

I, the undersigned, as service provider of the Company, agree to be bound by the following terms, even though I am not an employee of the Company. Where the term “Employee” is used, it shall be deemed to cover my activity as service provider of the Company.

SOLAREEDGE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

EMPLOYEE CODE OF CONDUCT

I. Overview

SolarEdge Technologies, Inc. conducts its business in accordance with the highest ethical standards of corporate leadership and citizenship and expects all its employees to act in accordance with the highest standards of personal and professional integrity. This Code of Conduct (this “**Code**”) applies to all officers and employees of SolarEdge Technologies, Inc., including all subsidiaries (together, the “**Company**”) and service providers offering services that are similar in nature to employee services. In the conduct of Company business, all employees shall be guided by the principles described in this Code.

No code or policy can anticipate every situation or provide definitive answers to all questions that may arise. Accordingly, this Code is intended to highlight areas of ethical risk, provide guidance in recognizing and dealing with ethical issues and establish mechanisms to report unethical conduct. Additional policies and procedures that supplement those contained in this Code can be found in on the Company’s intranet website.

II. Raising Questions and Reporting Violations

Employees are responsible for adhering to the standards in this Code, for raising questions if they are in doubt about the best course of action and for reporting possible misconduct promptly after it comes to their attention. The Company’s General Counsel is responsible for interpreting and applying this Code.

Unless a particular provision of this Code directs otherwise, if an employee is in doubt about the propriety of any action, he or she should discuss it with a supervisor, manager, or the General Counsel. An employee who becomes aware of any conduct that he or she believes may violate this Code or any applicable law is expected to promptly report it to a supervisor, manager, or the General Counsel. Contact information for the General Counsel is below.

Name: Rachel Prishkolnik

Title: VP General Counsel

Address: 1 Hamada Street, Herzliya Pituach, Israel 4673335

Telephone: 972-9-957-6620

Email: Rachel.prishkolnik@solaredge.com

Alternatively, employees may report complaints or concerns regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, auditing or federal securities law matters, or misconduct involving a member of the

Company's management to the Audit Committee, c/o SolarEdge Technologies, Inc., via email to **audit@solaredge.com**

Employees may also raise their concerns through an anonymous hotline hosted by the NASDAQ and available at the following link: <https://www.whistleblowerservices.com/sedg> or can contact this hotline anonymously by calling +1 844-373-2030 to leave a message with the Audit Committee. All voicemail messages will be electronically altered/disguised to ensure the confidentiality of the identity of a caller.

Officers should contact the General Counsel or the Chair of the Audit Committee if they have questions about this Code or wish to report potential misconduct.

Reports of potential misconduct may be made anonymously and confidentially, although individuals are encouraged to identify themselves to facilitate follow-up and investigation. Every effort will be made to protect the reporting individual's identity. In some instances, however, it may be impossible to keep the person's identity confidential because of the demands of conducting a thorough investigation or because of applicable legal requirements.

III. No Retaliation

The Company, and applicable law, prohibit any form of retaliation for raising concerns or reporting possible misconduct in good faith. No employee will be subject to discrimination, harassment, or retaliation of any kind for reporting misconduct the employee believes in good faith to be in violation of this Code, any applicable policy or applicable law.

IV. Compliance with Laws

It is the Company's policy to comply with all laws, rules, regulations, and Company policies. It is the personal responsibility of employees to adhere honestly and in good faith to the standards and restrictions imposed by those laws, rules, regulations, and Company policies. Although no employee is expected to know the details of all these laws, rules, and regulations, it is important for employees to have a general understanding of the specific laws, rules and regulations that are relevant to their areas of responsibility at the Company. Employees should contact the General Counsel if they have questions about particular legal requirements or what the law permits.

V. Fair Dealing and Integrity

Employees are responsible for the integrity and consequences of their actions. Employees are expected to strive to attain the highest level of personal performance and productivity and should treat one another with respect and courtesy. All employees are required to deal honestly, ethically, and fairly at all times with their fellow employees, customers, suppliers, competitors, local communities and other third parties.

The Company seeks to obtain competitive advantages through superior performance, never through unethical or illegal business practices. Employees should not take unfair advantage of anyone through

manipulation, exaggeration, concealment, misrepresentation of facts, abuse of confidential or privileged information or like practices.

VI. Conflicts of Interest

A conflict of interest may arise when an individual's own actions or interests interfere or appear to interfere with the interests of the Company. This includes the interests of an immediate family member or organizations with which an employee, or an immediate family member, has a significant relationship. Conflicts of interest also may arise when an individual, or a member of his or her immediate family, receives improper personal benefits as a result of the individual's position in the Company.

Employees should avoid situations that involve, or appear to involve, a conflict between their own interests and the interests of the Company. Many conflicts or potential conflicts of interest may be resolved or avoided if they are appropriately disclosed and approved. In some instances, disclosure may not be sufficient, and the Company may require that the conduct in question be stopped or that actions taken be reversed where possible.

Employees should disclose conflicts or potential conflicts of interest to a supervisor, manager, or the General Counsel. Officers should contact the General Counsel or the Chair of the Audit Committee.

Examples of circumstances that may create a conflict of interest are provided below. These examples are not meant to be all-inclusive and are simply meant to be illustrative.

A. Gifts and Business Courtesies

The Company recognizes that it is common practice to exchange gifts and business courtesies with customers, business associates and others to create good will and sound working relationships. However, actions taken on behalf of the Company should be free from any suggestion that favorable treatment was sought by, received from, or given to individuals or organizations that do business or seek to do business with the Company. Employees may not solicit or accept gifts or business courtesies, including money, services, or anything else of value when doing so may influence, or be perceived as influencing, a decision or action. Similarly, employees may not offer or give gifts or business courtesies, money, services, or anything else of value when doing so may influence, or be perceived as influencing, a decision or action. Immediate family members are subject to the same policy.

Employees may not accept or give non-cash gifts to anyone with whom the Company does business unless that gift is promotional in nature and nominal in value. Gifts of nominal value are those that do not exceed \$250. Cash gifts are never permitted.

Business courtesies include, but are not limited to: meals, drinks, entertainment (including tickets to sports or social events), recreation, transportation, honoraria or use of the donor's time, equipment, materials, or facilities. Employees may accept or give a business courtesy if it is:

- Appropriate (the event promotes a legitimate business purpose);

- Reasonable (the invitation is for a meal or event that is not lavish, meaning that it does not exceed \$250); and
- Consistent with the ethical practices of the Company.

Employees should avoid a pattern of accepting frequent business courtesies from the same persons or companies.

Additionally, many organizations have their own policies on giving and accepting gifts and business courtesies. Employees should not offer a gift or business courtesy to another person if the employee knows that doing so would violate policies at the recipient's organization. If the employee does not know, the employee should ask before providing the gift or business courtesy.

B. Outside Activities

The Company understands that employees participate in a variety of activities outside their work at the Company. Many outside activities, such as volunteering for a charity or participating in a community organization, are unlikely to affect an individual's work at the Company. At the same time, employees should be sensitive to the possibility that participating in outside activities could create a conflict of interest. Examples of outside activities that could create a conflict of interest include:

- Outside employment;
- Providing goods or services to a competitor or business partner of the Company; and
- Having a financial interest in an outside supplier or vendor that provides goods or services to the Company.

C. Financial Interests

The Company respects the right of employees to manage their investments and does not wish to interfere with personal financial opportunities. However, having certain personal financial interests or engaging in certain transactions could create a conflict of interest. Examples of financial interests and transactions that could create a conflict of interest include:

- Having a substantial personal financial interest in either a competitor or a business partner of the Company (other than an interest of less than 1% of the outstanding securities of a public company); and
- Borrowing from, or lending cash to, customers or suppliers (other than personal loans from financial institutions with which the Company maintains business relationships).

D. Corporate Opportunities

Employees should not take, for themselves or others, business opportunities that are discovered through the use of Company property, Company information or through their position with the Company. Employees are prohibited from using Company property, information, or position for personal gain and from competing with the Company.

VII. Proper Use of Assets

It is the personal responsibility of all employees to safeguard both the tangible and intangible assets of the Company, its customers, and vendors. Company assets must only be used for legitimate business purposes and may not be used for improper personal benefit or for any purpose which may compete with the business of the Company. These assets include physical property, services, business plans, customer information, employee information, vendor information, electronic resources and intellectual property. Intellectual property includes patents, copyrights, trademarks/branding and confidential and proprietary business information.

The Company allows its employees to make inconsequential, non-business use of its resources (such as use of Company phones to receive or make limited personal phone calls), as long as this use complies with legal and ethical requirements and with all applicable Company policies. Employees are expected to use good judgment and act in a professional manner when using these resources.

VIII. Company Information Systems

The Company's information systems, including communications systems, e-mail, voice mail, and intranet, extranet and internet access systems are the Company's property and generally must be used only for business activities. Inconsequential, non-business use is permissible as long as this use does not consume more than a trivial amount of resources, does not interfere with productivity, does not preempt any business activity, is otherwise appropriate and reasonable and complies with legal and ethical requirements and with all applicable Company policies.

Employees may not use the Company's information systems to access, view, post, store, transmit, download, or distribute any illegal, profane, obscene, derogatory, harassing, offensive or inappropriate materials. Additionally, no employee may use these systems to send Company information or copyrighted documents that are not authorized for transmittal or reproduction.

IX. Confidential Information

Employees are expected to maintain the confidentiality of information that comes to them, from whatever source, during the course of performing their responsibilities for the Company, unless disclosure is required by law, regulation or legal or judicial process. This includes information about the Company and information about third parties such as current or prospective employees, customers, insureds, agents, claimants, suppliers, vendors and current or prospective business partners. Confidential information includes, but is not limited to, non-public business, financial and technical information, proprietary information, employee records, legal advice, and system information. If employees are uncertain about whether information is confidential, they should treat the information as confidential until further guidance is obtained.

Company and third-party confidential information should be used only for legitimate business purposes, and dissemination of the information (both inside and outside the Company) should be limited to

those who have a need to know the information for legitimate business purposes. Any suspected or actual loss, theft or misuse of confidential information should be immediately reported to a supervisor, manager, or the General Counsel.

Employees should take precautionary measures to prevent the disclosure of confidential information. Upon termination of an individual's employment or affiliation with the Company, they will be directed to return or destroy all written or other materials in any form or medium containing confidential information. The obligation to protect confidential information continues even after the relationship with the Company ends. Similarly, employees have an obligation to protect confidential information gained from past employment or fiduciary relationships with other companies.

X. Insider Trading

Federal and state laws prohibit buying, selling, or making other transfers of securities by persons who have material nonpublic information about a company. Even if not shareholders, these laws prohibit persons with this information from disclosing it to others who may trade. "Material information" generally means information that there is a likelihood a reasonable investor would consider important in deciding whether to buy, hold or sell securities. "Nonpublic information" is information that is not generally known or available to the public. Insider trading is a crime punishable by civil penalties, criminal fines and prison. Companies may also face civil penalties for insider trading violations by their employees and other agents.

Employees may not trade in the securities of any company when they are aware of material nonpublic information about that company. This policy against "insider trading" applies to trading in Company securities, as well as to trading in the securities of other companies, such as the Company's customers, distributors, suppliers, and companies with which the Company may be negotiating a major transaction. In addition, employees may not convey material nonpublic information about the Company or another company to others or suggest that anyone purchase or sell any company's securities while they are aware of material nonpublic information about that company. This practice, known as "tipping," may violate the securities laws and may result in the same civil and criminal penalties that apply to engaging in insider trading directly, even if the employee does not receive any money or derive any benefit from trades made by persons to whom the employee passed material nonpublic information.

See the Company's Insider Trading Policy for more information.

XI. Maintaining Books and Records and Public Reporting

Employees are expected to maintain books and records in appropriate detail to reflect the Company's transactions accurately, fairly, and completely. The Company's policy of accurate, fair and complete recordkeeping applies to all Company records. Documentation relating to a transaction should fully and accurately describe the nature of the transaction.

As a public company, the Company files financial statements and other information with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Employees are responsible for the accurate and complete reporting of financial information within their respective areas of responsibility and for the timely

notification to senior management of financial and non-financial information that may be material to the Company. Reports and other documents that the Company files with or submits to the SEC, and other public communications, should contain full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure.

XII. External Communications

The Company strives to maintain open, honest, and consistent communications. In order to facilitate the accuracy and appropriateness of all information publicly disclosed, only authorized individuals are permitted to speak with or respond to inquiries from the media, shareholders, the investment community (such as securities analysts and investment advisors) and government entities. If an employee is contacted by a member of the media, a shareholder or a member of the investment community, the employee should decline to comment and should immediately refer all inquiries to the Chief Financial Officer or the Chief Marketing Officer. Inquiries from a government entity should be referred immediately to the General Counsel.

The Company has adopted this policy in part to promote compliance with Regulation FD (Fair Disclosure). Regulation FD is a rule under the U.S. federal securities laws that prohibits companies from disclosing material nonpublic information to shareholders where it is reasonable to expect that they will trade on the information, and to the investment community without also disclosing the information to the public. To promote compliance with Regulation FD, the Company permits only designated spokespersons to discuss the Company with the media, shareholders, and the investment community.

XIII. Equal Employment and Working Conditions

The Company is committed to providing equal opportunity in all aspects of employment and does not tolerate any illegal discrimination, harassment, or retaliation of any kind. All employment practices and decisions, including those involving recruiting, hiring, transfers, promotions, training, compensation, benefits, discipline, and termination, must be conducted without regard to age, sex, race, color, ancestry, religion, creed, citizenship status, disability, national origin, marital status, military status, sexual orientation, gender identity or any other protected status or activity, and must comply with all applicable laws. In addition, the Company will provide reasonable accommodation for disability and religion as required by law.

In addition, the Company prohibits harassing or discriminatory conduct in the workplace, whether based upon age, sex, race, color, ancestry, religion, creed, citizenship status, disability, national origin, marital status, military status, sexual orientation, gender identity or any other protected status or activity. This includes sexual harassment, regardless of whether it is committed by supervisory or non-supervisory employees.

XIV. Human Rights

The Company is committed to respecting human rights, in accordance with accepted international conventions and practices, such as those of the United Nations 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ILO Core Conventions on Labor Standards, UN Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Australian Modern Slavery Act (2018).

The Company strives to ensure that all materials used in our products come from socially responsible sources and does not tolerate nor by any means profit from, contribute to, assist with or facilitate any activity that fuels conflict or violates human rights. The Company requires the parties in our supply chain to agree to similar principles (as detailed in its Supplier Code of Conduct).

Further details on the Company's position and practices on human rights can be found on its public 'Approach to Human Rights' and topic-specific documents available on the Company's web-site.

XV. Anti-Corruption

No one acting on behalf of the Company may use bribes, kickbacks, or other corrupt practices in conducting the Company's business. Employees must comply with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA") whether they are located in the United States or abroad.

XVI. Health and Safety

The Company strives to provide each of its employees with a safe and healthful work environment. Employees are responsible for maintaining a safe and healthy workplace by following safety and health rules and practices and by reporting accidents, injuries and unsafe equipment, practices, or conditions immediately. Violence and threatening behavior are not permitted. Employees are not permitted to use alcohol and illegal drugs while they are on duty. However, in certain circumstances, such as official Company events, use of alcohol at a Company facility may be permitted, but only with advance permission from management.

XVII. Political and Public Activities

The Company encourages employees to be active in the civic life of their communities. The Company also respects the diversity and different views and beliefs of its employees, and no employee shall be discriminated against for their views/beliefs. In parallel, all employees are also expected to uphold all other principles outlined in this code, even when conflicting with personal views/beliefs.

The Company prohibits any political involvement on the Company's behalf by any of its employees and the Company does not support any political entity. No monetary donation shall be made on the Company's behalf to any political entity.

The Company will not reimburse employees for any personal political contributions made by the employee. In addition, employees should recognize that their work time or use of Company assets is the equivalent of such a contribution.

When employees speak out on public issues, they should make sure to do so as an individual. Employees should not give the appearance that they are speaking or acting on the Company's behalf. All Company activity through trade unions and/or industry associations shall be in accordance with the Company's public policies and positions on all issues, including (but not limited to) ESG-related issues.

XVIII. Investigating and Addressing Potential Misconduct

The Company will treat each report of potential misconduct seriously. Upon receiving a report, the Company will promptly review the report and conduct a thorough investigation. When a report is received, with the exception of those submitted anonymously, the reporting individual will receive a confirmation of receipt, and another notification when the investigation is closed. It is the obligation of all employees to cooperate with an investigation, and employees are encouraged to provide all known facts and as many details as possible to assist with the investigation. No employee will be subject to discrimination, harassment, or retaliation of any kind for assisting in an investigation of a report.

The Company views the business ethics of its employees as an important matter. The desire to achieve Company or personal objectives will not excuse wrongful activity, conflicts of interest or deviation from Company policies. Violations of this Code will result in appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

XX. Waivers

Waivers of certain provisions of this Code will be granted only in exceptional circumstances. Employees who believe that a situation may warrant a waiver should contact the General Counsel. Any waivers of provisions of this Code for executive officers of this Company will be made via request to, and approved only by, the Board of Directors of the Company (or Committee thereof) and will be disclosed in accordance with applicable law.

XXI. Certification Obligations

All employees are required to certify at the time they are hired to their understanding of, and agreement to, comply with this Code using the form attached as Appendix A.

XXII. Sign-Off

This Code of Conduct was first reviewed and approved by the Company's Board of Directors, and by its executive management forum in March 2015 and has been last updated, **reviewed and approved in February 2022.**