period.

Amortization expenses for year ended June 30, 2016 were \$84.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 8:- ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	<u>June 30,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Accrued expenses	\$ 5,615	\$ 4,735
Government authorities	1,406	536
Provision for contractual inventory purchase obligations *	2,834	1,304
Other	870	412
	<u>\$ 10,725</u>	<u>\$ 6,987</u>

* See also Note 14e.

NOTE 9:- WARRANTY OBLIGATIONS

Changes in the Company's product warranty liability for the years ended on June 30, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	<u>June 30,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Balance, at beginning of year	\$ 31,879	\$ 18,181
Additions and adjustments to cost of revenues	28,848	19,407
Usage and current warranty expenses	(9,535)	(5,709)
Balance, at end of year	51,192	31,879
Less current portion	(14,114)	(9,431)
Long term portion	<u>\$ 37,078</u>	<u>\$ 22,448</u>

NOTE 10:- TERM LOAN AND WARRANTS TO PURCHASE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK

On December 28, 2012 (the "Agreement Date"), the Company entered into a loan facility agreement (the "Loan Agreement") with a lender (the "Lender"), pursuant to which the Lender agreed to loan the Company up to \$10,000. On the Agreement Date, the Company received a total of \$10,000, less a \$100 loan transaction fee paid to the Lender (the "Loan"). The Loan is for a period of 42 months and bears annual interest of 11.90%, which is to be paid monthly.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 10:- TERM LOAN AND WARRANTS TO PURCHASE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK (Cont.)

The principal of the loan is to be paid in 33 monthly payments, beginning in September 2013, except for the last loan payment which was paid in advance on the Agreement Date. Repayment of the Loan and payment of all other amounts owed to the Lender is paid in Euro.

Borrowings pursuant to the Loan Agreement are secured by a first priority security interest in all existing and future assets of the Company, ranking junior to the Bank Lender's security interest as to the Company's trade receivables, inventory and cash and ranking pari passu with the Bank Lender's security interest as to all other collateral, including all equipment, intellectual property and all outstanding share capital of SolarEdge Technologies GmbH, SolarEdge Technologies Inc. and SolarEdge Technologies (China) Co., Ltd. (see Note 11).

In connection with the Loan Agreement, the Company granted the Lender 563,014 warrants to purchase Series D-1 convertible preferred stock at an exercise price of \$2.309 (the "Warrants"). The Warrants were exercisable in whole or in part prior to earliest of (i) the tenth anniversary of the Agreement Date or (ii) 12 months after a qualified initial public offering or (iii) immediately prior to the consummation of a merger or sale of all or substantially all of the Company's assets ("M&A Transaction", and together with a qualified initial public offering, an "Exit Event").

If (i) the Lender exercised all Warrants in full upon or after an Exit Event, and (ii) the intrinsic value of the Warrants upon such exercise is lower than \$750, the Company should pay to the Lender, in addition to any other amounts due to the Lender under the Loan Agreement, an amount equal to the difference between \$750 and the Warrants' intrinsic value.

On the Agreement Date, the Company recorded its freestanding Warrants to purchase its convertible preferred stock in the amount of \$778 as a liability at their fair value upon issuance, by utilizing an option pricing method. The fair value of the Warrants was subject to remeasurement at each balance sheet date with any change in value being reflected as financial expenses, net.

Upon exercise or expiration, the Warrants will be reclassified to stockholders' equity (deficiency), at which time the Warrant liability will no longer be subject to fair value accounting.

The fair value of the Warrants liability on the Agreement Date in the amount of \$778 represented a loan discount which was amortized to financial expenses over the period of the Loan by using the effective interest method. The residual amount of \$9,122 (net of the \$100 loan transaction fee) was allocated to the Loan.

Issuance expenses in the amount of \$75 were allocated to the warrants to purchase convertible preferred stock liability and to the Loan, according to the above recorded values ratio. Issuance expenses in the amount of \$6 related to the Warrants liability were immediately expensed and recorded as financial expenses, net. Issuance expenses in the amount of \$69 related to the Loan were recorded as deferred charge assets (classified to short-term and long-term assets). The deferred charge assets were amortized over the period of the Loan by using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 10:- TERM LOAN AND WARRANTS TO PURCHASE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK (Cont.)

Upon the closing of the IPO, all outstanding warrants to purchase convertible preferred stock automatically converted into warrants to purchase 187,671 shares of common stock (See Note 1b).

As of June 30, 2014, the Warrants liability has been measured at fair value in the amount of \$765.

In January 2015, the Company fully settled the amount borrowed from the Lender under the Term Loan.

On June 18, 2015 the Lender elected to exercise its cashless exercise rights under which the Company issued 154,768 shares of common stock. The fair value of the Warrants liability as of the exercise date in the amount of \$6,115 was reclassified to stockholders' equity (deficiency).

NOTE 11:- REVOLVING CREDIT LINE

In June 2011, the Company entered into an agreement for a revolving line of credit from a Bank Lender (the "Bank Lender"), which, as amended to date, permits aggregate borrowings of up to \$20,000 in an amount not to exceed 80% of the eligible trade receivables plus 65% of inventories in transit to customers and bears interest, payable monthly, at the Bank Lender's prime rate plus a margin of 0.75% to 2.75%. The average interest rate on the Company's outstanding borrowings as of June 30, 2014 was 4.9%.

On February 17, 2015, the Company amended and restated the agreement with the Bank Lender for a revolving line of credit, which permits aggregate borrowings of up to \$40,000 in an amount not to exceed 80% of the eligible accounts receivable and bears interest, payable monthly, at the Bank Lender's prime rate plus a margin of 0.5% to 2.0%. The amended and restated revolving line of credit will terminate, and outstanding borrowings will be payable, on December 31, 2016.

In connection with the amended and restated revolving line of credit, the Company granted the Bank Lender security interests in substantially all of the Company's assets, including a first-priority security interest in the Company's trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents. Financial covenants contained in the agreement require the Company to maintain EBITDA and liquidity at specified levels.

Specifically, the Company is required to maintain negative Adjusted EBITDA (defined in accordance with US GAAP as (a) net income, plus (b) the extent deducted in the calculation of net income, interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, plus (c) to the extent deducted in the calculation of net income, non-cash stock-based compensation) of no greater than (\$1,500) as of March 31, 2015, and positive Adjusted EBITDA of at least (i) \$1,500 as of June 30, 2015, (ii) \$3,500 as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2015, (iii) \$1,500 as of March 31, 2016 and (iv) \$3,500 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 and for each calendar quarter thereafter.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 11:- REVOLVING CREDIT LINE (Cont.)

The Company is required to maintain liquidity (defined as unrestricted and unencumbered cash, plus availability under the amended and restated revolving line of credit) of \$6,750.

The amended and restated revolving line of credit also contains covenants that restrict the Company's ability to dispose of assets, engage in business combinations (or permit a subsidiary to engage in business combinations), grant liens, borrow money, or pay dividends.

As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Company met all its Bank Lender covenants.

As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Company had no outstanding borrowings related to this revolving line of credit.

NOTE 12:- ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The following table summarizes the changes in accumulated balances of other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes, for the year ended June 30, 2016:

	Unrealized gains (losses) on available- for-sale marketable securities	Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	Unrealized gains (losses) on foreign currency translation	Total
Beginning balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (222)	\$ (222)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	56	412	193	661
Losses (gains) reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	1	(169)	-	(168)
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>57</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>493</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$ 243</u>	<u>\$ (29)</u>	<u>\$ 271</u>

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 12:- ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Cont.)

The following table summarizes the changes in accumulated balances of other comprehensive loss, net of taxes, for the year ended June 30, 2015:

	Unrealized gains (losses) on available- for-sale marketable securities	Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	Unrealized gains (losses) on foreign currency translation	Total
Beginning balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (61)	\$ (61)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	-	-	(161)	(161)
Losses (gains) reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(161)	(161)
Ending balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (222)	\$ (222)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 12:- ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Cont.)

The following table provides details about reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):

Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Components	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Year ended June 30, 2016	Affected Line Item in the Statements of Operations
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	\$ 30	Cost of revenues
	115	Research and development
	33	Sales and marketing
	24	General and administrative
	202	Total, before income taxes
	(33)	Income tax expense (benefit)
	<u>\$ 169</u>	Total, net of income taxes
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale marketable securities	\$ (1)	Financial income, net
	-	Income tax expense (benefit)
	<u>\$ (1)</u>	Total, net of income taxes
	<u>\$ 168</u>	Total, net of income taxes

No amounts were reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 13:- DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of the Company's outstanding derivative instruments is as follows:

	<u>Year ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Derivative assets:		
Derivatives not designated as cash flow hedging instruments:		
Foreign exchange option contracts	\$ 214	\$ -
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments:		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	<u>290</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 504</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Derivative liabilities:		
Derivatives not designated as cash flow hedging instruments:		
Foreign exchange option contracts	\$ (23)	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ (23)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The Company recorded the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities, net in "prepaid expenses and other accounts receivable" on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

The increase (decrease) in unrealized gains (losses) recognized in "accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" on derivatives, net of tax effect, is as follows:

	<u>Year ended June 30,</u>		
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments:			
Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ 412	\$ -	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ 412</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 13:- DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

The net (gains) losses reclassified from “accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)” into income (loss), are as follows:

	Year ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments:			
Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ (169)	\$ -	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ (169)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The Company recorded in the financial income (expenses), a net gain (loss) of \$(136), \$1,721 and \$(189) during the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively related to derivatives not qualified as hedging instruments.

NOTE 14:- COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

a. Lease commitments:

The Company and its subsidiaries lease their operating facilities under non-cancelable operating lease agreements, which expire over the next nine years, with the last ending in December 2024.

The future minimum lease commitments of the Company and its subsidiaries under various non-cancelable operating lease agreements in respect of premises, that are in effect as of June 30, 2016, are as follows:

2017	\$ 2,404
2018	2,241
2019	1,967
2020	1,810
2021	1,504
2022 and thereafter	<u>5,218</u>
	<u>\$ 15,144</u>

Rent expenses for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were approximately \$2,238, \$1,714 and \$1,200, respectively.

b. Guarantees:

As of June 30, 2016, contingent liabilities exist regarding guarantees in the amount of \$618, \$52 and \$83 in respect of office rent lease agreements, customs transactions and credit card limits, respectively.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 14:- COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Cont.)

c. Royalty commitments:

On April 12, 2009, the Company received approval for a grant in a total amount of \$703, from the BIRD-F in conjunction with a mutual development project with an American corporation.

Under the Company's research and development agreements with the BIRD-F, and pursuant to applicable law, the Company is required to pay royalties at the rate of 5% of gross sales of products developed with funds provided by the BIRD-F, up to an amount equal to 150% of the research and development grants (dollar-linked) received from the BIRD-F. The obligation to pay these royalties is contingent on actual sales of the products and, in the absence of such sales, no payment is required. Royalties payable with respect to grants received from the BIRD-F are linked to the Consumer Price Index in the U.S.

At the end of 2011, the American corporation that had partnered with the Company announced the discontinuation of its solar business, resulting in the termination of the mutual development agreements. As a result, the development has not advanced into a commercial product. The Company does not expect any revenues from such project or the utilization of the technology mutually developed.

As of June 30, 2016, the aggregate contingent liability to the BIRD-F amounted to approximately \$1,146 which would be payable by the Company if the project were to generate revenues.

d. Governmental commitments:

The Company has received royalty-bearing grants sponsored by the Israeli government for the support of research and development activities. Through June 30, 2015, the Company had obtained grants from the OCS for certain of the Company's research and development projects. The Company is obligated to pay royalties to the OCS, amounting to 4% in the first three years, and 4.5% thereafter, of the sales of the products and other related revenues (based on the dollar equivalent amount of the grant) generated from such projects, up to 100% of the grants received. The royalty payment obligations also bear interest at the LIBOR rate. The obligation to pay these royalties is contingent on actual sales of the applicable products and in the absence of such sales, no payment is required. As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, there have been no sales or revenues on which royalties are payables.

As of June 30, 2016, the aggregate contingent liability to the OCS amounted to \$968.

The Israeli Research and Development Law provides that know-how developed under an approved research and development program may not be transferred to third parties without the approval of the OCS. Such approval is not required for the sale or export of any products resulting from such research or development.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 14:- COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Cont.)

The OCS, under special circumstances, may approve the transfer of OCS-funded know-how outside Israel, in the following cases: (a) the grant recipient pays to the OCS a portion of the sale price paid in consideration for such OCS-funded know-how or in consideration for the sale of the grant recipient itself, as the case may be, which portion will not exceed six times the amount of the grants received plus interest (or three times the amount of the grant received plus interest, in the event that the recipient of the know-how has committed to retain the R&D activities of the grant recipient in Israel after the transfer); (b) the grant recipient receives know-how from a third party in exchange for its OCS-funded know-how; (c) such transfer of OCS-funded know-how arises in connection with certain types of cooperation in research and development activities; or (d) if such transfer of know-how arises in connection with a liquidation by reason of insolvency or receivership of the grant recipient.

e. Contractual purchase obligations:

The Company has contractual obligations to purchase goods and raw materials. These contractual purchase obligations relate to inventories held by contract manufacturers and purchase orders initiated by the contract manufacturers, which cannot be canceled without penalty. The Company utilizes third parties to manufacture its products.

In addition, it acquires raw materials or other goods and services, including product components, by issuing to suppliers authorizations to purchase based on its projected demand and manufacturing needs. As of June 30, 2016, the Company had non-cancelable purchase obligations totaling approximately \$83,142 out of which the Company already recorded a provision for loss in the amount of \$2,834 (see also Note 8).

f. Legal claims:

From time to time, the Company may be involved in various claims and legal proceedings. The Company reviews the status of each matter and assesses its potential financial exposure. If the potential loss from any claim or legal proceeding is considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated, the Company accrues a liability for the estimated loss. These accruals are reviewed at least quarterly and adjusted to reflect the impact of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel and other information and events pertaining to a particular matter.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 15:- LEASE INCENTIVE OBLIGATION

The Company has an operating lease agreement for building in Herzilia, Israel. In connection with this lease, the Company and its third party lessor (the "Lessor"), agreed that the Lessor would pay approximately \$2,938 for certain leasehold improvements on behalf of the Company.

As of June 30, 2016, the Company received in cash \$2,938 from the Lessor in connection with such leasehold improvements. These leasehold improvements are accounted for as a lease incentive obligation, which is recorded under long-term liabilities, net of the current portion recorded in accrued expenses and other accounts payable under current liabilities. The lease incentive obligation is being amortized over the life of the lease and as a reduction to rent expense. As of June 30, 2016, the long-term net amortized amount of lease incentive obligation recorded under long-term liabilities is \$2,297.

NOTE 16:- CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK

- a. Composition of convertible preferred stock of the Company:

	Authorized		Issued and outstanding	
	Number of shares			
	June 30,			
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Stock of \$0.0001 par value:				
Preferred stock	95,000,000	95,000,000	-	-
	95,000,000	95,000,000	-	-

The Company issued Series A through E Preferred stock between the years 2006 and 2015. The Company classified the convertible preferred stock outside of stockholders' equity (deficiency) as required by ASC 480-10-S99-3A and ASR 268, since the shares possessed deemed liquidation features that could trigger a distribution of cash or assets not solely within the Company's control.

- b. Prior to the consummation of the Company's IPO on March 31, 2015, the Company had the following convertible preferred stock outstanding, all of which was converted into common stock following with the IPO on March 31, 2015 (see Note 1b) which resulted in classification of convertible preferred stock temporary equity in the amount of \$140,915 into stockholders' equity (deficiency):

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 16:- CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK (Cont.)

	<u>Shares Outstanding</u>	<u>Number of Shares of Common Stock issued upon conversion</u>
Series A Preferred stock	15,558,830	5,186,276
Series B Preferred stock	18,760,196	6,253,398
Series C Preferred stock	15,984,655	5,328,217
Series D Preferred stock	16,024,251	5,341,416
Series D-1 Preferred stock	2,165,441	721,813
Series D-2 Preferred stock	2,598,528	866,175
Series D-3 Preferred stock	4,330,872	1,443,623
Series E Preferred stock	9,321,019	3,107,005
	<u>84,743,792</u>	<u>28,247,923</u>

NOTE 17:- STOCK CAPITAL

- a. Composition of common stock capital of the Company:

	<u>Authorized</u>		<u>Issued and outstanding</u>	
	<u>Number of shares</u>			
	<u>June 30,</u>		<u>June 30,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Stock of \$0.0001 par value:				
Common stock	<u>125,000,000</u>	<u>125,000,000</u>	<u>40,889,922</u>	<u>39,297,539</u>

- b. Common stock rights:

Common stock confers upon its holders the right to receive notice of, and to participate in, all general meetings of the Company, where each share of common stock shall have one vote for all purposes; to share equally, on a per share basis, in bonuses, profits or distributions out of fund legally available therefor; and to participate in the distribution of the surplus assets of the Company in the event of liquidation of the Company.

- c. On March 23, 2015, the Company's board of directors and the requisite holders of the Company's capital stock consented to a 1-for-3 reverse stock split of the Company's common stock.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 17:- STOCK CAPITAL (Cont.)

d. As a result of the reverse stock split, (i) every 3 shares of authorized, issued and outstanding common stock was decreased to one share of authorized, issued and outstanding common stock, (ii) the number of shares of common stock into which each outstanding warrant or option to purchase common stock is exercisable was proportionally decreased on a 1-for-3 basis, (iii) all share prices and exercise prices were proportionately increased. All of the share numbers, share prices, and exercise prices have been adjusted within these consolidated financial statements, on a retroactive basis, to reflect this 1-for-3 reverse stock split.

e. Stock option plans:

The Company's 2007 Global Incentive Plan (the "2007 Plan") was adopted by the board of directors on August 30, 2007. The 2007 Plan terminated upon the Company's IPO on March 31, 2015 and no further awards may be granted thereunder. All outstanding awards will continue to be governed by their existing terms and 379,358 available options for future grant were transferred to the Company's 2015 Global Incentive Plan (the "2015 Plan") and are reserved for future issuances under the 2015 plan.

The 2015 Plan became effective upon the consummation of the IPO. The 2015 Plan provides for the grant of options, RSUs and other share-based awards to directors, employees, officers and consultants of the Company and its Subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2016, a total of 3,827,117 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance pursuant to stock awards under the 2015 Plan (the "Share Reserve").

The Share Reserve will automatically increase on January 1st of each year during the term of the 2015 Plan commencing on January 1st of the year following the year in which the 2015 Plan becomes effective in an amount equal to 5% of the total number of shares of capital stock outstanding on December 31st of the preceding calendar year; provided, however, that the Company's board of directors may determine that there will not be a January 1st increase in the Share Reserve in a given year or that the increase will be less than 5% of the shares of capital stock outstanding on the preceding December 31st. The aggregate maximum number of shares of common stock that may be issued on the exercise of incentive stock options is 10,000,000.

As of June 30, 2016, an aggregate of 2,557,691 options are still available for future grant under the 2015 Plan.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 17:- STOCK CAPITAL (Cont.)

A summary of the activity in the share options granted to employees and members of the board of directors for the year ended June 30, 2016 and related information follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual term in years	Aggregate intrinsic Value
Outstanding as of July 1, 2015	6,034,782	\$ 3.14	7.06	\$ 202,438
Granted	238,400	24.92		
Exercised	(1,379,668)	2.07		
Forfeited or expired	(56,150)	4.03		
Outstanding as of June 30, 2016	<u>4,837,364</u>	<u>\$ 4.50</u>	<u>6.58</u>	<u>\$ 74,292</u>
Vested and expected to vest as of June 30, 2016	<u>4,673,944</u>	<u>\$ 4.42</u>	<u>6.54</u>	<u>\$ 72,114</u>
Exercisable as of June 30, 2016	<u>3,146,546</u>	<u>\$ 3.10</u>	<u>5.63</u>	<u>\$ 52,141</u>

A summary of the activity in the share options granted to employees and members of the board of directors for the year ended June 30, 2015 and related information follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual term in years	Aggregate intrinsic Value
Outstanding as of July 1, 2014	4,007,116	\$ 2.13	6.82	\$ 6,384
Granted	2,116,123	\$ 5.05		
Exercised	(31,981)	\$ 2.36		
Forfeited or expired	(56,476)	\$ 3.42		
Outstanding as of June 30, 2015	<u>6,034,782</u>	<u>\$ 3.14</u>	<u>7.06</u>	<u>\$ 200,438</u>
Vested and expected to vest as of June 30, 2015	<u>5,742,327</u>	<u>\$ 3.08</u>	<u>6.97</u>	<u>\$ 191,067</u>
Exercisable as of June 30, 2015	<u>3,551,239</u>	<u>\$ 2.17</u>	<u>5.71</u>	<u>\$ 121,373</u>

The aggregate intrinsic value in the tables above represents the total intrinsic value (the difference between the fair value of the Company's common stock as of the last day of each period and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money options) that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on the last day of each period.

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the year ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 was \$30,670 and \$484, respectively.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 17:- STOCK CAPITAL (Cont.)

The weighted average grant date fair values of options granted to employees and executive directors during the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were \$24.93, \$7.57 and \$0.66, respectively.

The options outstanding as of June 30, 2016, have been separated into exercise price ranges as follows:

Range of exercise price	Options outstanding as of June 30, 2016	Weighted average remaining contractual Life in years	Options exercisable as of June 30, 2016	Weighted average remaining contractual Life in years
\$0.87 - \$1.50	707,091	2.65	707,091	2.65
\$1.68 - \$2.46	1,411,951	5.22	1,381,725	5.20
\$3.03 - \$3.96	514,489	7.55	287,763	7.52
\$5.01	1,933,216	8.42	715,300	8.41
\$9.36	32,217	8.44	11,767	8.19
\$20.81	9,600	9.91	-	-
\$25.09	228,800	9.14	42,900	9.14
	<u>4,837,364</u>	6.58	<u>3,146,546</u>	5.63

The options outstanding as of June 30, 2015, have been separated into exercise price ranges as follows:

Range of exercise price	Options outstanding as of June 30, 2015	Weighted average remaining contractual Life in years	Options exercisable as of June 30, 2015	Weighted average remaining contractual Life in years
\$0.87	490,165	3.14	490,165	3.14
\$1.50 - \$1.68	771,321	4.04	771,321	4.04
\$2.01 - \$2.46	2,075,550	6.30	1,794,228	6.24
\$3.03 - \$3.96	668,270	8.54	247,767	8.46
\$5.01 - \$5.04	1,996,148	9.42	247,758	9.40
\$9.36	33,328	9.59	-	-
	<u>6,034,782</u>	7.08	<u>3,551,239</u>	5.71

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 17:- STOCK CAPITAL (Cont.)

- e. A summary of the activity in the RSUs granted to employees and members of the board of directors for the year ended June 30, 2016, is as follows:

	No. of RSUs	Weighted average grant date fair value
Unvested as of July 1, 2015	67,440	25.09
Granted	981,321	24.77
Vested	(161,173)	24.36
Forfeited	(53,402)	18.46
Unvested as of June 30, 2016	<u>834,186</u>	<u>24.74</u>

A summary of the activity in the RSUs granted to employees and members of the board of directors for the year ended June 30, 2015, is as follows:

	No. of RSUs	Weighted average grant date fair value
Unvested as of July 1, 2014	-	-
Granted	67,440	25.09
Vested	-	-
Forfeited	-	-
Unvested as of June 30, 2015	<u>67,440</u>	<u>25.09</u>

Options and RSUs issued to non-employee consultants:

- a. The Company has granted options to purchase common shares to non-employee consultants as of June 30, 2016 as follows:

Issuance Date	Options outstanding as of June 30, 2016	Exercise price	Exercisable as of June 30, 2016	Exercisable Through
July 31, 2008	33,333	0.87	33,333	July 31, 2018
October 24, 2012	5,166	2.46	4,749	October 24, 2022
January 23, 2013	3,333	3.03	2,986	January 23, 2023
January 27, 2014	4,248	3.51	2,069	January 27, 2024
May 1, 2014	6,000	3.51	3,542	May 1, 2024
September 17, 2014	10,830	3.96	5,466	September 17, 2024
October 29, 2014	5,638	5.01	1,192	October 29, 2024
August 19, 2015	21,501	0.00	-	
November 8, 2015	4,167	0.00	-	
April 18, 2016	2,500	0.00	-	
	<u>96,716</u>		<u>53,337</u>	

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 17:- STOCK CAPITAL (Cont.)

- b. The Company has granted options to purchase common shares to non-employee consultants as of June 30, 2015 as follows:

Issuance Date	Options outstanding as of June 30, 2015	Exercise price	Exercisable as of June 30, 2015	Exercisable Through
July 31, 2008	33,333	\$ 0.87	33,333	July 31, 2018
January 26, 2011	5,000	\$ 2.01	5,000	January 26, 2021
January 26, 2012	33,333	\$ 2.46	33,333	January 26, 2022
October 24, 2012	6,666	\$ 2.46	4,583	October 24, 2022
January 23, 2013	3,333	\$ 3.03	2,153	January 23, 2023
January 27, 2014	4,998	\$ 3.51	1,652	January 27, 2024
May 1, 2014	6,000	\$ 3.51	2,042	May 1, 2024
September 17, 2014	19,163	\$ 3.96	3,662	September 17, 2024
October 29, 2014	6,668	\$ 5.01	890	October 29, 2024
	<u>118,494</u>		<u>86,648</u>	

The Company accounts for its options granted to non-employee consultants under the fair value method of ASC 505-50 ("Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees").

In connection with the grant of stock options to non-employee consultants, the Company recorded stock compensation expenses in the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 in the amounts of \$524, \$563 and \$55, respectively.

Stock-based compensation expense for employees and non-employee consultants:

The Company recognized stock-based compensation expenses related to stock options granted to employees and non-employee consultants in the consolidated statement of operations for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, as follows:

	Year ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Cost of revenues	\$ 945	\$ 442	\$ 108
Research and development, net	2,364	635	397
Selling and marketing	2,915	809	297
General and administrative	2,820	1,070	280
Total stock-based compensation expense	<u>\$ 9,044</u>	<u>\$ 2,956</u>	<u>\$ 1,082</u>

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 17:- STOCK CAPITAL (Cont.)

As of June 30, 2016, there was a total unrecognized compensation expense of \$28,224 related to non-vested equity-based compensation arrangements granted under the Company's Plan. These expenses are expected to be recognized during the period from July 1, 2016 through May 31, 2020.

f. Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP"):

The Company adopted an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "ESPP") effective upon the consummation of the IPO. As of June 30, 2016, a total of 888,569 shares were reserved for issuance under this plan. The number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the ESPP will increase automatically on January 1st of each year, for ten years, by the lesser of 1% of the total number of shares of the Company's common stock outstanding on December 31st of the preceding calendar year or 487,643 shares.

However, the Company's board of directors may reduce the amount of the increase in any particular year at their discretion, including a reduction to zero.

The ESPP is implemented through an offering every six months. According to the ESPP, eligible employees may use up to 10% of their salaries to purchase common stock shares up to an aggregate limit of \$10 per participant for every six months plan. The price of an ordinary share purchased under the ESPP is equal to 85% of the lower of the fair market value of the ordinary share on the subscription date of each offering period or on the purchase date.

As of June 30, 2016, no common stock shares had yet been purchased under the ESPP.

As of June 30, 2016, 888,569 common stock shares were available for future issuance under the ESPP.

In accordance with ASC No. 718, the ESPP is compensatory and as such results in recognition of compensation cost. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the Company recognized \$45, of compensation expense in connection with the ESPP.

For the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, no compensation expense was recognized in connection with the ESPP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 18:- INCOME TAXES

a. Tax rates in U.S. and Germany:

The Company is subject to U.S. federal tax at the rate of 34%, and the Company's German subsidiary is subject to German tax at the rate of 33%.

b. Corporate tax in Israel:

Taxable income of Israeli companies is subject to corporate tax at the rate of 26.5% in the year ended June 30, 2014 and 2015, and 25% in the year ended June 30, 2016 onwards (see also Note 18i).

c. Carryforward tax losses:

As of June 30, 2016, the Israeli subsidiary has approximately \$20,500 of Israeli net carryforward tax losses, which are expected to be utilized in 2017.

As of June 30, 2016, the Company has no federal or state carryforward tax losses.

d. Deferred income taxes:

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes.

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax liabilities and assets are as follows:

	<u>June 30,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Assets in respect of:		
Carryforward tax losses	\$ 3,298	\$ 23,033
Research and Development carryforward expenses- temporary differences	743	5,173
Other reserves	<u>2,255</u>	<u>1,346</u>
	6,296	29,552
Valuation allowance (1)	<u>-</u>	<u>(29,552)</u>
Deferred tax assets, net	<u>\$ 6,296</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(1) ASC 740 requires that deferred tax assets be reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company evaluated the net deferred tax assets for each separate tax entity. As of June 30, 2015, the Company concluded that it is not more likely than not that the net deferred tax assets will be realized and a full valuation allowance has been recorded against these assets. The Company's estimate of future book-taxable income considers available evidence, both positive and negative, about its operating businesses and investments, including an aggregation of individual projections for each significant operating business and investment, estimated apportionment factors for state and local taxing jurisdictions and includes all future years that the Company estimated it would have available net operating loss carryforwards.

During the second fiscal quarter of 2016, the Company determined that the positive evidence outweighs the negative evidence for deferred tax assets and concluded that these deferred tax assets are realizable on a "more likely than not" basis. This determination was mainly due to expected future results of positive operations and earnings history.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 18:- INCOME TAXES (Cont.)

e. Income before taxes is comprised as follows:

	Year ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Domestic	\$ 3,758	\$ 2,830
Foreign	68,472	20,246
	<u>\$ 72,230</u>	<u>\$ 23,076</u>

f. Taxes on income (tax benefit) are comprised as follows:

	Year ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Domestic taxes:			
Current	\$ 1,737	1,655	100
Deferred	(1,380)	-	-
Foreign taxes:			
Current	263	300	120
Deferred	(4,999)	-	-
	<u>\$ (4,379)</u>	<u>\$ 1,955</u>	<u>\$ 220</u>

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 18:- INCOME TAXES (Cont.)

- g. Reconciliation of theoretical tax expense to actual tax expense:

The differences between the statutory tax rate of the Company and the effective tax rate are primarily accounted for by the non-recognition of tax benefits from accumulated net carryforward tax losses among the Company and various subsidiaries due to uncertainty of the realization of such tax benefits.

A reconciliation between the theoretical tax expense, assuming all income is taxed at the statutory tax rate applicable to income of the Company, and the actual tax expense (benefit) as reported in the consolidated statements of operations is as follows:

	Year ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Income (loss) before taxes, as reported in the consolidated statements of operations	\$ 72,230	\$ 23,076	\$ (21,158)
Statutory tax rate	34%	35%	35%
Theoretical tax benefits on the above amount at the US statutory tax rate	24,558	8,077	(7,405)
Income tax at rate other than the U.S. statutory tax rate	(55)	(1,763)	2,007
Impact of Israel corporate tax rate change from 25% to 26.5%	-	-	(2,103)
Non-deductible expenses	1,514	3,003	467
Operating losses and other temporary differences for which valuation allowance was provided	(5,507)	(7,542)	7,165
Effects of valuation allowances on deferred tax assets	(24,769)	-	-
Other individually immaterial income tax items	(120)	180	89
Actual tax expense (tax benefit)	<u>\$ (4,379)</u>	<u>\$ 1,955</u>	<u>\$ 220</u>

- h. Tax assessments:

As of June 30, 2016, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries filed U.S. federal and various state and foreign income tax returns. The statute of limitations relating to the consolidated U.S. federal income tax return is closed for all tax years up to and including 2012.

The statute of limitations related to tax returns of the Company's Israeli subsidiary is closed for all tax years up to and including 2010.

With respect to the Company's German, Chinese, Australian, Canadian, Dutch, Japanese, UK, French, Italian and Bulgarian subsidiaries, the statute of limitations related to its tax returns is open for all tax years since incorporation.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 18:- INCOME TAXES (Cont.)

The Company believes that it has adequately provided for reasonably foreseeable outcomes related to tax audits and settlements. The final tax outcome of any Company tax audits could be different from that which is reflected in the Company's income tax provisions and accruals. Such differences could have a material effect on the Company's income tax provision and net income (loss) in the period in which such determination is made.

- i. Tax benefits for Israeli companies under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 (the "Investment Law"):

The Israeli subsidiary elected tax year 2012 as a "Year of Election" for "Beneficiary Enterprise" status under the Investment Law, which provides certain benefits, including tax exemptions and reduced tax rates. Income not eligible for Beneficiary Enterprise benefits is taxed at a regular corporate tax rate. Upon meeting the requirements under the Investment Law, income derived from Beneficiary Enterprise from productive activity will be exempt from tax for two years from the year in which the Israeli subsidiary first has taxable income, provided that 12 years have not passed from the beginning of the year of election.

If dividends are distributed out of tax exempt profits, the Israeli subsidiary will then become liable for tax at the rate applicable to its profits from the Beneficiary Enterprise in the year in which the income was earned, as if it had not chosen the alternative track of benefits.

The dividend recipient is subject to withholding tax at the rate of 15% applicable to dividends from Beneficiary enterprises, if the dividend is distributed during the tax benefits period or within twelve years thereafter. This limitation does not apply to a foreign investors' company. The Israeli subsidiary currently has no plans to distribute dividends and intends to retain future earnings to finance the development of its business.

Through June 30, 2016, the Israeli subsidiary had not generated income under the provision of the Investment Law.

Amendment to the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 (Amendment 71):

On August 5, 2013, the Israeli Parliament issued the Law for Changing National Priorities (Legislative Amendments for Achieving Budget Targets for 2013 and 2014), 2013 which consists of Amendment 71 to the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments ("the Amendment"). According to the Amendment, the tax rate on preferred income from a preferred enterprise in 2014 and thereafter will be 16% (in development area A - 9%).

The Amendment also prescribes that any dividends distributed to individuals or foreign residents from the preferred enterprise's earnings as above will be subject to tax at a rate of 20%.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 18:- INCOME TAXES (Cont.)

- j. The Law for Encouragement of Industry (Taxation), 1969:

The Israeli entity has the status of an "industrial company", as defined by this law. According to this status and by virtue of regulations published thereunder, The Israeli entity is entitled to claim a deduction of accelerated depreciation on equipment used in industrial activities, as determined in the regulations issued under the Inflationary Law. The Israeli entity is also entitled to amortize a patent or rights to use a patent or intellectual property that are used in the enterprise's development or advancement, to deduct issuance expenses for shares listed for trading, and to file consolidated financial statements under certain conditions.

Eligibility for benefits under the Industry Encouragement Law is not contingent upon approval of any governmental authority.

There can be no assurance that the Company will continue to qualify as an Industrial Company or that the benefits described above will be available in the future.

NOTE 19:- FINANCIAL EXPENSES (INCOME), NET

	Year ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Remeasurement of warrants to purchase convertible preferred stock	\$ -	\$ 5,350	\$ (53)
Interest on term loan	-	579	1,475
Other financial expenses related to term loan	-	373	31
Expenses (income) related to hedging transaction	136	(1,721)	189
Interest on short- term loan	-	316	537
Interest on marketable securities	(1,112)	-	-
Amortization of marketable securities premium and accretion of discount, net	532	-	-
Exchange rate loss (income), net, bank charges and other finance expenses	(27)	180	608
	<u>\$ (471)</u>	<u>\$ 5,077</u>	<u>\$ 2,787</u>

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 20:- GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND MAJOR CUSTOMER AND PRODUCT DATA

Summary information about geographic areas:

ASC 280 ("Segment Reporting") establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company manages its business on the basis of one reportable segment, and derives revenues from selling its products (see Note 1a for a brief description of the Company's business).

The following is a summary of revenues within geographic areas:

	Year ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Revenues based on Customers' location:			
United States	\$ 334,260	\$ 238,340	\$ 64,607
Germany	22,207	13,290	15,133
Europe (*)	89,000	52,163	38,655
Rest of the World	44,376	21,285	14,822
Total revenues	<u>\$ 489,843</u>	<u>\$ 325,078</u>	<u>\$ 133,217</u>

(*) Except for Germany

Major Customers data as a percentage of total revenues:

	Year ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Customer A	11.6%	4.9%	1.8%
Customer B	10.9%	24.6%	19.1%
Customer C	10.1%	5.4%	3.1%

The following is a summary of revenues by product family :

	Year ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2014
Inverters	\$ 223,756	\$ 156,984	\$ 62,085
Optimizers	244,852	158,513	65,018
Others	21,235	9,581	6,114
Total revenues	<u>\$ 489,843</u>	<u>\$ 325,078</u>	<u>\$ 133,217</u>

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

NOTE 20:- GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND MAJOR CUSTOMER AND PRODUCT DATA (Cont.)

Long-lived assets by geographic region:

	Year ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Israel	\$ 26,751	\$ 14,136
U.S.	518	342
Europe	508	230
Other	54	9
Total long-lived assets*	<u>\$ 27,831</u>	<u>\$ 14,717</u>

* Long-lived assets are comprised of property and equipment, net (long term lease deposits and severance pay fund are not included).

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

SOLAREEDGE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

By: /s/ Guy Sella

Name: Guy Sella

Title: Chief Executive Officer and Chairman

Date: August 17, 2016

POWER OF ATTORNEY

Know all persons by these presents, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Guy Sella, Ronen Faier and Rachel Prishkolnik, or any of them, as such person's true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for such person and in such person's name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorney-in-fact and agent, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in connection therewith, as fully to all intents and purposes as such person might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney-in-fact and agent, or any of them or their or such person's substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue thereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, this registration statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated below.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Guy Sella</u> Guy Sella	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman (Principal Executive Officer)	August 17, 2016
<u>/s/ Ronen Faier</u> Ronen Faier	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	August 17, 2016
<u>/s/ Dan Avida</u> Dan Avida	Director	August 17, 2016
<u>/s/ Yoni Cheifetz</u> Yoni Cheifetz	Director	August 17, 2016
<u>/s/ Marcel Gani</u> Marcel Gani	Director	August 17, 2016
<u>/s/ Doron Inbar</u> Doron Inbar	Director	August 17, 2016
<u>/s/ Avery More</u> Avery More	Director	August 17, 2016
<u>/s/ Tal Payne</u> Tal Payne	Director	August 17, 2016

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-203193) filed with the SEC on April 2, 2015
3.2	Amended and Restated By-Laws	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-203193) filed with the SEC on April 2, 2015
4.1	Specimen Common Stock Certificate of the Registrant	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-202159) filed with the SEC on March 11, 2015
4.2	Fifth Amended and Restated Investors' Rights Agreement, dated as of September 17, 2014, among SolarEdge Technologies, Inc. and the investors party thereto	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-202159) filed with the SEC on February 18, 2015
4.3	Warrant to Purchase Shares of SolarEdge Technologies, Inc., dated December 28, 2012	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-202159) filed with the SEC on February 18, 2015
10.1	Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of February 17, 2015, among Silicon Valley Bank, SolarEdge Technologies Ltd., SolarEdge Technologies, Inc. and SolarEdge Technologies GmbH	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-202159) filed with the SEC on March 11, 2015
10.2†	Employment Agreement, dated August 26, 2007, between SolarEdge Technologies, Inc. and Guy Sella	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-202159) filed with the SEC on March 11, 2015
10.3	Employment Agreement, dated December 1, 2010, between SolarEdge Technologies, Inc. and Ronen Faier	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-202159) filed with the SEC on March 11, 2015
10.4†	Employment Agreement, dated May 17, 2009, between SolarEdge Technologies, Inc. and Zvi Lando	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-202159) filed with the SEC on March 11, 2015
10.5†	SolarEdge Technologies, Inc. 2007 Global Incentive Plan.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-203193) filed with the SEC on April 2, 2015
10.6†	SolarEdge Technologies, Inc. 2015 Global Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-203193) filed with the SEC on April 2, 2015
10.7†	SolarEdge Technologies, Inc. 2015 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-203193) filed with the SEC on April 2, 2015
10.8	Manufacturing Services Agreement, dated February 14, 2010 between Flextronics (Israel) Ltd. and SolarEdge Technologies Ltd. (previously filed as Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed with the Commission on February 18, 2015	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-202159) filed with the SEC on February 18, 2015

10.9#	Interim Agreement, dated April 7, 2013 among Flextronics Industrial Ltd. between Flextronics (Israel) Ltd. and SolarEdge Technologies Ltd. (previously filed as Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed with the Commission on February 18, 2015)	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-202159) filed with the SEC on February 18, 2015
10.10#	Manufacturing Services Agreement, dated June 9, 2011 between Jabil Circuit Inc. and SolarEdge Technologies Inc. (previously filed as Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed with the Commission on February 18, 2015)	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-202159) filed with the SEC on February 18, 2015
10.11 †	Form of Non-Employee Director RSU Award Agreement	Exhibit is Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Form 10 K (Registration No. 001-36894) filed with the SEC on August 20, 2015
10.12 †	Form of Non-Employee Director Stock Option Award Agreement	Exhibit is Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Form 10 K (Registration No. 001-36894) filed with the SEC on August 20, 2015
10.13 †	Form of Employee RSU Award Agreement	Exhibit is Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to Form 10 K (Registration No. 001-36894) filed with the SEC on August 20, 2015
10.14 †	Form of Employee Stock Option Award Agreement	Exhibit is Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to Form 10 K (Registration No. 001-36894) filed with the SEC on August 20, 2015
21.1	List of Subsidiaries of the Registrant	Filed with this report.
23.1	Consent of Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer, independent registered public accounting firm	Filed with this report.
24.1	Power of Attorney (included in signature page)	Filed with this report.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended	Filed with this report.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended	Filed with this report.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed with this report.
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed with this report.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document	Filed with this report.
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	Filed with this report.
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document	Filed with this report.
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	Filed with this report.
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document	Filed with this report.
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document	Filed with this report.

† Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Confidential treatment has been requested with respect to certain portions of this exhibit. Omitted portions have been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

List of Subsidiaries

Name	Jurisdiction of organization
SolarEdge Technologies Ltd.	Israel
SolarEdge Technologies GmbH	Germany
SolarEdge Technologies China	China
SolarEdge Technologies (Australia) PTY Ltd	Australia
SolarEdge Technologies (Canada) Ltd.	Canada
SolarEdge Technologies (Holland) B.V.	The Netherlands
SolarEdge Technologies (Japan) Co., Ltd.	Japan
SolarEdge Technologies (France) SARL.	France
SolarEdge Technologies (UK) Ltd.	United Kingdom
SolarEdge Technologies (Italy) S.R.L.	Italy
SolarEdge Technologies (Bulgaria) Ltd.	Bulgaria

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-203193) pertaining to the SolarEdge Technologies, Inc. 2015 Global Incentive Plan, SolarEdge Technologies, Inc. 2007 Global Incentive Plan and SolarEdge Technologies, Inc. 2015 Employee Stock Purchase Plan of our reports dated August 17, 2016, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of SolarEdge Technologies Inc., and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of SolarEdge Technologies Inc., included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended June 30, 2016.

Tel-Aviv, Israel
August 17, 2016

/S/ KOST FORER GABBAY & KASIERER
A Member of Ernst & Young Global

I, Guy Sella, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of SolarEdge Technologies, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 17, 2016

/s/ Guy Sella

Guy Sella

Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board

(Principal Executive Officer)

I, Ronen Faier, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of SolarEdge Technologies, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 17, 2016

/s/ Ronen Faier

Ronen Faier

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)

**Certification of the Chief Executive Officer
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350**

Solely for the purposes of complying with 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, I, the undersigned Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of SolarEdge Technologies, Inc. (the “Company”), hereby certify, based on my knowledge, that the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and that information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Guy Sella

Guy Sella

Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board

(Principal Executive Officer)

**Certification of the Chief Financial Officer
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350**

Solely for the purposes of complying with 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, I, the undersigned Chief Financial Officer of SolarEdge Technologies, Inc. (the "Company"), hereby certify, based on my knowledge, that the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and that information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Ronen Faier
Ronen Faier
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)
